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Wednesday
9 March, 2016
19 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-3)

Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit — *Laid on the Table* (page 3)

Re. Point of order on Articles 79, 80 and 81 of Constitution (pages 3-8)

Matters raised with permission —

- Proposed world cultural festival to be organised at flood plains of the river Yamuna in Delhi (pages 8-14)
- Need to take steps to promote sports and training to sportsmen in the country (pages 15-19)
- Delay in appointment of Chairperson and other Members of Law Commission (page 19)
- Concern over deaths of persons involved in sewer cleaning work (pages 20-21)
- Reported vandalisation of a Church and manhandling of congregants at Kachna village in Raipur (pages 21-22)
- Strike by All India Nurses Federation (pages 22-23)
- Need for releasing the prisoners languishing in jails for more than two decades (pages 23-24)

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Objection to national eligibility entrance test for admission in medical colleges (pages 24-25)

Reported hate crimes being committed against Gurudwaras both within and outside the country (pages 25-26)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 26-49)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 50-61)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 62-344)

Motion of thanks on the President's Address — *Adopted* (pages 344-381)

Re. Demand to take up discussion on Bill (pages 381-383)

Short Duration Discussion

Prevailing agrarian crisis in the country — *Discussion Concluded* (pages 383-424)

Government Bill —

The National Waterways Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 425-431 and 432-461)

Messages from Lok Sabha

The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2016 — *Laid on the Table* (page 431)

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2016 — *Laid on the Table* (page 431)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand for allocating Central funds for diversion of surplus water from Tamiraparani river to water deficit areas of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts in Tamil Nadu (pages 461-462)

Demand for waiving off loans taken by farmers of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and give them adequate financial assistance (page 462)

Request to resolve the problems of oustees of Pong Dam of Himachal Pradesh settled in Rajasthan (page 463)

Demand to start post-graduate courses under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in Villupuram Government Medical College in Tamil Nadu (pages 463-464)

Demand for early release of adequate financial package to the drought hit State of Odisha (page 464)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th March, 2016/19th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of ESIC and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under Section 60 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:–

(1) G.S.R. 24 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4286/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 14th January, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4287/16/16]

(3) S.O. 443 (E), dated the 10th February, 2016, regarding framing of an Incentive Refund Scheme in respect of administrative charges deposited for eligible employer for providing Universal Account Number (UAN) to all employees. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4288/16/16]

(4) S.O. 158 (E), dated the 10th February, 2016, publishing the Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4286/16/16]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948:–

(a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4284/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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

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

(1) F. No. Infra/CGD/Access Arrangement/1, dated the 28th August, 2014, issuing the access arrangement guidelines, namely the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Model access arrangement related to access code for CGD networks) Guidelines, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4294/16/16]

(2) F. No. PNGRB/CGD/Amendment/2015/2, dated the 15th December, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2015.

(3) F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/110, dated the 12th January, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

(4) G.S.R. Infra/T4S/P&PPPL/01/2014, dated the 16th February, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For Sl. No. (2) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 4291/16/16]

B. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 10th August, 2015, publishing the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Amendment Order, 2015, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4292/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of DMICDC, New Delhi 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 my colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited. (DMICDC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4299/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं दमन एंड दीव पंचायत विनियम 2012 की धारा 123 के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(1) No. 20, dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Daman and Diu Election of Upa-Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat and President and Vice-President of District Panchayat, Rules, 2013.

(2) No. 28, dated the 26th July, 2013, publishing the District Panchayat of Daman and Diu (Meeting) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4392/16/16]

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

RE. POINT OF ORDER ON ARTICLES 79, 80 AND 81 OF CONSTITUTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, notices for...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(**व्यवधान**)... आर्टिकल 79 के अंतर्गत मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Article 79. So, you are now quoting Article before raising your point of order. You never used to do that.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No, no. I have done that many times. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, संविधान ने आर्टिकल 79 में संसद के गठन की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि दो सदन गठित होंगे। आर्टिकल 80 में राज्य सभा और आर्टिकल 81 में लोक सभा का गठन हुआ। आगे कहा गया कि दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों का नाम एमपी होगा और दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, पिछली बार भी इस सदन में हम लोगों ने इस बात को उठाया था कि जब से यह सरकार आई है, राज्य सभा में बहुमत न होने के कारण यह राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के साथ खुलेआम भेदभाव कर रही है। पिछली बार भी यह बात उठी थी कि जिलों में केंद्र सरकार के विभागों द्वारा जो समितियां बनाई गईं, उनके लिए यह लिखा गया कि उन समितियों का अध्यक्ष लोक सभा का सीनियर एमपी होगा, राज्य सभा का एमपी नहीं होगा।

श्रीमन्, उस समय हम लोगों ने उस बात पर विरोध किया था और तब माननीय संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी खड़े हुए थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि नहीं, इसे वापस ले लिया जाएगा और जो भी सीनियर मेम्बर होगा, चाहे वह लोक सभा का हो, चाहे राज्य सभा का हो, उसको लिया जाएगा। अब मैं आपको आगे की बात बताता हूं कि उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, हमने विदेश के टूअर वाली बात उठाई थी, लोक सभा की स्पीकर यह तय करती हैं, तभी राज्य सभा के एमपीज़ को विदेश के टूअर में भेजा जाता है। श्रीमन्, यहां तक कि नॉन ऑफिशियल मेम्बर्स के नॉमिनेशन में हमारी रिकमेंडेशन नहीं मानी जाएगी, लोक सभा के एमपी की मानी जाएगी।

स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी जी, जो मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री हैं, वे एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय का शिलान्यास करने के लिए हरदोई गईं, जिसे पिछली सरकार में मैंने ही स्वीकृत करवाया था, लेकिन श्रीमन्, उन्होंने यह भी नहीं सोचा कि राज्य सभा एमपी, नरेश अग्रवाल वहां से हैं और उन राज्य सभा एमपी को बुलाया जाए। महोदय, उन्होंने न तो मुझे इन्वाइट किया, न पत्थर के शिलान्यास में नाम डाला और न मंच पर बुलाया। मैंने उनके ऑफिस को इसकी सूचना भी दी, लेकिन उनके ऑफिस ने इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। श्रीमन्, यह तो एक तरीके से खुलेआम संविधान का उल्लंघन है और एक तरीके से यह हम लोगों के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। श्रीमन्, मैंने इस बात को बहुत सीरियसली लिया है, आपको भी इस मैटर को सीरियसली लेना चाहिए। राज्य सभा, जिसका गठन पहले नम्बर पर हुआ था, आप देखिए, आर्टिकल 80 में पहले राज्य सभा का गठन हुआ, फिर आर्टिकल 81 में लोक सभा का गठन हुआ। हम यह नहीं कहते कि लोक सभा हम से जूनियर है। यद्यपि राज्य सभा को उच्च सदन कहा गया, तब भी हम यही कहते हैं कि हम दोनों बराबर हैं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से जानबूझ कर राज्य सभा की उपेक्षा की जा रही है, उसका हम विरोध करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point. Now, let me speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, जिस तरह स्मृति इरानी जी ने राज्य सभा का एमपी होने के नाते मेरे साथ किया, इसका मैं सदन में खंडन करता हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस पर सदन में डिस्कशन हो जाए, अगर सब लोग राजी हों, जिससे कि सही चीज़ सामने आए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give my response to your point of order. Now, as far as I know, this matter was raised in this House some time before and the hon. Minister gave an assurance that when the Government is forming committees, especially the development committees, rural development committees, etc., the Government will ensure that the chairman of the committee will be the seniormost MP, not the seniormost Lok Sabha Member or the seniormost Rajya Sabha Member The allegation here is that it has been violated. Then there are also other similar allegations and some of them have come to my notice. So, I would ask the Government to ensure that both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha MPs are treated equally. There should be no discrimination because in the Constitution it is Rajya Sabha which is mentioned first. That doesn't mean that Rajya Sabha MPs are superior. But for all practical purposes Rajya Sabha MPs and Lok Sabha MPs should be treated equally without any discrimination. The Government should ensure that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, before the Minister's reply, I want to speak. I entirely agree with my colleague, Mr. Naresh Agarwal's point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I said, don't you agree with me?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I raised this point earlier, I couldn't endorse what you say. But I want you to consider one additional point. It is not only the question of equality of Members of Parliament belonging to Rajya Sabha with those belonging to the Lok Sabha. That is one important point. The other important point is also not to treat this House as an inferior House. That goes back to the question of the definition of the money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is in the Constitution. What can I do?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am raising a point. Please bear with me for a minute. Article 110 of the Constitution gives the authority in the case of a dispute to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, fine. But before that ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has to certify first. That is the point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am demanding now the question of the Aadhar Bill that was taken up and defined as a money Bill. As the Chair you protect my right. Where is the certification from the Speaker and on what grounds? Constitution lists from (a) to (g). There are clauses from (a) to (g), what should constitute a money Bill. Now, as the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha certify that in accordance with any one of the clauses from (a) to (g), this Bill merits consideration as a money Bill. Without that certificate here, without such certification here, how am I or how is the House going to accept it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it when the Bill is taken up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am raising it as a matter of procedure. Now you have allowed this. You are the custodian of this House sitting in the Chair, you please consider. The Constitution of India is our Bible or Gita or Quran, whatever you may say. The Constitution of India gives or lists (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) AND (g) these are the criteria how a Bill should be considered as a money Bill. In accordance with the criteria given by the Constitution, has the hon. Speaker certified that this Bill is a money Bill? If that certification is not here, then, it should not be treated as a money Bill. Please exercise your power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will examine that.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जिस इश्यू को उठाया है, उसमें जो मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी और एडवाइज़री कमेटीज़ डिफरेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज़ की बनती हैं, उनमें हमारी सरकार में नहीं, बल्कि पहले से एक व्यवस्था चली आ रही है, जिसमें लोक सभा के सदस्य को चेयरमैन रखा जाता है। उस समय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने इस इश्यू को बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ उठाया था और हमने उनसे कहा था कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस सुझाव को हम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को और सरकार को बतायेंगे। यह बात सही है, जो आपने अभी कही कि जो सीनियर एमपीज़ हैं, उनकी चेयरमैनशिप में एडवाइजरी कमेटी और मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बननी चाहिए, इस बारे में हम फिर सरकार को जानकारी देंगे। दूसरा जो विषय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, जानकारी तो उन्होंने पिछली बार भी दी थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस पर स्पष्ट आदेश होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इन्होंने जो सेकेंड विषय कहा कि सरकार से संबंधित जो कार्यक्रम होते हैं, सरकार के उद्घाटन से संबंधित कार्यक्रम होते हैं, चाहे लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं या राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं अथवा चुने हुए विधायक हैं, उनको उन कार्यक्रमों में बुलाया जाता है। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से जो भी कार्यक्रम होते हैं, यह एक established practice है कि ये सभी जो सदस्य हैं, उनको उनमें बुलाया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... हरदोई में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं तो खुद बता रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई particular घटना या कोई specific घटना बताएंगे, तो हम संबंधित मंत्रालय के मंत्री के पास उनकी शिकायत पहुंचाएंगे। उन्होंने लिख कर दिया है, हम उस मंत्रालय के मंत्री के पास उनकी शिकायत पहुंचाएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has mentioned already that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ठीक है, सर। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, he has already mentioned that particular

incident. Now, you check it up with all the Ministries and, otherwise, ensure that there is a circular to all the Ministries that in all such functions both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MPs should be invited. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now please. Each Rajya Sabha MP has a district, which he is taking care of. In that district, if a programme is held, he should also be invited. Secondly, in Committees, a circular should go from the Government side that in the Committees, the Chairman of the Committee would be a senior Member of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, वह उस मेम्बर का नोडल डिस्ट्रिक्ट होना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः हरदोई मेरा नोडल डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. That is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I agree. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Shri Sharad Yadavji. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is over. Now, Sharad Yadavji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And what about the other point that I raised? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that the Government should issue a circular and ensure that there is no discrimination. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But I had raised another point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill first come to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But you must get the certification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You must tell them. You must ask for certification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... You see, they have to comply with all the Constitutional requirements. That will be examined. If there is any violation of the Constitutional requirements, that will be examined. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If there is any violation, you would ensure ...(*Interruptions*)...the Chair will take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. We would examine that. No problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharad Yadavji ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji, you have given suspension notice under rule 267. Your notice for suspension is not in order, not in proper form. Yet, I will allow you. But then, I would take up Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Proposed world cultural festival to be organised at flood plains of the river Yamuna in Delhi

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, यमुना किनारे श्री श्री हरि हरि ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, उसके बाजू में वर्ल्ड सेंक्चुरी है। यह ऐसा मामला है, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में दिल्ली के ऊपर ऐसी तबाही का खेल नहीं हुआ होगा। ये कौन लोग हैं? जो यमुना का खादर है, जिस पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्युनल ने पहले से ही इसका आदेश दिया हुआ है, 25 वर्ष से ही यह आदेश है। डीडीए ने दो बार इसको कैंसिल किया, लेकिन किस दबाव में? सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एक व्यक्ति, जो कहता है कि वह वर्ल्ड कल्चरल फेस्टिवल कर रहा है। यह एक आदमी है और देश की फौज़ आपने वहां लगाई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने वहां दो ब्रिज बना लिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, I think the issue is in the court, in the National Green Tribunal, already. Then, what is the point in saying that?

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह मामला इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point? Let the court decide.

श्री शरद यादव: मैं यह कहता हूँ कि सरकार तत्काल इसको बंद करे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह तमाशा बंद करे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हजार एकड़ में ...(**व्यवधान**)... यमुना के खादर में हजार एकड़ में यह हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यमुना को नाश करने के लिए, तबाह करने के लिए यह हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वहां कई जल मुर्गियां हैं, हजारों अंडे हैं, हजारों एकड़ जमीन, इन सबको सब तरह से तबाह करके यह आदमी कौन सा फंक्शन कर रहा है? यह क्या तमाशा कर रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसको बंद किया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह बंद नहीं होगा, तो यह सदन नहीं चल सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, इसको बंद करना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't criticize anybody who cannot defend himself here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't criticize anybody who cannot come and defend himself here. …(*Interruptions*)… Now, that is okay.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, माननीय शरद यादव जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादवः सर, हम लोग यहां बैठें हैं, दिल्ली में बैठे हैं और दिल्ली में यह तमाशा हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह फौज़ ...(**व्यवधान**)... पूरी यमुना की तबाही हो रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः शरद जी, कृपया आप सुनें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जहां तक श्री रविशंकर जी का सवाल है, वे पर्यावरण के प्रति पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे पर्यावरण के नियमों का पालन कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादवः सर, इसका जो भाव है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Three minutes, three minutes, ...(*Interruptions*)... It is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इन्होंने जिस बारे में बात कही है ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनका संकल्प पूरी तरह से देश के पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित करने का है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादवः सर, इतना पैसा कहां से आया? ...(**व्यवधान**)... इतनी सम्पत्ति कहां से आई? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Sharad Yadavji, that is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इस पर अभी ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में सुनवाई चल रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनका जो भी कार्यक्रम हो रहा है, वह पूरा का पूरा कार्यक्रम क़ानून के अनुसार हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह कोई गैर-क़ानूनी कार्यक्रम नहीं हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार)**:** आप बताइए यह देश कायदे-क़ानून से चलेगा या नहीं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharadji has given a Zero Hour Notice and Suspension Notice under rule 267 on this subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, Sharadji has only three minutes to raise it and only two Members have given notice for the same. ...(*Interruptions*)... They can associate. Nobody else can say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, you have not given Notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, no. It is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. It is Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, in a Zero Hour ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. See, I told ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I told ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me make it clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, I told him that his if Zero Hour Suspension Notice is not in order. So, what I allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)... His Notice under 267 is not in order. So, what I allowed him is under Zero Hour for which he can take three minutes and two more Members have given notice, they can associate and nobody else can speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, why?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can they?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, in Zero Hour on any matter that is raised in the House, anybody in the House can associate. ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : On any matter that is raised, anybody in the House can associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anybody can associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, all of you are standing and shouting. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, not shouting...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, I agree, you can associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, how can you stop us? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree, you have associated ...(*Interruptions*)... All those ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I am asking you, while associating. You please tell me, whether the Indian Army can be roped in to assist a private function? ...(*Interruptions*)... Can the Indian Army be roped in to build two pontoon bridges leading up across the Jamuna? ...(*Interruptions*)... I think it is highly irregular that the Army is summoned to create facilities for a private function. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I do not know whether it is within the rules or norms. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can't say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, अगर किसी पार्टी का भी कार्यक्रम होता और वहां भी अगर सुरक्षा की जरूरत होती तो हम वहां सुरक्षा देते। इसमें प्राइवेट और सरकारी फंक्शन का सवाल नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर कहीं सुरक्षा की जरूरत है तो वहां सुरक्षा दी जाती है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Ghulam Nabi Azadji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you want to say? ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Ghulam Nabi Azadji and after that, Dr. M.S. Gill. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, one second. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ghulam Nabi Azadji, Now, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, this issue is allowed under Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I have given the Notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, let me say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Ghulam Nabi Azadji, three notices were there, Sharad Yadavji's, Aapka and M.S. Gillji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharad Yadavji has raised it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can associate. You may take one or two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please don't make new rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... Any person who gives a Notice is entitled to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. In Zero Hour, you take one or two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Any person who has given a Notice is entitled to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take one or two minutes, but in any case not more than three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Every time you are making new rules. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादवः सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I think we shall have to say it in the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is in the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has given Notice and I have allowed him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, no. LOP can speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, but in Zero Hour, he is limited by three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, in Zero Hour, he is limited by three minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, you cannot run this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you saying? In Zero Hour if he is not limited to three minutes, everyday he gives a notice and nobody will get a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, what do we do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप कर सकते हैं, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, in Zero Hour, the Leader of the Opposition or the Leader of the House... .(*Interruptions*)... Leader of the House is a Minister, so he will not raise it during Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it is limited to three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आपने 267 के तहत अलाऊ किया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I said, "That is not in order." ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what I said. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, "Under Rule 267, it is not in order." ...(*Interruptions*)... I allowed him Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: He was allowed under Rule 267! ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I said ...(*Interruptions*)... You see the record. I said, "The notice is not in order." ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रिकार्ड पढ़ लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that the notice is not in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please do not take more than three minutes. Please bear with me.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at the outset, let me say that I am not against any 'Art of Living' programme. I am not against any cultural festival. But the question arises about the environment, biodiversity and ecology in this country. The Minister of Environment of this very Government went to Paris with a big pomp and show. Rightly so, this Government became a great champion of environment! But what is happening in the National Capital of this country? The National Green Tribunal has asked the Ministry of Environment: Why has no environment clearance been taken for erecting structures on the Yamuna flood plains? Secondly, the NGT has also asked DDA: Who issued the permission for making pontoon bridges over the Yamuna by the Army? Sir, is it not true that the National Green Tribunal issued an order in January, 2015 that all construction activities on the Yamuna bank would be deemed as criminal? So has that been taken into account? It is more than 1,000 acres of land where platform is being constructed, and other construction work is going on. A large number of diesel generators are being set up. There are car parkings, and a lot of noise pollution. Is it also not true that the Delhi Police has

warned the Government of the stampede, pandemonium and utter chaos? There is also no permission for the mandatory structural stability certificate. I am told that as many as 36,000 artists are going to perform at a time. After having seen what happened to a stage very recently in Mumbai, have all the precautions been taken? Also, we hear every day that Pakistan has already sensitized the Government of India that some terrorists have come from Pakistan and are planning to commit terror activity. Has the security ...(*Interruptions*)... No, this has come in the papers. The police has written — I am quoting the papers — the police has also informed whether the security angle has been taken into account. So, these are very big issues. While saying that I am not against this function, ...(*Interruptions*)... This function could have been held anywhere, but not at the cost of the Yamuna. It should not be at the cost of the Yamuna.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. M. S. Gill.

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, this is not just a matter of urgent importance, but it is a matter of greatest importance to this country. Let us be clear about it. I have been watching it for many days. Are we, all of us, lacking in any intelligence, when we are warring as to how we will improve the River Yamuna, how we will improve all the rivers, they have put up all these things? There is a vast construction going on. Sir, I come from an Army background. My father and brothers, have all, in their times, been Generals. How can they go and engineer it, bring all equipments? ...(*Interruptions*)... We have all seen it and yet, they say, "You are not seeing it!" How can you send the army to build for this? If you send the army to build for them, you will have to build for the Sikhs in Anandpur Saheb across the Sutlej; you will have to build for everybody across every River when we want a *jalsa*. The Nirankari Guru has 500 acres of land on the Ring Road. Now he will have to be provided. This is wrong; And the sadness is that — 65 per cent of India is young — all the elders, all the parties here and everywhere, have been silent witnesses. Normally, they have big spokesmen on each TV Channel. Nobody came there! They have only two-three young boys and girls fighting for the Yamuna. How can you do this? And we will have to pay for it. Where is the Minister in charge of Rivers? She is fond of the Ganga, the Jamuna and all our Rivers. I haven't seen her. ...(*Interruptions*)... Where is the Environment Minister? Isn't he supposed to say something to the country? He has said nothing. It started with the 'Akash Darshan'. We all saw it, and it had to be built. Now, the gameplan is that once you start, nobody can bring it back. It happened in the Commonwealth Games, when I became the Minister at the last stage and, by that time, the decisions had been taken and the Games Village, miles away from the Stadium, across the River, on the flood plain, was built. Incidentally, I am worried about the Green Tribunal or any Tribunal

because when the thing is taken to a *fait accompli*, they say something and they can't demolish it in the next two days even if they want to. Let us be honest about it. कोई उसको तोड़ेगा नहीं, वे भी कह रहे हैं and they are calmly saying, "In two days' time, you can do it." It won't happen. And I am worried what will they say? For the Commonwealth Games, flats were built and they have been sold. The greatest flood came in the Yamuna in October. 2nd October, 2010 was the opening of the Games and there was the vast river flooding. Please use your memory. And what happened? The water went into the Games Village and then we, as Ministers, by young-thinking media people were being asked, "यह क्या हुआ?" मैंने क्या किया? जिन्होंने किया, वे हैं और अब यह तीसरी दफा हो रहा है। He is simply grabbing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay ...(*Interruptions*)... Please ...(*Interruptions*)... The names of all the Members who associate can be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the hands raised can be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारीः उपसभापति जी, सरकार इसके बारे में जवाब दे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Need to take steps to promote sports and training to sportsmen in the country

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक अंत्यत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कहना चाहती है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ कहे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, आपसे मेरी विनती है कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कहना चाहती है? यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है और इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: खिलाड़ी और प्रतिस्पर्धा ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम सब को मालूम है कि इस वर्ष विश्व ओलम्पिक हो रहा है, वर्ल्ड ओलम्पिक हो रहा है और इन खेलों में भारत की प्रतिभागिता भी सुनिश्चत की गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, जब तक सरकार इसका कोई जवाब नहीं देगी, तब तक मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप वहां पर फौज लगाते हो । ...(**व्यवधान**)... तबाही और बर्बादी करवाते हो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, सरकार इस पर जवाब दे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, इस पर सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: इन खेलों में प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण से भारत का नाम ऊंचा हो सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान खेल नीति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इस पर सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. शरद यादव जी, आपने जो बोलना था, वह बोल चुके हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... शरद यादव जी को जो बोलना था, वह बोल चुके हैं और क्या? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: स्कूल, कॉलेजों के मैदानों में खेल प्रतिस्पर्धा करके खिलाड़ियों की तलाश की जा सकती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... खिलाड़ियों का चयन किया जा सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्रदेश स्तर पर और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चयन किया जा सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us listen ...(*Interruptions*)... Sharad Yadavji, listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is reacting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप मिनिस्टर को सुनिए, जो मिनिस्टर रिप्लाई देते हैं।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): शरद यादव जी ने और ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि इसी समय, जिस समय हम यहां पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इस पूरे के पूरे प्रकरण पर ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल सुनवाई कर रहा है। जितने भी उनके कार्यक्रम हो रहे हैं, वे कार्यक्रम पूरी तरह से अनुमति के साथ हो रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो भी संभव होगा, उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किया जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जहां तक इसको करने का सवाल है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Without listening, you are all shouting. First, you listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पर्यावरण के प्रति ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन्होंने पर्यावरण को ठीक करने के लिए पूरे देश में अभियान चलाया हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...हम इस पर किसी तरह का शक नहीं कर सकते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ali Khan, please sit down. Listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: गंगा जी को ...(**व्यवधान**)... सफाई के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यमुना जी की सफाई के लिए उन्होंने मजबूती के साथ मिशन चलाया है। न केवल उन्होंने, बल्कि उनके साथ हजारों लोग उस मिशन में पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए लगे हुए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमें लगता है कि उनकी नीयत पर शक करना नाजायज़ होगा। वे ईमानदारी के साथ पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। जहां तक यह पर्टिकुलर इश्यू है, इस पर ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल सुनवाई कर रहा है। .... (**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठिए। शरद यादव जी, मंत्री जी ने रेस्पांड कर दिया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शरद यादव: मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि यह अनुमति से हुआ है। जो ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल है, उसने दो-दो कमेटियां वहां भेजी हैं और उन दोनों कमेटियों ने इसके खिलाफ पूरी तरह से यह कहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दो कमेटीज़ भेजी हैं। ... हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): शरद यादव जी बहुत बड़े सदस्य हैं। इसकी सुनवाई यहां होगी या ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में होगी?

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The rules of procedure are very clear. When a matter is pending before a Tribunal, ordinarily, the Chair doesn't allow it to be raised in

the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't know how, when a parallel proceeding is going on there, the Chair is allowing this issue to be raised here. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is already pending before the Tribunal and it cannot be raised in the House. The rules are very clear on this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now you raised it and the Government has given its response. Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Satyanarayana Jatiya. ...(*Interruptions*)... You raised it and the Government gave its response. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटियाः मैं खेलों के बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**)... खिलाड़ियों के बारे में, प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के बारे में एक विषय सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम जानते हैं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... खेलों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है 2016 में ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसके बाद होगा 2020 में। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Rule 169 is, absolutely, clear. If a matter is pending in a court or a tribunal, then, it cannot be raised in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*).. That is over. I have gone to the next subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Jatiya. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Leader of the House has quoted the Rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Leader of the House has already quoted the Rule. Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given the floor to Mr. Jatiya. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. Mr. Jatiya, you proceed.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटियाः महोदय, मुझे पूरा समय दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं खेलों के बारे में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे यहां जो परम्परागत खेल होते आए हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनमें हमें पारंगत हासिल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे यहां तीरंदाजी, मल्लयुद्ध, घुड़सवारी, कब्बडी, खो-खो ...(**व्यवधान**)... और दूसरे देशी खेलों में, ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसके साथ-साथ हॉकी, बैडमिंटन, क्रिकेट और लॉन टेनिस में हमारी पहचान बनी हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपके माध्यम से ...(**व्यवधान**)... खेलों के बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**)... दो बातों पर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... स्कूल-कॉलेजों में खेलों की संरचना ...(**व्यवधान**)... छात्र-छात्राओं के अच्छे स्वास्थ्य तथा ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक खेलों में प्रतिभा चयन के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... अवसर देती है ...(**व्यवधान**)... अतएव शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य का अंतर्सम्बन्ध है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... स्वास्थ्य नियमित शारीरिक व्यायाम, आसन योग की विद्या से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दूसरा, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक खेलों में प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों का चयन तथा उनको प्रशिक्षण ...(**व्यवधान**)... की आधुनिक तकनीक से अभ्यास की सुविधा ...(**व्यवधान**)... केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालय खेल तथा युवा कार्यक्रम मंत्रालय को खेलों के ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए नीति और कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता की आवश्यकता है ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरा आग्रह है ...(**व्यवधान**)... कि साई यानी स्पोटर्स अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया को एनएसडीएफ के लिए यानी नेशनल स्पोट्स डेवलपमेंट फंड के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... सभी वित्तीय

संस्थाओं को, वित्तीय योगदान, अंशदान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए **...(व्यवधान)...** कंट्रीब्यूशन करने के लिए **...(व्यवधान)...** "साई को समर्थ बनाओ" **...(व्यवधान)...** "खेलों में विश्व कीर्तिमान पाओ" **...(व्यवधान)...** इस प्रकार का नारा **...(व्यवधान)...** भारत को ओलंपिक में**...(व्यवधान)...** 2016 के लिए **...(व्यवधान)...** और आगामी 2020 के लिए देश को तैयार करना है। **...(व्यवधान)...** वित्त मंत्रालय और खेल मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान दे, धन्यवाद। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, they are... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. Shri Ragesh, please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Balagopal, please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is another day of intolerance. The world is looking at us. ...(*Interruptions*)... क्या बात करते हैं ये लोग? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V. P. Singh, why do you want to do this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri V. P. Singh Badnore, you are the Vice-Chairman. You are seeing that I am standing here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, they are... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me, Shri V. P. Singh Badnore. You are the Vice-Chairman. You are seeing that I am standing here. You should know what to do. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, please listen to me. If you want,... ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no reason for this kind of a ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that there is no reason for this kind of a ruckus in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठिए **...(व्यवधान)...** उनको बैठने के लिए बोला है **...(व्यवधान)...** सुनिए **...(व्यवधान)...** बैठिए **...(व्यवधान)...** Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Seelam, you behave properly. I am on my legs. I am speaking. You are expected to listen to me. After listening to me, do whatever you want to do. I don't mind, but listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... You listen to me. There is no reason for this ruckus because ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you people doing? Can't you see that I am speaking? ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister should behave properly. I am telling you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen. There is no reason for this ruckus. The matter was raised by Shri Sharad Yadav under Zero Hour and two more Members had given notice. I allowed all the three for three minutes each. The Government responded to it and in the response ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is false, you can invoke the rules and take proper action. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me say. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't speak when I am speaking. Please sit down. The Leader of the House has only

quoted a rule from the Rule Book. He has done nothing else and you don't dispute that rule also. Therefore, what is the rationale of coming and disturbing the House? You tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the rationale? ...(*Interruptions*)... You give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... You give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... We continue with the Zero Hour submissions. ...(*Interruptions*)...Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am continuing with the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am requesting all the Members to go back to their seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is unnecessary shouting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Delay in appointment of Chairperson and other Members of Law Commission

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the delay in appointment of the Chairperson and other Members of the Law Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The Ministry of Law and Justice, *vide* its Notification dated 14th September, 2015, had notified the constitution of the 21st Law Commission of India for a period of three years from September1, 2015, to August, 2018. ...(*Interruptions*)... However, almost six months have passed, but the Government has not appointed the Chairman and other Members of the Law Commission till date. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the active and regular functioning of the Law Commission is of utmost importance, especially focusing on their role of providing suggestions and recommendations on legal reforms required in our country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, the aforesaid delay will have its adverse impact on the working of the Commission as they will have six months less to complete their assigned tasks. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I want to ask this Government: Why is there a delay in the appointment of the Members of the Law Commission, especially when they equate high importance to good governance in our country? ...(*Interruptions*)...

Hence, I would request the Government to appoint all the Members of the Law Commission expeditiously, so that the promise of good governance through legal and judicial reforms can become operative in nature.

Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Concern over deaths of persons involved in sewer cleaning work

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सफाई का वह काम कोई नहीं करता है, जो दलित लोगों को दिया जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे सीवर में जाते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, Sharadji is on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजयः वे स्वच्छता का काम करते-करते अपने प्राण न्योछावर कर देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे दलित बाल्मीकि होते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक साल में 22,327 दलित महिलाएँ और पुरुष सीवर की सफाई करते-करते मारे गए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 22 हजार लोग मारे जाते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक दिन में दो से तीन ऐसे दलित कार्यकर्ता होते हैं, जो सीवर की सफाई करते-करते अपनी जान देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, गंदगी कुछ और लोग करते हैं, लेकिन सीवर की सफाई के लिए सामान्यतः प्रत्येक घटनाक्रम में केवल बाल्मीकि लोगों को लगाया जाता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यद्यपि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि प्रत्येक ऐसी घटना पर 10 लाख रुपए की compensation दी जाए, लेकिन 60-60 हजार की compensation भी दी गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक-एक compensation लेने के लिए कई-कई साल तक उन्हें अदालतों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये दलित लोग हैं, जो महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, कर्णाटक, तमिलनाडु और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार से जान देते रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह 19 साल का दलित लड़का है, जो विल्लुपुरम, तमिलनाडु में सीवर की सफाई करते-करते मारा गया, लेकिन अभी तक इसकी compensation तक नहीं दी गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Whom are you referring to? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I am referring to India, हिन्दुस्तान। ...(*Interruptions*)... No compensation was given to them. ...(*Interruptions*)... दलितों की यह समस्या सुलझाने के लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर जवाब दे और बताए कि इनकी समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने 2014 के फैसले में कहा, 'Sewer deaths - entering sewer lines without safety gears should be made a crime even in emergency situations. For each such death, compensation of ₹ 10 lakhs should be given to the family of the deceased. Identify the families of all persons who have died in sewerage work (manholes, septic tanks) since 1993 and award compensation of ₹ 10 lakhs for each such death to the family members depending on them.' लेकिन ऐसा हर मामले में नहीं होता है।

I also got a letter from Thiru M. Pugalendhi of Dr. Ambedkar Adi-Andhra Scavengers Liberation Forum. He gave a Memorandum requesting to increase the salary of such sewer workers from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 4,000 per month ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a shame. ...(*Interruptions*)... ₹ 2,000 per month or ₹ 3,000 per month for those who are cleaning the sewage! ...(*Interruptions*)... I demand that the Government

must take steps and ensure that their minimum salary should be a minimum of ₹ 20,000 per month. ...(*Interruptions*)... All Valmakis should be prohibited from doing scavenging job. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order, Sharad Yadavji? ...(*Interruptions*)... आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है? **...(व्यवधान)...** बोलिए, बोलिए, आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Bihar): Sir, it is stated, "(4) Rule of *sub judice* should apply in regard to proceedings before civil and criminal courts and courts martial in any part of India and not ordinarily to other judicial or quasi-judicial bodies such as Tribunals..." He is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, don't do this. Mr. Seelam, behave properly. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, I allowed him and he read it. I don't need it. That is on record. That is all. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik. Do you want to raise your Zero Hour mention? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are all doing very wrong things. (*Interruptions*) Shri Shantaram Naik, would you raise your Zero Hour issue?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then do it, please. (*Interruptions*)

Reported vandalisation of a Church and manhandling of congregants at Kachna village in Raipur

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, a group of more than 15 men allegedly vandalised a prayer hall that served as a church and manhandled the congregants inside at Kachna village on the outskirts of Raipur on Sunday. The incident happened at the time a prayer meeting was in progress. It is learnt that the men came on motorcycles and shouted slogans like "Jai Shri Ram".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very unfortunate. Please ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the State Government says that "Police are investigating the case with all seriousness. Nobody guilty will be spared, and strict action will be taken". When Chhattisgarh is ridden with scams of thousands of crores with respect to public distribution, people have lost faith in State Government investigation. ...(*Interruptions*)... Those who have indulged in the act, intend to create a communal atmosphere in the country with political motives. The matter stemmed from an issue over the hall being allegedly built on encroached land. Police say ...(*Interruptions*)... They added that a case was registered and three people detained. But land encroachment has been put forward to give sanctity to saffron agendas. (*Interruptions*) There are different versions on the number of people that came. But there was an argument when they entered. They broke some chairs and fans, and in the melee six people got minor injuries, two of them women. ...(*Interruptions*)...

There were around 40 people inside when the group came. The police arrived on the scene and the group fled. They have recovered three motorcycles, which are used by police to track the accused. A case against unknown persons under Sections 147, 452, 295 and 323 was registered. ...(*Interruptions*)... When a prominent newspaper reporter visited the spot Sunday afternoon, the prayer hall was found locked. Locals refused to speak on record out of fear of implicating themselves. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you getting out of this shouting? You are gaining nothing out of this. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is becoming ridiculous for the public. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: A resident of a village on the outskirts, however, said many people came on bikes and shouted slogans and there was pandemonium until the police arrived. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is becoming a laughing stock. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are all becoming a laughing stock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Residents said every Sunday, Christians, many from outside, came to pray at the hall. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Strike by All India Nurses Federation

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, about a week back, it was reported in various newspapers that health services in several Government hospitals were affected as nurses went on strike and mass casual leave ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)... You people are becoming a laughing stock before the people. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before the country, I am telling you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: To protest against the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)... This has paralysed the whole hospital services in Delhi and general public and patients were put to a lot of inconvenience. ...(*Interruptions*)... As you know, there are more than 40,000 nurses in Government hospitals including hospitals run by Municipal Corporations, Government of Delhi and the Union Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are six major hospitals in North Delhi Corporation. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the East Delhi Corporation, there are many hospitals like respiratory disease hospitals, maternity hospitals...(*Interruptions*)... In the major hospitals, which are run by the Central Government, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and AIIMS, more than 120 surgeries were postponed during ...(*Interruptions*).... For instance, 70 routine surgeries had to be rescheduled at Safdarjung Hospital as 25 of the 30 operation theatres had to be shut down due to the strike. ...(*Interruptions*)... At Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, around 50 routine surgeries had to be rescheduled as also in other Government hospitals. Nurses across the country are on hunger strike ...(*Interruptions*)... They have threatened to go on indefinite strike from March 15 if their demands are not met. ...(*Interruptions*)... At Safdarjung Hospital, essential services such as the Emergency and ICUs were being handled by the nurses who work on contract. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nurses play an integral role in the healthcare sector. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the demand of the All India Nurses Federation is that their grade pay should be increased and nursing allowance, risk allowance, night duty allowance should also be enhanced. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hence, I urge upon the hon. Health Minister to personally intervene in the matter, call a discussion with the Nurses Federation, and to strive for resolution of the issue amicably so that the general public will not be put to inconvenience and denied health services in the Government hospitals due to their strike. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Need for releasing the prisoners languishing in jails for more than two decades

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the five-judge Constitution bench of the Supreme Court while modifying its earlier interim order of July, 2014, has allowed the State Governments to exercise their powers of remission to release the life convicts. ...(*Interruptions*)... While restoration of the States' powers of remission to release the life convicts under Sections 432 and 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code to release the life convicts, this may be considered...(*Interruptions*)... This may be used for considering the release of life convicts who have underwent prison term of 14 years. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it has been given with...(*Interruptions*)... That those cases which are probed, other than the Criminal Procedure Code, either under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act or CBI or TADA, does not allow the State Government...(*Interruptions*)... Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

requires the State Governments that when the cases are probed by the CBI or under other Central Act, the State Government has to consult the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Based on that the Chief Secretary of the State Government of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Home Secretary, requesting him for the release, which the State Government has remitted. ...(*Interruptions*)... The sentence of those seven life convicts — Santhan, Murugan, Perarivalan, Nalini, Payas, Jayakumar and Ravichandran, who have been languishing in the prison for more than 24 years — has been remitted and they are to be released. ...(*Interruptions*)... The State Government has written to the Central Government for its views because Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code requires the State Governments to consult the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the seven convicts have appealed to the State Government and the State Government has written to the Central Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... In view of that, we are expecting the views of the Central Government under Section 435 of the Cr. P.C. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar has also requested the Central Government to immediately intervene for the release of those seven convicts who have been languishing in the prison for more than 24 years. ...(*Interruptions*)... No person can be punished twice for the same offence. ...(*Interruptions*)... So I request the Central Government to respond to the request of the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the release of the seven life convicts is very, very imminent. ...(*Interruptions*)... They have been suffering in the prison for more than 24 years. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... So the Central Government has to give their views. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think the Central Government's views are required immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Central Government's views are required immediately....(*Interruptions*)... They have to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

Objection to national eligibility entrance test for admission in medical colleges

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I request all the Members to please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you start. ...(*Interruptions*)... You start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request you with folded hands. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, our hon. Chief Minister has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister raising objection to the review petition filed before the Supreme Court

by the Central Government regarding the entrance examination for medical admissions. The Medical Council of India has issued a notification... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want the response of the Central Government, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you are a Vice-Chairman; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your are a Vice-Chairman; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the poor students are affected. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing all this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you please say what you want. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you speak. I can hear. You speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The Central Government shall not interfere in the State autonomy. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no entrance test in Tamil Nadu for medical admissions. Sir, the poor students will be affected. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, we request the Central Government to withdraw the review petition, and not introduce any entrance examination for medical admissions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Gupta, you speak loudly. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can hear you. You speak loudly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Reported hate crimes being committed against Gurudwaras both within and outside the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the attention of the House a very urgent matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, recently, there was an incident which occurred last week when a 44 year old man broke into the Gurudwara in Spokane in United States of America. Sir, the person who committed this crime also desecrated sacred items in the Gurudwara and tried to damage the Gurudwara. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, he posed as a naked man and vandalized it. Sir, such incidents are happening within our country also. Sir, the Sikhs have been a pillar of our Indian democracy and have made tremendous contribution in the freedom struggle of this country and throughout all these years. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, through you, I urge the Government to take urgent steps in this direction. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Ministry of External Affairs should get this matter properly investigated and give some comments. It should be condemned and action taken should be of the highest order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Husain Dalwai not there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shouting Members, please go back to your seats. It is going to be the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your seats; please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for two minutes.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past eleven of the clock.

12.00 NOON

The House re-assembled at twelve noon.
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार की एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की कमी

*121. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या फरवरी के अंतिम सप्ताह में 'हरियाणा में' जाटों के लिए आरक्षण की मांग कर रहे आंदोलनकारियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाये गए कदमों के संबंध में राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार की एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की कमी रही है जिसके कारण राज्य में बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचा है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय सरकार की गुप्तचर एजेंसियां सूचनाएं एकत्रित करने तथा उन्नका मूल्यांकन करने में असफल रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरुप आगजनी और हिंसा को रोकने के लिए समय पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजु)ः (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार ''पुलिस'' और ''लोक व्यवस्था'' राज्य के विषय होने के नाते राज्यों में कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकारों की है। तथापि, केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ कानून एवं व्यवस्था के गंभीर मुद्दों पर आसूचना साझा करती है तथा जब कभी राज्य सरकारें अनुरोध करती है, तब राज्य प्राधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों और सेना की सेवाएं भी उपलब्ध कराती है। केंद्र सरकार ने आरक्षण संबंधी जाट आंदोलन के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य में कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की 69 कंपनियां तथा सेना के

56 दस्ते तैनात किए थे। हरियाणा सरकार और केंद्र सरकार के बीच अच्छा समन्वय मौजूद था तथा राज्य सरकार और गृह मंत्रालय के पदाधिकारी एक-दूसरे के निरंतर संपर्क में थे।

(ख) और (ग) आंदोलन से पूर्व तथा उसके दौरान हरियाणा सरकार को समय-समय पर होने वाले घटनाक्रमों सहित उपलब्ध खुफिया जानकारी से अवगत रखा गया था। केंद्र सरकार ने दिनांक 19.2.2016 को राज्य सरकार को परामर्शी-पत्र भी जारी किया था, जिसके तहत सुरक्षा व्यवस्था और निगरानी तंत्र को अत्यधिक सतर्क रखने और कानून एवं व्यवस्था की किसी भी समस्या को रोकने के लिए सभी एहतियाती उपाय करने की सलाह दी गई थी।

Lack of coordination between State and Central intelligence agencies

†*121. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been lack of coordination between agencies of State and Centre in last week of February with regard to the steps taken to control the agitators demanding reservation for Jats in Haryana which caused large scale damage to public property in the State;

(b) whether intelligence agencies of State and Centre have failed to collect and evaluate information resulting in no steps being taken in advance to stop arson and violence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) "Police" and "Public order" being State subjects as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for maintaining the law and order in the States rests with the State Governments. However, the Central Government shares intelligence on serious law and order issues with the State Governments and also provides Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and the Army, in aid of the State Authorities as and when requested by the State Governments. The Central Government had deployed 69 companies of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and 56 army columns to maintain law and order in the State of Haryana during the Jat agitation for reservation. There was good coordination between the Government of Haryana and the Central Government and the officials of the State Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs were in constant touch.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Government of Haryana was kept posted with the available intelligence inputs, including unfolding developments, prior to and during the agitation from time to time. The Central Government had also issued advisory to the State Government on 19.2.2016, whereby it was advised to keep the security arrangements and monitoring mechanism on maximum alert and to take all precautionary measures to prevent any law and order problem.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मेरा प्रश्न हरियाणा में जाटों के लिए आरक्षण की मांग कर रहे आंदोलनकारियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों के संबंध में राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की कमी रही, जिसके कारण राज्य में बड़े पैमाने पर संपत्ति को हुए नुकसान के संबंध में था। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहा था, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर सही नहीं दिया। चूंकि इनकी गुप्तचर एजेंसियों ने इनको बताया नहीं है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः कृपया आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः महोदय, हमारा कहना है कि भाजपा और केंद्र सरकार कुंभकर्णी नींद सोती रही, जिसके कारण बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की गुप्तचर एजेंसियों ने जाट आंदोलन के संबंध में समय से पूर्व सूचना दी थी? यदि दी थी, तो केंद्र और राज्य सरकार ने जाट नेताओं से बात क्यों नहीं की? सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण गैर-जाट समुदाय के लोगों ...(**व्यवधान**)... को चिन्हित कर लूटा गया, उनकी दुकानें जलाई गईं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. आप अपना सवाल पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण गैर-जाट समुदाय के लोग ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः इससे हजारों करोड़ की संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ है और बेकसूर लोग मारे गए हैं।

श्री किरन रिजिजुः महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कही हैं, वे सही हैं कि 19 की रात को वहां पर जाटों का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और जब उसने एक violent रूप धारण कर लिया, तो उसके बाद काफी damages हुए और लोगों की जानें भी गईं। अगर सदन चाहेगा, तो हम उसकी डिटेल सदन के सामने रख सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि यह केंद्र की ओर से failure है, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। यहां से जो intelligence inputs और advisory जानी चाहिए, वे समय-समय पर यहां से जाती रही हैं। राज्य सरकार ने भी, coordination group में स्टेट पुलिस के माध्यम से जो काम करना जरूरी था, वह किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naresh*ji*, please let the question be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय सदस्य पूछ कुछ और रहे हैं और ये जवाब कुछ और दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naresh*ji*, it is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसियों ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी थी और राज्य की ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naresh*ji*, it is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री किरन रिजिजुः माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम है कि इंटेलिजेंस की भाषा को हम यहां पर तो पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं, लेकिन हम उसका ब्योरा दे रहे हैं कि जानकारी दी गई है। मगर आन्दोलन ने अचानक बहुत violent रूप धारण कर लिया था, इसके लिए राज्य सरकार ने अफसोस जताया है और केंद्र सरकार ने भी बहुत गम्भीरता से इसको अपने संज्ञान में लिया है। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने प्रकाश सिंह कमेटी का गठन किया है। वहां act of omissions and commissions की भी कुछ कमियां जरूर रही हैं, इसलिए उस responsibility को फिक्स करने के लिए इस कमेटी का गठन किया गया है। कमेटी ने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है और हम समझते हैं कि यह जल्द से जल्द सामने आ जाएगा कि कहां कमियां रही हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका सही उत्तर नहीं दिया। महोदय, जाट आरक्षण की तरह ही उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य कई राज्यों से कई जातियों को पिछड़े वर्ग या दलित वर्ग में शामिल करने के लिए सिफारिशें भारत सरकार के पास आई हैं। कहार, कश्यप, निषाद, मल्लाह, प्रजापति, कुम्हार, भर/राजभर की मूल जातियां मझवार, गोंड, बेलदार, शिल्पकार, तुरैहा में परिभाषित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिफारिश दी गई थी। मान्यवर, हम चाहते हैं कि अगर उस घटना के पहले ये बात कर लेते, तो वहां जो गैर-जाट लोगों पर हमला किया गया, उनकी सम्पत्ति को चिन्हित करके नुकसान किया गया, वह नहीं होता। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार ने प्रदेश सरकार पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया? ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ है क्या सरकार मुआवजा देगी?

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः सर, ये सम्पत्ति का मुआवजा ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naresh*ji*, he doesn't need an interpreter. Please, Naresh*ji*.

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सभापति जी, जान-माल के नुकसान और प्रॉपर्टी डैमेज का जो सारा ब्यौरा है, वह राज्य सरकार बताएगी, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से मैं यह बता सकता हूं कि हरियाणा की सरकार ने अभी तक कुछ अनाउंसमेंट्स की हैं। वह ऑलरेडी 1 करोड़ 12 लाख रुपये का वितरण कर चुकी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह एक प्रक्रिया है। देखिए, आपको आइडेंटिफाई करना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन्, जवाब सही नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Nareshji, why are you interfering? ...(*Interruptions*)... No, sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... सुनिए, यह सवाल आपका नहीं उनका है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यहां दल की बात नहीं **...(व्यवधान)...** Questions are individual to the Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't do this. ..(*Interruptions*).. Naresh*ji*, you are too senior a Member not to know the rules!

श्री किरन रिजिजुः आपको हमें धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकार का डिटेल्ड ब्योरा भी हम सदन में रख रहे हैं। आपको सुनना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः यह तो चेयर का आदेश है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः नरेश जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** Hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह)ः सभापति महोदय, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि 12 फरवरी, 2016 को अखिल भारतीय जाट आरक्षण संघर्ष समिति ने एक रैली का आयोजन किया था। उसके तुरंत बाद वहां की हरियाणा सरकार ने अपने कृषि मंत्री को उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए भेजा, लेकिन वह बातचीत विफल रही, उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकल पाया। 14 तारीख को जाट स्वाभिमान रैली के पश्चात् आन्दोलन फिर से शुरू कर दिया गया था। वह आन्दोलन उस वक्त हिंसक हो गया था, जब 19 फरवरी को एमडी यूनिवर्सिटी, रोहतक के समीप दिल्ली बाईपास रोड पर प्रदर्शनकारियों की एक हिंसक भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने के लिए बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को मजबूर होकर गोली चलानी पड़ी थी, जिसमें तीन जाट आंदोलनकारियों की मौत हुई थी।

मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इंटेलिजेंस का प्रश्न है, उसकी जानकारी स्टेट के पास भी थी कि आंदोलन होने वाला है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह मानकर चल रही थी कि उनके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ, उनके डेलिगेशन के साथ हमारी बातचीत हो रही है और इसका कोई न कोई समाधान निकल जाएगा। जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का प्रश्न है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा भी उचित समय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ऐडवाइज़री जारी की गई थी। मुझे ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा अथवा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कहीं पर कोई लैप्स हुआ है।

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, यह सवाल इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि केंद्र में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है और राज्य में भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने काफी डिटेल में जवाब दिया, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वहां जान-माल का काफी नुकसान हुआ है, 30 जानें गई हैं और एसोचैम ने कहा है कि उनके अंदाज से हरियाणा में 20 हजार करोड़ रूपये का नुकसान हुआ है।

सर, मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि इनकी इंटेलिजेंस किस प्रकार की रही कि इतना नुकसान हुआ? इनके मंत्रियों के मकान लूटे गए, जलाए गए, हमारे विधायकों के मकान लुटे गए, जलाए गए और व्यापक रूप से हर समुदाय के लोगों, चाहे वे व्यापारी हों अथवा कोई और हों, उनका बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उसी से सवाल पूछना चाहूंगी। इन्होंने (b) और (c) में कहा है, 'The Government of Haryana was kept posted.... The Central Government had also issued advisory.... सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद यह कहा है कि हमने उनको बताया। सर, इतना बताने के बावजूद और जबकि उनकी अपनी इंटेलिजेंस भी थी, इतना दर्दनाक और सीरियस मामला हुआ, तो क्या ये नहीं मानते हैं कि यह जो कुछ भी हुआ, this was due to utter failure of the State Government and the Central Government because, Sir, it is mentioned in the reply that the Central Government had also issued an advisory to the State Government on 19.2.2016. सर, जब 19th को सब जल रहा था, पुलिस नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं थी। लोग पुलिस को बुला रहे थे, पुलिस भाग खड़ी हुई। हजारों की पुलिस फोर्स है, आर्मी बुलाई जाती है, आर्मी पहुंच नहीं पाती, क्या हो रहा था राज्य में?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, what is the question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

KUMARI SELJA: Is it not the utter failure of the State Government and the Central Government? आप मुआवजा किस प्रकार देंगे? एक करोड़ रुपया देकर ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, एक करोड़ रुपये से क्या होगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, मेरा सवाल यही है। Is it not the utter failure of the State Government and the Central Government? आप इसकी भरपाई कैसे करेंगे? आप मरहम कैसे लगाएंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

कुमारी शैलजाः आप morally और पैसे के हिसाब से मदद कैसे करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

कुमारी शैलजाः आगे इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों, इसको आप कैसे ensure करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

KUMARI SELJA: And, should not the State Government resign on this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have asked your question.

KUMARI SELJA: Should they not resign on this, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have asked your question. Please sit down now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister.

कुमारी शैलजाः सिर्फ अफसोस करने से बात नहीं बनेगी। हमें अफसोस है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये केवल अफसोस व्यक्त कर रहे हैं और कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your question. Please sit down now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not an occasion for speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः हमारा राज्य जला है, लोगों की जानें गई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः क्या moral responsibility मानते हुए, राज्य सरकार को बर्खास्त नहीं करना चाहिए?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your question. Let the hon. Minister reply.

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः सभापति महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है, जैसा मेरे सहयोगी किरन रिजिजु ने बतलाया कि already स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने श्री प्रकाश सिंह, जो रिटायर्ड डीजीपी हैं, उनकी चेयरमैनशिप में थ्री मेम्बर्स कमेटी बना दी है और वह पूरे मामले की जांच कर रही है, जो एक्ट ऑफ ओमिशन है, कमीशन इसकी भी जांच करेगा। जांच रिपोर्ट आने के पहले किसी गवर्नमेंट के संबंध में यह कह देना कि गवर्नमेंट का utter failure रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस गवर्नमेंट के साथ इन्साफ नहीं होगा, उस गवर्नमेंट के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। जो प्रकाश सिंह जी की चेयरमैनशिप में कमेटी बनी है, उसकी रिपोर्ट की हम लोगों को प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि कितनी क्षति हुई है, कम्पनसेशन किस-किस को देना है, क्या करना है, इसके संबंध में भी हरियाणा राज्य की एडिशनल चीफ सेक्रेटरी श्रीमती रजनी सेखरी सिब्बल की चेयरमैनशिप में एक कमेटी बना दी गई है। वह भी जल्द ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार अपने स्तर पर, उनके प्रतिनिधि मंडल से अथवा जो लोग भी वहां पर विक्टिम्स हैं, उन सभी लोगों से बातचीत कर रही है एवं राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगातार समस्या का समाधान निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं सबसे यही अपील करना चाहता हूं, सभी राजनैतिक पार्टियों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार वहां है और यहां पर भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, प्रश्न इसका नहीं है। वह एक राज्य सरकार है और यह केंद्र सरकार है। दोनों अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वाह कर रही हैं। सबके सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जो स्थिति वहां पर पैदा हुई थी, उसका समाधान निकाला जा सके।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादवः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। केंद्र सरकार ने इस आंदोलन में त्वरित कार्रवाई करते हुए, जो सेना की और केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बलों की कम्पनियां भेजी, उनसे स्थिति पर काफी नियंत्रण हुआ। इसके संबंध में तथ्य आया है कि सोशल मीडिया में कुछ चीजें वायरल हुई हैं, जिसमें कुछ राजनैतिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा भी षड्यंत्र का खुलासा हुआ है। अब जब आपने प्रकाश सिंह कमीशन बनाया है, तो क्या प्रकाश सिंह कमीशन में कुछ राजनैतिक लोगों के द्वारा जो षड्यंत्र किया जा रहा है, उसको टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस में दिया जा रहा है? अगर टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस में दिया जा रहा है, तो भविष्य में अपराधी और राजनेताओं

का जो राजनैतिक षड्यंत्र है, उसके कारण जो हिंसा हुई है, इसके संबंध में क्या सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सभापति महोदय, जो प्रकाश सिंह, रिटायर्ड डीजी की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनाई है, act of omission and commission जिसकी वजह से इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है, उसमें, चाहे कोई अधिकारी हो या कोई पॉलिटिकल लीडर हो, कोई भी हो, सारी चीजों को देखना पड़ेगा। इसीलिए जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आएगी, उससे पता चलेगा कि जो एक शांतिपूर्वक आंदोलन था, उसने कैसे आक्रोश का रूप ले लिया और ऐसा कैसे हुआ, इन सारी चीजों को वे देखेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः वहां पर जान-माल का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

श्री सभापतिः आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please sit down.

श्री किरन रिजिजुः इसमें किसी एक नाम को लेकर यहां आश्वासन देना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन सारे मामले को वह जांच कमेटी देखेगी, यह हम कह सकते हैं।

श्री शरद यादवः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये कमेटियां बनाना एक तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागना है। यह बहुत बड़ी घटना हुई है। इतिहास में एक बार अहमद शाह अब्दाली आया था, उस समय जिस तरह से दिल्ली पूरी तरह से तबाह की गई थी, उसी तरह से पूरा हरियाणा तबाह हो गया है। पूरी पुलिस फोर्स यानी थाने के थाने गायब हो गए। इन पर तो एक्शन होना चाहिए। कमेटी कब आएगी और कब अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी? मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोगों ने जो अनुशासनहीनता दिखाई है, जिसके चलते जनता की तबाही हुई है और लोगों की दुकानें जलाई गई हैं, क्या इस पर कोई कार्रवाई होगी या नहीं होगी? आप जवाब देने का काम करिए। प्रकाश सिंह की कमेटी तो बाद में जांच करेगी, लेकिन अभी जो अनुशासनहीनता पूरे हरियाणा में हुई है, उसके ऊपर आप क्या एक्शन करवाएंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि जो सूचनाएं उपलब्ध हुई हैं, उनमें लगभग 2012 FIR दर्ज की जा चुकी हैं, लगभग 370 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा 20 मामले गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस के द्वारा भी दर्ज किए गए हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है, कार्रवाई चल रही है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमें रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए। माननीय श्री शरद यादव ने जो कहा है, तो responsible आप भी हैं, responsible हम लोग भी हैं। सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी responsibility का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। इस समस्या का मिलजुलकर कैसे समाधान निकले, हमें यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 122. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... That Question is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपका क्वेश्चन खत्म हो गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Q. No. 122 ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mukhtar saheb, have you laid the answer to the question?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahmed Patel saheb, supplementary please. ...(*Interruptions*)... अब आपका क्वेश्चन खत्म हो गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

Bilateral trade agreements

*122. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bilateral trade agreements that India has signed since the change of Government;

(b) the details of quantum and value of trade under each of these bilateral trade agreements in each of the past three years including the current year;

(c) the progress on talks with European Union (EU) on Free Trade Agreement (FTA/BTIA), if any; and

(d) the details of issues holding back the signing of the said agreement with EU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OB PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government expanded the existing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) to include Services and Investment. The expanded Agreement was signed in November, 2014 and came into effect from 1 July, 2015. The total trade with ASEAN countries over the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below) to this reply.

(c) and (d) 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. Two stocktaking meetings have been held recently and both the sides have re-engaged in discussions on the India EU BTIA.

Statement

India's total trade in goods with ASEAN countries

Year	Value of Total Trade (in US $ million)
2012-13	75,874.57
2013-14	74,413.73
2014-15	76,527.35
2015-16 (April to December)	50,243.08

Note: Figures for 2015-16 (April to December) is provisional.

श्री अहमद पटेलः सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने रिप्लाई में कहा है, "India and the European Union are negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement covering various tracks. So far, 15 rounds of negotiations have been held."...(*Interruptions*)... मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि negotiation के जो 15 राउड हुए हैं, उससे पहले क्या कोई सर्वे किया गया है? जो हमारी डोमेस्टिक मार्केट है, उस पर इसका क्या असर होगा?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः माननीय सदस्य ने जो bilateral talks के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, उससे पहले और सरकार बदलने के बाद जो एग्रिमेंट्स हुए हैं, उसके बारे में विस्तार से माननीय सदस्य को हमने लिखित रूप में बताया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, has the Minister given prior intimation that the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs would be responding to the supplementary questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that information is with the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उसके साथ ही साथ जो quantum of trade है, 2014-15, में 76,527.35 है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री अहमद पटेलः मैंने सर्वे के बारे में पूछा था कि डोमेस्टिक मार्केट पर क्या असर होगा? मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंट्री है, उसका तो जवाब आया नहीं। मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री यह है कि हम लोग एग्रिमेंट के बारे में डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, इसमें जो एग्रिकल्चरल कमोडिटीज़ हैं, मेरे ख्याल से प्रपोज़ल में उनको इम्पोर्ट किए जाने की जो बात की गई है, यह इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी घटाने के बारे में सरकार क्या कुछ सोच रही है? अगर सोच रही है, तो उसकी क्या डिटेल्स हैं?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं उनके पूरे प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखित रूप में भिजवा दूंगा, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस समय स्वस्थ नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भी जो bilateral trade है ASEAN countries के साथ ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सभी क्षेत्रों में देश की प्रगति को और देश के लोगों के सरोकार को प्राथमिकता देते हुए हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, most of the bilateral treaties, which were signed during the previous Government's time, have brought in an inverted duty structure, which actually militates against manufacture in India. It encourages import of the finished goods rather than raw materials and by-products. Will the Government review these agreements and correct this inverted duty structure so that the 'Make in India' programme becomes a reality?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सभापति जी, ASEAN कंट्रीज के साथ जितने भी बायलेट्ररल ट्रेड एगीमेंट्स हुए हैं, सरकार समय-समय पर उनकी समीक्षा करती है। समीक्षा की दृष्टि से जिस समय भी आवश्यकता होती है, हम उस पर आगे काम करते हैं।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The reply mentions about bilateral Agreement with Cambodia, Brazil, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, and so on. They have given four-year figures — 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 (up to December). Putting together, it comes to about 20,000 million dollars. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the import figure separately for 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and for 2015-16 (up to December). How much have we exported and how much have we imported? Is India losing? More import or less export means our trade deficit increases. It is a ruination of our domestic industry and domestic products. Please give me the figures first.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है—क्योंकि जो मूल प्रश्न है, उसमें सरकार बदलने के बाद जो एग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं, उनके बारे में पूछा गया था, माननीय सदस्य ने जो स्पेसिफ़िक प्रश्न किया है, उसके उत्तर पर दृष्टि से Indian export and import to ASEAN in US million dollar, बरौनी में 2012-13 में 40 मिलियन डॉलर, 2013-14 में 32, 2014-15 में 42 और 2015-16 में 841 है। इसके अलावा और कोई भी डिटेल, जो माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, हम उन्हें दे देंगे।

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

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: He has not answered my question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister has said that he will make the information available. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Darda ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Is it million or thousand million? ...(*Interruptions*)... Make it clear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will make the information available. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Darda ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I will give the details. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डाः सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यूरोपियन यूनियन के साथ फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट की जो समस्या थी, क्या उस पर कोई समझौता हुआ है? मैं विशेष रूप से अमूल तथा अन्य जो डेयरी प्रॉडक्ट्स हैं, उनके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको लेकर जो गतिरोध बना था, क्या वह गतिरोध दूर हो गया है? इसके साथ ही जो समझौता हुआ है, उसका प्रारूप क्या है? फार्मा सेक्टर, ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर के बारे में जो गतिरोध था, इस क्षेत्र में जो दिक्कतें थी, क्या वे दूर हुई हैं? क्या उनके साथ कोई समझौता हुआ है? आपके फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट के कितने राउण्ड हो चुके हैं और आप इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं? आप जानते होंगे कि हमारा जो अमूल प्रॉडक्ट है, उसको अमरीका, कनाडा और ऑस्ट्रेलिया में बेचने की परमिशन है, लेकिन यूरोपियन यूनियन ने उसको बैन किया हुआ है। इस दृष्टि से भी क्या आप इस प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, जिससे यूरोपियन यूनियन के जो प्रॉडक्ट्स हैं, वे यहां पर न बेचे जाएं? सभापति जी, हमारे यहां की जो डेयरी इंडस्ट्री है, फार्मा इंडस्ट्री है और ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री है, उसको प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए और "मेक इन इंडिया" के माध्यम से और मजबूत किया जाए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सभापति जी, यूरोपियन यूनियन के साथ इस बारे में चर्चा हुई है और अभी भी चर्चा हो रही है। जिन विषयों के बारे में माननीय दर्डा जी ने पूछा है, सरकार निश्चित तौर से उन व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों की रक्षा और सुरक्षा के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: The Question Hour is not taken seriously. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is unable to answer it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 123.

Contract labourers under Medical Insurance Scheme

*123. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to compensate the contract labourers on retrenchment from job, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to bring the said labourers under the Medical Insurance Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, compensation is provided to workmen in case of retrenchment. There is no separate proposal to compensate the contract labourers on retrenchment.

All establishments in the notified areas engaging 10 or more employees are covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948. There is no separate proposal to bring the contract labourers under the Medical Insurance Scheme.

Further, the employees, covered under the ESI Scheme are also entitled to get unemployment allowance for a period of one year under the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna'.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it was a specific question. Regarding the reply, that the hon. Minister has given, the entire world knows that the contract workers are covered under Industrial Disputes Act. Why should I make this question? Am I so ignorant? The Minister has replied that they are covered under the Industrial Disputes Act. So, they need not get any separate compensation package, but he should know that because of the very character of their employment, they are employed on daily basis and also thrown out on daily basis. Does the Minister require a concrete measure to ensure that whenever they are retrenched, because contract workers will be subjected to retrenchment, they will be taken care of by appropriate retrenchment compensation? Don't skip the reply by stating that they are covered by an Act. The Act is there, but it is never implemented, and particularly for the contract workers. This is my first supplementary.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, hon. Member's question is regarding compensation to the contract labourers on retrenchment. As per the Contract Labour Act, there is no such provision. However, I have mentioned here that under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, trade unions may be aware and everybody may be aware that the compensation for workmen is there. There is variation between the definitions of 'workmen' and 'contract workers'. That is why I have straightway mentioned that there is no such separate compensation under the Contract Labour Act, even though the establishments or the employers employing ten or more people are covered under this Industrial Disputes Act also. I have already stated about the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojna, in which the unemployment allowance will be provided for one year and that too for 15 days of wages. So, this is there. Even then, our Government is committed to give the wage security, job security and social security. Therefore, wherever the Act applies, we are complying with the provisions. Wherever the exploitation takes place on contract workers, whether it is under the

Central Government's sphere or under the State Government's sphere, if any complaints come to Central Government or me, I will definitely take action.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, while putting my second supplementary, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister to please give security to the workers. You are committed to that, but that does not come through a sound bite in the media. For that, certain concrete things are required to be done on the ground. You give me a single example in the country that contract workers, after getting retrenchment, have got unemployment allowance. Give me a single example - name and address. I am ready to kneel down before you and crawl before you. Give me a single example. Please don't misguide the House like this.

Now, I come to my second supplementary. The Minister told that workers are covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act. Though this Act can legally cover the total number of regular workers, even out of them, hardly 30 per cent are covered. Seventy per cent regular workers are out of the ESI cover. This is the reality. Your data also says like that. If you calculate the number of ESI subscribers, you will come to that conclusion. And, you are formally covering the contract workers saying that the contract workers will be getting ESI cover and it will be a big bonanza to them. It is not correct. So, my point is that whether you are taking any concrete action, at least, to make the law enforceable. I would like to know whether you are considering the consensus decision and recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference regarding Rule 25(2)(a),(b),(c) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. That is a rule for the same work, same wages and similar service conditions like regular workers. I would like to know whether you will bring that rule to the body of the law so that it becomes justiciable, it becomes enforceable, it does not depend only on your sound bites, and, some concrete things will be done on the ground.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There is a consensus in the Indian Labour Conference. The Ministry of Labour in the previous Government's regime prepared the law and sent it to the PMO for taking it up in the Cabinet. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The previous Government did not do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At least, you please take it up. That is my humble request.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, regarding the ESIC Act, if there are ten or more employees, either contract workers or any other workers, they come under the jurisdiction of the ESIC Act, which provides medical benefits. I need not explain that. Now, let me come to other things. Sir, I am happy to announce in this House something with regard to the EPF. Presently, the establishments employing twenty or more employees are covered under the EPF. With a view to giving more coverage to the unorganized sector, whatever you call, including outsourced work staff or contract workers, the Government is now going to propose an amendment to the EPF Act, and, is proposing to reduce this limit to 10 employees or more. These are the two things for social security, and, as I mentioned, wage security or whatever you say.

With regard to the Indian Labour Conference, we have taken a decision and we are implementing that. I am going to see to it that all the informal sectors are converted into the formal sectors through these amendments. I definitely assure the hon. Member that there will not be any variation about this.

Apart from this, hon. Member asked about taking any action or doing other things. Under this Scheme, 1,251 cases have come up. Sir, 5 crore 93 lakh people have been given the benefits. We have disbursed it.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। इतने सालों के बाद भी मैं देखता आ रहा हूं कि फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट, पीडब्ल्यूडी डिपार्टमेंट और बाकी जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनके अन्दर जो रेगुलर एम्प्लॉई होते हैं, उनको भी यह सरकार कैज़ुअल लेबर में कन्वर्ट करती जा रही है। उनके सामने सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज तो यह है कि उनका कोई रिकॉर्ड ही नहीं होता है। आप Gratuity, Provident Fund, ESI वगैरह की बात तो जाने दीजिए, साल में उन्होंने कितने दिन वाकई काम किया है, उसका रिकॉर्ड भी सरकार के पास नहीं होता है अथवा सरकारें जान-बूझकर रखती नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो Contract Labour Act है, उसके अंतर्गत आप casual labour के लिए सरकार को क्या निर्देश देते हैं? सर, गुजरात हाई कोर्ट ने फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को परमानेंट करने का डिसीज़न दिया था। हजारों लोगों को, the Government is not employing them; the Government has gone to the Supreme Court.

एक तरफ तो देश के अन्दर आप सबको आगे ले जाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो मजदूर दिन-रात काम करता है, उसके लिए MGNREGA के अलावा बजट में भी कोई ज्यादा प्रावधान नहीं है और न ही आप उनको कोई social security देते हैं।

सर, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज इस देश के अन्दर जो करोड़ों casual labour हैं, उनके लिए वास्तव में कितने दिन की रोज़ी का इंतजाम है? उनके provident fund, gratuity इत्यादि के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? Can you enforce this on the State Government? It is very unfortunate, Sir.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, really, the challenge, which is there before us, is very serious. ...(*Interruptions*)... Regarding this matter, I have already told him that the Central appropriate authorities will come in the picture, and the appropriate authority is the State Government. But even though regarding the regularization and all these things, the State Government comes into the picture, as for the licensed contractors, there is a provision in the Contract Labour Act that a contractor or the employer should be registered first and then we will provide the license. If anybody is at default or anybody is violating the law, then, we will punish them under the law. As for 2014 and 2015, the licensed contractors are 41,183 and the number of labour contractors, who are available, is 19-and-odd lakhs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, यह क्या जवाब है?

श्री सभापतिः सुन लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** सुन लीजिए।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: That is why, ...(*Interruptions*)... What I mean to say is under the Contract Labour Act, in different names, in different styles, they may be changing the definition and employing the workers till 14 years, 15 years, 16 years. And a large number of workers are working in the same way. There are some employers, there are some people who are doing these malpractices under this way of definition of a contractor, different to the regular worker. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why, if it comes to knowledge ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: My question relates to State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... What action are you taking on the State Governments who are violating this law, ...(*Interruptions*)... including the Gujarat Government? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: If it comes to my notice ...(*Interruptions*)... I will definitely take action. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I am telling you, any violation of Act ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापतिः मिस्त्री जी, सुन लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** सुन लीजिए। Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The question of any violation of Act, definitely, comes under the prosecution under criminal procedure. That is why ...(*Interruptions*)... if you give me...(*Interruptions*)... it will be definitely taken care of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No. You do not give permission for prosecution. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not argue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I have not found an example where ...(*Interruptions*)... the State Government has given a permission ...(*Interruptions*)... to file a criminal case against the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mistry*ji*, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: There is no provision whatsoever.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a defect in the law, then, there is a procedure for it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Normally, a State Government does not gives any permission to file a criminal case against their own officers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, is that a default of the Central Government? That is the question. Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. It is a very important question. Today, unorganized labour sector comprises more than 90 per cent of the labour fraternity in the country and against that, organized sector, mainly, concentrates in public sector enterprises, Central Government undertakings, and major and big industrial houses. Compared to unorganized labour, they are enjoying better pay; better allowances, perks, facilities are there, insurance is there, and health facilities are given to them. These very public sector enterprises, these very Government undertakings, of late, have been employing workmen on contract basis and that is being open under the Contract Labour Act. Exploitation of labour is going on rampantly. They are given promises while taking up on job, that at some point of time they will be regularized. Even under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 where it is applicable in some Government undertakings, the apprentices are taken but after their apprenticeship is completed, they are just thrown out. They are just taken off their muster roll.

My question to the hon. Minister through you, Sir, is that this contract labour – they are seeking these very apprentice people, they are seeking the youth of the country – instead of exploiting labour, will Government certainly think on the line that recruitment being an onus on the Government, they will, in near future, really take measures effectively so that employment problem in our country is effectively addressed? Thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the concern of the hon. Member is particularly for the unorganized sector. In the unorganized sector, gradually, we wanted to cover from informal to formal sector, which I have already mentioned. For this, in the first phase from 1st August, 2015 itself, we have brought 4.5 crore construction workers under the organized workforce. Now they are getting all ESIC and EPFO benefits. For auto-rikshaw drivers and even rikshaw-pullers, we have started a pilot project in Hyderabad. Soon we are going to start this project in Delhi. This is for their social security benefit. Once this coverage comes to 20-10, then naturally the provision will be there. The other point is that whether they are in the Public Sector Undertakings or the State PSUs or in other sectors, as I have already mentioned, they are getting it with the change in name. Sir, this is really a serious matter. Once a change comes in, then only can we strictly implement this Act. Otherwise, it is very difficult to do. Somewhere principal employer is different and contractor is different. Principal employer uses the contractor and the contractor, many times it is seen, does not give proper wages. We want to change these things and the format also. But an amendment to the Act is needed. For that only, we need to think.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The small beedi manufacturers in the unorganised sector manufacturing about 20 lakh beedis per annum are exempted from the excise duty. But it is difficult to locate and estimate the number of beedi rollers engaged by the small beedi manufacturers. As a result, the workers are deprived of all the benefits of various labour laws. And those people escape the notice of the enforcement officers also. I want to ask a specific question. I want to know whether the contract beedi workers are given proper attention and whether they will comply to all the Acts, including the EPF and the ESI. But how can we bring the law evaders under the ambit of law? Today, I read that over 200 contract workers have been working in the BSNL for more than ten years. But the payments they receive are very meagre. Every contract worker is being paid only two hundred twenty rupees inclusive of dearness allowance of one hundred rupees. But after deducting certain percentage towards the Employees' Provident Fund..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: My question is this. I want to specifically know about this from the Minister. We heard about the Medical Insurance Scheme. What happens after the retrenchment of beedi workers or contract workers either from the public sector undertakings or from the private people who engage contract workers? Have you paid them their dues? Or has the Central Government endorsed the view that they will be properly given their dues, that is, dearness allowance and other dues?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: This is specifically regarding the contract workers engaged in the Central Government offices. They have the protection of minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. If any complaint is with you, please give that to me. I would see what can be done. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the Central Government sphere, we are providing the minimum wages. Wherever the jurisdiction of the State Government is there, I cannot say anything. The beedi workers are mostly women. Beedi Workers' Rules are there. We are providing all the ESIC and EPFO benefits where they are under 20. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the other thing is, two issues are there. I come from a State where there are a large number of beedi workers. Practically, I worked with them. So, that is why, we are providing pension of ₹ 1,000 under the EPF for the beedi workers. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am telling you. Second thing is, those who are private people and those who are engaging them not in the factory premises but somewhere else, there also, inspections are carried out. Our inspectors go there. We are providing for new members of the EPF. We are providing for them. If any specific case is brought to me, then I will take that into account.

*[The questioner (SHRI VIJAY GOEL) was absent.]

Fiscal saving under DBTL

*124. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of sales of subsidised LPG cylinders that have been reduced (if reduced) under the Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumers (DBTL) Scheme;

(b) what has been the estimated fiscal impact of the savings under the DBTL Scheme for the year 2014-15; and

(c) the methodology that has been used to arrive at the value of the fiscal savings?

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

Statement

(a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that after implementation of PAHAL Scheme, growth rate in sale of domestic cylinders which includes subsidised cylinders has registered growth at 5.7% in the current year

{FY 2015-16 (upto Jan.2016)} as against 11.31% in FY 2014-15 (upto Jan. 2015). The sale of domestic cylinders has registered reduction in growth rate by 5.61%. It is to be noted that the more than 1.6 crore new connections were released in the current Financial Year and, despite this, the growth rate has come down. The decrease in growth rate despite increase in consumer base is attributable to implementation of DBTL-PAHAL.

Further, sale of commercial LPG cylinders has registered growth rate of 42.21% in period from April, 2015 to January, 2016 as against negative growth rate of 2.11% during April, 2014 to January, 2015. The growth in sale of commercial LPG is attributable to curtailing diversion of domestic subsidized LPG with the implementation of DBTL-PAHAL.

(b) and (c) As on 1st April, 2015, 3.34 crore consumers which are duplicate/ fake/inactive were blocked under PAHAL scheme and related initiatives. Taking into account the quota of 12 cylinders per consumer and the average LPG subsidy of ₹ 366 per cylinder for the year 2014-15, estimated savings in LPG subsidy due to the blocking of 3.34 crore consumers, work out to ₹ 14,672 crore, during that year. Further, as of today, nearly 15 crore consumers are receiving subsidy as they have enrolled under PAHAL scheme while there are 16.5 crore active consumers, implying a saving of LPG subsidy on another 1.5 crore consumers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is not present. Is there any supplementary?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, global crude oil prices are now at four years' low and the Union Government is getting savings of about ₹ 14,000 crore from the LPG subsidy reduction. Across several nations, there is reduction of the wholesale prices of gases. Though we are hearing now and then about the falling prices of the petrol and diesel in India, but we are yet to hear the reduction in price of LPG and other required gases. Is the Union Government contemplating to review how much benefit they are getting, how much subsidy they could save and are they ready to pass on that relief with the fall of prices of crude oil? Are they going to transfer that to the consumers across the nation and how much benefit they are going to give to the consumers of the nation?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me answer this question in this way. LPG is already a subsidized product. In this month, a subsidy of around ₹ 94 is given from Budget on each and every cylinder. So, already, for the last so many years, LPG customers are protected through subsidy and in this month also, we are giving a subsidy of around ₹ 94 for cylinders.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, it is very clear that the Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme is being implemented on the basis of the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee Report. The Kirit Parikh Committee report had recommended as to how the subsidies have to be curtailed in a phased manner and the present Scheme is being implemented on the basis of the recommendations of the said Committee. I want to know whether the Government is going to implement all the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee Report which had recommended for curtailing or limiting the subsidy only to those people who come under BPL. So, I want to know whether the Government is going to implement all those recommendations.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have implemented Dr. Kirit Parikh Committee's recommendations on DBT. Now, the world has acknowledged our performance through different recognitions. This is the biggest ever direct cash benefit transfer mechanism in the world. That apart, Dr. Parikh has recommended so many other things. I am very grateful to my friend that he has initiated a good debate. Subsidies are meant for whom? Should the subsidies go to the affluent society of the population or should it be targeted for the poor man of the country? My Government, my Prime Minister is very clear and he is, again and again, stating this issue in the public domain that as regards subsidies meant for poor, gradually, through technology, through consensus, through appeal, we will be moving towards a targeted subsidy distribution mechanism. "Give it up" is the best example. On 27th March, 2015, the hon. Prime Minister had appealed to the countrymen to give up LPG subsidy. Traditionally what we thought cutting subsidy means, cutting the quota. Sir, this Government has an innovative idea. The Prime Minister had appealed to the citizens that those who can afford their kitchen with their own money, they should give up subsidy.

Sir, let me inform, through you, the House, on the appeal of the hon. Prime Minister, 83 lakh citizens, as on today, have given up their subsidy. A lot of common people, middle class people and retired persons are also joining the movement. I agree with the hon. Member that the time has come that subsidy should be provided to the targeted people, and it should be given to those who need it. But this is a welfare State, with a little bit of pro-people measures, other vested interest people may come up. Sir, without any coercive method, this Government will try for the gradual reform of the subsidy mechanism.

श्री अजय संचेतीः सर, कई लोगों ने सब्सिडी छोड़ दी है और उनका लाभ गरीबों को मिल रहा है। बजट में बताया गया है कि आने वाले समय में डेढ़ लाख नए कनेक्शंस लगने वाले हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर नये प्लांट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स, जो सिर्फ सब्सिडाइज्ड सिलेंडर की मैन्युफैक्चरिंग करना चाहें, उनको क्या भारत सरकार कोई विशेष सुविधा प्रदान करेगी?

श्री धर्मेंद प्रधानः सर, माननीय सदस्य ने डेढ़ लाख कहा, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की कल्पना है कि आने वाले तीन साल में बीपीएल परिवारों की 5 करोड़ गरीब महिलाओं के नाम पर हम इस योजना को ले जाएंगे। भारत के हर गरीब के घर में सरकार के अनुदान से, सरकार की जिम्मेवारी से एलपीजी कनेक्शंस लगेंगे। दूसरी चीज़ इन्होंने यह पूछी कि क्या हम उसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को पार्टिसिपेट करवाएंगे? आज के दिन मेरा उत्तर है—नहीं। यह सब्सिडी हम आज भी देते हैं और हम गरीबों को सब्सिडी देंगे। आज की तिथि में सब्सिडी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मेकैनिज्म में सरकार की यह नीति है कि हम उसका वितरण सरकारी उद्योगों के माध्यम से, ऑयल मार्केटिंग कंपनीज़ के माध्यम से करेंगे।

Relief package sought by Puducherry for heavy floods

*125. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the relief package sought by the Government of Puducherry towards the recent heavy floods during November-December, 2015 and the amount sanctioned and released as relief package by the Central Government;

(b) whether an amount of ₹ 50 crores was adjusted by re-appropriation from Plan to Non-Plan Budget Estimates of 2015-16; and

(c) if so, whether there is actually no financial relief over and above the budget of the Union Territory of Puducherry and if so, whether the Central Government would consider providing financial relief during the Supplementary Demands of 2015-16?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Union Territory of Puducherry has submitted memoranda projecting overall losses and seeking an assistance of ₹ 491.90 crore for flood of November-December, 2015.

A sum of ₹ 50 crore was released to the Government of Puducherry on 16.12.2015 for providing relief to the affected people, as an interim assistance, by re-appropriating the amount from the Plan head to the Non Plan Head.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, last year's heavy rains devastated not only Chennai, but also Puducherry. The Government of Puducherry asked for ₹ 491.90 crores to take up relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction works. But the Home Minister announced just ₹ 50 crores as interim relief and nothing has been announced after that. Surprisingly, the Finance Ministry sanctioned even this amount not as an additional fund but as re-appropriation from Central Plan Assistance to Non-Plan Grants. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (i) why only ₹ 50 crores was given when Puducherry asked for ₹ 491.90 crores. (ii) why was it reappropriated…

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question at a time.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issues relating to damage in Puducherry. Let me say that we have shared this concern and we have tried to deal with the issues. He is right because Puducherry is a Union Territory. So, it does not have, as per the other provisions, SDRF. It is only for the States; it is not for a Union Territory. A Union Territory gets a grant, not a matching assistance from the Central Government. They do not have this provision. But the reality is that it has faced a severe nature of floods as Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu has faced. So, we have taken certain steps. I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that as there is a provision for the States, a new Union Territory Disaster Fund has been created. Now onwards, the UTs will get the funds as the States are getting and ₹ 491.90 crores, the amount projected by Puducherry Government, which we have received and which the Inter-Ministerial Central Team has assessed; this will be placed before the sub-committee of the National Committee and it will also be placed before the High Level Committee which is headed by the Home Minister. So, this time also, additionally ₹ 10 crores have been made available to Puducherry. This is the highest amount for any Union Territory; this is more than what has been given to Delhi. So, from this year onwards, I hope that the problem which we have been facing with regards to the Union Territories would be settled.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, Puducherry is prone to floods or heavy rains every year. We have been requesting the Government to include Puducherry under the National Disaster Relief Fund, as has been done in the case of other States. But, the Government of India is not accepting this, stating that Puducherry is a Union Territory. We are affected by floods year-after-year. So, how does it matter whether we are a Union Territory or a State? Since we are suffering every year, we are asking for inclusion of Puducherry under NDRF, so that we too get some relief under NDRF.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I am just adding to what I stated earlier. This year too, the pending proposal is under process and even for the next year, that is, 2016-17, provisions have already been made for Puducherry. So, these recurring problems that the hon. Member has talked about would be settled in the year to come.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, Puducherry was much affected by the recent floods and rains. Does the relief which was given by way of grants show a break-up of funds for fishermen, farmers, daily wagers, etc., so that it compensates them for the assets they lost and restores normalcy in their lives? What is the break-up that has been given towards this end?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the Finance Commission prescribes how the relief material and money component has to be distributed. The entitlement has already been laid down in the rules. But the State Government has to project figures of the affected people. The Central Government does not decide on anything and follows the laid-down norms. So, according to the laid-down norms, whether it is the fishermen, the farmers or the people immediately affected by floods and other causes, these would be decided on the basis of the actual happenings on the ground and as per data projected by the State Government, which is duly assessed by the inter-Ministerial Central Team. It would decide that and accordingly, it would be processed for further action.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, while allotting funds for flood relief, the State Government and the Central Government take into account just the crop damage; they do not consider damage to cultivable land. Will the Minister take into account damage to land as well? The Home Ministry would be appreciated if a separate fund is created to cover disaster in Union Territories as well. But this fund should be made applicable to the floods that have occurred already. Otherwise, it would cover the next floods only while the present damage is already being covered by this fund.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as I stated earlier, whatever damage that has been caused has been assessed and that would be processed. For the future course of action too, a new body has been created to deal with issues related to the Union Territories. As regards land, land is again a different subject. It is for the Ministry of Agriculture to consider, because crops are related to the Ministry of Agriculture, even though the High-level Committee is headed by the Home Minister. Damage to land is not included in the items listed by the Finance Commission. So, that is another subject to be considered.

श्री रामदास अठावलेः चेयरमैन सर, पुडुचेरी में फ्लड से काफी नुकसान हुआ था, जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ था आौर काफी लोगों की प्रोपर्टी का भी नुकसान हुआ था। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार से उनको कितनी मदद मिली है, कितने लोगों का पुनर्वास हो गया है?

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सर, पुडुचेरी में दो लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी और 1,035 कैटल्स का नुकसान हुआ था तथा कल 4,327 घरों को नुकसान हुआ था। हम उस हिसाब से वहां मदद कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Creation of mega coastal economic zones to boost exports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to create mega coastal economic zones on the lines of China to boost exports;

(b) with 'Act East Policy', whether the long coastal line of Andhra Pradesh is an opportunity to create mega coastal economic zone;

(c) if so, how the Ministry is working towards this; and

(d) why the concept could not materialize twice earlier and what were the impediments thereto and how those are going to be scaled now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As part of the Sagarmala Programme, a Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) is conceptualized as a spatial-economic region that will be around and integrally linked to a group of major and minor ports. It would be a region over which the 'influence' of port exists in so far as supporting industrial and other economic activities is concerned. Development of port-based industrial parks, promoting captive industries and ancillary facilities would be some of the activities covered under the CEZ.

Once the CEZs are identified and their high level perspective plans are developed, the detailed Master Plans leading to identification of projects and their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) would be prepared. Thereafter, in accordance with the DPRs and the preparedness of the implementing agencies such as State Governments, State Maritime Boards and Central Ministries, individual projects will be taken up preferably through private sector or Public Private Partnership route, wherever feasible.

(d) The CEZ has been conceptualised for the first time.

Earthquake in North-Eastern parts of the country

*127. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North-Eastern parts of the country were recently affected by severe earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with damage caused and lives lost; and

(c) what action Government has taken to provide relief to the affected people and to prevent such disasters in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An earthquake of magnitude 6.7 scale occurred on 4th January 2016 in Manipur. Tremors were also felt in neighboring States.

As per the information received from the State Government of Manipur, 10 human lives had been lost due to the earthquake of 4th January 2016, besides damage to 3218 public and private properties. No major casualty or damage was reported from other States of North-Eastern parts of the country.

The Government of India extended full logistics support for immediate rescue and relief activities. Two Search and Rescue Teams (83 personnel) of National Disaster Response Force were deployed to assist the State Government of Manipur and One Team (35 personnel) was deployed to assist the State Government of Assam along with necessary rescue equipment.

With regard to relief, it is mentioned that the concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including earthquake from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. In the instant case, the Government of Manipur has reportedly released a sum of ₹ 10.00 crore to the affected districts for relief operations.

Till date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to forecast/predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude and also there is no scientific technique yet available to prevent the occurrence of earthquake.

However, loss of life and damage to property due to earthquake could be considerably prevent/reduce through proper planning and implementation of pre-and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner. Guidelines have been published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technical Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) etc. for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structure to prevent and minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Further, National Building Code provides various provisions for earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings in various zones including those in North-Eastern part of the Country.

Policy to make Indian steel industries globally competent

*128. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of India in steel production globally and the current and estimated crude steel production capacity of India in the next three years;

(b) whether new capacities/plants of Minimum Efficient Scale (MES) size are coming up in the country after 2014-15;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to make Indian steel industries globally competent;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) whether the State of Jharkhand figures in Government's road map to make the country world's steel hub?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) India is the 3rd largest crude steel producer in the world in 2015 as per provisional rankings released by the World Steel Association (WSA). As per data released by JPC, India's crude steel production capacity is 109.85 million tonnes in 2014-15 and at 116.74 million tonnes in April-December, 2015-16 (provisional). There has been a growth of 6.5% of Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in steel production capacity in the country during from the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 and the trend is likely to be continued during the year 2015-16 and increase thereafter.

(c) and (d) In a liberalised and de-regulated economy, the Government's role is that of a facilitator. As a facilitator, the Government lays down the policy guidelines and establishes institutional mechanism and structure for creating conducive environment for fostering growth in the domestic industry and making it globally competent. The National Steel Policy 2005 lays down broad roadmap for encouraging growth for the Indian steel industry, on both the supply and the demand sides. The long-term goal of the National Steel Policy 2005 is that India should have a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus is, therefore, to achieve global competitiveness. Steel is a de-regulated sector in which investment decision and allocation of funds are made by the investors based on commercial and market considerations and Government funds are not allocated for this purpose.

(e) Yes, Sir. Jharkhand is an important steel producing State and will continue to show strong growth in this sector in the future. SAIL has a proposal of investing more than ₹ 19,000 crore in Jharkhand on modernization of Bokaro Steel Plant,

expansion of Gua and Chiria mines etc. Further, Government of India, NMDC (a) Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Steel) and Government of Jharkhand have also signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to set up a 3 Million Ton Per Annum (MTPA) green field steel plant through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in Jharkhand at an estimated cost of ₹ 18,000 crore.

Gas connections to BPL families of Jharkhand

*129 SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to provide one lakh gas connections to the BPL families of Jharkhand as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the district-wise details of beneficiaries thereof;

(c) the details of methodology that Government proposes to adopt for providing these one lakh connections; and

(d) how does Government propose to ensure that the one lakh families that are accorded preference would be the most needy over the others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.03.2016, total 78,828 new LPG connections have been issued to the BPL families of Jharkhand under CSR Scheme. As per the Scheme, the BPL card holder can register his/her request with the distributor for release of new LPG connection. The distributor prepares a list of BPL card holders who have registered for the release of Security Deposit free connections under the CSR Scheme and sends it to the local administration for authentication. New LPG connections are released to beneficiaries by the distributor after receipt of authenticated list of beneficiaries from local administration and on completion of requisite formalities for release of new LPG connection. District-wise details of beneficiaries is at the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Further, Finance Minister in 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. Main focus of the Scheme to give new LPG connections to the BPL families in the states where LPG coverage is below the national coverage, which includes the State of Jharkhand.

Statement

District-wise details of beneficiaries for new LPG connections

Sl. No.	District	Total BPL Connections under CSR Scheme since inception.
1.	Bokaro	251
2.	Chatra	862
3.	Deoghar	4851
4.	Dhanbad	219
5.	Dumka	3472
6.	Garhwa	1707
7.	Giridih	7721
8.	Godda	4716
9.	Gumla	4909
10.	Hazaribagh	3947
11.	Khunti	363
12.	Koderma	9973
13.	Latehar	3039
14.	Lohardaga	2306
15.	Palamu	12009
16.	Ramgarh	837
17.	Ranchi	4377
18.	Sahebganj	2189
19.	Singhbhum East	1774
20.	Singbhum West	2990
21.	Seraikala Karswana	3165
22.	Jamtara	2190
23.	Pakur	678
24.	Simdega	283
	TOTAL	78828

Strengthening the manpower in NCB

*130. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent findings of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cases registered under drug trafficking by various enforcement agencies, particularly in Punjab, in the last three years;

(c) the details of steps proposed by Government to strengthen the manpower in Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and the coordinated action taken with other enforcement agencies; and

(d) whether intelligence network at various places has been streamlined to provide on time information for the enforcement agencies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has given reports on production, trafficking and consumption of drugs. The reports also emphasize on adopting integrated and balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem.

(b) The details of cases registered are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015
Total	23041	23709	23211
Punjab	10234	9159	10078

(c) MHA has sanctioned 252 posts in Ist phase and 225 posts in IInd phase as a part of expansion of NCB. NCB coordinates with various National and International Drug Law Enforcement Agencies.

(d) NCB with a strength of 301 Intelligence Officers covers the entire country for collection and development of intelligence. Various law enforcement agencies of Centre like Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Excise and Customs and of State Agencies like Police and State Excise Coordinate and Share Intelligence. Besides, sharing of realtime information and coordination operations with nodal agencies of neighbouring countries also take place on regular basis.

Regrouping of Maoists in AP and Telangana after bifurcation of A.P.

*131. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has reviewed threat posed by Maoists in Andhra Pradesh-Odisha border areas spread across the districts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari;

(b) if so, what is the threat perception and whether after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, Maoists have regrouped in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether the two States have requested additional Central forces to combat Naxalite menace and if so, response of the Centre; and

(d) whether there is a need to set up new mechanism for effective coordination of anti-Maoist operations in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and other Naxalite hit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Law and Order being a State subject, such matters are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Ministry of Home Affairs have also been reviewing the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario in LWE affected States of the country including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha, from time to time. Recently, Union Home Minister visited Andhra Pradesh on 18.02.2016 and Odisha on 19.02.2016 to review the LWE scenario in these States.

During 2015, there was an increase in the incidents of LWE violence in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari as compared to 2014. Major reasons which attribute to increase in violence in these areas include increased pressure of security forces in the adjoining areas of South Chhattisgarh through intensified anti-LWE operations, sustained anti-bauxite mining campaign by the CPI (Maoist) and agitations over development projects on the pretext of causing displacement.

(c) Provision of additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of availability of forces, violence profile and other ground realties.

(d) Appropriate mechanisms like intelligence sharing and coordination for carrying out joint anti-LWE operations, exist between the two States and other LWE affected States.

Petitions from tribals evicted for Polavaram dam

*132. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received petitions that thousands of tribals of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh are being evicted for Polavaram dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has not visited the tribal submersible areas of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh recently; and

(c) the steps proposed to identify the violation of Forest Rights Act in this area?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Ministry has received representations regarding displacement of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha due to construction of Polavaram Project, which have been sent to the concerned authorities including NCST.

(b) As per information received from National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), Shrimati K. Kamala Kumari, Member, NCST visited the Polavaram Project from 2.1.2014 to 11.1.2014 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The report of the Commission was sent to the State of Andhra Pradesh on 2.1.2015. Comments of the State Government are awaited.

(c) Central Government issues directions/clarifications to the States from time to time under Section 12 of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Safeguards provided in Forest Rights Act for the forest dwelling communities are as follows:

There is a three tier structure of authorities to vest forest rights [under Section 6 of the said Act], the Gram Sabha being the initiating authority for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The Sub-Divisional Level Committee examines the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha and forwards it to the District Level Committee for the final decision. Any person aggrieved by the resolution of the Gram Sabha may prefer a petition to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee and any person aggrieved by the decision of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee may prefer a petition to the District Level Committee. The decision of the District Level Committee on the record of forest rights is final and binding. There is a State Level Monitoring Committee to monitor the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights and to submit to the nodal agency such returns and reports as may be called by that agency.

Section 3 (m) of Forest Rights Act provides that the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers the right to *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced form forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.

Section 4 (5) of Forest Rights Act provides that save as otherwise provided, no member of a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller

shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

Section 4 (8) of Forest Rights Act provides the forest rights recognized and vested under this Act includes the right of land to Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who can establish that they were displaced from their dwelling and cultivation without land compensation due to State development interventions and where the land has not been used for the purpose for which it was acquired within five years of the said acquisition as per Section 4(8) of the Act.

Unclaimed EPF

†*133. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of workers provided with the facility of 'PF Account Portability' under 'Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram' so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an amount of ₹ 27 thousand crores is lying dormant in lakhs of PF accounts, if so, the details of action plan formulated by Government to provide this amount to the genuine persons; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to divert this unclaimed amount for other purposes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The facility of Universal Account Number (UAN) for Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) subscribers was formally launched on 16.10.2014. Portability is an inherent feature of the UAN programme. UAN provides automatic portability of Provident Fund (PF) account on change of employment if the employee has activated his UAN by seeding his Know Your Customer (KYC) details (through the employer). As on 29.02.2016, out of 6.38 crore UANs allotted, 2.42 crore UANs have been activated by individual members. However, of these activated UANs, in absence of either Aadhaar or Permanent Account Number (PAN), only 1.09 crore members are eligible for portability. The State-wise details are at the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, an account is classified as 'Inoperative Account' in which contributions have not been received for 36 months continuously. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per Annual Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the year 2014-15, ₹ 35,531.39 crores have been classified as Inoperative Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund, as on 31.03.2015.

The following actions have been taken by EPFO to facilitate the beneficiaries to claim their provident fund accumulations:—

(i) EPFO has launched a portal namely 'Inoperative Accounts Online Help Desk' to assist the members to identify their inoperative accounts.

(ii) Instructions have been issued to reconcile the inoperative accounts on priority and further identify the beneficiaries through employers.

(iii) EPFO has allotted permanent numbers to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN) which will enable to identify the members without intermediation of the employers.

(iv) Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members to transfer or withdraw their PF accumulations.

In the Union Budget, 2015-16, the Government proposed the creation of a Senior Citizen Welfare Fund by, *inter alia*, appropriation of unclaimed deposits of approximately ₹ 6,000 crore in the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) corpus to be used to subsidize the premiums of vulnerable groups, such as, old age pensioners, Below Poverty Line (BPL) cardholders, small and marginal farmers and others.

Statement

State-wise number of EPF member fulfilling the criteria for automatic "PF Account Portability" as on 29.02.2016

State	Total UAN	Accounts Activated
Andhra Pradesh	13,29,852	3,08,732
Assam	3,04,166	15,521
Bihar	4,01,302	16,968
Chhattisgarh	5,71,726	75,232
Delhi	47,41,920	7,83,690
Goa	3,14,472	33,392
Gujarat	45,64,843	9,49,167
Haryana	42,03,611	5,24,732
Himachal Pradesh	4,52,479	1,26,161

State	Total UAN	Accounts Activated
Jharkhand	6,48,274	1,28,100
Karnataka	79,52,846	14,63,714
Kerala	14,66,307	5,65,533
Madhya Pradesh	15,80,697	3,50,153
Maharashtra	1,25,23,600	26,88,654
Meghalaya	40,361	276
Odisha	9,85,599	1,04,345
Puducherry	1,72,777	38,388
Punjab	17,10,199	3,40,705
Rajasthan	15,10,543	1,70,443
Sikkim	2,00,627	3,381
Tamil Nadu	71,94,614	7,68,226
Telangana	36,91,440	6,40,602
Tripura	39,919	2,682
Uttar Pradesh	27,99,776	5,62,884
Uttarakhand	9,17,195	74,353
West Bengal	35,05,696	1,82,573
GRAND TOTAL	6,38,24,841	1,09,18,607

Provision of new aircrafts to BSF and other para-military forces

†*134. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average life of an aircraft;

(b) whether it is a fact that BSF has total 10 aircrafts that are more than 20 years old;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aircraft that crashed on 23rd December, 2015 was also more than 20 years old;

(d) the reasons for the plane crash; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the steps being taken by Government to provide new aircraft to BSF and other para-military forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Any aircraft can continue to fly as long as it is airworthy and certified to be so. At present, BSF Air Wing has 02 AVRO aircraft which are more than 20 years of age.

(c) and (d) Super King B200 Registration No. VT-BSA that crashed on 22nd December, 2015 was 21 years 07 months old. The accident is under investigation by AAIB (Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau).

(e) Aircraft procurement is done from time to time on need assessment and availability of resources.

Complaints against officials of Delhi Police

*135 SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officials in Delhi Police against whom a number of complaints have been received during the last two years and the current year so far and the nature of allegations made in the complaints;

(b) the details of those ACPs who have been given promotions in spite of serious allegations made against them and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to correct the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that three or more complaints have been received against 229 Delhi Police officials during the last two years, and the current year (upto 15.02.2016) alleging misuse of power, misbehavior, corruption, threat, inaction, beating, extortion of money, harassment, inaction against unauthorized construction etc.

(b) and (c) Promotions are made strictly in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) from time to time. As per the extant provision, promotion can be withheld only when the officer is under suspension or charge sheet has been issued against him in departmental inquiry or criminal case. The relevant guidelines are followed while deciding promotion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Imposition of anti-dumping duty

1280. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the products on which anti-dumping duty is being imposed by Government;

(b) whether Government has made any review of the imposition of the dumping system;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether various associations including the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), have requested Government to restrict import of cheap products from China and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) whether Government has evolved any methodology to simplify the complex anti-dumping system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The major product categories on which anti-dumping duties have been levied are Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Fibers and Yarns, Steel and other Metal Products, Consumer Goods, etc.

(b) and (c) The anti-dumping investigations are conducted by the Designated Authority appointed by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by Custom Tariff Act, 1975. The Central Government is empowered to make rules for the purpose of governing anti-dumping investigations. The Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules were notified by the Central Government in 1995 and the same have been amended from time to time. The major amendments of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules are as follows:

(i) Notification No.15/2011-Customs (N.T.) dated 01.03.2011 – amendments in the provisions concerning Mid Term Review, Sun Set Review etc. under Rule 23 of Anti-dumping Rules and Principles for determination of non-injurious price.

(ii) Notification No. 86/2011-Customs (N.T.) dated 01.12.2011- amendment in Rule 2(b) of Customs Tariff Rules, 1995 concerning definition of Domestic Industry.

(iii) Notification No. 6/2012-Customs (N.T.) dated 19.01.2012 — concerning determination of amount paid in excess of actual margin of dumping for the purpose of refund of anti-dumping duties paid in excess and determination of circumvention of anti-dumping duty.

(iv) Notification No.5/2012 dated 19.1.2012 regarding Refund of Anti-dumping Duty Rules, 2012.

(d) An application for initiation of investigation was submitted by Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), concerning imports of certain categories of Tyres from China PR. Due to certain deficiencies in the application, representatives of Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association were advised to submit revised application. The revised application has been submitted by ATMA on 2.3.2016.

(e) Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD), under Department of Commerce, issues trade notices from time to time, clarifying anti-dumping procedures.

Employment generated in SEZs

1281. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the employment generated in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether there are any incidents of human rights violations reported in SEZs during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The employment generated from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year(s)	Employment* (Persons)
2012-2013	10,74,904
2013-2014	12,83,309
2014-2015	14,42,316

* calculated on cumulative basis.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Energising bilateral trade ties

1282. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to energise bilateral trade ties with many countries, including its neighbours;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had entered into various trade agreements and treaties with many countries in last more than one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken steps to energise and strengthen bilateral trade ties with many countries, including its neighbours. This is done through appropriate institutional mechanisms such as Strategic Commercial Dialogue, Trade Policy Forum, Bilateral High Level Group, Annual Ministerial Dialogue etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the Government has entered into trade agreement with its partners. These include Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA), Bilateral Trade Agreements (BTAs), Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), etc. The list of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) India has entered into with other countries/blocs is enclosed as Statement to this reply.

Statement

(A) List of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) India has entered into with other countries/blocs

Sl. No	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th Dec., 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 *(Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)*

1	2	3	4
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27th October, 2009	27th October, 2009
4.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications.
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003.	1st September, 2004
6.	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7.	India - ASEAN-CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13th August, 2009 for goods and November, 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods • 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. • 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. • 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. • 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. • 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. • 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. • 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. Services and Investment 1 July, 2015
8.	India - South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
9.	India - Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
10.	India - Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011

(B) List of Preferential Trade Agreements India has entered into other countries/blocs

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2nd November, 2005	1st Nov, 1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13th April, 1988	19th April,1989
3.	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA)	11 April, 1993	7 December, 1995
4.	India - Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13th May, 2003
5.	India - Mercosur	25th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6.	India - Chile	8th March, 2006	11th September, 2007

Identification of States that will lead NIMZ project

1283. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has identified some States that will lead the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) project as part of National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposed to set up some world class urban centres that will help to increase the share of manufacturing from 16 per cent of GDP to 25 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have been announced as NIMZs. The details are as under:

(i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat

(ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad, Maharashtra

(iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana

(iv) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan

(v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh

(vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh

(vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra; and

(viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region in Rajasthan

Fourteen NIMZs outside the DMIC region have also been given in-principle approval (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra (ii) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh (iv) Medak in Telangana (v) Hyderabad Pharma NIMZ in Rangareddy and Mahbubnagar Distts., Telangana (vi) Tumkur in Karnataka (vii) Kolar in Karnataka (viii) Bidar in Karnataka (ix) Gulbarga in Karnataka (x) Kalinganagar, Jajpur District in Odisha (xi) Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu (xii) Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu (xiii) Auraiya District in Uttar Pradesh; and (xiv) Jhansi District in Uttar Pradesh.

Out of these NIMZs, the NIMZs at (i) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh and (ii) Medak in Telangana have been granted final approval.

(c) and (d) The National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are conceptualized as integrated industrial townships with all important elements necessary to help the growth of manufacturing, *e.g.* state-of-the-art infrastructure; clean and energy efficient technology; simplified business regulations; and the necessary social and institutional infrastructure.

Investment commitments secured under 'Make in India' programme

1284. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCEAND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the investment commitments secured so far after the launch of 'Make in India' campaign by Government;

(b) the State-wise details of total investment commitments secured in the week-long 'Make in India' event held at Mumbai;

(c) the details of MoUs signed with Indian private companies and foreign companies/Government, separately for investments and in which sector; and

(d) the details of efforts made by Government to increase the tempo in manufacturing sector, since the orders fell short of 28-month low in December?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The investment commitments, through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows after launch of 'Make in India' Initiative in September, 2014 has been worked out as USD 45,682 million for the period between October 2014 – December 2015 (15 months after Make in India initiative launch).

(b) and (c) The details are being collected from the respective States/Ministries.

(d) The Government is taking various measures for bringing investments to the country like opening up Foreign Direct Investment in many sectors; carrying out FDI related reforms and liberalization and improving ease of doing business in the country. Some of the recent initiatives are at the Statement.

Statement

Details of the recent initiatives taken by Government regarding FDI

Recent FDI Initiatives and FDI Policy reforms ince August, 2014

1. 100% FDI under the automatic route has been allowed in the specified rail infrastructure projects.
2. Investment made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis is now deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.

3. The special dispensation of NRIs has also been extended to companies, trusts and partnership firms, which are incorporated outside India and are owned and controlled by NRIs.

4. 100% FDI under automatic route for manufacturing of medical devices has been permitted.

5. FDI Policy on Insurance Sector reviewed to increase the sectoral cap of foreign investment from 26% to 49% with foreign investment up to 26% to be under automatic route. Similar changes have also been brought in the FDI Policy on Pension Sector.

6. In order to provide simplicity to the FDI Policy and bring clarity on application of conditionalities and approval requirements across various sectors, different kinds of foreign investments have been made fungible under one composite cap.

7. FDI up to 100% through automatic route has been allowed in White Label ATM Operations.

8. Reforms in FDI Policy on Constructions Development Sector include:

   (a) Removal of conditions of area restriction of floor area of 20,000 sq. mtrs in construction development projects and minimum capitalization of US $ 5 million to be brought in within the period of six months of the commencement of business.

   (b) Exit and repatriation of foreign investment is now permitted after a lock-in-period of three years. Transfer of stake from one non-resident to another non-resident, without repatriation of investment is also neither to be subjected to any lock-in period nor to any Government approval.

   (c) Exit is permitted at any time if project or trunk infrastructure is completed before the lock-in period.

   (d) 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres.

9. Foreign investment up to 49% in defence sector has been permitted under automatic route along with specified conditions. Further portfolio investment and investment by FVCIs has been allowed up to permitted automatic route level of 49%. The foreign investment in access of 49% has been allowed on case to case basis with Government approval in case of access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology related manufacturing.

10. FDI policy on Broadcasting Sector has also been amended as under:

Sector/Activity	New Cap and Route
6.2.7.1.1 (1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports); (2) Direct to Home (DTH); (3) Cable Networks (Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability); (4) Mobile TV; (5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service(HITS)	100% (Up to 49% -Automatic route Beyond 49% - under Government route)
6.2.7.1.2 Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs))	
6.2.7.2 Broadcasting Content Services	
6.2.7.2.1 Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio), 6.2.7.2.2 Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	49% Government route
6.2.7.2.3 Up-linking of Non-'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	100% Automatic route
Down-linking of TV Channels	

11. Government has decided to introduce full fungibility of foreign investment in Banking-Private Sector. Accordingly, FIIs/FPIs/QFIs, following due procedure, can now invest up to sectoral limit of 74%, provided that there is no change of control and management of the investee company.

12. Government has opened certain plantation activities namely; coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations for 100% foreign investment under automatic route.

13. It has been decided that a manufacturer will be permitted to sell its product through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce under automatic route.

14. Government has reviewed Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) FDI Policy to provide that sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased would be reckoned from the opening of first store. In case of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge technology' sourcing norms can be relaxed subject to Government approval. Further, an entity operating SBRT through brick and mortar stores has been permitted to undertake e-commerce activities as well.

15. Indian brands are equally eligible for FDI to undertake SBRT. In this regard, it has been decided that certain conditions of the FDI Policy on the sector namely; products to be sold under the same brand internationally and investment by non-resident entity/ entities as the brand owner or under legally tenable agreement with the brand owner, will not be made applicable in case of FDI in Indian brands.

16. 100% FDI is now permitted under automatic route in Duty Free Shops located and operated in the Customs bonded areas.

17. FDI Policy on wholesale cash and carry activities has been reviewed to provide that a single entity will be permitted to undertake both the activities of SBRT and wholesale.

18. 100% FDI is now permitted under the automatic route in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions. Further, the terms 'ownership and 'control' with reference to LLPs have also been defined.

19. Regional Air Transport Service (RSOP) has been opened for foreign investment up to 49% under automatic route. Further, foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services have been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.

20. Foreign investment cap on Satellites-establishment and operation has now been raised from 74% to 100% under the Government route.

21. Foreign investment cap on Credit Information Companies has now been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.

22. Government has decided that for infusion of foreign investment into an Indian company which does not have any operations and also does not have any downstream investments, Government approval would not be required, for undertaking activities which are under automatic route and without FDI-linked performance conditions.

23. FDI Policy on establishment and ownership or control of the Indian company in sectors/activities with caps requiring Government approval has been reviewed to provide that approval of the Government will be required if the company concerned is operating in sectors/ activities which are under Government approval route rather than capped sectors. Further no approval of the Government is required for investment in automatic route sectors by way of swap of shares.

24. Certain conditions of FDI Policy on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and Mining and Mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals and ores, its value addition and integrated activities have been simplified.

25. In order to achieve faster approvals on most of the proposals, the Government has decided to raise threshold limit for approval by FIPB to ₹ 5000 crore.

26. Further, Finance Minister in its Budget Speech on 29.2.2016 has announced that 100% FDI will be allowed through FIPB route in marketing of food products produced and manufactured in India. This will benefit farmers, give impetus to food processing industry and create vast employment opportunities.

Import of arhar

†1285. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of total quantity of arhar pulse imported in the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the arhar which was imported last year, was inferior in quality to the Indian pulses and it had also been banned for some time in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has not imported pulses during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14 and 2014-15. However, during the current year 2015-16, the Government has imported 4927 MT of arhar through MMTC Ltd.

(b) and (c) MMTC Ltd. has not received any complaint relating to quality of arhar imported under the Government account.

Opening of sectors through automatic route for FDI

1286. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is targeting to open 98 per cent sectors through automatic route for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of FDI that the country is presently getting through automatic route and through approved route by DIPP;

(c) the details of sectors that Government has identified as drivers of growth and how it is pushing FDI in such sectors in the last nearly two years; and

(d) what are the goals set up by DIPP to attract FDI by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The Government reviews the FDI policy time to time, to ensure that India remains attractive and investor friendly destination.

(b) FDI equity inflow received through automatic route and approval route during the current financial year 2015-16 (up to December, 2015), is 90.24% and 9.76% respectively.

(c) The Government has launched the 'Make in India' initiative, which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset.

A National Workshop was held on 'Make in India' initiative on 29th December 2014 to prepare Action Plans for one year and three years for the 22 identified sectors, *viz.*, (i) Automobiles and Auto Components, (ii) Aviation, (iii) Aerospace and Defence, (iv) Basic Metals and Cement, (v) Biotechnology, (vi) Chemicals and Petrochemicals, (vii) Food Processing, (viii) Gems and Jewellery, (ix) ICTE Manufacturing, (x) Leather and Leather Products, (xi) Media and Entertainment, (xii) MSME, (xiii) Oil and Gas, (xiv) Pharmaceuticals, (xv) Power, (xvi) Ports and Shipping, (xvii) Railways, (xviii) Renewable Energy, (xix) Roads and Highways, (xx) Skill Development, (xxi) Textiles and Apparel and (xxii) Tourism. Ministries/Departments concerned have updated their action plans to identify quantifiable and measurable milestones in respect of each activity of their Action Plan. Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring the progress on Make in India Action Plans with the help of a professional agency.

Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. Ministries and State Governments have been advised to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and

use of information technology. Other important measures taken by the Government to boost the business regulatory environment and to improve Ease of Doing Business in the country include integration of 20 services on e-biz portal to function as single window portal for obtaining Government clearances, integration of the process of incorporation of the company and application for Director's Identification Number (DIN), removal of requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal of companies, simplification of the procedure for Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum (IEM), excluding a number of parts/components from the purview of Industrial Licensing and issue of security manual for license defence industry to obviate the requirement of affidavit from applicant. As per the World Bank Report on Ease of Doing Business, 2016, rank of India improved from 142nd position to 130th position.

Since August, 2014, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalisation in a number of sectors/areas of the economy. Gist of main reforms on FDI policy is at the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1284 (Part d)]

(d) Review of FDI policy is an ongoing process.

Increase in industrial production

†1287. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in industrial production sector in the country this year;

(b) whether this increase matches global standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the measures contemplated by Government to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Index of Industrial Production (IIP) prepared by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) at 2004-05 base year measures performance of industrial production in the country. The growth of IIP in 2015 (January to December) was 3.3 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent in the same period of 2014.

(b) and (c) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) database provides estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for OECD

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

countries and for other selected countries at the base year of 2010. As per IIP data of OECD, India registered 3.2 per cent growth in 2015, which is the highest among the growth of IIP of Japan, Korea, United Kingdom, United States, European Union (combined index of 28 countries), Brazil and Russia.

Going slow on future liberalisation commitments under WTO

1288. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the sidelines of the recently held interactive session of CII and Centre for WTO studies in Delhi, it was conveyed that in the backdrop of outcome of Nairobi Ministerial Conference, India has decided to go slow on future liberalisation commitments taken in the farm sector;

(b) whether at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, WTO Members decided to phase out export subsidies with India agreeing to do away with flexibilities in transport and marketing subsidies by 2023; and

(c) whether India is still committed to push through the Doha Development Agenda 2001 of WTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The outcomes in the area of agriculture in the Nairobi Ministerial Conference are results of the demands of developing countries including India. Among these, the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes and a Special Safeguard Mechanism for the developing countries acknowledge the special requirements of the developing countries to protect the livelihood and food security of their farmers. India was at the forefront of negotiating these outcomes in Nairobi. In trade negotiations, including multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO), India has always taken a consistent stand to protect the interest of the country and its farmers.

(b) Yes, Madam. The mandate of the Doha round of trade negotiations in the WTO envisaged the reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies. The Uruguay Round WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) permits use of export subsidies to the Members that used them during the base year 1986-88. Mostly developed countries like the US, EU, Norway, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and some developing countries like Brazil, Columbia etc. are entitled to provide export subsidies as per Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). India could use only a special and differential provision of AoA that allows developing countries to use subsidies aimed at reducing the cost of marketing including internal

and external transport as well as handling and processing costs provided that these are not applied in a manner that would circumvent export subsidy reduction commitments. As per the Ministerial Decision adopted in Nairobi, developed countries will immediately remove export subsidies, except for a few agriculture products, and developing countries will do so by 2018, with a longer time-frame in some limited cases. Developing countries will retain the flexibility of covering marketing and transport costs for agriculture exports until the end of 2023, while the poorest and food-importing developing countries will enjoy additional time to cut export subsidies. This Decision ensures that countries will not resort to trade-distorting export subsidies.

(c) Yes, Madam. India remains committed to the Doha Development Agenda, which has development at its core. If it is concluded as per its mandate, it will result in better integration of developing countries in the global trading system.

Acquisition of sick tea gardens in West Bengal

1289. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has acquired sick tea gardens in West Bengal in the last three months;

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

(c) how many starvation deaths have taken place in these gardens in the last three years; and

(d) what are the remedial measures adopted to stop the deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has not acquired any sick tea gardens in West Bengal in the last three months. However, the Central Government has notified seven closed tea gardens, namely (i) Birpara Tea Estate, (ii) Garganda Tea Estate, (iii) Lankapara Tea Estate, (iv) Tulsipara Tea Estate, (v) Huntapara Tea Estate, (vi) Dhumchipara Tea Estate, and (vii) Demdima Tea Estate owned by M/s Duncan Industries Ltd., and authorized the Tea Board to take steps to take over the management or the control of these gardens as per Chapter IIIA of the Tea Act, 1953.

(c) and (d) The State Government of West Bengal has reported that no starvation deaths have taken place in the tea gardens, including the above gardens, of West Bengal.

Special rebate on investments by NRIs and foreign companies

†1290. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to offer special rebate on investments to be madeby NRIs, and foreign companies in various sectors to attract foreign investment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the targets set with regard to direct investment to be made by NRIs and foreign companies during the last three years and in the current year; and

(c) whether the foreign companies and the entrepreneurs have been allowed to set up industries in various sector of the country, if so, the State-wise details of the areas where these industries are going to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities including investments from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly, including for NRIs.

The extant FDI Policy allows special dispensation for NRI investments in the construction development sector and Civil Aviation sector. Further, the investments made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs and companies owned by such NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis are deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.

(b) Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. Government of India has put in place a liberal and investor friendly FDI Policy. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

(c) No data is Centrally maintained in this regard.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Decline in industrial growth

1291. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial growth in the country has declined significantly in 2015 as compared to the year 2013-14;

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

(c) how far the decline in industrial growth is due to the appreciation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the US dollar; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the National Accounts Statistics released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Value Added from Industry at constant (2011-12) prices was 5.0 % in 2013-14 which increased to 5.9 % in 2014-15 and further increased to 7.3 % in 2015-16.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Government is taking a number of measures to boost industrial growth. These *inter-alia*, include launch of Startup India initiative, Make in India programme, rationalization of tax structure, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, steps to create ease of doing business and implementation of projects to create state-of-art infrastructure.

Cities picked up under 'Start up India' Scheme

1292. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengaluru or any other city in Karnataka or Kerala has been picked up as a centre for innovation, start-up centre, incubation centre or research park under various Schemes of 'Start up India' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the programmes allocated to Bengaluru under the Atal Innovation, Mission (AIM) under 'Start up India'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Action Plan for Startup India launched by the Prime Minister on 16th January 2016

envisages setting up of 7 New Research Parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras. Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru in Karnataka has been selected for establishment of a research park in the Action Plan. Similarly the Action Plan envisages setting-up/scaling-up of 18 Technology Business Incubators (TBI) at NITs/IITs/IIMs etc. NIT Calicut, IISER Thiruvanthapuram and IIM Kozhikode in Kerala have been selected for setting up of Technology Business Incubators.

(c) Government of India has approved the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) on 24th February 2016. No separate city-wise/State-wise allocation has been made under the Atal Innovation Mission.

Upgradation of salt industries

1293. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 977 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th March, 2015 and to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of funds utilized by Government in upgrading and modernizing the salt industries during the last three years and the amount proposed during 2016-17;

(b) the projects taken up for such upgradation/modernization in Gujarat during the last three years along with the achievement made in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote salt industries under its various new initiatives and to attract youth work force to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The year-wise amount of funds utilized by Government in upgrading and modernizing the salt industries during the last three years, as reported by the Office of Salt Commissioner, and the amount proposed during 2016-17 are at the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through the Salt Commissioner Organization (SCO) monitors overall development of salt industry. This includes planning, facilitating technology up-gradation of salt production process and conducting training programmes for salt workers. The SCO is supplementing efforts of the State Governments, including Gujarat, in improving facilities to develop, expand and modernize the salt industry, *viz.* augmentation of brine supply, construction and improvement of roads, culverts, bridges, protective bunds, improvement of port/jetty for promoting export of salt, research and development for improved process and modernization for harvesting of salt and undertaking/sponsoring feasibility studies for improving salt productivity etc. The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar has established Model Salt Farms at Dharasana,

Kharaghoda, Venasar, Bherai and Santalpur in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government. The Government has approved code of principles for execution of labour welfare and development Schemes under Non-Plan. The funds utilized for upgrading and modernizing the salt industries in the State of Gujarat during last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	2012-2013	1.65
2.	2013-2014	21.76
3.	2014-2015	Nil
4.	2015-2016 (upto February, 2016)	Nil

Further under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a Scheme for salt workers training for Technology Upgradation is being implemented. A training programme for ₹ 1.5 lakh was conducted during 2014-15.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through Salt Commissioner Organization is supplementing efforts of the State Governments in conducting *inter-alia* following activities:

(i) Construction of school rooms,

(ii) Construction of labour rest sheds,

(iii) Supply of safety kits and bicycles,

(iv) Supply of drinking water,

(v) Conducting Health-cum-eye camps,

(vi) Rewards/grants to meritorious children of salt workers.

Statement

Details of funds utilized by Government in last three years

(A) Year-wise amount of fund utilized in upgrading and modernizing the salt industries during last three years (under Non-Plan)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1.	2012-2013	5.66
2.	2013-2014	33.92
3.	2014-2015	1.52
4.	2015-2016	7.09

(B) Year-wise amount of fund utilized for organizing training programmes for salt workers to improve the skill as part of technology upgradation during last three years (under Plan)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1.	2012-2013	Nil
2.	2013-2014	1.11
3.	2014-2015	26.71
4.	2015-2016 (up to February, 2016)	13.00

Note : An amount of ₹ 1.05 crore has been approved under the head 'Work (Non-Plan)' for the financial year 2016-17, which includes expenditure on upgrading and modernizing the salt industries.

Appointment of consultants by STC

1294. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation (STC) appoints consultants for specific tasks in the corporation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details and number of consultants appointed by the State Trading Corporation in last three years; and

(c) the details of remuneration given and time period for which such consultants are appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. STC appoints consultant from time to time to attend to certain specialized jobs where in-house talent is not available or inadequate.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Consultants Appointed by STC during Last 3 Years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Location	Type of Consultant	Period	Remuneration (Excluding Service Tax)
1	2	3	4
Corporate Office	Income Tax	2012-13	₹ 515000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 575000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 635000/- Per Annum

1	2	3	4
	Ministry Related Work	2012-13 (w.e.f 01.03.13)	₹ 25000/- Per Month
		2013-14	₹ 25000/- Per Month
		2014-15 (upto 31.05.14)	₹ 25000/- Per Month
	IT Project Management	September, 2013	₹ 1800000/- (Lump Sum)
	Export Import Opportunities	Apr-14	₹ 2000000/- (Lump Sum)
	Study (IIFT)		
	Sales Tax/VAT (Goa)	2012-13	₹ 2000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 2000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 2000/- Per Annum
Agra	Income Tax	2012-13	₹ 5600/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 7000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 7000/- Per Annum
	Service Tax	2012-13	₹ 2800/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 3500/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 3500/- Per Annum
	Commercial Tax	2012-13	₹ 30000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 30000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 30000/- Per Annum
Ahmedabad	VAT	2012-13	₹ 60000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 60000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 60000/- Per Annum
	Service Tax	2012-13	₹ 15000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 15000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 15000/- Per Annum
Bengaluru	Service Tax	2012-13 (w.e.f 01.01.13)	₹ 1000/- Per Month
		2013-14	₹ 1000/- Per Month

1	2	3	4
Bhopal	Sales Tax	2012-13	₹ 20000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 20000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 25000/- Per Annum
Chennai	Sales Tax/VAT	2012-13	₹ 2500/-Per Month
		2013-14	₹ 2500/-Per Month
		2014-15	₹ 2500/-Per Month
Cochin	Cardamom Operations	2014-15 (w.e.f. 12.06.14)	₹ 25000/- Per Month
Hyderabad	Trade Development	2014-15 (w.e.f. 01.11.14)	₹ 30000/- Per Month
Jalandhar	Income Tax	2012-13	₹ 4345/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 6420/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 6420/- Per Annum
	Sales Tax	2012-13	₹ 7500/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 7500/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 7500/- Per Annum
Kolkata	Sales Tax	2012-13	₹ 3500/- Per Month
		2013-14	₹ 3500/- Per Month
		2014-15	₹ 3500/- Per Month
	Service Tax	2012-13	₹ 12000/- Per Annum
		2013-14	₹ 24000/- Per Annum
		2014-15	₹ 24000/- Per Annum
Mumbai	Sales Tax	2014-15	₹ 96000/- Per Annum
	Construction of Tanks	2014-15	₹ 30708/- Lump Sum

Note: The above Statement does not include lawers, chartered accountants, doctors etc. appointed by STC from time to time on need basis.

Import of high-tech electronics

1295. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to consume high-tech electronics worth 400 billion dollars by 2020;

(b) whether India will be importing almost 300 billion dollars of that, a bill that will easily exceed the oil imports; and

(c) if so, what concrete steps Government is taking to make more high tech products locally and also to minimize the import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As mentioned in the National Policy on Electronics (NPE 2012), the demand for electronics in the Indian Market is expected to reach USD 400 Billion by 2020. Without intervention, at the current rate of growth, domestic production can cater to a demand of about USD 100 Billion by 2020.

While the future is difficult to predict, the value of imports of electronics goods during the period April-December 2015 was USD 31.06 Billion, which is less than the value of imports of petroleum products during the same period, which were USD 68.20 Billion during this period.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to promote Electronics Hardware Manufacturing in the country are given as under:—

1. Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing is one of the pivotal Flagship Programme under "Digital India "campaign of the Government.
2. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics hardware manufacturing including chip manufacturing. The Scheme provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs.
3. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The assistance for the projects for setting up Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 crore for 100 acres of land. For larger areas, pro-rata ceiling applies. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of ₹ 50 crore. For setting up Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 crore is provided.
4. Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement is under implementation.
5. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) Policy has been approved to support Daughter Funds including Early Stage Angel Funds and Venture Funds in

the area of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Nano-electronics and IT. The supported Daughter Funds will promote innovation, R&D and product development within the country.

6. A meeting of State IT Ministers and State Government Officials was held on 26.08.2014 to encourage them to actively promote electronics manufacturing. Several States have shown keen interest.

7. Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.

8. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.

9. Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic items.

10. Mandatory compliance to safety standards has been notified for identified Electronic Products with the objective to curb import of sub-standard and unsafe electronics goods. As of now, 30 electronic products are under the ambit of this Order.

11. Government has approved setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in India.

12. Two Schemes for skill development of 90,000 and 3,28,000 persons, respectively in the electronics sector have been approved to provide human resource for the industry.

13. The Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) Sectors has been approved. 3000 PhDs are proposed to be supported under the Scheme.

14. Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS™) has been developed to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS™ is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 4-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS™ in the cable networks has already started.

15. An Electropreneur Park has been approved for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.

16. National Centre of Excellence in Flexible Electronics (NCFlexE) is being set up in IIT Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystems; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
17. Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) is being set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.
18. An Incubation Center with focus on medical electronics is being set up at Indian Institute of Technology - Patna.
19. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) provides funding under several Schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics and IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.

Free Trade Agreement

1296. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether international trade between India and several other countries is being carried out under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries with which FTA has been signed;

(c) the reductions in taxes applicable under the agreement; and

(d) the average value of annual exports and imports made under the agreement during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Trade flows occur between India and its partners with whom it has Free Trade Agreements (FTA). The details of countries and regional blocs with which India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are given in Statement-I to this reply (*See* below).

(c) The trading partners undertake reduction or elimination of customs tariffs under the Free Trade Agreements (FTA). The tariff schedules of India and its trading partners indicating the categories for tariff reduction or elimination is available at the hyperlink: *http://commerce.nic.in/MOC/international_trade_agreements.asp*

(d) The average value of India's exports and imports over the last three years with the partners with whom it has a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is given in Statement-II to this reply.

Statement-I

The List of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) India has entered into with other countries/blocks

Sl. No	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th Dec., 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27th October, 2009	27th October, 2009
4.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003.	1st September, 2004
6.	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7.	India - ASEAN - CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13th August, 2009 for Goods and November, 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods • 1st January, 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand • 1st June, 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam • 1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar • 1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia • 1st November, 2010 in respect of India and Brunei

1	2	3	4
			• 24 January, 2011 in respect of India and Laos • 1st June, 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines • 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia Services and Investment 1 July, 2015
8.	India - South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
9.	India - Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
10.	India - Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011

Statement-II

Details of the Average of India's Export and Import over the period 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 with its Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners (in US$ million)

Trading Partner	Average Export	Average Import
Sri Lanka (India-Sri Lanka FTA)	5074.03	682.97
Nepal (Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade)	3746.68	570.99
Bhutan (India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit)	307.59	155.35
South Asia (South Asia Free Trade Agreement) (SAFTA)	17698.51	2694.62
Thailand (India-Thailand Early Harvest Scheme)	3633.80	5519.62
Singapore (India-Singapore CECA)	11980.01	7124.52
ASEAN (India ASEAN CECA – TIG Agreement)	32651.74	42953.47
Japan (India Japan CEPA)	6099.97	10674.89
South Korea (India Korea CEPA)	4338.01	13035.07
Malaysia (India Malaysia CECA)	4819.55	10099.66

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

Fire mishap at 'Make in India' event at Mumbai

1297. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire mishap at the 'Make in India' event at Girgaum Chowpatty, Mumbai attended by many celebrities and politicians has left them shocked;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the fire mishap; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to prevent such mishaps in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 'Maharashtra Night' at Girgaum Chowpatty, Mumbai during the Make in India Week was organized by State Government of Maharashtra. The actions taken by State Government Agencies to control the spread of fire were well coordinated including evacuation process which has been appreciated by participants.

(b) As per the report received from the State Government of Maharashtra, preliminary investigation report of the Chief Fire Officer of Mumbai Fire Brigade mentions "defective electric circuit" (electrical sparks from the electric wirings came in contact with the combustible materials underneath the stage) as the probable cause of fire.

(c) As per the report received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the permissions for the temporary structures are issued by respective Urban Local Bodies as per the provisions of Development Control Rules of respective Urban Local Bodies. There are standard provisions for fire and like safety which are recommended by Urban Local Bodies while granting permissions to such temporary structures. The Chief Fire Officer, Mumbai has recommended further preventive measures while granting permissions to such events.

Tax exemptions to SEZs

1298. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of tax exemptions given to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise revenue earned by these SEZs through exports during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is planning of increasing the tax exemptions and other benefits to these SEZs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHIRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a), (c) and (d) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are in the nature of incentives to achieve the SEZ objectives. The revenue foregone on account of concessions availed by the SEZ Developers and Units under the provisions of sections 10AA and 80-LA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as well as customs duty and excise duty availed during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year(s)	Revenue Foregone (₹ in crore)
1.	2012-2013	23305.40
2.	2013-2014	27855.10
3.	2014-2015 (estimated)	26533.87

(b) As on 31.12.2015, 205 SEZs are exporting. Exports from SEZs during the last three years are as under:—

Financial Year(s)	Total SEZ Exports (₹ in crore)
2012-2013	476159
2013-2014	494077
2014-2015	463770

'Make in India' campaign

1299. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year since 'Make in India' campaign has been launched;

(b) what gains have been made so far;

(c) the details of amount spent/to be spent on the scheme; and

(d) the employment generated from the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The (Make in India) initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014.

(b) The investment commitments, through FDI equity inflows after launch of 'Make in India' Initiative in September, 2014 has been worked out as USD 45,682 million for the period between October, 2014 – December, 2015 (15 months after Make in India initiative launch).

(c) The Make in India initiative aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset. All these efforts under Make in India initiative cannot be through any specific Scheme and thus no details can be provided.

(d) No, such information is centrally compiled.

Export and import of apple

1300. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise quantum of apple exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the production of apple has been decreased during the said period;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the production and export of apple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The country-wise quantum of apple exported and imported (top 5 countries), during each of the last three years and the current year, is as under:

Export of Apple

Quantity in MT; Value in US $ Million

Country	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Apr.-Nov.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bangladesh	20549.57	6.96	30771.63	10.27	13841.98	4.80	10519.92	3.57
Nepal	3244.95	2.49	4917.71	3.00	6210.66	3.42	3585.50	1.51
China	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	289.59	0.23	0.00	0.00
UAE	0.27	0.00	8.72	0.01	42.75	0.05	0.00	0.00
Singapore	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.05	0.08	0.00
Other Countries	7.42	0.02	494.79	0.63	40.34	0.05	79.05	0.07
GRAND TOTAL	23807.68	9.48	36192.84	13.90	20447.31	8.61	14184.54	5.15

Source: DGCI&S

Export of Apple

Quantity in MT; Value in US $ Million

Country	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Apr.-Nov.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
USA	72885.30	86.93	51569.29	68.66	62140.28	79.21	84550.84	91.38
China	91172.04	81.88	97268.56	98.23	69840.58	72.62	25897.97	24.76
Chile	22212.01	23.36	15999.95	17.46	47616.82	54.35	19950.56	22.37
New Zealand	18498.44	21.30	14825.38	18.88	12282.93	16.67	14609.47	19.12
Italy	1112.28	1.32	876.80	1.04	6907.20	7.60	5519.23	5.95
Other Countries	15789.80	14.31	9387.59	9.58	18115.43	17.96	12401.94	11.85
GRAND TOTAL	221669.87	229.11	189927.56	213.86	216903.23	248.41	162930.01	175.42

Source: DGCI&S

(b) and (c) The production of apples has largely remained stable during the last three years and the current year, as reflected in the following details:

Area in thousand Ha; Production in thousand MT

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
Area	311.5	313	319	319
Production	1915.38	2498	2134	2262

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

(d) The efforts of the Government have led to development of state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for post-harvest handling of horticulture produce, including apple, both in public and private sectors. Exporters have also implemented quality management programs for better quality of produce for the international market and are also availing of the Marketing Development Assistance for international exposure. The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to exporters of horticulture produce, including apples, under various components of its plan Scheme *viz.* Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. Export of apples is also eligible for reward @ 5% under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

Increase in prices of petroleum products

†1301. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of petroleum products are determined according to prices of these products in international market, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of increase/decrease made in prices of petrol/diesel in last three years and current year, date-wise and the quantum of increase/decrease recorded in prices of crude oil in international market at the time of this revision;

(c) whether reduction in prices of petrol/diesel by oil marketing companies has not been proportionate to the fall in prices of crude oil in international market; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and financial benefit accrued to Government from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (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 Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel. Import Parity Price (IPP) is applied for pricing of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

(b) The details of revision in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel since 1st April 2012, along with the price of Indian basket crude oil on the day of revision, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As stated above, Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP of Petrol and Diesel. 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the Revision in Prices of Petrol and Diesel, at Delhi, since 1.4.2012

Date	Indian Basket Crude Oil ($/bbl.)	Petrol (₹/litre)	Diesel (₹/litre)	Reason
1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2012	109.03	65.64	40.91	Prices as on 01.04.2012
24.05.2012	104.11	73.18		Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	98.49	71.16		Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	95.86	70.24	41.29	Rebate (Petrol)/Removal of Rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
29.06.2012	93.46	67.78		Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	101.49	68.48		Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	102.95	68.46	41.32	Revision in Siding/Shunting Charges
14.09.2012	115.99		46.95	Increase in Price
09.10.2012	110.69	67.90		Reduction in Price
27.10.2012	107.33	68.19	47.15	Increase in Dealer Commission
16.11.2012	107.91	67.24		Reduction in Price
16.01.2013	107.92	67.56		Removal of Rebate on VAT in Delhi
18.01.2013	108.92	67.26	47.65	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Prices
16.02.2013	114.49	69.06	48.16	Increase in Prices
02.03.2013	107.10	70.74		Increase in Price
16.03.2013	106.44	68.34		Reduction in Price
23.03.2013	104.78		48.67	Increase in Price
01.04.2013	107.18	68.31	48.63	Revision in Siding Charges
02.04.2013	107.18	67.29		Reduction in Prices
16.04.2013	99.28	66.09	48.67	Reduction in Petrol Prices/Increase in Delivery Charges of Diesel
01.05.2013	101.34	63.09		Reduction in Prices
11.05.2013	101.37		49.69	Increase in Price
01.06.2013	99.34	63.99	50.25	Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5
16.06.2013	116.07	66.39		Increase in Price
29.06.2013	101.05	68.58		Increase in Price and Delivery Charges of Petrol
01.07.2013	100.38		50.26	Increase in Delivery Charges of HSD
02.07.2013	100.87		50.84	Increase in Price
15.07.2013	105.80	70.44		Increase in Price
01.08.2013	105.51	71.28	51.40	Increase in Price
01.09.2013	110.73	74.10	51.97	Increase in Price
14.09.2013	110.68	76.06		Increase in Price
01.10.2013	105.60	72.40	52.54	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (petrol) in Price
01.11.2013	106.77	71.02	53.10	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (petrol) in Price
01.12.2013	109.35		53.67	Increase in Prices
21.12.2013	109.12	71.52	53.78	Increase in Price of Petrol and Increase in Dealer Commission on Petrol and Diesel
05.01.2014	105.65	72.43	54.34	Increase in Prices
01.02.2014	105.50		54.91	Increase in Price
01.03.2014	106.44	73.16	55.48	Increase in Prices
01.04.2014	104.56	72.26	55.49	Reduction in Prices and Increase in Delivery Charges of Diesel
16.04.2014	106.52	71.41		Reduction in Price
13.05.2014	105.58		56.71	Increase in Price
01.06.2014	107.14		57.28	Increase in Price
07.06.2014	106.43	71.51		Increase in Price
25.06.2014	110.86	71.56		Increase in Rail Freight
01.07.2014	109.75	73.60	57.84	Increase in Prices
01.08.2014	104.44	72.51	58.40	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Price
16.08.2014	100.53	70.33		Reduction in Price

1	2	3	4	5
31.08.2014	100.97	68.51	58.97	Increase (Diesel)/Reduction (Petrol) in Price
01.10.2014	95.34	67.86		Reduction in Price
15.10.2014	83.85	66.65		Reduction in Price
19.10.2014	85.06		55.60	Reduction in Price
01.11.2014	83.00	64.24	53.35	Reduction in Price
01.12.2014	67.72	63.33	52.51	Reduction in Price
16.12.2014	57.76	61.33	50.51	Reduction in Price
17.01.2015	45.24	58.91	48.26	Reduction in Price
04.02.2015	54.97	56.49	46.01	Reduction in Price
16.02.2015	59.05	57.31	46.62	Increase in Price
01.03.2015	59.85	60.49	49.71	Increase in Price
01.04.2015	53.64	60.00	48.50	Reduction in Price
16.04.2015	60.23	59.20	47.20	Reduction in Price
1.05.2015	63.61	63.16	49.57	Increase in Price
16.05.2015	64.45	66.29	52.28	Increase in Price
16.06.2015	61.53	66.93	50.93	Increase (MS)/Reduction (HSD) in Price
01.07.2015	61.84	66.62	50.22	Reduction in Price
16.07.2015	56.29	66.90	49.72	Reduction in Prices and increase in VAT rates at Delhi
01.08.2015	52.98	64.47	46.12	Reduction in Price
15.08.2015	48.17	63.20	44.95	Reduction in Price
01.09.2015	49.37	61.20	44.45	Reduction in Price
01.10.2015	46.33		44.95	Increase in Price
16.10.2015	47.34		45.90	Increase in Price
01.11.2015	44.72	60.70	45.93	Decrease in Petrol Price/Increase in Delivery Charges of Petrol and Diesel
16.11.2015	41.39	61.06	46.80	Increase in Price

1	2	3	4	5
01.12.2015	40.97	60.48	46.55	Reduction in Prices
16.12.2015	34.20	59.98	46.09	Reduction in Prices
01.01.2016	32.90	59.35	45.03	Reduction in Prices
02.01.2016	32.90	59.35	45.03	Increase in Basic Excise Duty rates for MS/HSD without increase in RSPs
16.01.2016	26.40	59.03	44.18	Reduction in Prices along with increase in Excise Duty
19.01.2016	24.96	59.99	44.71	Increase in VAT Rates at Delhi
31.01.2016	31.05	59.99	44.71	Increase in Basic Excise Duty Rates for MS/HSD without increase in RSPs
01.02.2016	31.05	59.95	44.68	Reduction in Delivery Charges of Petrol and Diesel
18.02.2016	29.89	59.63	44.96	Decrease in Prices of Petrol and increase in price of Diesel
01.03.2016	33.22	56.61	46.43	Decrease in Price of Petrol and increase in price of Diesel
		56.61	46.43	Current RSP

Trade agreement between India and France

†1302. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some trade agreement has been made between India and France; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1303. [Question was cancelled.]

Approval for setting up of NIMZs

1304. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted approval to set up the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs);

(b) if so, the details and the locations, thereof, particularly in Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether current year and in previous year some proposals have been received from various States for inclusion of more cities under NIMZs and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project have been announced as NIMZs. The details are as under:—

(i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat

(ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad, Maharashtra

(iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana

(iv) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan

(v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh

(vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh

(vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra; and

(viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region in Rajasthan

Fourteen NIMZs outside the DMIC Region have also been given in-principle approval, (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra, (ii) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh, (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Medak in Telangana, (v) Hyderabad Pharma NIMZ in Rangareddy and Mahbubnagar Districts of Telangana, (vi) Tumkur in Karnataka, (vii) Kolar in Karnataka, (viii) Bidar in Karnataka, (ix) Gulbarga in Karnataka, (x) Kalinganagar, Jajpur District in Odisha, (xi) Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu, (xii) Ponneri, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, (xiii) Auraiya District in Uttar Pradesh; and (xiv) Jhansi District in Uttar Pradesh.

Out of these NIMZs, the NIMZs at (i) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh and (ii) Medak in Telangana have been granted final approval.

(c) Apart from the above NIMZs, a proposal from Government of Gujarat for setting up of NIMZs/Clusters under Mandal-Becharji Special Investment Region location in (i) Ahmedabad and Mehsana districts; and (ii) Ahmedabad district have been received. The Government of Gujarat has been requested to submit the details of land in possession for both the NIMZs. The status of land has to be submitted by the State before the proposal is considered by the Government.

Pending patent and trademark registration applications

1305. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patent applications and trademark registration requests pending with Government at present;

(b) the reasons for huge pendency of applications; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to bring down the huge pendency of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total number of patent applications and trademark registration requests pending, as on 01.02.2016, are 2,37,029 and 5,44,171 respectively.

(b) This pendency is primarily due to shortage of manpower.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to clear the pending applications, which are as under:-

(i) The Government has sanctioned 373 additional posts in the Patents Wing, including 252 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs and 76 posts of Controllers of Patents and Designs in the Twelfth Plan under the Plan Scheme for Modernization and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices (MSIPOs);

(ii) The selection process to fill up 458 vacant posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs has already been completed. Besides, as a short-time measure, 263 contractual posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs have also been created;

(iii) In Trademarks Wing also, 108 additional posts, which include 62 posts of Examiners of Trademarks (TM) and Geographical Indications (GI) and 15 Senior Examiners, have been created under MSIPOs;

(iv) Recruitment process to 62 vacant posts of Examiners and Senior Examiners of TM and GI has also been undertaken, while 100 contractual posts of Examiners of TM and GI have also been created;

(v) Amendments have been proposed in both the Patents Rules and Trade Marks Rules to streamline procedures for filing and disposal of applications;

(vi) Online facility for filing of applications has been strengthened both in Patents and Trademarks Wings so as to reduce the workload at the office and also to save the time of applicants;

(vii) In order to facilitate the examination work and optimize the speed and quality of examination, number of measures like computerized work-flow, automation and IT enablement in the functioning have been implemented in the Patents and Trademarks offices; and

(viii) Facilities like dynamic utilities for quick and efficient access to all types of data and information regarding patent and trademarks processing have been created on the official website for the benefit of users.

Inflow of FDI

†1306. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the last two years and the areas in which such investment was made;

(b) the reasons for the manufacturing sector not gathering momentum despite of increase in investment in the said sector and the details of the new employment opportunities created in this sector; and

(c) the details of capital investments made by various countries under 'Make in India' and the amount of benefits derived by the country out of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) An amount of US$ 36.05 billion and US$ 44.29 billion has been received under FDI inflow during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. The sector-wise information on FDI inflow is available only for FDI equity inflow and relevant details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The manufacturing sector has witnessed the growth during 2014-15 compared to its previous year. The details of which are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Financial Year	FDI equity inflow (Manufacturing sector) (Amount in US$ billion)
1.	2013-14	15.64
2.	2014-15	16.48

Data is not maintained centrally for assessing the impact of increased FDI on the employment generation as well as on the capital investments made by various countries under Make in India. However, country-wise FDI equity inflow received after Make in India initiative (for the period October, 2014 to December, 2015) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). FDI directly supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors also thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and employment generation.

Statement-I

Details of sector-wise and year-wise financial FDI equity inflows from April, 2013 to March, 2015

Sl. No.	Sector	2013-14 Apr.-Mar.	2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	Total
		FDI in US$ Million	FDI in US$ Million	FDI in US$ Million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	567.63	359.34	926.96
2.	Mining	12.73	684.39	697.12
3.	Power	1,066.08	707.04	1,773.12
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	414.25	615.95	1,030.20
5.	Coal Production	2.96	0.00	2.96
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	112.23	1,079.02	1,191.25
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.17	1.33	1.50
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	212.78	230.70	443.48
9.	Electrical Equipments	134.31	574.83	709.14
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	1,126.27	2,296.04	3,422.31
11.	Electronics	132.58	96.84	229.42
12.	Telecommunications	1,306.95	2,894.94	4,201.89

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	428.52	254.96	683.48
14.	Automobile Industry	1,517.28	2,725.64	4,242.92
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	45.95	74.56	120.51
16.	Sea Transport	20.49	333.22	353.71
17.	Ports	0.31	1.90	2.22
18.	Railway related Components	236.93	129.73	366.66
19.	Industrial Machinery	477.38	716.79	1,194.17
20.	Machine Tools	64.52	24.06	88.59
21.	Agricultural Machinery	48.78	72.35	121.13
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	34.44	30.11	64.55
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	288.13	186.69	474.82
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	21.13	33.39	54.52
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	173.48	145.93	319.41
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.53	0.85	1.38
27.	Scientific Instruments	45.08	32.34	77.42
28.	Fertilizers	20.65	225.32	245.97
29.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	786.76	762.76	1,549.52
30.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.75	0.75
31.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	54.89	54.89
32.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,279.34	1,497.74	2,777.07
33.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	198.86	197.42	396.28
34.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	26.86	116.21	143.07
35.	Sugar	3.08	27.77	30.85
36.	Fermentation Industries	814.58	225.38	1,039.97
37.	Food Processing Industries	3,982.89	515.86	4,498.75
38.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	21.55	148.34	169.90
39.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	108.44	177.22	285.66
40.	Rubber Goods	370.54	284.51	655.05

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	6.14	34.21	40.35
42.	Glue and Gelatin	0.97	21.44	22.41
43.	Glass	43.09	41.82	84.91
44.	Ceramics	150.09	35.29	185.38
45.	Cement and Gypsum Products	254.01	208.99	463.00
46.	Timber Products	6.16	8.97	15.14
47.	Defence Industries	0.82	0.08	0.90
48.	Consultancy Services	285.85	458.13	743.98
49.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non-Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, other)	2,225.10	4,443.26	6,668.36
50.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	684.58	567.85	1,252.43
51.	Education	262.09	78.86	340.94
52.	Hotel and Tourism	486.38	777.01	1,263.40
53.	Trading	1,343.39	2,727.96	4,071.35
54.	Retail Trading	11.30	168.72	180.02
55.	Agriculture Services	91.01	59.95	150.97
56.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	42.56	280.18	322.74
57.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	5.86	1.43	7.29
58.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	113.78	72.58	186.36
59.	Coir	0.54	1.36	1.91
60.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	485.37	870.25	1,355.62
61.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	1,226.05	769.14	1,995.18
62.	Miscellaneous Industries	468.74	765.88	1,234.62
	GRAND TOTAL	24,299.33	30,930.50	55,229.83

Statement-II

Details of country-wise and year-wise financial FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to December, 2015

Sl. No.	Country	FDI in US$ million		
		2014-15 Oct.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Dec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	40.07	133.77	173.85
2.	Austria	8.73	6.98	15.71
3.	Bahamas	0.25	0.42	0.67
4.	Bahrain	13.64	3.99	17.63
5.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Belgium	17.21	61.89	79.10
7.	Belarus	0.01	0.01	0.03
8.	Brazil	0.56	1.06	1.62
9.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.02	0.02
10.	Bulgaria	0.99	0.05	1.04
11.	Canada	22.56	73.15	95.70
12.	Caymen Islands	52.57	185.54	238.12
13.	Channel Islands	0.13	1.71	1.83
14.	China	449.14	425.75	874.89
15.	Czech Republic	0.41	2.65	3.06
16.	Cyprus	209.21	400.05	609.26
17.	Denmark	16.99	10.75	27.74
18.	Estonia	0.18	0.30	0.47
19.	Finland	30.33	39.19	69.52
20.	Chile	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	France	257.39	367.47	624.87
22.	Greece	2.47	0.13	2.59
23.	Germany	743.14	790.26	1,533.40
24.	Hong Kong	272.67	313.02	585.69
25.	Hungary	0.18	0.42	0.60

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Indonesia	1.51	1.31	2.82
27.	Ireland	12.37	12.13	24.49
28.	Isle of Man	0.02	0.00	0.02
29.	Israel	8.87	10.00	18.87
30.	Italy	119.86	192.35	312.21
31.	Liechtenstein	0.04	4.89	4.94
32.	Japan	1,145.72	1,082.00	2,227.72
33.	Korea (North)	0.18	0.03	0.21
34.	Lebanon	0.44	0.09	0.52
35.	South Korea	68.17	209.50	277.68
36.	Kuwait	1.17	2.15	3.32
37.	Luxembourg	143.34	701.07	844.41
38.	Malaysia	12.12	53.16	65.27
39.	Mauritius	4,809.68	6,104.76	10,914.44
40.	Mexico	2.80	18.98	21.78
41.	Maldives	0.00	0.01	0.01
42.	Nepal	0.00	0.21	0.21
43.	Netherlands	1,457.46	2,146.86	3,604.32
44.	New Zealand	2.74	7.81	10.55
45.	Nigeria	0.19	0.14	0.33
46.	Norway	12.26	6.43	18.70
47.	Oman	7.15	47.63	54.78
48.	Panama	2.04	1.17	3.21
49.	Philippines	19.96	7.46	27.42
50.	Poland	3.90	0.09	3.99
51.	Portugal	0.69	4.11	4.81
52.	Qatar	0.19	0.63	0.82
53.	Romania	0.75	0.45	1.20
54.	Russia	118.41	18.49	136.90
55.	Saudi Arabia	6.87	6.07	12.93
56.	Singapore	4,308.76	10,984.57	15,293.34

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Scotland	8.90	0.00	8.90
58.	South Africa	62.17	1.93	64.10
59.	Slovakia	0.07	5.45	5.51
60.	Spain	115.64	117.10	232.75
61.	Sri Lanka	1.37	4.48	5.85
62.	Sweden	23.03	91.91	114.95
63.	Slovenia	0.00	0.23	0.23
64.	Switzerland	193.27	156.77	350.03
65.	Taiwan	3.20	74.22	77.42
66.	Thailand	23.73	10.76	34.49
67.	Turkey	4.08	37.58	41.66
68.	UAE	224.25	401.80	626.04
69.	United Kingdom	489.74	503.17	992.91
70.	U.S.A.	627.16	3,511.39	4,138.55
71.	Ukraine	2.51	0.64	3.14
72.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00
73.	Uruguay	0.73	0.00	0.73
74.	British Virginia	19.55	52.99	72.53
75.	West Indies	0.00	0.12	0.12
76.	Malta	0.60	0.00	0.60
77.	Muscat	0.01	0.00	0.01
78.	Tanzania	0.03	0.36	0.38
79.	Georgia	0.00	0.09	0.09
80.	Gibraltar	0.04	0.00	0.04
81.	Jordan	0.32	0.25	0.57
82.	Vietnam	0.00	0.14	0.14
83.	Kenya	0.03	0.01	0.04
84.	Egypt	0.33	0.56	0.88
85.	Yemen	0.00	0.01	0.01
86.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	0.00
87.	Costa Rica	0.00	0.01	0.01
88.	St. Vincent	1.30	2.59	3.89

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00
90.	Guersney	0.05	2.98	3.03
91.	Zambia	0.00	0.01	0.01
92.	Morocco	0.26	0.39	0.65
93.	Colombia	1.00	1.25	2.24
94.	British Isles	0.00	0.06	0.06
95.	Virgin Islands (US)	0.78	0.00	0.78
96.	Peru	0.00	0.01	0.01
97.	Uganda	0.00	0.88	0.88
98.	Seychelles	5.12	2.59	7.70
99.	Ghana	1.48	0.00	1.48
100.	Togolese Republic	0.03	0.07	0.10
101.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00
102.	Belize	0.00	0.04	0.05
103.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00
104.	Bermuda	14.11	3.45	17.57
105.	Botswana	0.00	1.82	1.82
106.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.09	0.09
108.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	0.11	0.11
109.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00
111.	Samoa Islands	7.44	10.10	17.54
112.	Tajikistan	0.29	0.45	0.74
113.	Lithuania	0.00	0.33	0.34
114.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00
117.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.09	0.09
118.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.04	0.04
119.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	16,239.13	29,442.45	45,681.57

Non-finalization of CEPA with Canada

1307. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations between India and Canada are going on for the last five years but not yet finalized;

(b) what are the contentious issues in the CEPA;

(c) how many rounds of negotiations have been held so far; and

(d) the efforts being made by India to address the demands made by Canada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Both the countries have agreed on a road map to expedite the process of negotiations, however, the next round *i.e.* 10th round which was to be held in Canada could not be held on account of elections in Canada and lack of traction on some key issues which need to be resolved.

(b) Certain contentious issues in the CEPA negotiations are in the area of finalization of modalities on Services as well as phasing of agreed tariff elimination, especially at entry into force.

(c) Nine Rounds of negotiations have been held till date. The last round was held in New Delhi on 19-20th March, 2015.

(d) The contentious issues are mutually discussed through inter-sessional work and negotiating rounds between both negotiating teams.

Extending export benefits to e-commerce exporters

1308. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters exporting through e-commerce are not entitled for any export benefits;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to simplify the Shipping Bill procedure for e-commerce transactions and boost this sector by extending it all export benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Merchandise Exports

from India Scheme (MEIS) under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, *inter-alia*, incentivizes exporters of specified products exporting to specified countries using e-commerce. Such notified incentives are granted to export of goods falling under the category of handicrafts, handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments having FOB value up to ₹ 25000 per consignment. Such goods can be exported through Foreign Post Offices at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai and by courier through Airports at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai in manual mode. Government has prescribed simplified form of shipping bill, namely, Courier Shipping Bill (CSB-II) for goods (including e-commerce) for the same.

Granting status of institute of national importance to IIP

1309. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) has its limitations in adopting techniques, carrying out research, etc., in view of it not getting the status of institute of national importance;

(b) what steps the Ministry has taken on the demands of IIP industry and also from various quarters for elevating IIP into an institute of national importance;

(c) whether IIP has developed any new technology/technique to dispose packaging waste; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHIRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) (a) and (b) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), an autonomous body of the Government, functioning in partnership with the industry, carries out activities in the field of education, training and consultancy for packaging. In the wake of developments in the packaging industry in India, and growing demand of packaging professionals by the packaging industries, the industry has sought the status of Institution of National Importance (INI) for IIP. No specific decision has been taken on the suggestion.

(c) and (d) IIP is involved in research on management of packaging waste and development of an innovative composite material by using natural fiber material along with minimum quantity of polymeric material. The Institute is actively involved in evaluation of quality of various types of materials being developed from the packaging waste like pallets, particle boards etc. in terms of their mechanical properties and in identification of their suitability for packaging application.

Permanent office of DGFT at Vijayawada, A.P.

1310. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a permanent office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh; 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) The Government has decided to open a new office of DGFT at Vijayawada in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The new office would have under its jurisdiction the following eight districts – Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool.

Steps to boost SEZs in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

1311. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not much progress of the 43 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Telangana and 26 SEZs in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, and reasons therefor and the present status of each SEZs; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to boost the SEZs in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In addition to Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005, presently, 25 and 43 SEZs are notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively. Out of these notified SEZs, 19 SEZs in Andhra Pradesh and 26 SEZs in Telangana are operational. A Statement showing list of notified SEZs in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to boost the SEZs located in both the States, periodical meetings with the developers are organised to address their issues. Further, road shows are also organised from time to time to promote the SEZ Scheme.

Statement

The List of SEZs notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	SEZ status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Visakhapatnam SEZ	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	146	Operational
2.	Divi's Laboratories Limited	Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	132.643	Operational
3.	Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited	Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Footwear	126.90	Operational
4.	Ramky Pharma City (India) Pvt. Ltd.	E-Bonangi Villages, Parawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	247.39	Operational
5.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16	Operational
6.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	29.63	Operational
7.	L&T Hitech City Limited	Keesarapalli Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10	Operational
8.	Hetero Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	100.28	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Vikllages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	AP	2049.3088	Notified
10.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Atchutapuram and Rambilli Mandals, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1300.82	Operational
11.	Whitefield Paper Mills Ltd.	Tallapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Writing and Printing Paper Mill	109.81	Notified
12.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Duppituru, Doturupalem Maruture and Gurujaplen Villages in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile	404.70	Operational
13.	Sri City Private Limited	Chengambakkam, Appaiahpalem, Gollavaripalem, Mallavaripalyam, Aroor, Moporapalle Villages at Satyavedu and Vardayya Palem, Mandals, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1158.796	Operational
14.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Food Processing	101.12	Operational
15.	Mas Fabric Park (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chintavaram Village, Chillakru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile and Apparel	236.07	Operational
16.	Bhartiya International SEZ. Limited	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Leather sector	101.37	Operational

17.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Sarpavaram Viullage, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.413	Operational
18.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Village Annangi and Bodduvanipalem, Mandals Maddipadu and Korispadu, District Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	Building Products	106.46	Operational
19.	IFFCO Kisan SEZ Limited	Villages Regadichelika, Racharlapadu, Chowduputtedu, Uchaguntapatem, North Ammuluru, Mandal Kodavaluru, District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1023.20	Operational
20.	Beneficent Knowledge Parks and Properties Ltd.	Villages Parigi and Serikolum, Mandal Parigi, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Multi Services	366.41	Notified
21.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages, Dawarkapuram and Palepolam, Mandals-Naidupeta and Pellakuru, District- Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1032.27	Operational
22.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Gambheeram Village, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.76	Notified
23.	Anrak Aluminium Ltd.	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapallem, District Visakhapatanam, Andhra Pradesh	Alumina/ Aluminium Refining, Smelting, Associated Processes, Products and Raw Material Industrial	755.66	Notified

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages Ratchumarripalli, Peddarangapuram and Venkatampalli, Mandal Pulivendula, District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	31.99	Notified
25.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Village Devunipalavalasa, Mandal Ranasthalam, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceutical	100.37	Operational
26.	Indus Gene Expressions Limited	Village Kodur and Settepalli, Mandal Chilamathur, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	11.45	Notified
Telangana					
1.	WIPRO Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT	6.48	Operational
2.	Hyderabad Gems SEZ Limited	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Gems and Jewellery	68.80	Operational
3.	Sundew Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Madhapur, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	14.47	Operational
4.	Tech Mahindra Ltd.	Bahadurpally Village, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	10.52	Operational
5.	Tech Mahindra Ltd.	Hiotec City, Madhapur, District Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	12.14	Operational
6.	L&T Phoenix Infoparks Private Limited	Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	10	Operational

7.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	16.48	Operational
8.	CMC Limited	Village Gachibowli, Rajendra Nagar Taluk, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	20.59	Operational
9.	Sanghi SEZ Private Limited	Village Koheda, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	202.40	Notified
10.	FAB City SPV (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Villages Srinagar and Raviryal, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Manufacturing and Developing of Semi-conductor facility with Free Trade and Warehousing Zone	434.86	Operational
11.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Electronic Hardware	111	Notified
12.	DivyaSree NSL Infrastructure Private Limited	Raidurga Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ ITES	10.52	Operational
13.	Lanco Hills Technology Park Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT /ITES	12.43	Operational
14.	DLF Commercial Developers Limited	Gachibowli Village, Shirlingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy Telangana	IT/ITES	10.617	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Information Technology and Communication Department (IT and C), Government of Andhra Pradesh through Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Kokapet Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District Telangana	IT/ITES	47.6	Notified
16.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Karkapatla Village, Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Telangana	Biotechnology	40.47	Notified
17.	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Sarroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	60.70	Notified
18.	Indu Techzone Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Saroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	60.07	Operational
19.	NSL SEZ (Hyd) Private Limited.	IDA Uppal Industrial Development Area, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	14.5	Operational
20.	Emaar Hills Township Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	10.52	Notified
21.	J. T. Holdings Private Limited	Imarat Kancha, Raviriyal Village, Himarath Taluka, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	28.33	Operational

22.	Rudradev Infopark Private Limited	Kistapur and Antharam Villages, Chevella Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	12.25	Notified
23.	Mahaveer Skyscrapers Limited	Chevella Village, Besides Faraha Engineering College, Ranga Reddy District Telangana	IT/ITES	22.78	Notified
24.	Stargaze Properties Private Limited	Kancha Imarat, Raviryal Village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware	68.96	Operational
25.	Hill County SEZ Private Limited	Bachupally Village, Qutbullapur Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	29.87	Operational
26.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Pollepally Village, Jedcharla Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana	Pharmaceuticals Formulation	101.17	Operational
27.	Maytas Enterprises SEZ Private Limited	Gopanpally Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District Telangana	IT/ITES	15.96	Notified
28.	Serene Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Pocharam Village, Hayathnagar Taluka, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	26.895	Operational
29.	Genpact India Business Processing Private Limited	Jawaharnagar Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	IT/ITES	20.23	Notified
30.	Navayuga Legala Estates Private Limited	Serilingampally Village, Srilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	10.218	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	WIPRO Limited	Gopanpally and Vattinagulapally Villages, Serilingampally Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	40	Operational
32.	V. R. Enterprises	Ananthasagar Village, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana	IT/ITES	10.12	Notified
33.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madikonda Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana	IT/ITES	14.15	Notified
34.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limted	Village Mamidipally, District Ranga Reddy, Telangana	Aviation	101.92	Operational
35.	Parsvnath SEZ Limited	Phase-III, Biotechnology Park, Village Karkapatla Mandal Mulugu, District Medak, Telangana	Biotechnology	10	Notified
36.	Infosys Limited	Pocharam Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Rangareddy District, Telangana	IT	181.03	Operational
37.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	30.35	Operational
38.	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Survey No. 255, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	IT/ITES	16.19	Notified

39.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Aditya Nagar, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Aerospace and Precision Engineering Industries	101.17	Operational
40.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Genome Valley, Village Lalgadi Malakpet, Mandal Shameerpet, Ranga Reddy, Telangana	Biotechnology	20.44	Operational
41.	Shantha Biotechnics Private Limited	Village Muppireddipally, Mandal Toopran, District Medak, Telangana	Biotech and Related Activities	10.12	Notified
42.	Radiant Corporation Private Limited	Muppireddypally Village, Telangana	Electronic Hardware and Software and Related Activities	10.223	Notified
43.	Mantri Developers Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Gachibowli, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	1.0504	Notified

Negative export growth

1312. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether several sectors recorded negative export growth in December, 2015;

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

(c) whether Government intends to exempt exports from service tax, as well as create Export Development Fund with a corpus of 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent of total export value to contain dip in exports;

(d) whether Government would take steps for the removal of inverted duty structure anomalies in order to shore up exports; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHIRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Sectors recorded negative export growth in December, 2015 over December, 2014 are given as under:

Sl. No.	Sectors	(Values in Million USD)		% Growth
		December, 2014	December, 2015	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Oil Meals	214.91	36.68	-82.93
2.	Iron Ore	69.73	21.24	-69.54
3.	Other Cereals	45.58	15.48	-66.04
4.	Petroleum Products	4522.57	2365.57	-47.69
5.	Rice	693.15	446.50	-35.58
6.	Oil Seeds	236.26	160.34	-32.13
7.	Man-made Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups etc.	442.51	344.80	-22.08
8.	Engineering Goods	6913.10	5829.10	-15.68
9.	Cashew	85.55	72.39	-15.38
10.	Leather and Leather products	513.43	442.96	-13.73
11.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including Processed Minerals	347.53	302.50	-12.96

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	584.64	513.52	-12.16
13.	Gems and Jewellery	2667.91	2461.26	-7.75
14.	Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	913.94	861.01	-5.79
15.	Marine Products	466.58	441.54	-5.37

Source: DGCI&S

Some key reasons for negative export growth in the recent period are as follows:

(i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.

(ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major items of export for India.

(iii) EU Countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export, are facing stagnation. China is also experiencing a slow down. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.

(iv) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, especially from Oil Producing countries.

(v) There is a general slowdown in the world GDP growth and hence, in growth in World Trade. Some increase in trade barriers has also been reported. Growth forecast for Asian countries has been reduced from 5.1% to 2.6%.

(c) As per Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, services provided or agreed to be provided in a taxable territory are chargeable to service tax. Export of services as determined by Rule 6A of the Service Tax Rules, 1994 are outside the taxable territory, therefore, not leviable to service tax.

(d) and (e) Though the general structure of the Customs Tariff is such that raw materials and intermediates attract duty at a lower rate as compared to that on finished goods, Government has taken steps to remove reported inverted duty structure from time to time. However, considering that export goods are neutralized of input as well as output customs and excise duties, inverted duty structure should normally not affect the export of goods as such.

Project 'Mausam'

1313. SHRI C. M. RAMESH Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Project 'Mausam';

(b) how Project 'Mausam' helps to counter China's Silk Route strategy and revive India's economic links with the countries in the Indian Ocean region; and

(c) the initiatives so far taken under Project 'Mausam'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Project 'Mausam' is the initiative of Ministry of Culture to be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies. This project aims to explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world' – collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean – extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago. It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of Maritime Routes through international scientific seminars and meeting and by adopting a multidisciplinary approach. It aims to encourage the production of specialized works, as well as publications for the general public with an attempt at promoting a broader understanding of the concept of a common heritage and multiple identities.

(b) Project 'Mausam' is not aimed to counter China's Silk Route strategy. Instead it focuses on monsoon patterns, cultural context, maritime trade routes and coastal landscapes and examines key processes and phenomena that link different countries along the Indian Ocean littoral as well as those that connect the coastal centers to their hinterlands.

(c) Project 'Mausam' was launched in the 38th Session of World Heritage Committee meeting which was held at Doha, Qatar in June, 2014. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in collaboration with State Government of Kerela organized a National Conference on Project 'Mausam' in Kochi in November, 2014. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) has constituted an Academic Committee and is organizing lecture series.

Heritage sites in Karnataka

1314. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to identify heritage sites in the country; if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the heritage sites taken up for development for the last three years and the current year;

(c) the development made so far at each of the heritage site; and

(d) the proposed heritage sites in Karnataka which are likely to be included for overall development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. During the Survey conducted from 1.4.2015 to 31.12.2015, 1424 number of sites have been reported. The State-wise/UT-wise details are givn in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Mandate of the Archaeological Survey of India covers conservation, preservation and maintenance of all Centrally protected monuments/archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 including 506 in Karnataka. Funds earmarked for this purpose are utilized for preservation and upkeep including development of site. Archaeological Survey of India has provided visitor amenities such as drinking water, toilets, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, signage, parking, cloak rooms, publication counters, etc. are provided besides gardening/landscaping at monuments/sites.

Statement

The details of the village to village survey work conducted by the circles of Archaeological Survey of India during the year 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)

Sl. No.	Circle	State	District Surveyed	Total villages surveyed	Number of villages yielding antiquarian remains
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	21	6
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	0	0	0
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Hassan	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha, Shivpuri, Ashoknagar	106	78
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Dhenkanal	29	12
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab	Ferozpur, Fazilka	207	21
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Salem, Namakkal	189	74
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		0	0
9.	Delhi	Delhi		0	0
10.	Dharwad	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Kalaburgi	195	185
11.	Goa	Goa	North Goa	50	50
12.	Guwahati	Assam		0	0
13.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		0	0
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Alwar	4	4
15.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan		0	0
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal		0	0
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	62	24
18.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Palgarh	75	20
19.	Nagpur	Maharashtra		0	0
20.	Patna	Bihar	Buxer	60	3
21.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	67	10
22.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Lohardaga, Ranchi	71	54
23.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh		0	0
24.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Solan, Kinnaur, Sirmour	209	68
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0
26.	Thrissur	Kerala		0	0
27.	Vadodara	Gujarat	Panchmahal	69	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka		0	0
29.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0
		TOTAL		1424	667

Special policy for conservation and promotion of culture

†1315. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special policy for protection, conservation and promotion of culture of the country;

(b) if so, the main characteristics of the policy and whether any special mechanism has been set up for its implementation;

(c) whether Government is formulating any Scheme for propagation programmes to promote the spirit of culture among citizens of the country at national level; and

(d) if so, the details of the above policy along with the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) (a) to (d) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to preserve, promote and protect the rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the country which it fulfills through its attached, subordinate and autonomous organisations. Ministry of Culture through its attached office *i.e.* Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is implementing a policy for conservation of centrally protected monuments which stresses upon conservation principles, its approach towards executing preservation, restoration and other works, building craftsmanship in conservation, capacity building, etc. The National Policy of Conservation is being implemented through Archaeological Survey of India's field offices.

(c) Ministry of Culture implements a number of Schemes for propagating and promoting the spirit of culture among citizens of the country. Action is taken as envisaged in the Scheme. List of Scheme is at the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of Schemes of the Ministry of Culture for propagating the spirit of culture

1. Performing arts grants Scheme
2. Scheme guidelines on Financial Assistance to Cultural Organisations with National Presence
3. Building Grants, including Studio Theater
4. Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes
5. Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund
6. Financial Assistance for Seminars Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural Subjects by Not-For-Profit Organisations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme)
7. Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture.
8. Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields
9. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research
10. Scheme for Financial Assistance for Capacity Building and Training of Museum Professionals
11. Museum Grant Scheme
12. Scheme for Financial Assistance for Digitization of Museum Collections.
13. Guidelines for setting up of Science Cities
14. Revised Norms for setting up of Science Centres
15. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations/Societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials
16. Grant in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Organizing Centenaries/Anniversaries
17. Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art
18. Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas
19. Scheme for Promoting International Cultural Relations
20. Financial Assistance to Foreign Artists and Cultural Professionals to Study and/or Learn Indian Culture (Intangible Cultural Heritage) in any form
21. Financial Assistance for Participation in International and Domestic Book Airs and International Events.
22. Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies as approved by the Standing Finance Committee.
23. Scheme for "Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India

Indian antiquities stolen and sold in foreign countries

1316. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian antiquities stolen and sold in foreign countries since 2000;

(b) whether US authorities seized and stored in their vaults about 700 pieces of Indian artefacts;

(c) the details thereof and action taken for bringing back stolen artefacts identified and seized by other countries;

(d) whether any Art and Idol Squad has been set up to checkmate theft and recovery of stolen artefacts, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any National Antiquities Register has been created for recording items in Museums and district authorities, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Total 101 Antiquities have been stolen from Centrally Protected Monument since 2000. Central Bureau of Investigation has registered one case in connection with Indian antiquities stolen and sold in foreign countries from 2000 to 2016. Further, as per information received from Idol Wing of Tamil Nadu Police, 48 objects have been stolen from various Temple in the State which are not in protection of Archaeological Survey of India. As per the records available, seven number of antiquities surfaced in foreign countries.

(b) As per information received from Consulate General of India, New York, there are 712 art objects seized by US Immigration and Customs Information including objects of Indian origin.

(c) Whenever any stolen object is surfaced in foreign country the process of retrieval of the same is taken up through our Missions abroad. Consulate General of India, New York has already taken up the matter with US Immigration and Customs Information.

(d) Economic Offences Unit-VI of Central Bureau of Investigation deals with offences related to antiquity. Government of Tamil Nadu has also set up Idol Wing –CID for the purpose.

(e) Ministry of Culture has set up National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities, for documentation of built heritage and antiquities. Till date 15 Lakhs artifacts/antiquities have been documented.

Setting up of centres of NSD

1317. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National School of Drama (NSD) centres set up/functioning in the country so far in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up/open more NSD centres in other parts of the country including Karnataka;

(c) if so, the location-wise details thereof;

(d) the time by when these centres are likely to be set up/made functional; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Broad Based Committee for opening up of 5 regional centres across the country, NSD Society proposed to establish 5 regional centres one each at Kolkata, Mumbai/Goa, J&K, North-East beside upgrading the existing Regional Resource Centre (RRC), Bengaluru to a full-fledged regional centre. These regional centres were to be established in consultation with the concerned State Governments, who were required to provide accommodation for the purpose. Only the Government of Karnataka has allotted land for the purpose at Bengaluru. NSD has started one year teaching training programme in the Bengaluru Chapter commencing from academic session 2014-15. In addition, under consolidation of Out-reach Programme in the North-East Region, NSD has opened its Centres in Sikkim and Tripura.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration to open Centres at Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Monuments under Clean India Campaign

1318. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any monument in Gujarat under Clean India Campaign;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized in Gujarat for the said initiative; and

(d) the expenditure made and works undertaken so far at each of the identified monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Clean India Campaign/Swachh Bharat Campaign is followed for all Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat State so that they are maintained in a good State of preservation and cleanliness.

(b) The list of Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, specific funds have been earmarked for the purpose. However, the Centrally protected monuments/sites are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs of centrally protected monuments, creating of tourist related amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the Centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the ASI undertakes as per needs and availability of resources. The expenditure incurred for these purposes including for cleaning of monuments in Gujarat during the year 2014-15 is ₹ 805.40 lacs.

Statement

List of Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1.	Three Gates besides Bhadrakali Temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Bhadra Gate beside Bhadrakali Temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Sidi Saiyad's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4.	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Shah Kupa Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Jami Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10.	Panch Kuwa Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11.	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14.	Sidi Bashir's Minar's and Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
15.	Delhi Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
16.	Kutub. Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17.	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18.	Dada (Bai) Harir's Stepwell	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19.	Kalulpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20.	Sarangpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21.	Dariyapur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22.	Premabhai Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
23.	Mata Bhawani's Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26.	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
27.	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28.	The Shahpur Kazi Mohmad Chisti's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
29.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
30.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
31.	Small Stone Mosque (Rani Masjid)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
32.	Rauza of Azam Khan Mauzzam Khan	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34.	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35.	Astodia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37.	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38.	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
39.	Bibiji's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
40.	Haibatkhan's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
41.	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
42.	Nawab Sardar Khan Masjid and outer Gate in Survey No. 6814.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
43.	Nawab Sardar Khan's Rouza with its Compound Bearing C.S. No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
44.	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
45.	Jethabhai's Stepwell	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
46.	Small Stone Masjid (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
48.	Great Mosque	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
49.	Great Tank, Palace and Harem	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
50.	Pavilion	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
51.	Roza of Baba Ishaq and Bawa Ganj Bhaksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
52.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
53.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
54.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
55.	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
56.	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
57.	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
58.	Bahlol Khan Gazi's Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
59.	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
60.	Ancient Site at Lothal	Saragwala	Ahmedabad
61.	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Ahmedabad
62.	Jami Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
63.	Kazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
64.	Saiyad Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
65.	Mansar Talav and Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66.	Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
67.	Fresco on the Wall of Kashivisvanath Temple	Padar Singha	Amreli
68.	Ancient Site	Venivadar	Amreli
69.	Stepwell	Borsad	Anand
70.	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
71.	Ancient Site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
72.	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
73.	Ancient Site/Mound	Vala	Bhavnagar
74.	Jain Temples	Talaja	Bhavnagar
75.	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavnagar
76.	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
77.	Old Ruined Temple of Mahadev	Bawka	Dahod
78.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra
79.	Ek-Minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
80.	Panch-Mahuda-ki-Masjid	Halol	Godhra
81.	Tomb	Halol	Godhra
82.	Helical Stepped well (With 50 feet space around at pathway 10 feet *vide* to nearest road.	Champaner	Godhra
83.	Sakar Khan's Dargah	Champaner	Godhra
84.	City Gate	Champaner	Godhra
85.	Citadel Walls	Champaner	Godhra
86.	City Walls at S.E. Corner of the Citadel going up the Hill	Champaner	Godhra
87.	East and South Bhadra Gates	Champaner	Godhra
88.	Sahar ki Masjid (Bohrani)	Champaner	Godhra
89.	Three Cells	Champaner	Godhra
90.	Mandvi or Custom House	Champaner	Godhra
91.	Jami Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
92.	Stepwell	Champaner	Godhra
93.	Kevada Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
94.	Tomb with a Brick Dome in the Centre and Small Corner Domes	Champaner	Godhra
95.	Canatoph of Kevda Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
96.	Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
97.	Cenatop of Nagina Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
98.	Lila Gumbaj	Champaner	Godhra
99.	Kabutarkhana Pavilion	Champaner	Godhra

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
100.	Kamani Masjid	Champaner	Godhra
101.	Bawa Man's Mosque	Champaner	Godhra
102.	Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two Gateways)	Pavagad hill	Godhra
103.	Gate No. 2 (with three Gateways) Budhiya Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
104.	Gate No. 3 Moti Gate Sadanshah-Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
105.	Gate No. 4 with Big Bastion with Cells in the interior.	Pavagad hill	Godhra
106.	Sat Manzil with steps right upto Bastions	Pavagad hill	Godhra
107.	Mint above Gate No. 4	Pavagad hill	Godhra
108.	Gate No. 5 Gulan Bulan Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
109.	Gate No. 6 Buland Darwaja	Pavagad hill	Godhra
110.	Makai Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
111.	Patai Rawal's Palace with Tanks	Pavagad hill	Godhra
112.	Gate No. 7 Makai Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
113.	Gate No. 8 Tarapore Gate	Pavagad hill	Godhra
114.	Fort of Pavagad and ruined Hindu Temples and Jain Temples on the top of Pavagad Hills	Pavagad hill	Godhra
115.	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagad hill	Godhra
116.	Walls of Fort on top	Pavagad hill	Godhra
117.	Rudra Mahalaya Temple	Desar	Godhra
118.	Kankeshvara Mahadev Temple	Kakanpur	Godhra
119.	Ratnesvara Old Temple with Sculptures Screen	Ratanpur	Godhra
120.	Rudabai Stepwell	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
121.	Durvasa Rishi's Ashram and its Site	Pindara	Jamnagar
122.	Kalika Mata Temple	Navi Dhrewad	Jamnagar
123.	Gokeshwara Mahadev Temple	Lowrali	Jamnagar
124.	Gandhi Fortress and Temple in Survey No. 106	Old Dhink	Jamnagar
125.	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Jamnagar

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
126.	Dwarkadhish Group of Temples with its Outer Compounds Sl.No. 1607, 1608, 1609.	Dwarka	Jamnagar
127.	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Jamnagar
128.	Rukmini Temple	Dwarka	Jamnagar
129.	Dharashnvel Temple (Magderu)	Dharshnval	Jamnagar
130.	Guhaditya Temple in Sl.No. 655	Varvada	Jamnagar
131.	Junagadhi (Jain) Temple	Vasai	Jamnagar
132.	Kankeshvara Mahadeva Temple and other Shrines	Vasai	Jamnagar
133.	Gop (Sun) Temple	Nani Gop	Jamnagar
134.	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
135.	Buddhistic Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
136.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
137.	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
138.	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
139.	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
140.	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
141.	Ranchhod Rayaji Temple with Wasterland around the Chowk of Mahadeva Temple	Mul Dwarka	Junagadh
142.	Vithalbhai Haveli	Vasco	Kheda
143.	Bhamaria Well	Mahamadabad	Kheda
144.	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
145.	Tomb of Saif-ud-Din and Nizam-ud-Din	Sojali	Kheda
146.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
147.	Rao Lakha Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
148.	Siva Temple	Kotai	Kachchh
149.	Excavated Site	Surkotada	Kachchh
150.	Archaeological Site and Remains	Juni Kuran, Bhuj	Kachchh
151.	Malai Mata Temple	Paladdar	Mehsana
152.	Hingloji Mata Temple	Khandosan	Mehsana

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
153.	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) and the Ancient Shrines	Khandosan	Mehsana
154.	Jasmalnathji Mahadev Temple	Asoda	Mehsana
155.	Ajpal Kund	Vadnagar	Mehsana
156.	Inscription and Arjun Bari Gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
157.	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana
158.	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
159.	Sun Temple, Surya kind with adjoining other Temples and Loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
160.	Gateway of Khan Sarover	Patan	Patan
161.	Rani-ki-Vav	Patan	Patan
162.	Sahastralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anavada	Patan
163.	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Patan	Patan
164.	Jami Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
165.	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya Temple	Sidhpur	Patan
166.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev Temple	Sunak	Patan
167.	Sivai Mata Temple	Sunak	Patan
168.	Nilkantheswar Mahadev Temple	Ruhavi	Patan
169.	Two Small Shrines Sanderi Mata Temple	Sander	Patan
170.	Sitamata Temple	Piludra	Patan
171.	Torana with a Sun Image	Piludra	Patan
172.	Limboji Mata Temple	Delmal	Patan
173.	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	Porbandar	Porbandar
174.	Old Parsvanath Temple	Vadodara	Porbandar
175.	Caves	Miyani	Rajkot
176.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
177.	Group of Temples	Khed & Roda	Sabarkanta
178.	Dargah known as Khawaja Dana Saheb's Rouza	Surat	Surat
179.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
180.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
181.	Old Dutch and Armenian Tombs and Cemetaries	Surat	Surat
182.	Ancient Site comprising S. Plot No. 535	Kamrej	Surat
183.	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Surat
184.	Ranak Devi's Temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
185.	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Surendranagar
186.	Sun Temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
187.	Navlakha Temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
188.	Ancient Site/Mound (Ganesh Temple) in Village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
189.	Darbargarh	Halwad	Surendranagar
190.	Ananteshwara Temple	Bhadia Anandpur	Surendranagar
191.	Fresco Rooms in Bhau Tambekar's Wada	Vadodara	Vadodara
192.	Historic Site S.No. 431,435	Vadodara	Vadodara
193.	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmad Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
194.	Ancient Site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
195.	Gateway of Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
196.	Ancient Site of Samshyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
197.	Vadodara Gate and its adjacent Construction Hira Gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
198.	Hira Gate with S.No. 38, 41, 45, 47 and Ticca No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara
199.	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate and adjacent Construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
200.	Nandodi Gate with adjacent Construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
201.	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
202.	Microlithic site S.No. 311,12,13 and 298	Amarjpura	Vadodara
203.	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Locality-Dholavira, Tehsil-Bhachau	Bhuj

Jain idols stolen and smuggled abroad

1319. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many precious idols of Bhagwan Mahavir and other deities belonging to Jain religion have been stolen and smuggled abroad during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of many instances reported during last year from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where precious idols were removed and stolen; and

(d) if so, how many idols have been recovered and how many could not be recovered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is one case of theft of Jain Thirthenkar (Mahavir) from Jain Shrine Temple, Rajgir, Bihar, a Centrally Protected Monument in the year 2014. There is no information about the smuggling of the above object out of the country.

(c) There are six cases of theft of antiquities from Centrally Protected Monuments during the last year *i.e.* 2015 as per the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Only one antiquity has been recovered.

Statement

Details of theft of antiquities from Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites/Museums maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India during last year i.e. 2015

YEAR 2015

Sl. No.	States	Name of Monument/Sites/District	Description of object	Date of theft	Action Taken	Status
1.	Shimla-Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Theft of Antique Bell	In the intervening night 22.04.2015	FIR Lodged	Not recovered
2.	Karnataka	Theft of one schist stone Yaksha sculpture from Bhimesheshwara Temple at Neelgunda, Harappanahalli Taluk, Davangere district, Karnataka a Centrally protected monument.	Schist stone Yaksha sculpture	26 April, 2015	F.I.R. Lodged	Not recovered
3.	Odisha	Theft of one sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali Vamana) from the premises of Varahanatha Temple, Jajpur, Odisha, a Centrally protected monument.	Sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali	18 May, 2015	F.I.R. Lodged	Not recovered
4.	Karnataka	Bhoganandiswara Temple at Nand, Chikkaballapur Talkuk Chikkaballapur District, Karanatak	Black stone Kalsa	16 Sep., 2015	F.I.R. Lodged	Not recovered
5.	Aurangabad	Sculpture shed near Aam Khas Gate, Daulatabad Fort. District-Aurangabad.	Sculpture shed	16 Sep., 2015	F.I.R Lodged	Not Recovered
6.	Bhubneshwar	Chandrasekhar Temple, Kapilas a Centrally protected monument.	Theft of three sculpture. (1) Bhairava, (2) Ganesha (3) Kaumari	25.11.2015, and 26.11.2015	F.I.R Lodged	Not recovered

Relief package to Puducherry for cyclone

1320. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much was sought by Government of Puducherry towards the Thane Cyclone relief in 2011-12;

(b) how much was sanctioned by Government of India as relief;

(c) how much was released to Government of Puducherry;

(d) whether it is a fact that ₹ 50 crores was adjusted by re-appropriation from Plan to Non-Plan budget estimates of 2011-12; and

(e) if so, whether Government agrees that ₹ 70 crores committed by it to the Government of Puducherry along with re-appropriated amount of ₹ 50 crores is still due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Union Territory of Puducherry had projected an amount of ₹ 2435.67 crore in the wake of Thane Cyclone of 2011.

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 125.00 crore was sanctioned and released to Government of Puducherry.

(d) and (e) No Sir. Out of the ₹ 125.00 crore released to the UT of Puducherry, a sum of ₹ 50.00 crore was sanctioned from the Normal Central Assistance (Grants to meet Non-Plan deficit) under Non-Plan Head provided to the Government of Puducherry for relief and rehabilitation of victims of Cyclone, "Thane". The remaining sum of ₹ 75.00 crore was released to the Government of Puducherry from the Non-Plan grant of Puducherry during 2011-12, which was enhanced by way of re-appropriation.

BSF battalion on borders of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

1321. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up BSF Battalion on the borders of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to reduce the presence of Maoist extremism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The deployment of

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in LWE affected States is dynamic in nature and depends upon the requests of the State Governments, availability of forces, violence profile and other ground realities.

Advanced arms and ammunitions to security forces to fight terrorists

1322. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that terrorists are in possession of resources and more advanced arms and ammunitions;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any plan to equip the security forces and intelligence agencies with advanced mechanism to combat terrorists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Central and State Security Forces and Intelligence Agencies are well equipped with modern resources and equipments. The Central Government is assisting the States in this regard through Schemes like Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE) and Modernisation Plan-II for CAPFs.

Under the MPF Scheme, assistance is being provided under the components Mobility, Weaponry, Communication Systems, Training, Forensic Science Laboratory etc. All the forces have at one time or the other drawn resources from the Central Scheme of Modernization of Police Forces. At present, with higher devolution of finances to the States consequent to the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the States are well placed to draw from their own resources for upgradation of anti-terror forces. Under the Modernisation Plan-II, the CAPFs are being provided superior arms and ammunition, modern equipment, efficient transport vehicles, State of art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems etc.

Police personnel in Jammu and Kashmir disappearing and joining ultras

1323. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of Police personnel disappearing with AK-47 rifles in Jammu and Kashmir and joining ultras have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof for the last four years; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) 06 cases relating to disappearance of police personnel alongwith arms/ammunition have been registered since 2013. The details are as under:—

(i) On 14th May, 2013, SPO Partap Singh disappeared alongwith Rifle INSAS, 20 cartridges and one magazine. FIR No.29/2013 was registered in this regard.

(ii) On 14th August, 2014 SPO Mohammad Shafi Dar disappeared alongwith one AK-47 rifle, 3 magazines and 90 rounds. In this regard, an FIR No.136/2014 was registered at Police Station (PS), Sopore. The said SPO was arrested on 29.09.2014 alongwith one AK-47 rifle, 3 magazines and 90 rounds. He has been disengaged and detained under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act.

(iii) On 8th September, 2015, 2 SPOs namely Gul Mohammad Mangnoo and Riyaz Ahmad disappeared alogwith arms and ammunition in this regard, an FIR No.137/2015 was registered at PS, Doda. Both the SPOs were killed on 15th October, 2015.

(iv) On 27th March, 2015, Constable Naseer Ahmad Pandith disappeared alongwith two AK-47 rifles, 3 magazines and 90 rounds. In this regard, an FIR No.20/2015 was registered at PS, Kothibagh.

(v) On 12th January, 2016, Constable Shakoor Ahmad disappeared alongwith 4 AK-47 rifles, 13 magazines and 390 rounds. In this regard, an FIR No.08/2016 was registered at PS, Bijbehara. The said constable has been dismissed from service. Three out of four AK-47 rifles have been recovered.

(vi) On 5th February, 2016, Follower Reyaz Ahmad disappeared alongwith one AK-56 rifle and 30 rounds. In this regard, an FIR No.19/2016 was registered at PS, Rainawari. The said Follower has been arrested on 10th February, 2016 alongwith arms and ammunition.

Special cell to find out cause of missing children

1324. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of children are missing from various States in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to constitute a special cell to find out the exact cause of the missing children and to locate them; and

(d) if so, the contrete steps Union Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise number of children missing, traced/untraced gender-wise for the year 2014-15 is at the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated steps to locate missing children as under:

(i) A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted 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.

(ii) 'Track Child' Software has been launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which provides facility for searching missing children and matching of missing children with recovered/found children.

(iii) In order to rescue the missing children throughout the country, Ministry of Home Affairs has taken an initiative and launched Operation Smile in the month of January, 2015 and after remarkable achievement, another sustained campaign Operation Muskan was rolled out in the month of July, 2015 and during these operations, more than 28000 children were rescued.

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 detailed Advisories on 25th June, 2013 and 14th July, 2010 on "Crime against Children" which are available at

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CSAdviMissingChild-170713.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

Statement

Total number of children missing (m) traced (t)/untraced (u)
State-wise gender-wise for the year 2014-15

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
2014					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2)11	11	2
		Female	(3)17	17	3

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(402) 858	754	506
		Female	(347) 1423	1320	450
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(19) Nil	Nil	19
		Female	(49) 35	20	64
4.	Assam	Male	(1589) 569	275	1883
		Female	(2420) 1006	518	2908
5.	Bihar	Male	(335) 1238	955	618
		Female	(758) 712	532	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(40) 52	49	43
		Female	(71) 112	100	83
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(279) 712	685	306
		Female	(294) 1064	1049	309
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	(1) 4	4	1
		Female	(1) 8	6	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	(3) 4	4	3
		Female	(7) 9	3	13
10.	Delhi	Male	(1842) 3406	2720	2528
		Female	(2302) 4166	2972	3496
11.	Goa	Male	(19) 23	23	19
		Female	(13) 36	33	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	(278) 653	597	334
		Female	(495) 1079	959	615
13.	Haryana	Male	(1373) 645	430	1588
		Female	(972) 645	397	1220
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	(29) 70	66	33
		Female	(13) 90	77	26
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	(243) 232	256	219
		Female	(194) 204	220	178
16.	Jharkhand	Male	(378) 581	343	616
		Female			

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
17.	Karnataka	Male	(696) 1817	1666	847
		Female	(538) 1208	1140	606
18.	Kerala	Male	(131) 519	498	152
		Female	(169) 702	656	215
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	(754) 2356	2269	841
		Female	(1910) 4691	4151	2450
21.	Maharashtra	Male	(258) 4808	4074	3312
		Female	(3369) 8286	6927	4728
22.	Manipur	Male	(3) 13	14	2
		Female	(1) 19	20	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	Male	(17) 53	47	23
		Female	(23) 81	75	29
24.	Mizoram	Male	(Nil) 2	2	Nil
		Female	(1) 5	4	2
25.	Nagaland	Male	(146) 80	37	189
		Female	(168) 105	48	225
26.	Odisha	Male	(657) 414	333	738
		Female	(1724) 835	678	1881
27.	Puducherry	Male	(11) 19	18	12
		Female	(4) 43	39	8
28.	Punjab	Male	(498) 403	323	578
		Female	(224) 275	216	283
29.	Rajasthan	Male	(476) 926	870	532
		Female	(437) 1181	1108	510
30.	Sikkim	Male	(Nil) 51	48	3
		Female	(4) 48	45	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	(504) 1176	1138	542
		Female	(553) 2197	2202	548

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
32.	Telangana	Male	(372) 988	933	427
		Female	(468) 2008	1896	610
33.	Tripura	Male	(1) 119	118	2
		Female	(4) 327	326	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	(912) 1359	1134	1137
		Female	(657) 958	750	865
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	(173) 164	160	177
		Female	(88) 143	126	105
36.	West Bengal	Male	(1202) 11617	10913	1906
		Female			
	GRAND TOTAL		(34244) 69660	60397	43537
2015					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2) 11	9	4
		Female	(3) 33	28	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(506) 756	341	921
		Female	(450) 1366	666	1150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(19) 28	4	43
		Female	(64) 80	31	113
4.	Assam	Male	(1883) 537	290	2130
		Female	(2908) 849	470	3287
5.	Bihar	Male	(618) Nil	NR	618
		Female	(938) Nil	NR	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(43) 75	57	61
		Female	(83) 164	92	155
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(306) 691	401	596
		Female	(309) 1473	718	1064
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	(1) Nil	Nil	1
		Female	(3) 1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	(3) 11	10	4
		Female	(13) 8	7	14

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
10.	Delhi	Male	(2528) 3385	2193	3720
		Female	(3496) 3960	2175	5281
11.	Goa	Male	(19) 14	6	27
		Female	(16) 15	10	21
12.	Gujarat	Male	(334) 528	276	586
		Female	(615) 985	448	1152
13.	Haryana	Male	(1588) 857	384	2061
		Female	(1220) 821	350	1691
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	(33) 49	29	53
		Female	(26) 66	32	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	(219) 93	59	253
		Female	(178) 77	40	215
16.	Jharkhand	Male	(616) NR	NR	616
		Female			
17.	Karnataka	Male	(847) 1659	789	1717
		Female	(606) 1018	490	1134
18.	Kerala	Male	(152) 829	731	250
		Female	(215) 827	709	333
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	(Nil) Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	(Nil) Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	(841) 2149	1902	1088
		Female	(2450) 5380	4572	3258
21.	Maharashtra	Male	(3312) 1631	1067	3876
		Female	(4728) 2164	1354	5538
22.	Manipur	Male	(2) 24	21	5
		Female	(Nil) 15	15	0
23.	Meghalaya	Male	(23) 66	43	46
		Female	(29) 78	43	64
24.	Mizoram	Male	(Nil) 5	5	0
		Female	(2) 4	2	4

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Gender	M	T*	U*
25.	Nagaland	Male	(189) 66	33	222
		Female	(225) 88	54	259
26.	Odisha	Male	(738) 491	213	1016
		Female	(1881) 1152	437	2596
27.	Puducherry	Male	(12) 26	23	15
		Female	(8) 37	37	8
28.	Punjab	Male	(578) 174	41	711
		Female	(283) 319	85	517
29.	Rajasthan	Male	(532) 713	384	861
		Female	(510) 1186	580	1116
30.	Sikkim	Male	(3) 51	37	17
		Female	(7) 64	49	22
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	(542) 1252	780	1014
		Female	(548) 2690	1747	1491
32.	Telangana	Male	(427) 1809	969	1267
		Female	(610) 2200	993	1817
33.	Tripura	Male	(2) 594	224	372
		Female	(5) 42	40	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	(1137) 1458	869	1726
		Female	(865) 1222	715	1372
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	(177) 240	122	295
		Female	(105) 191	94	202
36.	West Bengal	Male	(1906) NR	NR	1906
		Female			
	GRAND TOTAL		(43537) 48847	29396	62988

1. The figures mentioned in the () are the backlog of previous year.
2. NR stands for data not received.
3. Nil stands for no children missing/traced/untraced.
4. Data for 2015 are provisional.

Promotion of forensic sciences in criminal investigation

1325. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to promote the use of forensic sciences and scientific procedures in the conduct of criminal investigations;

(b) whether any financial or technical assistance is being provided by the Central Government to State Governments for the capacity building of State police forces to carry out scientific investigations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) provides modern and advance training in scientific investigation of the crime cases to Indian Police, involving Forensic Science. For upgradation of existing facilities in Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and for establishing three new CFSLs at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune Government of India has allocated an amount of ₹ 279 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan, 2012-17.

Creation of new six scientific Divisions *i.e.* Digital Forensic, Forensic DNA, Forensic Engineering, Forensic Intelligence, Forensic Psychology and Narcotics Drug in all six CFSLs has been approved by Government of India under the plan Scheme of 'establishments of new CFSLs, expansion and modernization of existing CFSLs under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), Ministry of Home Affairs during 12th Five Year Plan for strengthening of forensic facilities in the country. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) has prepared a Book namely 'A Forensic Guide for Crime Investigators: Standard Operating Procedures' relating to relevant section of law, crime statistics, crime scene management, crime scene kit, search procedure, potential evidence, preservation, packing, do's and don'ts precautions, case studies etc. Copies of these Standard Operating Procedures have been provided upto District level in State Police and UTs, all High Courts and all Forensic Science Laboratories in the country. NICFS has also coordinated with the State DsGP to upload these SOPs on CCTNS portal for ready access by Investigating Officers at the Police Station level in the country.

(b) and (C) Yes Sir. During Eleventh Five Year Plan Government of India has provided financial assistance to set up Six Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units in States/Union Territories. Further the Government of India provides Central assistance to State/UTs under the approved Scheme for modernization of State Police Force (MPF) for construction of forensic

science laboratories and procurement of forensic equipment. Technical Assistance is also provided as and when warranted and requested by State Governments. Besides BPR&D, LNJN NICFS, New Delhi under Ministry of Home Affairs constantly provides training for Police and Scientists to educate them for collection and examination of forensic evidence. Need based specialized training to scientific personnel from State Forensic Laboratories is imparted by the Scientists of CFSLs.

Terrorist attack in Pampore region in Jammu and Kashmir

†1326. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loss of property and names of the security jawans who sacrificed their lives in the terrorist attack in Pampore region of Jammu and Kashmir this month;

(b) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies of the country have failed to gather substantial information due to which the State is facing frequent incidents of terrorism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) On February 20, 2016 armed terrorists attacked a CRPF convoy at Sempora, Pampore on the outskirts of Srinagar near the Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), when it was on its way from Jammu to Srinagar. In the attack, two CRPF personnel namely Head Constable (HC)/ GD Bhola Prasad Singh of 144 Battalion and HC/Driver R.K. Rana of 79 Battalion were martyred. Immediately thereafter the terrorists entered the EDI building where employees were present. After safe evacuation of the people in the EDI building, an encounter ensued (Feb. 20-22, 2016) in which one civilian Abdul Gani lost his life and three Army personnel namely, Captain Pawan Kumar, Lance Naik Om Prakash and Captain Tushar Mahajan were martyred. Three militants were killed in the operation. Five storeyed EDI building got partially damaged.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Various inputs are shared regularly with the concerned authorities. On the basis of specific intelligence inputs, active operations were launched in different parts of the State during the year 2015 in which 108 terrorists were killed.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Naxalites killed in encounter in Ranchi

†1327. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Naxalites including a women have been killed in an encounter in the month of February in Ghaghrabeda village in Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the naxalites and the security forces killed in encounters in last three years in various parts of the country; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to bring those naxals in mainstream who want to quit naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 4 LWE cadres including 1 woman were killed during an encounter between Left Wing Extremists (LWEs) and Security Forces (SFs) on intervening night of 18-19.02.2016 at Nawadih, close to Ghagrabeda, under Bundu police station of Ranchi district in Jharkhand.

(c) The details of Security Forces (SFs) personnel killed and LWE cadres killed in encounters in the country during last three years and in the current year (upto 29th February) are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism affected States in terms of its own revised guidelines effective from 01.04.2013. As per the revised guidelines, the Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on the grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for a higher ranked LWE cadre and ₹ 1.5 lakh for a middle/lower ranked LWE cadre. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ammunition is also reimbursed which ranges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend of upto ₹ 4000 per month is paid for a maximum period of 36 months to the surrenderee.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of security forces (SFs) personnel killed and LWE cadres killed in encounters in the country during last three years and in the current year (upto 29th February)

Year	No. of encounters	SFs personnel killed	LWE cadres killed
2013	218	22	99
2014	221	7	60
2015	247	25	89
2016 (upto 29th February)	75	0	50

Video conferencing of David Headly

†1328. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conclusions arrived at by Government after the evidence of David Headly through video conferencing in this month in Mumbai High Court regarding 26/11 attack and whether Pakistan Government has been asked to take action in the light of the facts that came out through this evidence; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Pakistan till date in respect of the culprits of 26/11 attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) David Coleman Headley, an accused in the 26/11 Mumbai terror attack, on being produced before the Competent Court on 10.12.2015, through VTC from USA, had expressed a desire to become approver in the said case, provided he is granted pardon by the Court. The Court of competent jurisdiction in Mumbai had tendered pardon under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 to David Coleman Headley on the condition that he will make factual and true disclosure of the entire criminal conspiracy behind the 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attack, which was accepted by Headly. Thereafter, Headley was examined by the prosecution as a witness in the trial case relating to 26/11 Mumbai terror attack through Video Conferencing from USA. The matter is still pending in the Hon'ble Court and the decision on sharing Headley's disclosures with Pakistan will be taken at the appropriate time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The case relating to Mumbai Terror Attack was investigated by the Federal Investigation Agency of Pakistan. The trial against the accused in this case is going on at a slow pace and an important accused in the case, Zaki-Ur-Rehaman Lakvi is out on bail

Publishing of caste-wise data

1329. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet meeting held on 15th July, 2015 had decided to set up an expert group to collate caste count from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census data;

(b) if so, the details of the expert group and the progress in conducting the caste-wise data; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete and publish the caste-wise data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sir, Government have constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog to classify and categorize caste returns. The Expert Group is serviced by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Group will associate experts belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities including consultations with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Setting up a separate force for community policing

1330. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether emulating State initiatives in Kerala, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, the Centre has set up a task force to study how students from high schools and above can be drafted for non-combat duties like traffic management and working for public safety;

(b) whether there is much scope for setting up a separate force for community policing to handle traffic management and crowd control in public places like temples, railway stations and stadia across the country during festivities and mega sports events; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No such task force has been set up as yet.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Centre as it is a State subject.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in criminal activities in name of religion and caste

1331. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the rise in criminal activities in the name of religion and caste;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during last two years and the current year and the steps taken to check such incidents in future;

(c) whether Government has coordinated with the States for better coordination with the Centre and exchange of sensitive information; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the State-wise details of communal incidents during the last two years *i.e.* 2014, 2015 and during January, 2016 are enclosed at Statement-I (*See* below).

The State/UT-wise details of cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during 2013 and 2014 are enclosed at Statement-II (*See* below). Since the data on cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes is compiled on calendar year basis, the data for 2015 is under collection.

(c) and (d) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The Union Government issues advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, on receiving inputs of communal incidents. Advisories are also issued ahead of important festivals and events, and on developments having bearing on communal situation on the basis of intelligence inputs. It helps in their immediate sensitization, and provides them with suitable intelligence to prevent, check and deal with the communal situation.

Statement-I

State-wise number of communal incidents during the years 2014, 2015 and January, 2016

Name of State	2014	2015	January, 2016
	Incidents	Incidents	Incidents
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	4	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	1	3	0
Bihar	61	71	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	0
Delhi	7	5	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	74	55	2
Haryana	4	3	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	1
Jharkhand	10	28	2
Karnataka	73	105	6
Kerala	4	3	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	56	92	11
Maharashtra	97	105	7
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	3	0	1

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0
Rajasthan	72	65	3
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	3	1
Telangana	5	11	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	8	9	0
Uttar Pradesh	133	155	12
West Bengal	16	27	3
TOTAL	644	751	59

Statement-II

State-wise number of cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013 and 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014
		CR	CR
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	2104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2
4.	Bihar	6721	7874
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	359
6.	Goa	11	12
7.	Gujarat	1190	1075
8.	Haryana	493	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	113
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	903
12.	Karnataka	2555	1865
13.	Kerala	756	712

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	3294
15.	Maharashtra	1657	1763
16.	Manipur	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1657
21.	Punjab	126	123
22.	Rajasthan	6475	6734
23.	Sikkim	6	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1844	1486
25.	Telangana	-	1427
26.	Tripura	48	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	8066
28.	Uttarakhand	34	60
29.	West Bengal	115	130
	TOTAL (STATES)	39283	40208
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5
	TOTAL (UTS)	63	92
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39346	40300

National refugee policy

1332. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of the refugees who have come into the country during last five years;

(b) the details of the existing set of rules and guidelines for settlement of refugees in the country;

(c) whether the Ministry is intending to initiate a National Refugee Policy for smooth and effective settlement of refugees coming to India from other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from various concerned Departments/Ministries of Government of India and will be laid on the Table of the House once the desired information is received from all the concerned Departments/Ministries.

Security of Goa International Airport

1333. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the security forces look after the security of Goa International Airport;

(b) whether all the security personnel are provided with bullet proof jackets, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide bullet proof jackets to all personnel, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is looking after the security of Goa International Airport.

(b) and (c) As per the extant guidelines of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), bullet proof jackets are provided to Quick Reaction Team (QRT) of Aviation Security Group (ASG)/Airport Security Unit (APSU) only.

Free vaccination in cases of dog and monkey bites in Delhi

1334. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 3,500 cases of dog and monkey bites have been reported in Delhi/New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have taken any action in the matter; and

(c) whether Municipal authorities have any plans for free vaccination in case of bites by dogs and monkeys and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of cases of dog and monkey bites reported in Delhi/New Delhi during the last one year are as under:

Deptt.	No. of dog bites	No. of monkey bites
Delhi Cantonment Board	478	04
New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	215	04
South Delhi Municipal Corporation	4751	429
North Delhi Municipal Corporation	42,697	619
East Delhi Municipal Corporation	50,824	434

(b) The Delhi Cantonment Board has informed that it has taken necessary action like controlling the population of biting animals and provision of necessary treatment.

The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation have informed that action is taken as per the Animal Birth Control (Dog) Rules, 2001 and monkey catchers have been deployed for catching and rehabilitating them to Asola Wildlife Sanctuary.

(c) New Delhi Municipal Council, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation have plans for free vaccination in case of bites by dogs and monkeys.

Policy of classifying documents

1335. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of classifying documents as 'secret', 'top secret' and 'confidential';

(b) whether Government has received certain recommendations from CIC for fulfilling the mandatory requirement of proactive disclosure under the Right to Information Act (RTI); and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendation of CIC so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The documents are classified

as 'secret', 'top secret' and 'confidential' as per "Manual of Departmental Security Instructions, 1994". Various factors such as national security, national interest and potentiality to embarrass the Government in its functioning are taken into consideration at the time of security classification of the documents as Top Secret, Secret and Confidential.

(b) and (c) Some of the recommendations received from the committee constituted by the Central Information Commission have been accepted by the Government and accordingly public authorities have been requested through an O.M. No. 1/34/2013-IR dated 29th June, 2015 to follow such recommendations.

Illegal use of industrial explosives by naxalites

1336. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the threat perception arising out of easy availability and increasing illegal use of industrial explosives particularly by naxalites in the country;

(b) whether there is need to tighten the control on the sale, purchase, storage and movement of explosive materials, particularly those used in mines;

(c) what are the prevailing norms for these; and

(d) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) There are provisions under the Explosives Act, 1884, the Explosives Rules, 2008 and the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 to check pilferage, smuggling and looting of explosives. These Acts deal with the regulation of the storage, manufacture, possession, use, sale and transportation of explosives basically used for the industrial purpose. The Explosives Substance Act, 1908 prescribes punitive provisions for illegal transaction of explosives.

(d) The measures taken by the Central Government in this regard are as follows:

(i) All licences under Explosives Rules, 2008 are granted, renewed, amended and transferred through the computerized licensing module for effective online monitoring.

(ii) On the initiative of Ministry of Home Affairs, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) has sensitized the District Magistrates (DMs) and Superintendants of Police (SsP) of 35 worst LWE affected districts

about the compliance of Explosives Rules, 2008 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012.

(iii) Online accounting and generation of pass (in Form RE-13) for use of explosives by the license holder for possession and use of explosives, on day-to-day basis, has been made mandatory by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), with effect from 1st October, 2015.

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the LWE affected States to take up the investigation of cases pertaining to IED blasts/recovery of the explosives through State Intelligence Department.

(v) More participation of State police and security forces is being ensured in the training programmes organized by the institute of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Management, Pune.

Jawans of BSF found to be suspect in Pathankot attack

†1337. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Jawans of Border Security Force have been found to be suspect in terrorist attack on Pathankot air base;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the borders along Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Investigation Agency (NIA) is investigating the Pathankot Airbase terror attack case. As per investigation till date, no evidence of the involvement of Border Security Force Jawans in the Pathankot Airbase terror attack has been found.

(c) In order to counter the problem of cross-border infiltration and to enhance security in the border areas, the Government of India in coordination with the State Governments concerned, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management through multi-tiered deployment along international borders/Line of Control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved use of technology, better intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Compensation to kin of police personnel dying while performing duty

1338. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry, in coordination with State Governments, to provide adequate and modern arms training and to enhance morale, reduce stress and work load, and motivate the lower rung of the police forces;

(b) whether Government has any specific data about suicide committed by police personnel, if so, the State-wise details thereof for last five years; and

(c) whether the Ministry, in consultation with States, would come up with a policy to ensure sufficient/ satisfactory compensation and its periodic revision to kin of police personnel dying while performing their duty, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government is providing training to police personnel of States and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) at different levels. Training in handling and firing of the modern weapons like SLR, INSAS, AK47, Pistol and MP5, Grenade and use of explosives is provided to the police personnel to counter insurgency and anti naxal operations. Under "Training Intervention Scheme" of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) 6,000 SHOs in 12 States are being trained in Soft Skills to equip them with skills like counseling, communication, inter-personal conflict resolution, stress management, motivating subordinates, etc.

(b) State-wise details about suicides committed by police personnel during 2010-14 are given at the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the existing policy contained in the DOP&PW O.M. No. 45/55/97-P&PW(C) dated 11.09.1998, as amended on the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission *vide* O.M. No. 38/37/08 P&PW(A) dated 02.09.2008. The following *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation is being paid to the Next of Kin (NoKs) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Assam Rifles personnel who die in harness in the performance of their bona fide official duties under various circumstances:—

Para	Category	Ex-Gratia Lump-sum compensation amount *w.e.f.* 01.01.2006
1	2	3
11 (a)	Death occurring due to accident in the course of performance of duties	₹ 10 lakh

1	2	3
(b)	Death occurring in the course of performance of duties attributable to act of violence by terrorists and social elements etc.	₹ 10 lakh
(c)	Death occurring (a) enemy action, international war or Border skirmishes and (b) action against militants, terrorist, extremist etc.	₹ 15 lakh
(d)	Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions	₹ 15 lakh

Statement

State/UT-wise number of suicides committed by police personnels during 2010-2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	7	14	10	11	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	6	2
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	8	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	8	7	4	15
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1	1
7.	Gujarat	15	5	6	8	5
8.	Haryana	28	21	10	8	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	2	5	3
11.	Jharkhand	11	3	1	7	0
12.	Karnataka	13	9	17	15	7
13.	Kerala	9	4	8	15	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	12	8	15
15.	Maharashtra	30	27	28	40	36

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	2	5
17.	Meghalaya	1	5	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	0	8	6	1	4
21.	Punjab	10	6	1	9	4
22.	Rajasthan	5	4	4	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	31	58	31	27
25.	Telangana#					3
26.	Tripura	3	2	2	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	11	9	9	6
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	11	12	10	29	7
	TOTAL (STATES)	183	177	196	222	160
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	4	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	2	3	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	4	11	10	10	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	0
	TOTAL (UTS)	6	15	18	13	5
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	189	192	214	235	165

Source: Crime in India.

*Note:** Includes civil police, armed police and other police.

Separate data for newly created States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh collected in 2014.

Crime against Scheduled Castes

1339. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that States like Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh records highest number of crime against Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various steps taken by Government to control criminal acts against Scheduled Castes in aforesaid mentioned States; and

(d) the State-wise details of crimes committed against SC community during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is an increasing crime trend against Scheduled Castes in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, which is given below:

Cases Registered

States	2012	2013	2014
Rajasthan	5559	6475	8028
Bihar	4821	6721	7893
Uttar Pradesh	6202	7078	8075
Andhra Pradesh	3057	3270	4114

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories dated 1st April, 2010 on "Measures needed to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes" and dated 3rd February, 2005 on "Need for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989" which are available at *http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf*

http://www.mha.nic.in/apcr

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been requesting States/UTs from time to time to implement provisions of the PCR and PoA Acts in letter and spirit. The States/UTs are also provided Central Assistance for effective implementation of the Acts, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts which is mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Castes and awareness generation. In accordance with Section 14 of the PoA Act, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have designated District Session Courts as Special Courts. Further, for ensuring speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, Exclusive Special Courts, have also been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (13), Bihar (11), Rajasthan (25) and Uttar Pradesh (40). A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, which was constituted in the year 2006, also reviews from time to time, the implementation status of the PCR and PoA Acts in States and Union Territories. The Committee has so far held 22 meetings wherein the implementation of the Acts in 24 States and 4 UTs was reviewed.

(d) State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases reported under crime committed against people belonging to Scheduled Caste during 2010-2014 is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Chargesheeted (PCST) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under crime against SCs during 2010-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
2010							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4321	2187	266	4214	3826	293
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	11	2	16	26	2
4.	Bihar	3516	2321	158	5152	4729	366
5.	Chhattisgarh	271	259	123	362	370	298
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	1008	965	75	2548	2557	133
8.	Haryana	380	282	70	761	727	121
9.	Himachal Pradesh	101	56	6	179	156	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	577	445	95	925	933	199
12.	Karnataka	2505	1823	80	5775	5533	195

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
13.	Kerala	583	330	18	521	528	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3374	3325	1070	7203	7215	2068
15.	Maharashtra	1132	908	37	3301	3027	101
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1710	1731	116	2955	3012	142
21.	Punjab	115	71	12	223	203	36
22.	Rajasthan	4979	2083	534	3887	3819	1095
23.	Sikkim	3	4	0	5	3	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1631	1020	187	2983	2630	364
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	11	7	1	10	8	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6272	4191	4871	18774	11655	13332
28.	Uttarakhand	35	23	38	64	44	67
29.	West Bengal	63	13	0	37	22	0
	Total (States)	32596	22057	7759	59899	51030	18855
30.	Adaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	16	3	7	12	4	7
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	31	34	1	62	67	1
	Total (UTs)	47	37	9	74	71	9
	Total (All India)	32643	22094	7768	59973	51101	18864
2011							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4016	1984	256	4373	3768	411
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	8	1	5	19	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
4.	Bihar	3623	3857	196	6783	6481	418
5.	Chhattisgarh	253	219	109	589	564	226
6.	Goa	4	1	0	7	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1063	979	14	2577	2581	29
8.	Haryana	408	275	34	604	627	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94	65	2	274	225	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	636	304	66	753	687	230
12.	Karnataka	2481	1968	105	5206	4962	208
13.	Kerala	761	346	17	478	482	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3245	3147	891	6961	6923	1796
15.	Maharashtra	1143	925	45	3951	3679	100
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1455	1396	105	2098	2221	140
21.	Punjab	90	50	9	170	142	32
22.	Rajasthan	5182	2235	777	4425	4385	1378
23.	Sikkim	9	7	7	9	9	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1391	885	293	3429	2455	419
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	22	14	1	37	18	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7702	5818	3870	22711	15537	9716
28.	Uttarakhand	32	21	26	56	68	52
29.	West Bengal	59	37	0	66	38	0
	Total (States)	33670	24541	6824	65562	55871	15298
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	28	12	3	30	29	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	18	16	1	23	26	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	49	28	4	53	55	8
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33719	24569	6828	65615	55926	15306
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3057	1491	179	4655	4398	174
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	16	2	4	22	3
4.	Bihar	4821	4211	221	8711	8855	381
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	216	73	467	487	147
6.	Goa	10	6	0	7	7	0
7.	Gujarat	1028	996	70	2790	2788	113
8.	Haryana	252	214	24	423	432	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	93	4	189	242	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	7	7	0
11.	Jharkhand	696	273	58	724	672	104
12.	Karnataka	2605	1962	72	5165	4605	238
13.	Kerala	810	374	7	665	566	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2833	911	6200	6262	2181
15.	Maharashtra	1091	932	39	3287	3319	105
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2265	1452	85	2260	2067	159
21.	Punjab	71	43	6	127	114	15
22.	Rajasthan	5559	2173	325	5036	4570	494
23.	Sikkim	5	8	6	6	6	6

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
24.	Tamil Nadu	1647	1179	119	2927	2706	275
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	76	76	6	78	81	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6202	4675	1855	20335	13891	4563
28.	Uttarakhand	33	14	24	23	22	46
29.	West Bengal	85	105	1	147	167	1
	Total (States)	33585	23344	4087	64233	56286	9080
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	4	0	2	4	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	44	23	5	35	31	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	24	24	1	85	87	1
	Total (UTs)	70	52	6	124	124	6
	Total (All India)	33655	23396	4093	64357	56410	9086
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2	0	5	2	0
4.	Bihar	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	297	75	587	542	132
6.	Goa	12	15	0	19	12	0
7.	Gujarat	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57
8.	Haryana	493	353	48	724	747	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	108	9	208	224	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	438	105	624	649	154
12.	Karnataka	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177
13.	Kerala	756	387	22	557	597	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70
21.	Punjab	126	66	13	210	122	30
22.	Rajasthan	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966
23.	Sikkim	6	6	13	7	7	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	48	48	0	57	56	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113
28.	Uttarakhand	34	22	22	57	59	35
29.	West Bengal	115	88	0	200	141	0
	Total (States)	39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	2	0	2	2	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	55	0	71	70	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	12	1	36	30	1
	Total (UTs)	81	69	1	109	102	1
	Total (All India)	39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4114	2225	147	4199	3426	271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
4.	Bihar	7893	6152	101	8934	8306	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	893	143	1368	1383	183
6.	Goa	17	13	2	16	20	2
7.	Gujarat	1130	1046	26	2818	2774	33
8.	Haryana	830	615	64	1146	1071	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	122	69	9	159	132	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	577	62
12.	Karnataka	2138	1807	46	4575	4325	85
13.	Kerala	816	442	34	784	691	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4151	4187	1586	7972	7934	2784
15.	Maharashtra	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2266	2342	23	3527	3507	34
21.	Punjab	123	49	6	152	93	19
22.	Rajasthan	8028	3600	806	6429	6619	1781
23.	Sikkim	10	7	2	10	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1546	1307	88	3578	3595	181
25.	Telangana	1694	1046	40	2653	2202	59
26.	Tripura	49	32	0	57	46	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8075	6132	1846	24980	17951	4557
28.	Uttarakhand	61	40	8	79	73	8
29.	West Bengal	159	127	1	249	192	1
	TOTAL (STATES)	46962	34077	5097	78915	69258	10553
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	87	75	5	107	104	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	14	9	0	5	9	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	102	86	5	116	116	9
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47064	34163	5102	79031	69374	10562

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

(A) Details of cases reported (CR) under various crime heads of crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during 2010-2013

Sl.No.	Crime Head	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	143	67	62	62
2.	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	10419	11342	12576	13975
3.	Murder	572	673	651	676
4.	Rape	1350	1557	1576	2073
5.	Kidnapping and Abduction	510	616	490	628
6.	Dacoity	41	36	27	45
7.	Robbery	75	54	40	62
8.	Arson	150	169	214	189
9.	Grievous Hurt	4344	4247	3855	4901
10.	Other IPC Crimes	15039	14958	14164	16797
	TOTAL (CRIMES AGAINST SCs)	32643	33719	33655	39408

Source: Crime in India

(B) Cases reported (CR) under various crime heads of crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during 2014

Sl.No.	Crime Head	2014
1.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	101
2.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act applied	

Sl.No.	Crime Head	2014
2.1	Murder	704
2.2	Attempt to commit Murder	420
2.3	Rape	2233
2.4	Attempt to commit Rape	87
2.5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	2346
2.6	Insult to the Modesty of Women	56
2.7	Kidnapping and Abduction : Total	755
2.8	Dacoity	32
2.9	Robbery	67
2.10	Arson	179
2.11	Grievous Hurt	2155
2.12	Riots	838
2.13	Other IPC Crimes	21541
2.14	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only	8887
2.2	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	40300
3.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act not applied	
3.1	Murder	90
3.2	Attempt to commit Murder	72
3.3	Rape	155
3.4	Attempt to commit Rape	17
3.5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	396
3.6	Insult to the Modesty of Women	70
3.7	Kidnapping and Abduction	129
3.8	Dacoity	5
3.9	Robbery	25
3.10	Arson	22
3.11	Grievous Hurt	112
3.12	Riots	94
3.13	Other IPC Crimes	5324
3.14	Total IPC Crimes against SCs	6511

Sl.No.	Crime Head	2014
4.	Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (P) Act, 1993	0
5.	Other SLL Crime against SCs	152
	TOTAL (CRIMES AGAINST SCs)	47064

Discontent in Rayalaseema region over failure to honour the commitments under AP Reorganisation Act

1340. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports of simmering discontent in backward Rayalaseema region over the failure to honour the commitments made under the AP Reorganisation Act; and

(b) if so, what steps Government plans to undertake to address the concerns of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The provisions of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, pertaining to Government of India are implemented as per the timelines and resources available with Government of India. Government of India monitors the implementation on a regular basis in consultation with the two States.

Restricting the supply of drugs from across the border in Punjab

†1341. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the youth of Punjab are in the grip of drugs;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Ministry to restrict the supply of drugs from across the border;

(c) whether some officials of Punjab police are also suspected of being involved in this drug trafficking; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Drug addiction is affecting the youth in Punjab. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has conducted a rapid survey for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

estimation of the extent, trend and pattern of drug abuse in the State of Punjab through the concerned Regional Resource and Training Centre (RRTC) in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(b) The following steps are taken by the Government to restrict the supply of drugs from across the border.

1. Supply Reduction Measures:
   - (a) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various law enforcement agencies of Centre like BSF, CRPF, DRI, Central Excise and Customs and of State Agencies like Police and State Excise.
   - (b) Training programmes are being regularly conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace.
   - (c) Sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighboring countries.
   - (d) BSF, SSB and Coast Guards have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
   - (e) Financial Assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units.
   - (f) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.
   - (g) Prepare and execute action plan for destruction of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in coordination with State agencies. Narcotics Control Bureau also provides satellite images of areas under illegal cultivation of cannabis and poppy to State Agencies through the Zonal Office of NCB to State Agencies for effective destruction.
2. International Coordination Measures:
   - (a) India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on drug related matter with 12 countries and Bilateral Agreements with 24 countries.
   - (b) DG level talks are held regularly with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Afghanistan.
   - (c) Various Ministerial, Secretary level talks are held with neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d) The details of cases registered under provisions of NDPS Act and action taken against such officials are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of cases registered under provisions of NDPS Act and action taken thereon

Sl. No.	Year	Total Such number of cases	Details of employees arrested in such cases	Remarks
1.	2013	27	Punjab Police-20 (SI-1, ASI-4, HC-12, CT.-3) Home Guard-5 Jail Dept.-7 BSF-2 Customs- 1 Total-35	Dismissed-13 Under Suspension-7 Dept. enquiry-1 Convicted-2 Died-2 Action under process-10 Total-35
2.	2014	25	Punjab Police-20 (SI-1, ASI-2, HC-12, CT.-5) Jail Dept.-3 BSF-3 RPF-1 Railway TT-1 J&K Police-1 Total-29	Dismissed-9 Under Suspension-4 Dept. enquiry-4 Died-1 Service Forfeited-2 Action under process-9 Total-29
3.	2015	26	Punjab Police-23 (ASI-2, HC-12, CT.-9) Jail Dept.-5 BSF-1 RPF-1 Chd. Police-1 Home Guard-4 Air Force-1 Total-36	Dismissed-10 Under Suspension-6 Dept. enquiry-4 Action under process-16 Total-36

Women police officers in Delhi Police

1342. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of police officers in Delhi Police who are women;

(b) the number of women officers deployed for night patrol; and

(c) the percentage of police stations in Delhi that have at least one women constable presence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that the percentage of women police officers in Delhi Police is 9.18%.

(b) No female officer below the rank of Inspector is being deployed for night patrol except female staff in PCR Vans.

(c) All the Police Stations in Delhi are having Women Help Desk each, manned by a Woman Police Constable round-the-clock (24x7).

Policy to compensate rape victims

1343. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no policy to compensate rape victims who are physically or mentally challenged;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to have such a policy;

(c) if so, what is being done about this; and

(d) the deadline for announcing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Government of India has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund under the Ministry of Home Affairs for assisting and supporting Victim Compensation Schemes of States/Union Territories with an initial corpus of ₹ 200.00 crore under the "Nirbhaya Fund". The Scheme shall give matching support to States/UTs for victims compensated on various grounds such as loss and death with respect to acid attack, rape, human trafficking, physical abuse of children, women victims of cross border firing suffering permanent or partial disability or death etc. The key features including aims and objectives of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) are given below:

(i) to support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States/UT Administrations,

(ii) to reduce disparity in quantum of compensation amount notified by different States/UTs for victims of similar crimes, and

(iii) to encourage States/UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) notified by them under the provisions of Section 357A of Cr.P.C. and continue financial support to victims of various crime especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc. including women victims of cross border firing.

The guidelines of the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme have been circulated among all the States/UTs and are available at the website of Ministry of Home Affairs *viz. http://mha.nic.in*

Infiltration in the guise of pilgrimage

1344. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lots of pilgrims come to our country every year from the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of those pilgrims intentionally get lost and don't return to their country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the spies of foreign countries take advantage of such situation and infiltrate for malicious activities causing threat to the national security; and

(d) if so, what action Government of India has taken to ensure that such activities of infiltrators are completely checked and controlled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Pilgrim visa is granted to Pakistani nationals to visit religious shrines in India. It has been reported that some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, mainly Hindus and Sikhs, who came to India on Group Pilgrim Visa have not returned to Pakistan on the ground of religious persecution in Pakistan.

(c) No specific inputs are available in this regard.

(d) Does not arise. However, the Central Government has issued detailed instructions on 28th July, 2015 laying down stringent conditions for grant of Group Pilgrim Visa to minority communities in Pakistan to visit religious places in India. According to these instructions, there will be a restriction on the number in each group to a maximum of 50, with a group leader for every group. Further, the group leader will be responsible for police reporting for the entire group and also to ensure that the members of the group enter India together, travel within India together and exit India together.

Use of NVDs and sophisticated arms and ammunitions for combat operations

1345. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the need to use more effective Night Vision Devices (NVDs) and sophisticated arms and ammunitions for all combat operations in internal security as well as borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is keen enough and plans to procure effective NVDs and sophisticated arms and ammunitions;

(c) if so, the year-wise details thereof and the value and volume of procurements made in the last four years; and

(d) the value and volume of NVDs and bullet-proof jackets procured in the last five years from Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and its allied companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has provided latest night Vision Devices and sophisticated arms and ammunitions to CAPFs, deployed both on the borders and for Internal Security, for combat operations.

(d) No bullet-proof jacket has been procured by CAPFs from BEL during last five years. However, 2798 nos. of NVDs worth ₹ 77.75 Cr have been procured by CAPFs from BEL during last five years.

Rise in number of Pakistani spies in the country

†1346. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Pakistani spies is constantly on rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any effective steps to check it; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken and the time line for same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (c) 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 ISI/anti-national elements. Resultantly, during the period 2013 to 2016 (till date), a total number of 46 Pakistan espionage agents have been arrested.

Air support to police personnel to control maoist menace

1347. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of maoist menace in the country;

(b) whether to help resolve this menace it is proposed to provide air support to the police personnel to effectively help control it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is proposed to create special police wings to deal with this menace, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) LWE violence has been showing significant decline since 2011, which is evident from the following data:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	310
2015	1088	226
2016 (Upto 29th February)	212	47

(b) and (c) In order to support the security forces in the LWE affected areas dedicated strategically located helicopters are available for use as per operational requirement in all the LWE affected States.

(d) Most of the LWE affected States have created Special Task Forces in the State Police and Specialized Intelligence Wings in their respective States to fight the LWE problem.

Deportation of Bangladeshis living illegally in Eastern States

1348. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of deporting Bangladeshis residing illegally in Eastern States;

(b) whether Government has prepared a blue print to detect all Bangladeshis living illegally in Eastern States; and

(c) what is the approximate number of such illegal people in the Eastern States of the country, indicating the time-frame within which they would be deported to their respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The details of Bangladeshi nationals who have arrived and departed from India on valid travel documents are as given below:

Year	Arrival	Departure
2008	541884	521718
2009	468899	442314
2010	431962	400647
2011	463543	436205
2012	487397	476441
2013	524923	515113
2014	942562	916805
2015	1133879	1110024

There are also reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi nationals living in various parts of the country.

The powers of identification, detention and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi Nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. In Assam, the detection and deportation of illegal migrants are done through the Foreigners Tribunal established under the provision of Foreigners Tribunal Act, 1946. 100 Foreigners Tribunals are working at present towards detection and deportation of illegal migrants in Assam. Details of deportation of Bangladeshi nationals during the last 7 years are as follows:-

Year	No. of Bangladeshi nationals deported during the year
2008	12,625
2009	10,602
2010	6,290
2011	6,761
2012	6,537
2013	5,234
2014	989*

*provisional

This data pertains to deportation of Bangladeshi nationals from India. State-wise deportation data is not maintained Centrally.

1349. Question was cancelled.

Relief and rehabilitation fund and assistance to victims of Uttarakhand floods

1350. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided relief and rehabilitation fund and assistance to victims of Uttarakhand floods;

(b) if so, the details of the fund provided under various heads;

(c) whether the rehabilitation and reconstruction work has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the present status and timeline for completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for undertaking necessary relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction measures in the wake of natural disasters including flood. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistics support, as and when necessary.

In order to support the affected people of Uttarakhand, the Government of India released an amount of ₹ 145 crore from SDRF to the State on 20.06.13 to enable relief and restoration works. In addition, the GOI has released an amount of ₹ 546.306 crore (₹ 250 crore on 19.7.2013 + ₹ 17.66 crore on 28.2.14 + ₹ 61.84 crore on 31.3.14 + ₹ 132.03 crore on 19.09.14 + ₹ 40.29 crore on 21.10.14 + ₹ 44.486 crore on 04.02.15) from the NDRF to the State Government for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters in the affected areas during 2013.

Regarding rehabilitation of people, who are affected by the natural calamities including flood, this has to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds and in accordance with the rehabilitation policy of the State. The State Government through its established channels of administration monitors progress of the rehabilitation projects and construction work including supervision of project completion timelines. Information on completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction work is not maintained Centrally.

Bangladeshi Hindus sheltered by India

1351. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladeshi Hindus sheltered by India would not only be accommodated in North-East but throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bangladeshi Hindus are being considered to grant citizenship rights on humanitarian ground; and

(c) if so, the State-wise number of Bangladeshis in the country who can be considered for citizenship rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The details of Bangladeshi nationals who have arrived and departed from India on valid travel documents are as given below:

Year	Arrival	Departure
2008	541884	521718
2009	468899	442314
2010	431962	400647
2011	463543	436205
2012	487397	476441
2013	524923	515113
2014	942562	916805
2015	1133879	1110024

Such arrival and departure data is not maintained religion-wise.

However, there are also reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi nationals living in various parts of the country.

With a view to regularize the entry and stay of Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities (*viz.* Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians) who were compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or for fear of religious persecution there, and entered into India on or before December 31, 2014 without valid travel documents or validity of whose documents has expired, Government of India has issued two notifications *viz.* The Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2015 and The Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015, which were published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on September 7, 2015.

Further, the Indian Citizenship is granted under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder.

Handling Pathankot Terror Attack

1352. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to handle properly the Pathankot Terror Strike which is raising doubts on Government's preparedness and lacking command and control structure, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of reasons for not taking stock of the situation by convening a meeting of Cabinet Committee on Security; and

(c) how would Government defend its actions on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Indian Intelligence Agencies had been receiving inputs indicating efforts by the terrorist outfit Jaish-e-Mohammad to infiltrate into India from Pakistan territory to carry out terrorist attacks on defence /police establishments in India. Such intelligence inputs were shared with all the stakeholders concerned and there was a heightened security alert.

The initial information gathered by the Punjab Police before the terror attack on Pathankot Air Base was shared with the Central Agencies and the local Army and Air Force Officials. Thereafter, the interception of the mobile numbers robbed by the terrorists disclosed that they were planning an attack on a defence establishment and, accordingly, the security was further beefed up in the nearby defence establishments.

Consequent to a well planned, well coordinated and well executed anti-terrorist operation by the security forces, all the terrorists involved in the attack were neutralized without any loss of assets of the Indian Air Force, which was the main target of attack by the terrorists. The Central Government was constantly monitoring the operation from the begining.

Increase in incidents of rape and atrocities with SC/ST women

1353. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increase in incidents of rape and atrocities with the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last five years;

(c) the action Government has taken to check such incidents; and

(d) the outcome of the action taken by Government?

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), State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under rape (section 376 IPC) of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2009-2014 is at Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). NCRB has started collecting data on attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women belonging to SCs and STs since 2014, which is at Statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) There are specific Section/sub sections in the PoA Act as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016) which relate to offences of atrocities against women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and prescribe punishment of the offences.

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 Advisories dated 12th May, 2015 on "Comprehensive approach towards crimes against women", dated 1st April, 2010 on "Measures needed to curb crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes" and dated 3rd February, 2005 on "Need for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989" which are available at:

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrime Against Women_130515.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST_010610.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/apcr

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also requests States/UTs from time to time to implement provisions of the PCR and PoA Acts in letter and spirit and they are also provided Central Assistance for effective implementation of the Acts, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts, which is mainly for strengthening of enforcement and judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Castes and awareness generation. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment which was constituted in the year 2006 also reviews, from time to time, implementation status of the PCR and PoA Acts in States/UTs. The Committee has so far held 22 meetings wherein the implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 UTs has been reviewed.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCST), Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Rape of STs during 2010-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
2010							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	37	3	57	62	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	3	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	0	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	98	86	14	136	136	13
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19	21	1	35	36	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	18	7	3	9	7	4
12.	Karnataka	4	3	0	4	14	0
13.	Kerala	18	27	1	21	31	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	308	284	67	414	411	130
15.	Maharashtra	46	48	3	68	77	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	42	47	4	60	59	6
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	42	28	5	46	46	8
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	0	2
25.	Telangana						

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
26.	Tripura	2	2	1	0	2	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	640	594	103	852	887	176
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	640	594	103	852	887	176
2011							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	37	3	66	60	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	3	2	2
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	3	0
4.	Bihar	1	2	1	2	2	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	90	20	123	122	30
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	20	15	2	31	29	2
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	27	19	6	28	22	3
12.	Karnataka	2	3	0	2	3	0
13.	Kerala	109	42	3	50	43	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	306	297	62	460	450	82
15.	Maharashtra	57	55	2	82	84	2

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	45	38	4	39	41	9
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	50	34	7	51	51	8
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3	0	0
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	7	8	1	9	8	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	2	0	3	2	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	770	645	114	952	922	148
30.	A and N Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	2	1	2	2	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	772	647	115	954	924	149
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	32	2	45	37	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	0	2	0	0	2	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	118	114	38	154	150	38

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21	20	0	38	33	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	11	3	4	6	2
12.	Karnataka	4	4	0	11	11	0
13.	Kerala	39	46	4	65	46	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	288	294	74	401	417	108
15.	Maharashtra	56	54	3	85	85	4
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	4	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	70	49	7	59	63	8
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	59	43	6	48	48	5
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	0	2	3	0
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	1	2	0	1	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	4	4	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	20	20	0	24	25	0
	Total (States)	729	699	139	946	938	174
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	729	699	139	946	938	174
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	42	2	49	50	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	112	118	12	167	164	20
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	34	35	1	54	56	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	15	14	2	10	10	2
12.	Karnataka	19	17	0	17	14	0
13.	Kerala	44	33	3	40	45	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	329	309	76	492	488	135
15.	Maharashtra	91	76	3	131	103	5
16.	Manipur	2	1	1	1	1	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	6	2	0	11	5	0
20.	Odisha	58	55	2	67	63	4
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	83	54	5	78	78	9
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	2

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	1	1	0
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	3	3	0	3	3	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	2	2	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	9	5	0	8	7	0
	Total (States)	847	768	108	1132	1091	187
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	847	768	108	1132	1091	187
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	7	0	18	6	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	109	116	21	177	195	21
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	35	32	1	45	44	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	13	12	2	19	21	2

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
12.	Karnataka	18	16	2	36	30	2
13.	Kerala	42	37	5	48	34	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	399	398	174	575	576	227
15.	Maharashtra	86	91	3	108	126	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	76	64	2	85	85	4
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	85	58	13	83	82	18
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	32	22	1	60	40	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	11	8	1	8	11	2
	TOTAL (STATES)	923	861	225	1262	1250	286
30.	A and N Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	0	0	2	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	925	861	225	1264	1250	286

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Number of Cases Reported (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCST), Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Rape of SCs during 2010-2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
2010							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	88	9	156	123	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	16	15	5	23	24	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	44	45	14	61	62	15
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	34	32	4	60	57	7
8.	Haryana	37	34	10	46	42	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	2	2	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	10	4	2	11	10	2
12.	Karnataka	27	28	4	49	49	4
13.	Kerala	77	66	5	92	99	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	316	299	78	427	419	104
15.	Maharashtra	89	82	9	137	140	9
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	51	61	3	79	77	3
21.	Punjab	18	9	0	25	18	0
22.	Rajasthan	200	115	20	130	129	27
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	7	4	11	13	6

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	311	261	182	540	438	300
28.	Uttarakhand	3	4	7	3	4	9
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1350	1155	358	1852	1709	529
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1350	1155	358	1852	1709	529
2011							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131	105	6	159	155	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	2	0
4.	Bihar	29	20	8	41	25	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	40	40	14	54	54	21
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	32	2	50	52	2
8.	Haryana	56	45	6	72	74	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	0	6	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	15	8	3	12	10	5
12.	Karnataka	32	26	2	52	49	2
13.	Kerala	106	86	9	111	104	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	327	311	80	470	482	103

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
15.	Maharashtra	95	92	7	133	130	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	35	31	6	45	46	4
21.	Punjab	9	7	1	15	18	1
22.	Rajasthan	216	132	30	209	207	78
23.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	5	0	25	16	0
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	2	1	0	3	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	397	337	198	700	509	306
28.	Uttarakhand	3	2	6	5	5	14
29.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Total (States)	1557	1289	380	2165	1946	584
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	1557	1289	380	2165	1946	584
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	97	4	132	136	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	2	0	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	39	39	5	47	47	5

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	56	10	90	88	16
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	44	1	90	85	1
8.	Haryana	67	55	4	109	102	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	11	0	19	18	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	4	2	9	9	2
12.	Karnataka	43	35	2	42	38	2
13.	Kerala	99	80	2	132	121	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367	367	76	530	531	115
15.	Maharashtra	97	87	6	163	146	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	79	55	3	69	68	1
21.	Punjab	12	9	2	8	11	3
22.	Rajasthan	202	123	28	191	186	49
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	3	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	24	1	41	41	1
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	4	3	0	1	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	285	221	107	528	363	168
28.	Uttarakhand	5	3	4	5	4	2
29.	West Bengal	7	3	0	3	3	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1576	1321	259	2212	2003	392
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1576	1321	259	2212	2003	392
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114	78	14	117	117	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	68	55	3	72	71	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	55	67	19	87	85	22
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	75	70	1	144	141	2
8.	Haryana	131	114	15	205	208	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	16	4	25	25	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	6	0	4	4	0
12.	Karnataka	67	57	3	92	86	3
13.	Kerala	115	86	10	148	128	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	397	364	88	546	544	128
15.	Maharashtra	179	154	6	285	257	8
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	99	71	2	98	87	2
21.	Punjab	22	18	5	26	25	9
22.	Rajasthan	294	167	79	242	241	62

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
23.	Sikkim	0	0	4	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	18	2	29	27	5
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	3	3	0	3	3	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	391	304	114	755	511	157
28.	Uttarakhand	7	5	7	8	9	13
29.	West Bengal	2	2	0	12	3	0
	Total (States)	2072	1655	376	2898	2572	483
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total (UTs)	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total (All India)	2073	1655	376	2899	2572	483
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	39	2	102	57	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	37	39	7	48	52	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	73	8	113	118	9
6.	Goa	1	1	0	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	46	49	3	86	102	4
8.	Haryana	102	95	11	127	134	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	7	2	14	7	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	13	7	2	10	7	2

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
12.	Karnataka	66	66	3	89	96	6
13.	Kerala	121	112	8	143	129	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	472	474	203	668	664	261
15.	Maharashtra	179	169	9	252	261	11
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	97	108	4	141	142	5
21.	Punjab	19	15	2	21	19	13
22.	Rajasthan	348	199	37	261	256	60
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	2	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	33	43	4	47	43	4
25.	Telangana	87	58	1	145	94	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	459	365	109	874	664	160
28.	Uttarakhand	2	3	2	3	3	5
29.	West Bengal	3	3	0	7	3	0
	Total (States)	2230	1926	417	3155	2854	595
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	3	3	1	4	4	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	3	3	1	4	4	4
	Total (All India)	2233	1929	418	3159	2858	599

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

Number of Cases Reported (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCST), Persons Convicted (PCVT) under attempt to commit rape, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty and Insult to the Modesty of Women belonging to SCs under POA Act during 2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
Attempt to Commit Rape							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	0	2	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	3	2	0	2	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	7	6	1	6	6	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	2	0	4	2	0
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	4	4	0	4	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0	2	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	4	1	0	2	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	22	9	1	10	10	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	0	1	3	0
25.	Telangana	3	3	0	5	3	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32	20	0	42	28	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	87	54	2	82	64	3
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	87	54	2	82	64	3
Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	40	3	130	87	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	10	5	0	9	6	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	47	4	59	57	4
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	50	47	0	83	82	0
8.	Haryana	97	71	10	106	97	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	2	0	6	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9	5	0	5	5	0
12.	Karnataka	40	28	0	72	74	0
13.	Kerala	61	27	0	55	38	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
14.	Madhya Pradesh	694	682	59	878	867	66
15.	Maharashtra	352	294	11	567	493	17
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	149	45	0	74	67	0
21.	Punjab	8	7	0	8	8	0
22.	Rajasthan	167	95	9	125	125	12
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	13	7	0	13	7	0
25.	Telangana	65	34	0	147	107	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	427	347	16	754	603	30
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	12	6	0	9	10	0
	Total (States)	2325	1791	113	3101	2737	142
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	21	18	0	23	19	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	21	18	0	23	19	0
	Total (All India)	2346	1809	113	3124	2756	142
Insult to the Modesty of Women							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	7	0	23	9	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	2	1	0	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	0	8	8	0
15.	Maharashtra	6	3	0	5	4	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	1	0	1	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	16	8	0	17	10	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	56	25	0	55	33	0
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	56	25	0	55	33	0

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-IV

Number of Cases Reported (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCST), Persons Convicted (PCVT) under attempt to commit rape, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty and Insult to the Modesty of Women belonging to STs under POA Act during 2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
Attempt to commit Rape							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0	2	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	0	5	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	1	0	1	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	11	6	1	7	7	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	1	0	0	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	0	0	1	0	0
	Total (States)	24	14	1	17	16	1
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	24	14	1	17	16	1
Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	7	0	25	9	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	0	3	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	66	71	0	75	83	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	17	15	0	33	32	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	4	0	5	4	0
12.	Karnataka	9	9	0	19	22	0
13.	Kerala	26	16	0	25	19	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	442	430	35	520	519	52
15.	Maharashtra	118	91	3	143	127	3
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	40	20	0	32	30	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	51	24	2	34	34	3
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	8	8	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	41	28	0	68	42	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	14	8	0	31	31	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	862	725	40	1021	963	66
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	863	726	40	1021	964	66
Insult to the Modesty of Women							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	1	3	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	0	3	3	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	0	2	2	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	3	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	3	0	0	6	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	16	8	1	14	8	1
30.	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	16	8	1	14	8	1

Source: Crime in India.

Lack of infrastructure/facilities at police stations in Delhi

1354. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several police stations in Delhi which are not equipped with requisite infrastructure for monitoring law and order in their respective jurisdiction, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the required infrastructure/facilities for the police personnel are inadquate in Bindapur police station, Delhi; and

(c) if so, by when such infrastructure/facilities Government is going to provide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that all police stations in Delhi are equipped with requisite infrastructure for monitoring law and order in Delhi and all basic amenities are also available therein.

(b) The Police Station Bindapur is presently running in porta cabin and is equipped with all requisite infrastructure for monitoring law and order.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to victims of communal violence

1355. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of incidents of communal violence reported from different parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise number of persons killed/injured and damages to property along with the number of accused arrested/convicted in each incident separately, during the above period; and

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance provided to such victims along with the number of beneficiaries during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per the available information, the State-wise details of communal incidents, persons killed/injured therein during the last three years *i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015 and during January, 2016 are enclosed in the Statement (*See* below).

"Public Order" and "Police" being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence, investigation, providing compensation and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with the respective State Governments. Details like extent of damages to property, persons arrested or convicted and action taken against them, compensation paid etc. are not maintained centrally.

Statement

(A) State-wise number of communal incidents, persons killed/injured therein, during the years 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and January, 2016

Name of State	2013			2014		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	0	65	5	0	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	1	0	23
Bihar	63	7	283	61	5	294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	0	2	0	0	0
Delhi	2	0	1	7	1	104
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	3	0	0	0
Gujarat	68	10	184	74	7	215
Haryana	2	0	8	4	1	12
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	61	0	0	0
Jharkhand	12	2	35	10	1	102
Karnataka	73	1	235	73	6	177
Kerala	41	1	65	4	1	20
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	84	11	256	56	12	167
Maharashtra	88	12	352	97	12	198
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	3	1	0	3	1	3
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	52	2	194	72	14	139
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	36	3	85	15	1	44
Telangana	0	0	0	5	0	3
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttrakhand	3	2	0	8	1	9
Uttar Pradesh	247	77	360	133	26	374
West Bengal	24	1	80	16	6	32
TOTAL	823	133	2269	644	95	1921

(B) State-wise number of communal incidents, persons killed/injured therein, during the years 2015 and January, 2016

Name of State	2015			January, 2016		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	0	10	0	0	0
Bihar	71	20	282	7	0	20
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	0	10	0	0	0
Delhi	5	0	16	2	0	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	55	8	163	2	0	0
Haryana	3	0	107	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	4	1	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	9	1	0	0
Jharkhand	28	3	118	2	0	6
Karnataka	105	8	337	6	0	18
Kerala	3	0	3	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92	9	177	11	2	43
Maharashtra	105	14	323	7	2	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	22
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	65	5	150	3	0	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	1	0	2
Telangana	11	1	27	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	9	0	21	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	155	22	419	12	1	64
West Bengal	27	5	84	3	1	9
TOTAL	751	97	2264	59	6	233

Compensation to fishermen affected due to Hudhud cyclone

1356. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after one year of Hudhud cyclone, affected fishermen have not got compensation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind this and the steps taken by the Ministry to impress upon the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to pay compensation to fishermen in Visakhapatnam; and

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Ministry that some of the fishermen are not getting the institutional credit in spite of the fact that their boats suffered heavy damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone from the State Disaster Response

Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with the GOI approved items and norms of assistance. The Government of India supplements their efforts by providing assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure.

Information on compensation and institutional credit provided to fishermen/owners of damaged boats is not maintained by this Ministry centrally, since the execution of relief activities on the ground is the responsibility of the State concerned.

Amendments in Industrial Disputes Act

1357. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to permit easier retrenchment of workers by industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministry has taken steps for drafting a Labour Code on Industrial Relations, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the following three Labour Laws:

(i) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

(ii) The Trade Unions Act, 1926; and

(iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The provisions of the Code are under consideration.

Unemployment allowance to unemployed graduates

1358. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total State/UT-wise, rural and urban-wise, male and female-wise number of graduate unemployed youth in the country at present;

(b) whether Government proposes to give unemployment allowance and social security to such unemployed graduates; 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) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSo),

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The details of unemployment rate in percentage among the educated and uneducated rural youth as compared to their counterpart (male and female) are in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, as per Employment Exchanges Statistics, number of job-seekers according to educational level-graduates and post-graduates for the last few years are in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government of India does not have any proposal for providing any unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons. The country is not in a position to incur huge expenditure involved on the payment of unemployment allowance to unemployed youth. However, some of the State/UT Governments are providing unemployment allowances to youth from their own resources.

Statement-I

Details of education-level and unemployment rate for persons of age 15-29 years during 2009-10 and 2011-12 (in %)

General educational level	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Unemployment rate (%) for 2009-10				
Not literate	2.2	0.0	3.8	2.6
Literate and up to primary	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.0
Middle school	4.0	3.9	5.4	8.1
Secondary	5.0	6.8	5.9	20.5
Higher secondary	7.8	22.2	10.9	19.1
Diploma/certificate	21.4	46.6	12.8	17.9
Graduate and above	16.6	30.4	13.8	24.7
Secondary and above	8.3	17.8	10.3	22.5
All	4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3
Unemployment rate (%) for 2011-12				
Not literate	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.6
Literate and up to primary	3.2	0.6	4.8	4.3
Middle school	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.8
Secondary	4.6	8.6	5.5	15.1
Higher secondary	6.5	13.8	12.0	14.6
Diploma/certificate	15.9	30.0	12.5	17.3

1	2	3	4	5
Graduate and above	19.1	29.6	16.3	23.4
Secondary and above	8.1	15.5	11.7	19.8
ALL	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1

Source: NSS Survey Reports, 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Statement-II

Total number of job-seekers according to educational level (in thousand) during 2010-13

Year		Graduates and Post-Graduate
2010	Men	4292.6
	Women	2473.4
	TOTAL	6766.0
2011	Men	4491.6
	Women	2588.1
	TOTAL	7079.7
2012	Men	5728.2
	Women	3189.6
	TOTAL	8917.8
2013	Men	4822.2
	Women	4319.5
	TOTAL	9141.7

Source: Employment Exchanges Statistics, Directorate General of Employment.

Unemployed/under-employed in the country

1359. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are a large number of Ph.D holders who are forced to apply for clerical and peon level jobs due to lack of opportunities;

(b) the State-wise details of unemployed/under-employed who have completed their Post-Graduation and above during last three years in the country; and

(c) the State-wise details of target of two crore jobs per year envisioned by the Honorable Prime Minister and the actual achievement of creation of jobs in the country during the last two years including district-wise details for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government is concerned about making employment opportunities accessible to the unemployed persons. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The unemployment rate in percentage among the educated and uneducated youth as per the NSS surveys are in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1358 (Part a)]. Further, as per Employment Exchange Statistics compiled from State level information, the number of job-seekers according to educational level-graduates and post-graduates for the last few years are in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers with 1 crore earmarked for each year including the current year. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

According to the last 3 NSS surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 and the sector-wise employment is given below:

(in crore)

Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
Total Workforce	45.91	46.55	47.41
Total Unemployed	1.08	0.95	1.06

The estimates of workforce by major sectors show an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sector. The unemployment levels marginally increased from 0.95 crore during 2009-10 to 1.06 crore in 2011-12. State/UT-wise Worker Population Ratio for all persons according to usual status (ps+ss) is in the Statement-III.

Statement-II

Number of Job-Seekers according to educational level during 2011-13

(in thousand)

2011	Men	4491.6
	Women	2588.1
	TOTAL	7079.7
2012	Men	5728.2
	Women	3189.6
	TOTAL	8917.8
2013	Men	4822.2
	Women	4319.5
	TOTAL	9141.7

Source: Employment Exchanges Statistics, Directorate General of Employment.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise worker population ratio for all persons according to usual status (ps+ss)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Worker Population Ratio for all persons (%) Male+Female	Worker Population Ratio for all persons (%) Male+Female
		2009-10	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.6	47.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.3	36.8
3.	Assam	36.3	34.1
4.	Bihar	28.0	27.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.9	46.3
6.	Delhi	33.1	33.7
7.	Goa	33.7	35.8
8.	Gujarat	42.4	42.2

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	38.5	34.4
10.	Himchal Pradesh	49.9	52.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.1	38.9
12.	Jharkhand	32.6	35.1
13.	Karnataka	45.6	42.3
14.	Kerala	37.7	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.3	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	44.3	43.1
17.	Manipur	34.9	37.2
18.	Meghalaya	45.4	43.5
19.	Mizoram	46.0	43.2
20.	Nagaland	38.0	36.7
21.	Odisha	40.2	41.2
22.	Punjab	38.2	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	40.9	40.0
24.	Sikkim	43.7	51.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	44.8	44.3
26.	Tripura	37.9	38.8
27.	Uttarakhand	40.7	36.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33.5	33.3
29.	West Bengal	38.6	39.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.9	42.0
31.	Chandigarh	34.2	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.8	34.4
33.	Daman and Diu	38.4	40.3
34.	Lakshadweep	41.5	33.4
35.	Puducherry	41.4	35.5
	All India	39.2	38.6

Source: NSS Report, 2009-10, 2011-12.

Transforming Employment Exchanges into Career Development Centres

1360. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Development Centres, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to consider the requests submitted by various States including the State of Assam for financial assistance for the same; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has decided to convert Employment Exchanges into Career Centres for providing counseling services to the job seekers along with other employment related assistance in collaboration with the State Government under National Career Service (NCS) project. The NCS Project has a digital portal (*www.ncs.gov.in*) that provides nation wide employment opportunities for job seekers and employers and is backed by a dedicated multi-lingual helpdesk for assisting users.

(b) and (c) The Government has considered the proposals submitted by the States including the State of Assam for financial assistance for setting up of Model Career Centres. The State-wise details of these Centres are in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of proposals considered for conversion to Model Career Centre

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of the Employment Exchanges
1.	Assam	Guwahati
		Jorhat
		Halflong
		Silchar
		Nagaon
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
3.	Andra Pradesh	Chittoor
		Anantapur
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
		Patna
		Bhagalpur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of the Employment Exchanges
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
		Bastar
		Bilaspur
		Ambikapur
6.	Delhi	R. K. Puram
7.	Goa	Panaji
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara
		Surat
		Bhavnagar
		Mehsana
		Rajkot
9.	Haryana	Hisar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
		Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karanatka	Mysuru
		Hassan
		Hubli
14.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
15.	Maharasthra	Yavatmal
16.	Meghalaya	Shillong
		Tura
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
		Shivpuri
		Bhopal
		Jabalpur
		Sagar
		Indore
		Rewa
		Ujjain

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location of the Employment Exchanges
18.	Nagaland	Kohima
19.	Odisha	Sambalpur
		Dhenkanal
		Rourkela
		Cuttack
20.	Puducherry	Puducherry
21.	Punjab	Bathinda
22.	Rajasthan	Kota
		Bikaner
		Bharatpur
23.	Telangana	Hyderabad
		Warangal
24.	Tripura	Agartala
		Dharmnagar
25.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
		Vellore
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
		Ghaziabad
		Meerut
		Moradabad
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
		Udham Singh Nagar
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata
		Asansol

Unemployment rate

1361. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise unemployment rate of the country for the last three years; and

(b) what are the measures Government is planning to take to create more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of the recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status basis in 2009-10 and 2011-12 was 2% and 2.2% respectively. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) 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.

Statement

State-wise Unemployment Rates on Usual Status Basis during 2009-10 and 2011-2012

State/UTs	2009-10			2011-12		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+ Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1.2	3.1	1.6	1.2	4.3	2.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	4.8	2.2
Assam	3.9	5.2	4.0	4.5	5.6	4.6
Bihar	2.0	7.3	2.6	3.2	5.6	3.4
Chhattisgarh	6.0	2.9	0.9	0.8	4.3	1.4
Delhi	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.8	3.5	3.8
Goa	4.7	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
Haryana	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	4.2	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	4.9	1.8	1.0	4.0	1.3
Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	6.0	3.2	2.5	7.0	3.4
Jharkhand	3.9	6.3	4.3	2.1	5.1	2.6
Karnataka	0.5	2.7	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.6
Kerala	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	2.9	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.9
Maharashtra	0.6	3.2	1.5	0.7	2.3	1.3
Manipur	3.8	4.8	4.0	2.6	7.1	3.7
Meghalaya	0.4	5.1	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.8
Mizoram	1.3	2.8	1.9	1.8	5.0	3.2
Nagaland	10.6	9.2	10.3	15.1	23.8	17.7
Odisha	3.0	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.4
Punjab	2.6	4.8	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.2
Rajasthan	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	3.1	1.2
Sikkim	4.3	0.0	3.9	1.0	2.3	1.2
Tamil Nadu	1.5	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3
Tripura	9.2	17.1	10.4	10.5	25.2	12.8
Uttarakhand	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	5.3	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	4.1	1.6
West Bengal	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.7	4.8	3.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.0	8.4	8.2	5.4	8.6	6.5
Chandigarh	24.7	3.4	8.0	0.0	6.4	6.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.8	5.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	4.0	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Lakshadweep	9.7	5.7	7.9	16.0	11.5	13.8
Puducherry	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.1
ALL-INDIA	1.6	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.2

Source : NSSO Reports 2009-12 and 2011-12.

Beneficiaries under ESIC

1362. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) undertook survey to include workers from unorganized sector in social security scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise number of beneficiaries of ESIC in the last three years;

(c) the details of number of hospitals and dispensaries available as on date and those added in the last three years; and

(d) whether medical ambulances would be launched for workers in the unorganized sector like construction, rickshaw pullers, auto drivers, etc., if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No survey for the purpose has been under taken. However, interaction/meeting has been arranged with the representatives of the target groups.

(b) The details of Beneficiaries of ESIC is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of number of hospitals and dispensaries as on date including those added in the last three year is givan in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) As per the proposed Scheme, Health Care to the unorganized sector, including class of self-employed workers would be extended through designated ESI Medical facilities, on pilot basis.

Statement-I

The State-wise number of beneficiaires of ESIC in the last three years

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telangana			4240840
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5837072	6135716	2147154
3.	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura	392268	472468	536294
4.	Bihar	408952	459043	507232
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	360064	383228	400804

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	829156	972794	1054080
7.	Delhi	4517484	4766347	4596092
8.	Goa	607220	620024	642761
9.	Gujarat	3249888	3493280	3752076
10.	Haryana	5309392	5645516	6080309
11.	Himachal Pradesh	803548	830553	886114
12.	Jammu and Kasmmir	294880	312107	342138
13.	Jharkhand	966508	952424	951764
14.	Karnataka	8031212	8324074	8636919
15.	Kerala	2813388	2959315	3007000
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1746388	1880093	1985124
17.	Maharashtra	9295704	9099919	9125216
18.	Odisha	1278072	1367739	1467688
19.	Puducherry	381016	393704	985633
20.	Punjab	3030280	3150909	3116803
21.	Rajasthan	2440520	2646703	2890173
22.	Tamil Nadu	9322088	10220036	10908852
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4350644	4692627	5063982
24.	Uttarakhand	1380116	1405414	1458143
25.	West Bengal	4452300	4660734	4753582
	TOTAL	72098160	75844767	79536773

Statement-II

The State-wise details of number of ESI hospitals and dispensaries

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Hospital	Dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	77
2.	Assam	1	26
3.	Bihar	3	18
4.	Chandigarh	1	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	34
6.	Delhi	4	33

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Hospital	Dispensaries
7.	Goa	1	12
8.	Gujarat	12	104
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	15
10.	Haryana	7	76
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10
12.	Jharkhand	3	21
13.	Karnataka	10	123
14.	Kerala	13	139
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	42
16.	Meghalaya	0	2
17.	Maharashtra	13	64
18.	Nagaland	0	1
19.	Odisha	6	46
20.	Puducherry	1	14
21.	Punjab	8	70
22.	Rajasthan	6	84
23.	Sikkim	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	210
25.	Tripura	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	99
27.	Uttarakhand	0	20
28.	Telangana	7	70
29.	West Bengal	14	44
	TOTAL	151	1459

Employment generated in West Bengal

1363. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 lakh employments have been generated in West Bengal in the last five years;

(b) if so, the year-wise and district-wise break up; and

(c) the male-female ratio thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the results of the labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the workforce was 45.91 crore, 46.55 crore and 47.41 crore persons in the country during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively. In the State of West Bengal, the worker population ratio on usual status basis is given below:

(in per cent)

Gender	2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Male	57.4	59.5	60.8	58.4	58.6	60.2
Female	17.8	15.5	15.2	14.1	18.9	17.4
TOTAL	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0	39.0	40.0

Unemployment among educated youth

†1364. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the youth of the country are compelled to do jobs below their educational qualifications;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of percentage of youth as per their qualifications and the rate of their getting employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government is concerned about making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to the equivalent number with 1 crore earmarked for each year including the current year. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. As per the results of the recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programme Implementation, among workers in usual status of age 15 years and above, about 26% of male workers and 11% of female workers in the rural areas and about 53% for male workers and 40% for female workers in the urban areas were educated (with educational level secondary and above). The educated youth, aged 15-29 years, with educational level secondary and above on usual status basis in the workforce was 34.5% in 2011-12.

As per NSSO survey, the percentage of persons age 15 years and above on basis of usual status (ps) who sought or were available for alternative work is given below:

Reason	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Present work not remunerative enough	57.8	59.5
No job satisfaction	14.0	13.3
Lack of job security	6.1	10.9
Work place too far	1.7	1.2
Wants wage/salary job	9.7	9.0
Others	9.3	5.5

Bonded labour

1365. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of bonded labour; and

(b) how many of them have been released from bonded labour during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State-wise details of number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated as on 31.12.2015 is as under:

Name of the State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
Andhra Pradesh	31,687
Arunachal Pradesh	2,992
Bihar	14,577
Chhattisgarh	2,215
Gujarat	64
Haryana	92
Jharkhand	196

Name of the State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
Karnataka	58,348
Kerala	710
Madhya Pradesh	12,392
Maharashtra	1,325
Odisha	47,313
Punjab	252
Rajasthan	6,556
Tamil Nadu	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	37,788
Uttarakhand	5
West Bengal	344
TOTAL	2,82,429

(b) The State-wise number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
2012-13	Chhattisgarh	550
	Rajasthan	50
	Uttar Pradesh	1335
	Karnataka	1090
	Punjab	164
	TOTAL	3189
2013-14	Odisha	28
	Rajasthan	150
	Uttar Pradesh	1800
	TOTAL	1978
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853
	TOTAL	853
2015-16 (As on 31.12.2015)	Uttar Pradesh	2216
	TOTAL	2216

Labour disputes registered in the country

1366. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many labour disputes have been registered in the country during last two years and this year so far;

(b) how many of them are still pending;

(c) how many people are out of work due to them; and

(d) how many of them are women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the information collected from the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts, the number of labour disputes of Central sphere registered in these courts during the last two years and this year so far is 5357. Out of these, 4455 disputes are pending.

(c) and (d) The information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

Rehabilitation of children employed in brick kilns

1367. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that high number of children are employed in brick kilns as causal labourers in States like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha;

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

(c) the steps Government has taken/intends to take to ensure a comprehensive rehabilitation of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and also regulates the working condition of children in employment where they are not prohibited. As per 2001 Census, 84,972 children were found employed in the Brick-Kilns. The Occupation wise data is not available from Census 2011. However, the number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 2001 Census. State-wise data is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. The major objective of the scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Statement

State-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

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
	TOTAL	4353247

**Including Telangana

Parameters for construction of ESI hospitals

1368. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the parameters to construct Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in different parts of the country in the interest of labourers; and

(b) how many ESI hospitals have been started in last five years and what is the status of their functioning, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Norms, for setting up of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in different part of the country is at the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The ESI Corporation has started 3 ESI hospitals in last five years. Their status of functioning is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of ESI hospital	% of Bed occupancy (2014-15)	Bed strength (2014-15)
1.	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	57%	100
2.	Biwadi, Rajasthan	29%	100
3.	Manesar, Haryana	78%	100

Details of Norms for setting up of ESI Hospitals in the country

Sl. No.	No. of beds	Minimum No. of Insured Persons (IPs)
1.	100 bedded hospital	50,000
2.	150 bedded hospital	1,00,000
3.	200 bedded hospital	1,50,000
4.	250 bedded hospital	2,00,000
5.	300 bedded hospital	2,50,000
6.	350 bedded hospital	3,00,000
7.	400 bedded hospital	3,50,000
8.	500 bedded hospital	4,00,000
9.	600 bedded hospital	5,00,000

The IP population should be taken in a radius of 25 km. and that there should not be any other ESI hospital within a radius of 50 km. if there is another ESI hospital within 50 km. then each ESI hospital should fulfil these norms in the respective catchment areas (for example, if two ESI hospital are at a distance of 40 km. then each hospital satisfy these norms within a radius of 20 km.

Norms for the North Eastern States and other Hilly Areas of the country for setting up of 100 bedded hospitals is 15000 or more number of Insured Persons (IPs).

Smart cards to unorganized workers

1369. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry so far to issue smart cards to unorganized sector workers;

(b) the State-wise social security benefits that will be available to the unorganized sector workers through the smart card;

(c) the steps taken so far to identify unorganized workers who will be beneficiaries of the scheme;

(d) the State-wise details of unorganised sector workers have been identified so far for the purposes of the scheme; and

(e) by when are the smart cards likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Registration, identification and issuance of the smart card to unorganised workers come under the purview of the respective State/UT Governments as per the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

However, the Government has proposed a unified IT based platform for delivery of the services available under various social security Schemes. The proposal is being reviewed on the basis of remarks/comments received from various stakeholders. In view of near universal coverage of Aadhaar, the Government is now working on a policy on delivery of various public services using Aadhaar, Jan Dhan Yojana Account (JDY) and existing platform without the issuance of new smart cards.

Selection of junior MRT in ESIC model hospital Bapunagar, Ahmedabad

1370. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Model Hospital Bapunagar, Ahmedabad for the posts of Junior M.R.T. and other posts on the basis of interview held in 2015 and how many of them have been allowed to join duties; and

(b) the specific reasons for not permitting the selected persons to join even after their medical test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Details of Junior MRT and other posts for which selection process has been done for Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Model hospital, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad and number of candidates selected and joined thereof, are as under:

Post	No. of Candidates Selected	No. of Candidates Joined
Lab. Tech.	7	4
ECG Tech.	4	0
Jr. MRT	4	1

Post	No. of Candidates Selected	No. of Candidates Joined
Dental Tech.	2	1
Optometrist	2	2
Dietitian	1	1
Medical Social Worker	1	1
Audiometry Tech.	1	0

(b) There was only one candidate namely Shri Virender Kumar for the post of Junior M.R.T., who was not allowed to join even after his medical test as he did not produce the copy of Government Registration Certificate of Mehta Nursing Home and Surgical Clinic, which he originally mentioned in his application form for the post of Junior M.R.T. The Director of Health Services, Delhi intimated that Mehta Nursing Home and Surgical was not registered during 03.09.2008 to 24.11.2010, that is the experience period of the candidate as per his application form.

Accordingly, his appointment formalities are kept in abeyance.

Creation of new jobs under Make in India programme

1371. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for creation of new jobs under the Make in India programme given the fact that India needs 10 million new jobs every year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. 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 with 1 crore earmarked for each year including the current year. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. Make in India is a new national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, etc. The Make in India Project is focusing on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto-components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and

BPM, etc. for generation of employment in the country. As per studies carried out by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), employment trends in 'Make in India' sectors are given in the Statement.

Statement

Employment trends in Make in India Sectors as per CII

Make in India Sectors	2004-05 (in million)	2011-12 (in million)	Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)
Automobile and Automobile Components	0.64	0.96	5.97
Aviation	0.02	0.04	8.85
Biotechnology	0.03	0.08	16.81
Chemicals	1.4	1.18	-2.46
Construction	1.09	50.25	72.75
Defence Manufacturing/Space	0.03	0.05	10.69
Electrical Machinery	0.57	0.99	8.1
Electronic Systems	0.17	0.43	14.24
Food Processing	5.68	6.03	0.86
IT and BPM	1.51	3.11	10.81
Leather	1.63	1.31	-3.02
Media and Entertainment	0.61	0.53	-1.97
Mining, Oil and Gas	0.36	0.89	13.75
Pharmaceuticals	0.49	0.78	7.07
Ports, Railways, Roads and Highways	0.21	9.1	174.12
Renewable Energy and Thermal Power	1.04	1.16	1.64
Textiles and Garments	17.47	18.86	1.64
Tourism and Hospitality	6.23	8.22	1.64
Wellness	0.48	0.92	9.89
TOTAL	39.66	104.89	

Source: CII (Calculated from NSSO Employment-Unemployment Survey Unit Level data 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Employment in rural and urban areas

1372. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent Government report released on 19 February, 2016, unemployment rate in rural areas has increased drastically;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of unemployed in the country as on date; and

(d) the State-wise and year-wise number of employment generated in rural and urban areas separately during 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the results of two recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate during 2009-10 and 2011-12 in rural areas was 1.6% and 1.7% respectively. The estimated number of unemployed persons in the country on usual status basis in 2011-12 were 1.06 crore. The State-wise details of unemployment rates are at Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) As per the NSSO survey results, during 2009-10 and 2011-12 the estimated workforce is given below. The State-wise details of worker population ratio are at Statement-II (*See* below).

(in crore)

Areas	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	33.55	33.69
Urban	13.00	13.72
TOTAL	46.55	47.41

In addition, 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 labor-intensive and export-oriented units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom. As per result of these surveys, 2.76 lakh jobs in 2013-14, 5.21 lakh jobs in 2014-15 and 0.91 lakh (provisional) jobs during April-September, 2015 have been added.

Statement-I

State-wise unemployment rates on usual status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-2012

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	3.1	1.6	1.2	4.3	2.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	4.8	2.2
3.	Assam	3.9	5.2	4.0	4.5	5.6	4.6
4.	Bihar	2.0	7.3	2.6	3.2	5.6	3.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.0	2.9	0.9	0.8	4.3	1.4
6.	Delhi	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.8	3.5	3.8
7.	Goa	4.7	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9
8.	Gujarat	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
9.	Haryana	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	4.2	2.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.6	4.9	1.8	1.0	4.0	1.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	6.0	3.2	2.5	7.0	3.4
12.	Jharkhand	3.9	6.3	4.3	2.1	5.1	2.6
13.	Karnataka	0.5	2.7	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.6
14.	Kerala	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.7	2.9	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.9
16.	Maharashtra	0.6	3.2	1.5	0.7	2.3	1.3
17.	Manipur	3.8	4.8	4.0	2.6	7.1	3.7
18.	Meghalaya	0.4	5.1	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.8
19.	Mizoram	1.3	2.8	1.9	1.8	5.0	3.2
20.	Nagaland	10.6	9.2	10.3	15.1	23.8	17.7
21.	Odisha	3.0	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.4
22.	Punjab	2.6	4.8	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.2
23.	Rajasthan	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	3.1	1.2
24.	Sikkim	4.3	0.0	3.9	1.0	2.3	1.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.5	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	9.2	17.1	10.4	10.5	25.2	12.8
27.	Uttarakhand	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	5.3	3.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	4.1	1.6
29.	West Bengal	1.9	4.0	2.4	2.7	4.8	3.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.0	8.4	8.2	5.4	8.6	6.5
31.	Chandigarh	24.7	3.4	8.0	0.0	6.4	6.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.8	5.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	4.0	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
34.	Lakshadweep	9.7	5.7	7.9	16.0	11.5	13.8
35.	Puducherry	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.1
	ALL-INDIA	1.6	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.2

Source: NSSO Reports 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Statement-II

State-wise Worker Population Ratio in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.1	36.4	52.2	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.4	30.2	38.3	30.3
3.	Assam	36.8	32.2	34.3	32.9
4.	Bihar	28.3	25.2	27.5	25.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.2	31.3	48.6	37.6
6.	Delhi	30.1	33.3	34.2	33.7
7.	Goa	33.9	33.2	37.8	33.7
8.	Gujarat	45.9	37.0	44.7	38.4
9.	Haryana	39.6	36.1	35.6	31.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	51.2	35.9	53.3	41.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.1	34.7	40.5	33.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	33.3	29.4	37.0	28.4
13.	Karnataka	49.7	38.2	45.0	37.6
14.	Kerala	38.3	36.3	38.2	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.6	32.6	40.5	32.5
16.	Maharashtra	48.8	38.0	48.6	36.5
17.	Manipur	36.1	31.5	38.9	32.2
18.	Meghalaya	48.0	33.3	45.9	34.0
19.	Mizoram	50.6	40.3	49.6	36.7
20.	Nagaland	41.1	29.3	41.0	28.7
21.	Odisha	41.0	35.0	41.7	38.1
22.	Punjab	39.1	36.5	40.6	36.8
23.	Rajasthan	43.6	32.3	42.4	32.6
24.	Sikkim	44.2	39.8	53.4	45.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	50.1	38.3	48.5	39.2
26.	Tripura	39.0	32.7	40.2	31.9
27.	Uttarakhand	43.1	33.6	38.1	30.5
28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.4	30.0	33.8	31.7
29.	West Bengal	39.2	37.0	39.0	40.0
30.	A & N Islands	40.4	39.2	43.2	39.9
31.	Chandigarh	30.1	35.2	34.9	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.1	33.9	32.5	36.7
33.	Daman and Diu	41.6	34.4	42.5	35.5
34.	Lakshadweep	45.6	37.8	32.2	34.7
35.	Puducherry	48.1	38.1	36.3	35.0
	ALL INDIA	40.8	35.0	39.9	35.5

Source: NSSO Reports 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Wages of workers in unorganised sector

1373. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in some reliable independent studies it has been found that present wages of the workers in unorganized sector are inadequate and below the average of developing countries;

(b) whether Government has conducted any such assessment on its own part; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the minimum wages in the country are derived considering factors like prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity, local conditions, etc. and hence may not be comparable to those of other developing countries. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of the workers engaged in unorganized sector who are vulnerable to exploitation due to illiteracy and lack of bargaining power. The wages are fixed by the Appropriate Government. The Minimum Wages Advisory Board generally advises the Appropriate Government on revision of minimum wages based on an assessment.

Concessions to start-ups from labour laws

1374. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the start-ups are allowed some concessions with regard to compliance with nine labour laws for three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) In order to promote the start-up ecosystem in the country and incentivizing the entrepreneurs in setting up new start-up ventures and thus catalyze the creation of employment opportunities through them, Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued an advisory to the States/UTs/Central Labour Enforcement Agencies for a compliance regime based on self-certification and regulating the inspections under various Labour Laws.

It has been suggested that if such start-ups furnish self-declaration for compliance of nine labour laws for the first year from the date of starting the start-up, no inspection under these labour laws, wherever applicable, will take place. The nine labour laws, included in this advisory are:

- the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- the Trade Unions Act, 1926;
- the Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;
- the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;

- the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;
- the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
- the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
- the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and
- the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

From the second year onwards, up to 3 year from the setting up of the units, such start-ups are required to furnish self-certified returns and would be inspected only when credible and verifiable complaint of violation is filed in writing and approval has been obtained from the higher authorities.

The advisory to State Governments is not to exempt the Start-ups from the ambit of compliance of these Labour Laws but to provide an administrative mechanism to regulate inspection of the start-ups under these labour laws, so that Start-ups are encouraged to be self-disciplined and adhere to the rule of law. These measures intend to avoid harassment of the entrepreneurs by restricting the discretion and arbitrariness. Punitive action shall, however, be taken whenever there is a violation of these labour laws.

Industrial Disputes Act

1375. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1982 amendment to the definition of industry under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act incorporated the essential aspects put forth in the Supreme Court judgment in Bangalore Water Supply *vs.* A. Rajappa and whether this amendment has been enforced;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government is considering any further amendments to the definition of industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The definition of industry under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 incorporated the essential aspects put forth in the Supreme Court judgment in Bangalore Water Supply *vs.* A. Rajappa. The definition of 'industry' under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 amended in 1982 has not been enforced so far as the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

1376. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that child labour is still being used in small and domestic industries despite the Child Labour Prohibition Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any scheme for rehabilitation of those children freed from child labour and who are orphans; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the inclusion of such children into the mainstream by providing them formal education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The total 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 Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of child in certain occupations and processes.

(c) and (d) For rehabilitation of child withdrawn from work, Government has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme since 1988 in the areas of high concentration of child labour. The major objective of the scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As on date more than 11.78 lakh children have been mainstreamed into the formal education system since the beginning of the Project.

The Government through the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstance, including children rescued from labour. These children are provided rehabilitation in Children's Homes. Financial Assistance is provided to States/UTs under ICPS for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Children Homes for rescued children.

Persons employed

1377. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were employed during last three years;

(b) how many of them are women; and

(c) how many of these women have education up to or above matriculation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the results of the labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated number of employed persons on usual status basis are given below:

(in crore)

Gender	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Male	31.01	33.42	34.47
Female	14.90	13.13	12.94
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

The number of female employed persons in 2011-12 was 12.94 crore and education level-wise break up is given below:

Education level	Female (%)
Not literate	50.8
Literate and up to primary	21.7
Middle	11.1
Secondary	6.4
Higher Secondary	3.4
Diploma/certificate Course	0.8
Graduate	3.7
Post Graduate and above	2.0

Growth of employment

1378. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding the growth of employment in the country for the last 18 months;

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

(c) the details regarding Government sector, private sector and the nature of employment like permanent, contract, casual, etc. during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent surveys conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 46.55 crore to 47.41crore persons and the sector-wise estimates of growth of employment are given below:

(in crore)

Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
	Percentage	In crore persons	Percentage	In crore persons	Percentage	In crore persons
Primary	58.44	26.83	53.15	24.74	48.90	23.18
Secondary	18.18	8.35	21.48	10.00	24.25	11.50
Tertiary	23.38	10.73	25.37	11.81	26.85	12.73
TOTAL	100.00	45.91	100.00	46.55	100.00	47.41

Source: NSSO

Further to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/ power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. Twenty seven such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 39.01 lakh jobs (provisional) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 27th Survey (July, 2015 to September, 2015).

As per quarterly surveys on employment and unemployment in selected sectors by Labour Bureau during last 18 months starting from April, 2014 to Sept., 2015 overall increase of about 6.12 lakh persons has been experienced.

(c) As per the Annual Employment Review, 2011 brought out by Ministry of

Labour and Employment, the number of persons employed in Government Service, Public Sector Enterprises and the Private Sector is as follows:

		Employment (in lakh) as on 31st March, 2011
Public	Central Government	24.63
	State Government	72.18
	Quasi-Government (Central)	34.54
	Quasi-Government (State)	23.60
	Local Bodies	20.53
Private		114.52
TOTAL		289.99

According to the NSS surveys, the status wise employment during 2011-12 is:

Status in employment (in %)	
Self employed	52.2
Regular wages/salaried employees	17.9
Casual labour	29.9

Potential diamond zones in Mahabubnagar, Telangana

1379. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre of Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University, identified as many as 21 new potential diamond zones in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry thinks any further studies are required; and

(d) if so, whether there is any move in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Based on the aeromagnetic and radiometric studies and interpretation of satellite data, Center of Exploration Geophysics, Osmania University, Hyderabad has identified 21 nos. of kimberlite pipes in Mahabubnagar District of Telangana. These identified kimberlite pipes are located in Narayanpet, Maddur and Kotakonda and are deep seated covered by thick soil/regolith. Kimberlite pipes are the host rocks for diamonds. The potentiality of these kimberlite pipes for diamonds is yet to be ascertained.

(c) and (d) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has also identified a total number of 45 kimberlite intrusions around Maddur, Narayanpet, Kotakonda, Chagapuram and Siddanapalli areas in Mahabubnagar district, Telangana. Diamond potentiality studies of the discovered kimberlites by GSI have been done by bulk sampling, geochemistry and mineral physics and these studies proved that the kimberlite intrusions discovered in Mahabubnagar district so far are non-diamondiferous. However, further efforts to discover the diamondiferous kimberlites in the area is going on.

Geo-Heritage sites

1380. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete measures to protect the Geo-Heritage sites recognized by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in India;

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

(c) whether new suggestions for obtaining status of Geo-Heritage sites from India are pending with the UNESCO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) declares geo-heritage sites/national geological monuments for protection and maintenance. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). GSI or the respective State Governments take necessary measures to protect these sites.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal pending with UNESCO for declaration of geo-heritage sites.

Statement

State-wise details of the geological heritage sites/national geological monuments

Sl. No.	Geological heritage site/National geological monument
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Volcanogenic Bedded Barytes, Mangampeta, Cuddapah Distt.
2.	Eparchaean Unconformity, Chittor Distt.
3.	Natural Geological Arch, Tirumala Hills, Chittor Distt.
4.	Erra Matti Dibbalu-the dissected and stabilized Coastal Red Sediment Mounds located between Vishakhapatnam and Bhimunipatnam.
Kerala	
5.	Laterite near Angadipuram PWD Rest House Premises, Malapuram Distt.

Sl. No.	Geological heritage site/National geological monument
6.	Varkala Cliff Section, Thiruvanatapuram Distt.
Tamil Nadu	
7.	Fossil Wood near Tiruvakkarai, South Arcot Distt.
8.	National Fossil Wood Park, Sattanur, Tiruchirapalli Distt.
9.	Charnockite, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
10.	Badlands of Karai Formation with Cretaceous Fossils along Karai–Kulakkalnattam Section, Perambalur District.
Gujarat	
11.	Sedimentary Structures – Eddy Markings, Kadan Dam, Panch Mahals Distt.
Rajasthan	
12.	Sendra Granite, Pali Distt.
13.	Barr Conglomerate, Pali Distt.
14.	Stromatolite Fossil Park, Jharmarkotra Rock Phosphate Deposit, Udaipur Distt.
15.	Gossan in Rajpura-Dariba Mineralised Belt, Udaipur Distt.
16.	Stromatolite Park near Bhojunda, Chittaurgarh Distt.
17.	Akal Fossil Wood Park, Jaisalmer Distt.
18.	Kishangarh Nepheline Syenite, Ajmer Distt.
19.	Welded Tuff, Jodhpur Distt.
20.	Jodhpur Group – Malani Igneous Suite Contact, Jodhpur Distt.
21.	Great Boundary Fault at Satur, Bundi Distt.
Maharashtra	
22.	Lonar Lake, Buldana Distt.
Chhattisgarh	
22.	Lower Permian Marine Bed at Manendragarh, Surguja Distt.
Karnataka	
24.	Columnar Lava, St. Mary Island, Udupi Distt.
25.	Pillow Lavas near Mardihalli, Chitradurga Distt.
26.	Peninsular Gneiss, Lalbagh, Banglore
27.	Pyroclastics and Pillow Lavas, Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar Distt.

Sl. No.	Geological heritage site/National geological monument
Himachal Pradesh	
28.	Siwalik Fossil Park, Saketi, Sirmur Distt.,
Odisha	
29.	Pillow Lava in Iron Ore Belt at Nomira, Keonjhar Distt.
Jharkhand	
30.	Plant Fossil bearing Inter-trappean Beds of Rajmahal Formation, Upper Gondwana sequence around Mandro, Sahibganj Distt.
Nagaland	
31.	Nagahill Ophiolite Site near Pungro
Sikkim	
32.	Stromatolite Bearing Dolomite/Limestone of Buxa Formation at Mamley, near Namchi, South District.

Illegal diamond mines in Mainpur, Chhattisgarh

†1381. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining is going on at the diamond mines in Mainpur, Chhattisgarh due to lack of maintenance; and

(b) the timely action being considered by the Centre for starting large scale mining at the above site to utilize its abundant reserves of diamond and priceless gemstones like Alexandrite in order to put a check on illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines, no mine for diamond has been granted in Chhattisgarh State. State Governments are empowered, under section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to make rules, *inter alia*, for prevention of illegal mining. As matters relating to prevention of illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments, data on specific details of illegal mining is not maintained Centrally.

The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, which is deemed to have come into force with effect from 12.1.2015. The most important provision of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, is the grant of mineral

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

concessions for major minerals through auction by competitive bidding which is a transparent and non-discriminatory method and which will also obtain for the State Government its fair share of value of the mineral resources. The Amendment Act, *inter alia*, also provides for stringent punitive provisions for combating illegal mining. Illegal mining has been made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees per hectare of the area. Provisions have been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

Iron ore mines in Chhattisgarh

1382. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to extract iron ore from Rowghat mines in Antagarh district of Chhattisgarh;

(b) what is the likely gain of revenue from extraction of iron ore from these mines;

(c) how much forest land is required to be cleared and how much needs to be acquired to build all necessary infrastructure including for mine extraction, townships, railway line, etc.;

(d) the details of progress of land acquisition process; and

(e) whether Gram Sabha consent from all affected villages under the Forest Rights Act has been taken, if so, the village-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In order to extract iron ore from Block 'F' of the Rowghat mines located in Narayanpur and Kanker district of Chhattisgarh, a large number of pre-project activities are required to be completed by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). In order to implement the Rowghat Project, environmental and forestry clearance have been obtained by SAIL. The Mining Lease in favour of SAIL/Bhilai Steel Plant has been obtained. Approval for 2.5 million cubic meters of water per year for the project has been obtained from the State Government. SAIL has also obtained the sanction for 10000 KVA EHT power supply on 132 KV for construction purpose of the project from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited. The requisite charges for forest clearance, mining lease, allocation of water by State Government and construction of power supply line and sub-station have already been deposited by SAIL. Two battalions each of Border Security Force and CRPF for sanitizing the area, providing security to the mine peripheral area, facilitating security and safe execution of construction of the rail line from Dalli-Rajhara to Rowghat have been sanctioned and posted.

Permanent barracks are being constructed at 21 locations for para-military forces being deployed for protection of Rowghat mines and the Dalli-Rajhara Rowghat rail link project. 1950 trees out of the 7000 required to be felled for construction of seven kilometer (km.) road from the foothills to hill top in the area for accessing the iron ore deposits have been cut and three km. of murum road has been constructed.

(b) The approximate revenue expected to be generated by the Central and State Government would be around ₹ 35.17 crore per million tonne of iron ore extracted from the Rowghat mines towards royalty, cess, District Mineral Fund and National Mineral Exploration Trust.

(c) and (d) 883.22 Hectare (Ha) of forest land is required for different mining and allied activities of the Rowghat Project for which stage-II forest clearance for diversion of forest land has already been obtained by SAIL. Besides this, SAIL has also applied for 45 Ha of Government land to develop a township at Antagarh and the State Government has offered 1 acre of Government land for guest house at Narayanpur.

(e) The Guidelines and Procedures for obtaining certificate under Forest Rights Act (FRA) were issued by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) on 30.07.2009. However, the in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act for the project was granted prior to issuance of the above notification in November, 2008. Therefore, 'Gram Sabha' consent under FRA is not applicable for the project.

Import of minerals

1383. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a surge in imports of minerals recently;

(b) if so, mineral-wise imports made during last five years;

(c) the details of reasons for resorting to imports when indigenous capacity is available; and

(d) the steps taken to increase mining of these minerals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The value of import of minerals (coming under the purview of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988) has been fluctuating over the last five years. Details of mineral-wise imports are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The mining sector has been liberalized and is dominated by large number of private sector miners. Many minerals are imported for further processing and re-export.

(d) To strengthen domestic supply chain of minerals, FDI up to 100% is allowed in exploration, mining, minerals processing and metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones. Further, the Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which *inter-alia* provides following provisions to boost the mineral sector:

(i) grant of mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding;

(ii) transition provisions for extension of existing leases to obviate disruptions in supply of ore and to ensure regular supply of raw material to the industry;

(iii) allowing easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction, which would facilitate investments into the mining sector; and

(iv) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust for regional and detailed exploration.

Statement

Details of mineral-wise imports along with value of MCDR minerals imported during the year 2010-11 to 2014-15

(Value in ₹ '000)

Name of Minerals	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Alabaster	19920	21525	16809	23975	24831
Alumina	6924573	13215746	24589496	27542194	21244790
Andalusite	104883	131788	262633	187621	201731
Antimony Ores and Conc.	446982	1153868	1361490	888707	1004076
Arsenic Sulphide (Natural)	2104	1027	2621	576	2041
Asbestos	10025266	11991739	19004033	13298986	17168105
Bauxite	1201033	1603329	1494744	3662474	8560886
Bentonite	74759	122538	130584	201663	316055
Borax	2427019	2621167	2980032	3551233	4474017
Building and Monumental Stones Nes	1527459	1315295	1257775	1147451	1481235
Chromite	904750	2019641	2503421	3099722	2871479
Cobolt Ores and Conc.	1515404	1251501	548799	17358	366480

Name of Minerals	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Copper Ores and Conc.	200234533	264510239	309704411	332267404	285028249
Diamond	1527908912	1322922157	1176986143	1349155094	1252140913
Diatomite	47906	46753	109400	186713	87085
Earth Clay	4275	4751	10056	16862	2979
Emerald (Cut and Uncut)	4957091	10627382	37464291	22328772	63062394
Flint	202	98	1086	—	2257
Fluorspar	2333963	4639660	2241949	2412179	2967071
Garnet (Cut and Uncut)	16114	53509	117864	46894	68743
Garnet (Abrasive)	7490	5519	19800	10542	10297
Granite	1163349	1600947	1860578	2402008	2261146
Graphite (Natural)	460015	944259	1193505	1235588	1335288
Iron Ore	10284802	6885850	25778633	3423552	65947416
Kieselguhr	5670	1415	55	717	804
Kyanite	11318	14765	20765	13711	17006
Lead Ores and Conc.	342050	1915093	7590645	3880931	3846804
Limestone	7043286	11890531	16672231	21580366	21961663
Magnesite	1590290	2279369	2770015	2216905	3327761
Manganese Ore	17813482	20632696	25622446	28306272	34669120
Marble	10320860	14466429	20313010	22107203	23848492
Molybdenum Ores and Conc.	6086645	6496596	7522354	5558080	8645534
Nickel Ores and Conc.	143868	2008548	808473	1207103	3842487
Niobium or Tantalum Ores and Conc.	9227	161086	182526	163720	179733
Other Minerals Nes	367542	540836	664668	592588	2286200
Precious and Semi-Precious Stones (Cut and Uncut):	7051601	8304647	8276623	12574990	14675050
Preciuos Metal Ores and Concentrates	298094	—	240260	106977	22252599

Name of Minerals	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Rock Phosphate	32110281	83149873	73098249	55177899	61803761
Salt (Other than Common Salt)	82777	85575	98849	120999	114191
Sand (Excl. Metal Bearing)	28609	53509	42747	61432	98399
Sillimanite	15992	2265	7401	14307	10754
Sulphur (Exc. Sublimed Precipited and Colloidal)	10977136	22832892	17358957	11002926	17446236
Tin Ores and Conc.	86167	32	14088	380	—
Titanium Ores and Conc.	861652	1731291	2842107	1933433	971521
Tripoli Earth	486	593	1002	740	—
Tungsten Ores and Conc.	4424	5179	28762	28235	61582
Vanadium Ores and Conc.	1182	10605	708	8674	1378
Vermiculite	7519	8227	8263	8396	11486
Witherite	52	1994	1364	7122	5268
Wollastonite	23913	12873	24233	30479	32549
Zinc Ores and Conc.	3415929	2396487	4997266	1562269	1693837
Zirconium Ores and Conc.	2665929	4320340	3932536	3772861	3331466
TOTAL	1873958785	1831014034	1802780756	1939147283	1955765245

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines; P: Provisional

Recession in mining sector

1384. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining sector in the country is under recession or growing very slowly in the past few years due to various factors;

(b) if so, whether this has led to overall slowing of the economy and manufacturing;

(c) if so, the details of the factors responsible and the steps taken to rectify them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) According to new series of the Gross Domestic Product, the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the mining and quarrying sector at constant prices is rising over a period of time. The details are provided in the table below:

GVA at constant prices (at 2011-12 prices)

Mineral	2013-14 {2nd RE(NS)}	2014-15 (1st RE)	2015-16 (AE)
GVA of Mining and Quarrying Sector (at constant Prices) in ₹ crore	267378	296328	316811

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.
NS: New Series Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates;

To boost the investment in mining sector, FDI up to 100% is allowed in exploration, mining, minerals processing and metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones. Further, the Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 which *inter-alia* provides following provisions for promoting the mining industry:

(i) grant of mineral concessions through auction by competitive bidding;

(ii) transition provisions for extension of existing leases to obviate disruptions in supply of ore and to ensure regular supply of raw material to the industry;

(iii) allowing easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction, which would facilitate investments into the mining sector; and

(iv) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust for regional and detailed exploration.

Number of mines in the country

1385. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many mines are sanctioned in the country;

(b) how many of them are operational;

(c) how many of them are in private sector;

(d) whether all these mines observe all norms of safety and environment protection; and

(e) whether any of them was closed or facing closure for violating above norms?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Indian Bureau of Mines (a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), there are a total of 3783 mines in the country as on 29.02.2016, wherein 1845 mines are working. Out of these working mines, 1658 mines are in the Private Sector.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Indian Bureau of Mines, during inspection of mines in the year 2015-16 (upto 20th February) has pointed out 32 environmental violations. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued directions to various State Governments for filling complaints under section 15/19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the competent courts of law in case of 92 and 64 mining projects during the year 2014 and 2015 (up to October, 2015) respectively for violation of the provisions under the said Act.

The compliance of safety norms is primarily the responsibility of the operator of the mines defined under section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952. The safety norms are being checked for compliance by the Directorate General of Mines Safety through inspections and enquiries made by the officers of the Directorate.

Impact of falling oil prices on profits of oil companies

1386. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the falling oil prices helped India's largest oil explorer, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and its largest oil marketing company, Indian Oil Corporation improve their net profits strongly in the first quarter of this financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the faster growth of profits of these companies can be attributed to lower discounts they gave to refiners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The total Profit After Tax (PAT) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) during 1st Quarter, 2014-15 and 1st Quarter 2015-16, is as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Q1, 2014-15	Q1, 2015-16
IOCL	2523	6436
ONGC	4782	5460

(c) and (d) The discount provided by ONGC to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) was ₹ 36,300 crore during 2014-15, which has reduced to ₹ 1729 crore during April-December, 2015-16.

Resumption of stalled pipelines by GAIL

1387. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has resumed the stalled pipeline work in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the GAIL is taking all precautions to prevent any untoward incidents like the one happened recently in Andhra Pradesh from its pipeline; 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) GAIL (India) Ltd. took up execution of Kochi – Koottanad – Bangalore – Mangalore Pipeline in the year 2009-10 in two phases. Under Phase-I, 41 km. of pipeline had been laid around Kochi and the gas supplies commenced in August, 2013 subsequent to commissioning of Petronet LNG's Kochi LNG Terminal.

Construction works of the 879 Km Pipeline, under Phase-II of the Project, were started in the three States, *viz.*, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka in January, 2012. Despite completion of the 6(1) Gazette Notification under Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (P&MP) Act, 1962 for Right of User (RoU) acquisition for the entire 310 Km. RoU in Tamil Nadu State and over 70% of 508 Km. RoU in Kerala State, the construction works could not proceed smoothly due to severe resistance from farmers/ land owners in Kerala and Tamil Nadu against opening of RoU. In Malappuram and Kozhikode Districts (138 Km.), even the 6(1) Notification could not be done.

Due to the extremely slow RoU opening progress in Kerala and Order dated 02.04.2013 of Government of Tamil Nadu, banning pipeline laying by GAIL in agricultural land *i.e.* original pipeline route for which 6(1) notification was completed and the project was suspended.

Present status of the Project is as below:

GAIL approached Madras High Court against Order of Government of Tamil Nadu and got favorable judgment in November, 2013. However, Government of Tamil Nadu approached Supreme Court in November, 2013 with SLP to quashing the judgment of High Court of Madras.

Supreme Court, on 02.02.2016, pronounced favorable judgment to GAIL quashing the SLP of Government of Tamil Nadu. However, Government of Tamil Nadu filed review petition in Hon'ble Supreme Court on 08.02.2016. Matter is presently *sub-judice*.

With the intervention of Government of Kerala, the Survey and Panchnama activities for RoU opening activities in Kerala resumed since 1st June, 2015. Panchanama activity completed for 170 Km. after restart of activities from June, 2015 onwards (cumulative 367 Km. panchnama completed out of 503 Km. in Kerala State). Tender for laying and construction work of 5 Sections in Kerala-Karnataka region has been floated in August, 2015.

(c) and (d) GAIL is making all efforts to utilize latest available technologies in all areas of its operation for strengthening the safety and security of pipeline. Specific measures taken for safety of gas pipelines include periodical internal cleaning, thorough inspection of pipelines, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations, group SMS and voice telephonic system have been implemented at all GAIL sites for faster communication during emergency. All India Toll Free No. 15101 has been started for contacting nearest GAIL installations.

Indigenous production of natural gas

1388. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply along with the indigenous production of natural gas in the country during the last two years;

(b) the quantum of natural gas imported to meet the demand in the country during the last two years along with the details of countries from which it was imported;

(c) whether Government has entered into any agreement with foreign countries for supply of natural gas during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to fulfil the demand of natural gas through indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the then Planning Commission working Group Report for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the projected demand of natural gas in the country in FY 2013-14 was 371 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) and in FY 2014-15 was 405 MMSCMD. The actual gas demand is price sensitive. The total natural gas supply including domestic gas and imported gas was 121.13 MMSCMD in FY 2013-14 and 116.78 MMSCMD in FY 2014-15. The indigenous production of natural gas was 97.00 MMSCMD in FY 2013-14 and was 90.99 MMSCMD in FY 2014-15.

(b) The quantum of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imported from other countries during the last two financial years is as under:—

Period	Quantity of LNG imported (in MMSCMD)	Countries from which imported
FY 2013-14	46.872	Qatar, Nigeria, Yemen, Egypt, Norway and Algeria
FY 2014-15	47.844	Algeria, France, Guiena, Korea Republic, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Spain, Trinidad, UAE and Yemen

(c) and (d) Import of Natural Gas (in the form of LNG) in the country is being carried out through Open General License. The individual companies *i.e.* Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL), GAIL, IOCL and GSPCL etc. have entered into the long term, mid/short term and spot agreement with various foreign players for importing natural gas into the country. Recently, the major LNG importer in the country *i.e.* PLL has executed a long term agreement of 3.6 MMSCMD [equivalent to 1 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA)] LNG contract from Qatar in addition to its existing long term agreement of 7.5 MMTPA.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase indigenous gas production:

(i) Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km. un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.

(ii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

(iii) Setting up of National Data Repository.

(iv) Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.

(v) Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.

(vi) Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.

(vii) Policy frame work for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.

(viii) Policy on Testing Requirements for Discoveries under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) Blocks.

(ix) Research in establishing Gas Hydrate reserves through National Gas Hydrate Project.

(x) Use of modern technology for maximizing production from nature fields.

(xi) Improving recovery factor.

The Government has also approved the policy for auctioning of 69 fields of ONGC and OIL under the discovered small field policy.

Surrender of subsidized LPG connection

1389. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the response from existing LPG consumers for surrendering subsidized LPG connections and the number of consumers surrendered subsidized connection in the last six months;

(b) whether LPG distributors and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have made the survey of income brackets of their customers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if they have no data, then how Government proposes to make the Scheme of well-off people to voluntarily surrender their subsidized LPG connections, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The response from LPG consumers to the 'Give It Up' campaign initiated by the Ministry to voluntarily surrender subsidy is overwhelming and as on 03.03.2016 more than 80 lakh LPG

consumers have voluntarily surrendered subsidy on LPG. More than 53 lakh consumers have voluntarily surrendered subsidy on LPG in the last six months.

(b) and (c) OMCs are making efforts to target the higher income group (taxable income of more than 10 lakh) using technology and available information. For the list of consumers already available with OMCs, SMSs, have been sent to the consumers to submit self declaration form. Consumers are also provided with on-line facility to declare their income and submit their self declaration in the prescribed form to distributors, if the taxable income of self or his/her spouse exceeds ₹ 10 lakh.

For top 10 metros of the country, where most of the high income tax payers are likely to be residing, a suitable question has been built in the IVRS/SMS platforms for ascertaining the income status of the LPG consumers. During telephonic calls also for refills, this is being done.

Consumer applying for new connection is also required to make declaration of his or his/her spouse of taxable income exceeding ₹ 10 lakh during the previous financial year computed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.

Losses of IOC

1390. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has reported a net lossof ₹ 329 crores in the September quarter of 2015 on account of huge inventory and foreign exchange losses as well as low refining margins, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thecompany lost ₹ 5137 crores on inventory as it bought crude at one price but sold at lower rates as prices had fallen during the period oil was transported, processed and turned into fuel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Corporation is required to maintain inventory for its refinery and marketing operations. During the quarter, the Crude Price (Indian Basket) fell from USD 62/bbl in July, 2015 to USD 45/bbl in September, 2015. Due to declining prices of Crude Oil/Product, inventory losses of ₹ 5,137 crores has been incurred during the period.

Restrictions on allotment of new oil and gas agencies

†1391. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions have been imposed on the allotment of new agencies pertaining to petroleum and natural gas connection;

(b) if so, by when these restrictions will be relaxed; and

(c) whether petroleum and natural gas connection has become essential in remote rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is no ban on allotment of new LPG distributorships.

(c) LPG is a clean and eco-friendly fuel. Switching over from wood to LPG for cooking purpose in rural areas will reduce cutting of trees for fuel and uplift the health condition of rural women.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. As on 01.02.2016, there are 17543 LPG distributors in the country, out of which more than 56% are partially or fully catering to rural segment.

Further, Hon'ble Finance Minister in 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.

Termination of dealership by Noida Divisional Office of IOC

1392. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE :Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Noida Divisional Office of Uttar State Office-II of Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated dealership of outlets in 2015 for financial irregularities committed by its dealer against the IOCL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of loss to public exchequer including the Indian Oil Corporation due to the aforesaid financial irregularity;

(d) whether the Noida Divisional Office of Uttar State Office-II of Indian Oil Corporation Limited has lodged a formal complaint/FIR against its dealer for committing such financial irregularities; 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) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that Noida Divisional Office did not terminate any outlet in 2015 for financial irregularities committed by its dealer directly against IOCL. However, a complaint was received against M/s Mukesh Kasana Atar Singh Filling Station, Greater Noida, alleging that they had fraudulently claimed an amount of ₹ 22.6 lacs from Greater Noida Authorities for IOC owned assets towards compensation for resitement of the said Retail Outlet required due to road widening by GNIDA. In the inquiry, it was established that the dealer had claimed and received the said compensation from GNIDA for assets belonging to IOCL. On receiving the show cause notice for termination, the dealer claimed that he was ignorant of the fact that ₹ 22.6 lacs was due to IOCL but, after becoming aware of the same he returned the amount of ₹ 22.6 lacs to GNIDA. However, it is a fact that M/s Mukesh Kasana Atar Singh received compensation of ₹ 22.6 lacs in the name of IOC but failed to inform IOC or transfer the said amount to IOC. Hence, this dealership was terminated on 11.06.2015 for violating the terms of dealership agreement.

(c) No loss has occurred to IOCL as the assets were in custody and usage of IOCL till the termination of Retail Outlet and after termination, these assets were removed and taken back into possession.

(d) No FIR has been lodged against the terminated dealer.

(e) There was no loss to IOCL nor loss of assets in any form, as the same were being utilized till the date of termination of the outlet and thereafter the assets have been taken back into custody. Amount which was falsely claimed for IOCL owned assets by the dealer from GNIDA was subsequently returned by the dealer to GNIDA and the issue was settled between them.

Policy governing appointment of new petrol pump dealers

1393. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has kept in abeyance policies governing the appointment of new petrol pump dealers and cooking gas distributors during 2015-2016;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether non-appointment of petrol pump dealers and cooking gas distributors in 2014-15, particularly in the rural areas, has affected the performances of public sector oil companies causing target shortfall;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these factors have also caused adverse effect in commissioning rural filling stations as also the Rajiv Gandhi LPG Vitaran Yojna, if so, the details thereof?

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 certain eligibility criteria are being amended for giving opportunity to wider spectrum of applicants. The selection process for Retail Outlet (RO) Dealerships will be resumed shortly, after incorporation of the above mentioned amendments. OMCs have been advised to carry forward the selection process and complete in a time bound manner after duly considering the clarifications issued in respect of wider definition of family, funds/deposit in any bank and provision for candidate to offer approach road with the period specified in the LOI. As regards LPG, the selection process of some RGGLVs in which no draw has taken place has been kept in abeyance for review of the Selection Guidelines.

(c) to (e) Allotment/setting up of RO Dealerships involves various steps like advertisement, interviews/selection of dealers, field verification of credentials, issue of LOI, procurement of land, obtaining necessary statutory approvals, construction etc. The process of commissioning of the Retail Outlets after advertisement therefore is completed over a period of time. The commissioning of new retail outlet dealerships has been going on and there is no adverse effect on commissioning.

In case of LPG also, appointment of LPG Distributorships/RGGLVs involves various steps like advertisement, scrutiny of application, conducting draw among eligible applicants, field verification of credentials (FVC) of candidate selected in draw, placement of Letter of Intent (LOI) on the candidate successful in FVC and commissioning of the Distributorships on completion of requirements by LOI holder. Hence, process of allotment/appointment of the LPG distributorships/RGGLVs after advertisements is completed over a period of time. There is no adverse effect on commissioning of LPG Distributorships during 2014-15.

In 2014-15, 1411 new RGGLV distributorships were commissioned as against 982 in 2013-14.

Taxes and dividends paid by oil companies

1394. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of taxes, duties, cess and dividend paid by the public sector oil companies to the Central Government during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) the details of royalty and taxes paid to the State Governments by the oil PSUs during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of taxes, duties, cess, and dividends paid by the Public Sector Oil Companies to the Central Government and the details of royalty and the taxes paid to the State Government during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 [April-September, 2015 (H1)] are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the contribution of Petroleum Sector to the Exchequer

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	H1, 2015-16 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1. Contribution to Central Exchequer			
A. Tax/Duties on Crude Oil and Petroleum Products			
Cess on Crude Oil	16183	15934	7603
Royalty on Crude Oil/Gas	4551	3858	2740
Customs Duty	5042	4767	3867
Excise Duty	77982	99184	70494
Service tax	2092	2181	1079
Others	241	295	131
SUB TOTAL (A)	106090	126219	85914
B. Dividend to Government/Income Tax etc.			
Corporate/Income Tax	23326	23727	13165
Dividend Income to Central Government	9164	9197	2517

1	2	3	4
Dividend Distribution Tax	2951	3500	1542
Profit Petroleum on Exploration of Oil/ Gas	11369	9423	2607
SUB TOTAL (B)	46810	45847	19830
Total Contribution to Central Exchequer (A+B)	152900	172066	105744
2. Contribution to State Exchequer			
A. Tax/Duties on Crude and Petroleum Products			
Royalty on Crude Oil/Gas	14493	14159	4876
Sales Tax/VAT on POL Products	129045	137157	68961
Octroi, Duties Incl. Electricity Duty	4156	3838	1470
Entry Tax/Others	4748	5372	3883
SUB TOTAL (C)	152442	160526	79189
B. Dividend to Government/Direct tax etc.			
Dividend Income to State Government	18	28	16
SUB TOTAL (D)	18	28	16
Total Contribution to State Exchequer (C+D)	152460	160554	79205
Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (1+2)	305360	332620	184949

Effect of reforms on major OMCs

1395. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reforms in the fuel sector have helped three oil majors such as Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited by significantly reducing their debt levels in the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these three public sector oil marketing companies have replaced their high cost debt with low cost foreign currency debt which is based on floating London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR); 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) Oil Marketing Companies' debt levels are dependent on various factors which include change in international crude prices, under-recovery in respect of controlled products and timely receipt of cash compensation from Government of India towards under recovery. However, the reforms in fuel sector coupled with softening of crude prices have helped reduce debt level.

The details of borrowing levels in respect of OMCs in the last three years are as under:

OMCs	Total borrowings as on		
	31 March, 2013 (₹ crores)	31 March, 2014 (₹ crores)	31 March, 2015 (₹ crores)
IOCL	80,894.00	86,263.00	55,248.00
BPCL	23,839.04	20,321.56	13,097.60
HPCL	33,789.03	32,164.55	20,335.34

(c) and (d) Details of foreign currency loans in the past three years in respect of OMCs are as under:

OMCs	Foreign Currency Loans as on		
	31 March, 2013 (₹ crores)	31 March, 2014 (₹ crores)	31 March, 2015 (₹ crores)
IOCL	45,936.00	55,150.00	35,610.00
BPCL	20,763.07	16,475.16	11,307.83
HPCL	33,789.03	32,164.55	20,335.34

Impact of fall in oil prices on oilfield services rate

1396. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil prices crash has resulted in sharp fall in the oilfield services rates, making it cheaper for producers to develop fields;

(b) if so, whether it is likely that ONGC achieves some of the cost advantages it is seeking;

(c) whether the ONGCs KG-DWN-98/2 field has almost equal reserves of oil and gas close to KG-D6 field and will likely start producing oil by early 2019 and gas six months later; 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) Fall in oil prices results in reduced level of operations by E&P companies, resulting in reduced demand for oilfield services globally. This in turn leads to fall in oilfield services rates. ONGC has experienced reduction in the rates of specialised field services, mainly in offshore areas.

(c) and (d) The estimated ultimate recoverable reserves of KG-DWN-98/2 Block operated by ONGC and KG-DWN-98/3 Block operated by RIL, is as under:

KG-DWN-98/2	KG-DWN-98/3
47.9 MMTOEG (Provisional)	362.1 MMTOEG (Approved)

As per Field Development Plan (under review at DGH) submitted by ONGC, the gas production is likely to start by July, 2018 and oil production by July, 2019 from the cluster-II of KG-DWN-98/2.

Benchmarking natural gas prices similar to gas deficit nations

1397. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India should benchmark its natural gas prices similar to gas deficient nations instead of using rates prevalent in gas surplus geographies such as the US and Canada;

(b) whether such move will discourage oil exploration and production companies from committing new capital expenditure;

(c) whether given India's gas production deficit and emerging gas transport infrastructure, comparing prices in similar geographies will be more relevant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 have been brought out after extensive deliberations by a Committee comprising of Secretary (Power), Secretary (Expenditure) and Secretary (Fertilizers) and Additional Secretary (P&NG) considering the requirements of both producing and consuming sectors. The regional market hubs included in the pricing formula are mainly those where price is determined by demand and supply *viz.* market forces. The prices of these hubs are the closest approximations for the

market price for the gas in the region. The pricing formula can be taken as the economically appropriate estimate of arms length competitive price for domestic gas. The gas pricing formula aims at striking a fine balance between the requirements of producing and consuming sectors.

Sale of bio-diesel to bulk customers

1398. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted the sale of bio-diesel to bulk consumers such as the railways, shipping and road transport corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if each litre of diesel is blended with 5 per cent of bio-diesel then we would need 3.5 million tonnes of bio-diesel per year; and

(d) whether the current capacity of bio-diesel is of 1 million tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has issued notification on 10th August, 2015 to allow the sale of bio-diesel (B100) by private manufacturers to bulk consumers like Railways, State Transport Corporations and other bulk consumers.

(c) The consumption of diesel in the Country in 2014-15 was 69.4 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), and considering 5 per cent bio-diesel blending on the entire diesel volume, bio-diesel requirement was around 3.5 MMT per year.

(d) As per indication given by bio-diesel Association of India (BDAI), the bio-diesel production capacity available in the country is around 1.2 Million Tonnes.

Introduction of transparent LPG gas cylinders

1399. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce transparent LPG gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the details of the additional funds required to execute this program, the date by when this new program will be rolled out and other details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to undertake a feasibility study on marketing of LPG in composite cylinders by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), a public tender has been invited for procurement of composite cylinders by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL). This pilot launch is proposed in two select markets of Ahmedabad and Pune. This launch is expected to commence in May, 2016.

DBT scheme for kerosene

1400. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on introducing LPG like Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for Kerosene also, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when this system will be implemented and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has announced implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in Kerosene *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 in 33 districts identified by 9 State Governments namely, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Where the Scheme for direct transfer of subsidy is introduced, the consumer will pay the non-subsidized price of kerosene at the time of purchase. Subsequently, the amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. To avoid any inconvenience to the beneficiary during the initial purchase through payment of non-subsidized price, an initial amount of subsidy shall be credited to all eligible beneficiaries. As a part of this Scheme, implementing States will be given fiscal incentives equivalent to 75% of subsidy saved in the first two years, 50% of subsidy saved in third year and 25% of subsidy saved in 4th year.

The Ministry is also in touch with other States for them to join the DBTK Scheme.

Review of pilot project of DBT scheme for kerosene in Gujarat

1401. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the pilot project of Direct Benefit Transfer scheme for kerosene conducted in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the key outcome/observations made in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to extend it to entire State from April 1, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to implement Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in kerosene *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 in 33 districts identified by 9 State Governments including seven districts of Gujarat. Further, Ministry is in touch with all States including Gujarat to include more Districts in the DBTK scheme.

Statutory status to OISD

1402. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give statutory status to Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) and assign the role of safety regulator in the field of petroleum safety;

(b) if so, whether it will not amount to clash of interests as the OISD consists of officers mostly from PSU oil companies;

(c) whether it will not negate the role of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) which is statutory and third party regulator in the field of safety; and

(d) what has been done by Government to strengthen the PESO as it is short of officers to check the petroleum safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed that a proposal for augmenting the strength of PESO has been sent to the Department of Expenditure for concurrence.

Identification of cities for CGD project

1403. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified more cities for the City Gas Distribution (CGD) project since 1st October, 2015;

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

(c) whether Government is considering any city in Tamil Nadu for the CGD project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In year 2007, Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grant authorization to the entities for developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding process. (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. PNGRB has identified 34 GAs for which bids were invited on 1st October, 2015. The list of 34 GAs bid under the 6th round of CGD bidding is at the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in the country depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/ natural gas availability in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

List of GAs covered under 6th round of CGD bidding

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	District (GA)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
2.	Gujarat	Dahod
3.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramabai Nagar
9.	Karnataka	Chitradurga
10.	Haryana	Bhiwani

Sl.No	State/ Union Territory	District (GA)
11.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
12.	Gujarat	Amreli
13.	Punjab	Bhatinda
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya
15.	Gujarat	Patan
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah
18.	Haryana	Yamunanagar
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
20.	Karnataka	Gadag
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
22.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
23.	Haryana	Rewari
24.	Goa	North Goa
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
26.	Punjab	Rupnagar
27.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
28.	Gujarat	Dahej-Vagra Taluka
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
30.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (excluding the area already authorized)
31.	Gujarat	Anand (excluding the area already authorized)
32.	Gujarat	Panchmahal
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
34.	Haryana	Rohtak

Note : 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.

Cooperation from Saudi Arabia in exploration of oil and hydrocarbons

1404. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought greater cooperation from Saudi Arabia in exploration and production of oil and other hydrocarbons to cater to its growing energy demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has also agreed to participate jointly with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the exploration and production activities in two countries; 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) Saudi Arabia is one of India's largest sources of crude oil. Nearly 20% of India's crude oil import is from Saudi Arabia.

(c) and (d) Presently, our Central Public Sector Oil and Gas Enterprises (CPSEs) do not have exploration and production assets or operations in Saudi Arabia. However, in order to ensure energy security, they seek collaboration with Saudi Arabian National Petroleum and Natural Gas Company Saudi Aramco for joint participation in development of oil and gas assets in Saudi Arabia where International Oil Companies are allowed to bid.

LPG connection under Deepam Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1405. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many LPG connections have been released under Deepam Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that the oil and gas marketing companies in the public sector are barred from extending help to Deepam Scheme as a part of their social responsibility in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will redirect these companies to continue with the old practice in order to avoid additional burden on the cash strapped Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Total 53,71,455 LPG connections have been released to BPL families under Deepam Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are extending necessary help with reference to implementation of Deepam Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Deepam Scheme is a State Government sponsored Scheme. Under this Scheme, new LPG connection is released to BPL households and security deposit of one 14.2 kg. cylinder and Pressure Regulator is borne by the State Governments. The amount for security is given in advance by State Government to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). State Government uploads the list in their website and gives access to the concerned distributors for release of connection and updation of release status. Cost of refill, hotplate and other additional expenses are borne by the beneficiary.

In addition to LPG connections released under Deepam Scheme, OMCs have released total of 12,08,614 security deposit free new LPG connections in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under CSR Scheme.

Quantum and value of steel imported from abroad

1406. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise and year-wise details of quantum and value including per unit value of steel imported from abroad during the last three years;

(b) the rate at which steel is available in the country;

(c) the reasons for import of steel;

(d) whether Government proposes to impose levy on imported steel to safeguard domestic steel industry from cheap imports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Details are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) India has witnessed about 75.5% increase (year-on-year) in imports of total steel (Alloy + Non-Alloy) in 2014-15 and about 24% increase during April'15 to Jan.'16. Steel is a deregulated sector and imports depend on various market factors such as price, quality, availability etc. Further, a small quantity of high quality steel, not manufactured locally, is also imported. The jump in imports is however largely on account of global steel glut. Due to this reason, steel is being exported by China and other countries, often at below cost of production.

(d) and (e) In order to protect domestic steel sector, the Government has taken various measures which have reduced the pace of growth of imports. While imports grew by about 75% in the Financial Year 2014-15, compared to the Financial Year 2013-14, the import growth has slowed to about 24% in the period April' 15-Jan.'16,

compared to the same period in the last Financial Year. Various steps taken in this regard are as follows:

(i) To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.

(ii) To increase availability of Coal and Iron Ore for the domestic steel industry:

(a) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.

(b) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases.

(iii) The Union Budget 2015-16 has raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.

(iv) Hiked import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5% to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.

(v) In November, 2014, instructions were issued to ensure import of rebars strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order 2012, to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.

(vi) In June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty levied for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China ($ 309 per tonne), Korea ($ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia ($ 316 per tonne).

(vii) Imposed, in September, 2015, a provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.

(viii) Imposed, *vide* its notification dated 05.02.2016, the Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition on 173 steel products. Imports of items covered under this notification will not be allowed into the country below the notified price.

Statement-I

Details of country-wise and year-wise quantun and value of steel imported in last three years

(A) Import of Total finished steel

Country	Quantity ('000 tonnes)			Value (₹ in crore)			Approximate per unit value (₹/t)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Argentina	2.1	0.5	0.82	7.27	2.59	3.2	34619	48868	39024
Australia	8.4	5.1	8.28	49.03	29.76	48.28	58092	58698	58309
Bahrain	7.0	0.8	0.22	26.92	6.92	2.2	38293	92267	100000
Belgium	168.2	94.8	126.13	966.07	689.08	697.93	57449	72711	55334
Brazil	144.3	70.0	128.87	548.97	312.18	538.34	38038	44616	41774
Canada	34.7	18.1	7.31	121.76	67.72	35.09	35120	37394	48003
Chile	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.51	0.13	30000	85000	65000
China	1688.2	1088.4	3600.42	7617.27	5562.97	15234.42	45121	51110	42313
Denmark	3.5	1.0	4.78	16.58	6.81	38.46	47102	68788	80460
Djibouti	0.1	0.0	0	0.25	0	0	31250	-	-
Finland	12.4	13.8	11.8	202.39	231.84	176.95	163481	167878	149958
France	126.7	36.5	155.84	1006.53	691.98	1168.2	79455	189844	74961
Germany	569.5	186.0	149.03	3317.36	1583.7	1248.07	58249	85163	83746
Hongkong	3.2	0.4	1.5	12.71	3.59	8.31	39228	87561	55400
Indonesia	5.5	2.3	14.41	44.45	20.6	63.56	80965	89956	44108
Iran	129.2	100.7	0	417.73	347.32	0.04	32337	34477	-
Italy	83.1	25.2	54.95	450.81	380.8	466.87	54223	151351	84963
Japan	1545.0	1355.7	1583.31	7437.14	6755.98	7997.84	48136	49834	50513
Kazakhstan	14.1	8.1	8.93	50.63	31.84	38.47	36010	39212	43080
Korea	1576.7	1312.6	1874.93	7883.35	6924.49	8948.83	50001	52756	47729
Kuwait	0.3	0.1	1.79	1.36	0.54	5.17	42500	67500	28883
Malaysia	45.3	29.9	95.99	333.61	232.51	506.37	73580	77893	52752
Nether-lands	25.7	21.6	40.21	109.59	88.62	160.19	42625	40990	39838
Romania	10.4	26.2	11.14	50.9	137.17	47.9	49179	52335	42998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Russia	326.6	145.9	226.02	1435.36	910.62	1268.03	43947	62435	56103
Saudi Arabia	41.0	47.8	4.19	145.29	196.5	15.16	35454	41109	36181
South Africa	57.9	44.1	71.47	306.04	283.11	371.22	52875	64241	51941
Spain	73.5	21.1	29.67	466.8	188.38	269.81	63493	89492	90937
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.2	0.12	1.6	1.45	0.95	53333	65909	79167
Taiwan	200.1	118.8	190.33	953.19	666.11	1006.56	47645	56089	52885
Thailand	18.3	21.9	15.93	130.29	141.27	116.64	71158	64536	73220
Turkey	36.3	14.1	29.09	152.06	76.24	135.05	41913	53918	46425
U.K.	63.3	28.0	30.26	363.01	233.49	276.67	57320	83360	91431
UAE	41.1	19.6	34.14	175.8	92.74	152.92	42815	47340	44792
Ukraine	419.7	323.0	348.77	1524.09	1086.59	1212.71	36312	33638	34771
USA	116.8	79.3	120.12	754.94	631.59	565.14	64630	79696	47048
Others	326.4	188.7	339.24	2208.55	1797.89	2067.32	67656	95273	60940
TOTAL	7925	5450	9320	39290	30416	44893	49577	55808	48168

Source: JPC

(B) Import of total finished steel : April-January 2015-16 (Prov.)

Country	Qty ('000t)	Value (₹ cr)	Approx per unit value (₹/t)
1	2	3	4
Argentina	0.39	1.49	38205
Australia	3.26	41.20	126380
Baharin	0.02	0.31	155000
Bangladesh	0.54	1.76	32593
Belgium	79.16	457.07	57740
Brazil	176.29	501.42	28443
Canada	5.53	21.44	38770
China	3082.62	10875.95	35282
Denmark	3.09	49.64	160647
Djibouti	0.62	1.58	25484

1	2	3	4
Finland	9.54	133.38	139811
France	51.83	442.00	85279
Germany	161.03	1100.34	68331
Hongkong	0.28	3.19	113929
Indonesia	169.78	455.31	26818
Italy	23.41	225.43	96296
Japan	1797.81	7166.04	39860
Kazakhstan	4.91	21.42	43625
Korea	2478.25	8035.83	32425
Malaysia	44.69	436.05	97572
Netherland	14.98	63.66	42497
Romania	1.68	15.49	92202
Russia	305.31	1358.22	44487
Saudi Arabia	0.64	3.21	50156
South Africa	43.38	232.71	53645
Spain	22.76	232.77	102272
Sri Lanka	0.2	1.77	88500
Taiwan	166.36	740.60	44518
Thailand	34.93	141.65	40553
Turkey	0.95	6.53	68737
U.K.	24.25	236.35	97464
UAE	30.02	128.91	42941
Ukraine	185.72	500.61	26955
USA	69.71	692.35	99319
Other	310.06	1836.55	59232
TOTAL	9304	36073.00	38771

Source: JPC

Statement-II

Details of Indicative average market prices of leading items of finished steel, 2012-15 Delhi market (₹/t)

Item	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2012-13												
Pig Iron	36400	35700	36200	36500	36000	36200	36000	35600	34500	33500	31500	30300
Pencil Ingots	36500	35200	34200	34500	32500	32000	31800	31800	30000	33100	32200	34500
Wire Rod 8mm	48700	47650	48530	48000	47720	47720	47650	47650	47130	46640	46290	45940
Rounds 12mm	48980	47020	47160	47160	46810	46810	46740	46740	46390	45510	45510	45330
TMT 10 mm	51580	49620	50280	50000	49650	49580	49580	49580	48710	47610	47610	47080
Plates 10mm	49770	49720	49620	49670	49590	49570	49520	49520	49420	49470	49470	49370
HR Coils 2.00 mm	49070	49070	49050	49050	48800	48840	48770	48750	48650	48700	48700	48720
CR Coils 0.63mm	54100	53580	53580	53180	52500	52780	52580	52580	52580	52980	52380	52980
GP Sheets 0.63mm	56200	54580	54580	53980	53380	53080	53080	52480	51880	53080	54280	54280
Melting Scrap HMS-II	32500	29000	29000	29000	27700	27700	27700	27500	27000	27000	27000	27200
Sponge Iron (Coal)	30000	28000	28000	27000	26000	26000	26000	26000	24500	26000	25600	26000

2013-14												
Pig Iron	30000	30800	30700	30500	30300	33000	33000	32800	32500	32800	32500	33000
Pencil Ingots	34500	31600	32100	31000	30000	31500	32500	32000	31500	32500	35400	34700
Wire Rod 8mm	45940	45940	46110	45590	44890	45410	45410	45170	45170	45520	46110	45940
Rounds 12mm	45330	45680	45860	44980	44630	45330	45330	45440	45440	46210	46560	46560
TMT 10 mm	47010	47360	47540	47080	46380	47430	47430	47960	47960	48310	48660	48310
Plates 10mm	49420	49420	49420	49420	49320	49470	49570	49470	49320	49740	49820	49920
HR Coils 2.00 mm	48770	48770	48710	48770	48670	48900	49120	49020	49020	49170	49290	49320
CR Coils 0.63mm	52980	52780	52580	52780	51900	52500	53180	52580	52700	53780	54180	54980
GP Sheets 0.63mm	54280	54280	53680	53680	53680	54280	55240	55240	54580	55180	55780	58180
Melting Scrap HMS-II	26600	26600	26500	24000	23000	28000	28000	27000	26500	27000	28200	27700
Sponge Iron (Coal)	25800	25800	26000	25000	24000	25800	26000	26000	25500	26200	27000	26300
2014-15												
Pig Iron	33000	32500	34000	34000	33500	32100	33750	34000	30833	30000	27833	26167
Pencil Ingots	34700	33800	37000	35000	34500	32000	34300	38475	30500	32000	31000	30000
Wire Rod 8mm	42000	40500	42000	44000	43500	43350	45000	42900	43125	41925	40550	39900
Rounds 12mm	43500	42500	44200	44000	43500	43650	44000	40000	39000	40000	39750	40250
TMT 10 mm	44500	43500	47600	46000	45500	45200	47075	44367	42542	42375	41775	41017
Plates 10mm	46000	45000	44000	43000	42500	42500	44500	42738	41500	40750	39500	38950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HR Coils 2.00 mm	46000	45500	45500	44500	43800	43500	44500	43500	42433	41167	40333	39667
CR Coils 0.63mm	52500	50000	52000	51000	50000	50782	51000	49200	49000	42500	47100	45000
GP Sheets 0.63mm	57500	54550	56000	55500	55500	54550	54275	53000	53167	52925	51350	50275
Melting Scrap HMS-II	27700	27200	28000	27000	27500	25500	25600	26500	23000	25000	24000	21000
Sponge Iron (Coal)	26300	25700	26300	25500	25500	25000	25200	23000	23500	24500	23750	22000
2015-16												
Pig Iron	27433	26667	24667	25533	25300	26000	24900	24033	23167	22833	25500	
Pencil Ingots	31200	29000	28000	24500	23600	26000	24000	22000	19500	25500	26500	
Wire Rod 8mm	40650	39500	38750	36000	36600	37000	35750	32500	29250	30750	34000	
Rounds 12mm	40250	37750	38200	36600	34150	37250	35575	31875	30250	29500	33250	
TMT 10 mm	42538	40075	40534	38188	36275	38750	35625	33713	30417	33284	36538	
Plates 10mm	40100	38267	36375	34850	33550	34725	35000	33000	30750	33100	33300	
HR Coils 2.00 mm	39100	40667	37438	36125	34250	34563	35675	34625	32200	33325	34033	
CR Coils 0.63mm	44533	44500	42000	40717	39750	40300	40825	37500	36267	35833	38000	
GP Sheets 0.63mm	49767	48350	49150	46783	43500	44233	44867	42500	41500	41133	40500	
Melting Scrap HMS-II	23000	21450	23100	20550	18000	22500	21100	14250	15300	16000	18350	
Sponge Iron (Coal)	23250	22150	22250	18900	17000	19000	17500	16500	16450	15500	16500	

Source: JPC

Loss reported by SAIL

1407. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has reported a stand alone net loss of ₹ 1055.96 crore for the second quarter ended September 30, 2015 due to lower sales realization;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steel manufacturers had a low net margin of 4.2 per cent in February this year with many big manufacturers reporting losses in the April-June quarter due to competition from cheap imports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During April-June quarter of this fiscal year Profit After Tax (PAT) of majority of steel makers such as SAIL, JSW Steel and JSPL except Tata Steel has decreased. As per information, PAT of major steel making companies during the quarter is:—

Sl. No.	Companies	PAT (in ₹ crores)		
		Q1 FY-2016	Q4 FY-2015	Q-oQ (%)
1.	JSW Steel	31	189	-84%
2.	SAIL	-322	334	-196%
3.	Tata Steel	1249	814	53%
4.	JSPL	-267	-235	-14%

Strategy for achieving production targets of SAIL

†1408. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized any long term strategy for achieving the production targets fixed for the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has sufficient funds to achieve the said targets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds utilised and the achievements made?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) SAIL Board has accorded "in-principle" approval to the possibility of brownfield growth potential of SAIL's integrated steel plants assessed at 50 million tonnes of hot metal and 48 million tonnes of crude steel over the years in phases, after stabilization of production from the current phase of expansion.

(b) and (c) The expenditure will be met through a combination of borrowings and internal resources by SAIL.

Proposal of NMDC to acquire coal mines abroad

1409. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) proposes to acquire coal mines abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where it plans to acquire the mines;

(c) whether the corporation will form Joint Venture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the production capacity of mines shortlisted; and

(f) the quantum of investment likely to be made by the NMDC?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) As part of its expansion activities, NMDC directly scouts coal mines abroad including countries like Russia, USA, Canada, Mozambique, South Africa, Indonesia, Australia etc. NMDC as on date has invested ₹ 321.33 crore in International Coal Venture Limited (ICVL), a Special Purpose Vehicle along with SAIL, RINL, CIL and NTPC. Presently NMDC has not shortlisted any active proposal for acquisition of coal mines abroad.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Setting up of minimum import price of steel

1410. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a minimum import price of steel to check dumping from China, South Korea and other nations;

(b) what has been the impact of dumping of steel by foreign countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that domestic demand growth for steel will be higher in India than the global demand for steel; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure that Indian steel industry is able to meet the needs of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has imposed a minimum import price on 173 HS Codes of Iron and Steel under Chapter 72 of ITC (HS) 2012.

(b) The global steel industry is going through a severe downturn. Demand slowdown and global overcapacity has resulted in very low international steel prices. In major steel producing countries, producers, particularly from China, are adopting predatory pricing strategy and are exporting at prices apparently lower than their cost of production, in a bid to capture markets like Europe as well as India. This has resulted in declining profitability of steel companies globally as well as for the Indian Steel Industry.

(c) As per projections on global demand of steel by World Steel Association, Indian steel demand is expected to grow by 7.6% year-over-year in 2016 as compared to 0.7% year-over-year globally.

(d) Government has taken the following steps to ensure that Indian steel industry is able to meet the domestic demand:-

(i) The National Steel Policy, 2005 lays down broad roadmap for encouraging long term growth for the domestic steel industry both on demand and supply sides.

(ii) To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.

(iii) To increase availability of Coal and Iron Ore for the domestic steel industry Government has:

(a) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.

(b) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases.

(iv) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) framework adopted to encourage large capacity green field projects in iron ore rich States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.

(v) Public Sector Enterprises have undertaken expansion plans to increase the steel production capacity. SAIL has undertaken modernisation and expansion plan to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 MTPA to 21.4 MTPA. RINL has undertaken expansion of its capacity from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA. NMDC has undertaken setting up of a new steel plant of 3 MTPA.

(vi) For reducing the stress in the domestic steel sector, Reserve Bank of India has extended 5:25 Scheme in July, 2015 whereby longer amortization periods for loans to projects has been allowed.

(vii) To ensure easy availability of critical raw materials for steel production at reasonable rates, the Government has kept the customs duty on import of these materials at low levels.

(viii) To encourage industrial sector and boost overall economic activity in the country, the Government has brought out reforms through simplified procedures for setting up various industries, including steel industries.

Impact of crisis in the EU and China steel market

1411. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) how India looks at the crisis in the EU and China steel markets;

(b) how the above crisis impact domestic Indian steel companies as well as Indian steel companies operating abroad; and

(c) how the Ministry is going to help Indian companies to come out of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The global steel industry is going through a severe downturn. Demand slowdown and global overcapacity have resulted in very low international steel prices. Major steel producing countries, particularly China, are adopting a predatory pricing strategy and exporting at prices, apparently lower than its cost of production, in a bid to capture markets like Europe as well as India. This has resulted in declining profitability of steel companies globally as well as for the Indian Steel Industry.

(c) In order to protect the steel sector and make it more competitive, the Government has taken following measures so far:—

(i) To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.

(ii) To increase availability of Coal and Iron Ore for the domestic steel industry:—

(a) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.

(b) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases.

(iii) The Union Budget 2015-16 has raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.

(iv) Hiked import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5% to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.

(v) In November, 2014, instructions were issued to ensure import of rebars strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order, 2012, to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.

(vi) In June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty levied for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China ($ 309 per tonne), Korea ($ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia ($ 316 per tonne).

(vii) Imposed, in September, 2015, a provisional Safeguard Duty of 20% on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of a width of 600 mm or more, for a period of 200 days.

(viii) Imposed, *vide* its notification dated 05.02.2016, the Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition on 173 steel products. Imports of items covered under this notification will not be allowed into the country below the notified price.

(ix) For reducing the stress in the steel sector, RBI has extended 5:25 Scheme in July, 2015, whereby longer amortization period for loans to

projects in infrastructure and core industries sectors, say 25 years, based on the economic life or concession period of the project, with periodic re-financing, say every 5 years, is allowed.

Privatization of ITDC hotels

1412. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatize certain hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC);

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

(c) the reasons for which most of the ITDC hotels are incurring losses despite growth in both domestic and foreign tourist arrivals; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to improve the working and financial performance efficiency of ITDC hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is examining the proposal for leasing or selling the hotels under ITDC. The process has been initiated to obtain the approval of the State Governments concerned in respect of following properties of ITDC and its Joint Venture Companies where the land/building was leased out by the State Governments to ITDC or its Joint Venture Companies:

ITDC Hotels

(1) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur

(2) Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar

(3) Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu

(4) Incomplete Hotel project, Gulmarg

(5) Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore

Joint Venture Hotels (JVH)

(6) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati

(7) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal

(8) Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has issued an advertisement on 9th February, 2016 for selection of Transaction Advisor for transferring of following properties of ITDC:

(1) Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace to the State of Karnataka.

(2) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal (JVH) to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(3) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur to the State of Rajasthan.

(4) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati (JVH) to the State of Assam.

The Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in its meeting held on 10.2.2016 has proposed that (i) Hotel Janpath, New Delhi, (ii) Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna, (iii) Hotel Bharatpur Ashok, Bharatpur, (iv) Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Pondicherry and (v) Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar would be taken for disinvestment.

(c) Some of the hotels of ITDC are running into losses. The business has been affected due to global recession, on-going competition and large addition to the room inventory in various parts of the country. Manpower cost has consistently gone up. Power and Fuel costs have risen considerably although all-out efforts are being made to maintain these costs by taking energy saving measures. Non-renovation of most of the hotels has also caused loss of business.

(d) ITDC has taken steps in a planned manner to bring the hotels upto the desired international standards by carrying out essential renovation/refurbishment works over the last few years. ITDC is involved in aggressive sales and marketing in India as well as abroad through participation in major Travel Marts abroad, active digital marketing through travel portals and organizing Food Festivals abroad to promote and publicise the hotels.

Eco-tourism in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1413. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations University sanctioned a Regional Centre of Expertise (RCE) at Tirupati with a focus on eco-tourism and other aspects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the other projects that are undertaken by Government in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to boost tourism along with details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) to attract more foreign tourists in big cities in the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The instant matter does not fall under the purview of the Ministry of Tourism.

Cases of violence against foreign tourists

†1414. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violence against foreign tourists reported in the last one year;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure their safety; and

(c) the details of revenue earned by Government from foreign tourists in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data regarding crime against foreign or domestic tourists. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs has started collecting data on crime against foreign tourists since 2014. Hence data on crime against foreign tourist prior to 2014 is not available with NCRB. The total numbers of cases registered under crime against foreign tourists were 384 during 2014. This information is not available for 2015.

(b) The steps taken by Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists are as below:

(i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English on 8.2.2016. This service is available on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 and operational 24x7 (all days) in a year offering a "multi-lingual helpdesk" in the designated languages to provide support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India to the domestic and International tourists and to assist the callers with advice on action to be taken during times of distress while travelling in India and if need be alert the concerned authorities. The languages handled by the Tourist Helpline include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The calls made by tourists (both international and domestic) while in India will be free of charge.

(ii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/ proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.

(iv) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August, 2014 in New Delhi which resolved that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

(v) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.

(vi) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents happening involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism posts an advisory on its website *www.incredibleindia.org.*

(vii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September, 2014. These guidelines were sent to the State Governments/Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists. In addition to these guidelines "Tips to Travellers" are also offered to make the visit of tourists to Incredible India, a memorable experience.

(c) Foreign Exchange earnings through tourism during last two years are as follows:

Year	Foreign Exchange Earning (₹ in crores)
2014	1,23,320
2015	1,35,193

Tourism development projects in UP and West Bengal

1415. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of tourism development projects sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the last two years, till date and the funds sanctioned or released for each of these projects;

(b) the details of the funds spent during this period;

(c) whether any proposal from these States is pending for clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The details of projects, amount sanctioned, amount released and Utilization Certificate (UC) received for the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has received project proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The MoT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to receipt of suitable DPRs, availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant Scheme guidelines.

Statement

Details of projects, amount sanctioned, amount released and Utilization Certificate (UC) received for the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC received
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh, 2013-14				
1.	Development of Kampil Region in Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh	4.83	0.48	0.48

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction of Night Shelter and Toilet Block Mazar Hazrat Nizammudin Najmul Aulia Rahmatullah Aleh in District Rampur in Uttar Pradesh	0.38	0.08	0.08
3.	Developement of Bareli Ciruit District Badaun and Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	7.96	0.40	0.40
4.	Construction of Bathing Ghat on Right Bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	3.35	0.67	0.67
5.	CFA for Mega Destination Development of Tajganj Around the World Heritage Site Taj Mahal (East Gate and West Gate), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	24.96	4.99	5.00
6.	Development and Beautification of Siddeshwar Nath Dham, Sant Kabir Nagar (Phase-II) in Uttar Pradesh	1.82	0.36	0.36
7.	Dev. of Unnao Circuit including Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra Sekhar Azads Birth Place in Badarka, Bird Sanctuary in Nawabganj, Gadhakola Village and Raja Ram Baksh Fort in Uttar Pradesh	4.16	0.83	0.83
8.	Const. of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi Ghat at right back of Ganga River in Zamania, Distt. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	4.20	0.84	1.86
9.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	0.59	0.12	0.12
10.	Const. of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Distt. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	4.65	0.93	2.05
11.	Beautification Work of Ramghat in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	3.10	0.62	0.05
12.	Dev. of Night Bazar as an International Tourist Centre, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	2.44	0.05	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Beautification of Dughheswar Nath Temple, Ruddrapur in District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	4.03	0.05	0.05
14.	Tourism Dev. of Bateswar, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	4.21	0.84	0.31
15.	Dev. of Ayodhya as Tourist Destination, District Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh	1.25	0.05	0.05
16.	Construction of Panchvati, Hanuman Chabutara and Gahmari Park in District Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	6.41	0.05	0.05
17.	Tourism Dev. of various places, District Raebareily in Uttar Pradesh	6.43	0.05	0.00
18.	Dev. of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	1.68	0.05	0.00
19.	Provisions of Basic Tourist facilities at Main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	18.00	3.60	0.05
20.	Dev. of Mathura-Vrindavan, District Mathura as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	7.90	0.01	0.00
21.	Dev. of Bharat Bhari Tourist Destination Near Dumariyaganj, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	4.67	0.01	0.00
22.	Beautification works of Kamad Giri Parikrama Path in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	3.62	0.72	0.05
2014-15				
23.	SEL at Sarnath-District Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh	4.84	0.30	0.00
24.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.98	0.00
25.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76	0.00
	TOTAL	149.77	20.84	12.51

Projects sanctioned for the State of West Bengal

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC received
2015-16						
1.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit – Udaipur – Digha – Shankarpur – Tajpur – Mandarmani – Fraserganj – Bakkhlai – Henry Island	85.39	17.08	Not applicable
	TOTAL			85.39	17.08	0.00

Proposal from Kerala for CFA

1416. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Ministry from the State of Kerala for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the development and promotion of tourism in the State during last three years and the current year along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilized, respectively during this period;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal for CFA and the inclusion of Konni in the India Tourism Circuit by promoting the eco-tourism ventures at Adavi and Gavi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) During the last three financial years and the current financial year 30 projects for development and promotion of tourism in the State were received from the State Government of Kerala for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA). The list of these projects received is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

CFA is provided by the Ministry of Tourism for tourism projects identified by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to receipt of Detailed Project Reports, liquidation of Utilization Certificates for the funds released earlier, availability of funds and adherence to relevant Scheme guidelines. The list of projects accordingly sanctioned by the Ministry during this period with status of funds sanctioned, released and utilized is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of projects received from the State Government of Kerala during the last three financial years and the current financial year

Sl.No.	Name of the projects
2012-13	
1.	Green Tourism Circuit, Kottayam
2.	Varkala – Kollam Tourism Circuit
3.	Water Based Adventure Tourism Circuits
4.	Development of Kovalam
5.	Development of Bekal
6.	Development of Kozhikode
2013-14	
1.	Development of Kochi as a Tourist Destination
2.	Development of Bhoothathankettu as a Tourist Destination
3.	Development of Kannur district as a Major Tourism Destination in Kerala
4.	Development of Munnar Hill as a Tourist Destination in Kerala
5.	Development of Eco-camping Circuits and Caravan Parks in Kerala
6.	Development of Marine Drive Walkway in Kochi in Kerala
7.	Development of Fort Kochi as Tourist Destination in Kerala
8.	Development of Light House Beach and Surroundings - Kovalam in Kerala
9.	Development of Samudra Beach and Surroundings - Kovalam in Kerala
10.	State IHM at Kottayam
11.	Destination Kumarakom
12.	Vagamon - Thekkadi Mega Circuit
2014-15	
1.	Vagamon - Thekkadi Mega Circuit Plan
2.	Thenmala Eco - Destination
3.	Lake Front Development at Kumarakom, Kottayam District
4.	Proposed Wild Centre at Thekkadi
5.	Mattanchery Dutch Palace Entry
6.	Eco Tourism Circuit in Pathanamthitta
7.	Palliyoda Seva Sangham to Develop Aranmula Village

Sl.No.	Name of the projects
2015-16	
1.	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco – Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pahanamthitta Districts in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
2.	Sree Anantha Padmanabaswamy Temple at Thiruvanathapuram
3.	Sabarimala Spiritual Tourism Project (Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam)
4.	Nila Rural Tourism Circuit
5.	Kerala Coastal Circuit

Statement-II

List of projects received from the State Government of Kerala with status of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during 2012-13 to 2015-16 upto 29.02.2016

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	UC Received
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Thumboormozhi Dam sites and Surrounding into a Major Destination in Kerala	146.99	117.59	146.99
2.	Development of Back Water Circuit in Alappuzha in Back Water Region as a Mega Circuit in Kerala	4762.48	952.49	998.08
3.	Development of Kappil Beach and Boat Club as a Tourist Destination in Kerala	322.70	64.54	64.54
4.	Development of Palaikari Fish Farm and surrounding areas in Chempu Village into a Major Destination	327.04	65.41	65.41
5.	Development of Kochi as a Tourist Destination	324.39	64.87	64.87
6.	Development of Bhoothathankettu as a Tourist Destination.	235.40	47.08	47.08
7.	Development of Kannur district as a Major Tourism destination in Kerala	471.47	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Development of Munnar Hill as a Tourist Destination in Kerala	151.74	5.00	5.00
9.	Development of Eco-camping Circuits and Caravan Parks in Kerala	593.06	5.00	5.00
10.	Development of Marine Drive Walkway in Kochi in Kerala.	500.00	5.00	5.00
11.	Development of Fort Kochi as Tourist Destination in Kerala.	386.32	5.00	5.00
12.	Development of Light House Beach and Surroundings - Kovalam in Kerala	386.20	77.24	77.24
13.	Development of Samudra Beach and Surroundings - Kovalam in Kerala	419.05	83.81	83.81
14.	State IHM at Kottayam	1200.00	400.00	0.00
15.	Development of Pathanamthitta - Gavi - Vagamon - Thekkady as Eco - Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	9921.87	1984.37	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	20148.71	3882.40	1573.02

Proposal from Chhattisgarh for promotion of rural tourism

†1417. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh to promote rural tourism in Chhattagarh-Mohlai in Durg district;

(b) if so, when this request has been received;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be involved in it;

(d) by when this Scheme of promoting tourism in Chhattagarh-Mohlai will be implemented; and

(e) the reasons for delay in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh to promote rural tourism in Chhattagarh-Mohlai in Durg district.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned a project 'Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur - Kunkuri - Mainpat - Ambikapur - Maheshpur - Ratanpur - Kurdar - Sarodadadar - Gangrel - Kondagaon - Nathyanawagaon - Jagdalpur - Chitrakoot - Tirthgarh' in Chhattisgarh, for ₹ 99.94 crore during the year 2015-16.

Connecting Jageshwar Dham in Almora and Gangolihat in Pithoragarh with tourist circuits

†1418. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jageshwar Dham situated at Almora and the Mahakali Temple situated at Gangolihat in Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand are world-level religious places;

(b) if so, whether Government will contemplate to give priority to connect the said religious places with the tourist circuits of India to bring them at world-level; and

(c) if so, by when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Connecting religious tourist circuits and development of its infrastructure is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including the State Government of Uttarakhand. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to tourism projects submitted by them as per relevant scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for projects sanctioned earlier.

Following projects have been sanctioned to the Government of Uttarakhand for various works for ₹ 3333.76 lakh in Pithoragarh, Almora and Jageshwar for development of tourism infrastructure in last three years.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
Pithoragarh		
1.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Askot (including Tourist Reception/Information Center, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc.) District Pithoragarh (2013-14)	782.78

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof and Toilets at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari - Thal- Ralakot - Madkot), District Pithoragarh (2013-14)	458.85
3.	Dev. of River Rafting Center, Eco Tourism and Adventure Center at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand (2013-14)	499.54
Almora		
4.	Infrastructure Dev. at Kausani - Someshwar Tea Estate as an Eco-Tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit, Distt. Almora (2013-14)	799.84
Jageshwar		
5.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit of restoration and repair of Huts, rafting center, TRH, trek route, highway café, sulabh toilet at Bhikiyasain- Kausani - Jhakarsem - Kherna - Jageshwar - Kakrighat - Binsar - Padampuri, District Almora and Nainital in Uttarakhand (2013-14)	792.75
	TOTAL	3333.76

Special tourism package for NER for foreign tourists

1419. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed any special tourism package for the North Eastern Region for the foreign tourists;

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

(c) the details of the number of tourists who visited the North-Eastern Region for the last three years ending 31 March, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, 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 against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant Scheme guidelines. Further, the following initiatives are taken by the Government to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

(i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.

(ii) 100% Central Financial Assistance for organizing fairs and festivals, is allowed to the North Eastern States as compared to 50% to other States.

(iii) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns on NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.

(iv) International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized annually with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets. So far, Ministry of Tourism in association with North Eastern States and West Bengal, has conducted four ITMs in the North East region.

The Ministry of Tourism has also launched following two new Schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements:

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres.

Thirteen theme based circuits *i.e.* 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 have been identified for development under "Swadesh Darshan".

Under PRASAD, thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Patna.

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for the North Eastern States during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry does not compile financial year-wise data of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs). Total FTVs and DTVs to North Eastern Region during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Year	DTVs	FTVs
2012	6478933	66302
2013	6677280	84820
2014	6889915	118552

Figures of 2015 is not available.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under the Scheme of Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Year	Name of the projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	2014-15	Bhalukpong - Bomdila - Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	2015-16	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
Assam			
1.	2015-16	Manas - Pobitora - Nameri - Kaziranga - Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam	95.67
Manipur			
1.	2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur:Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
Mizoram			
1.	2015-16	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91
Nagaland			
1.	2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren - Kohima - Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
Sikkim			
1.	2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang - Aritar - Phadamchen - Nathang - Sherathang - Tsongmo - Gangtok - Phodong - Mangan - Lachung - Yumthang - Lachen - Thangu - Gurudongmer - Mangan - Gangtok - Tumin Lingee - Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05

1	2	3	4
Tripura			
1.	2015-16	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur - Tirthamukh - Mandirghat - Dumboor - Narikel Kunja - Gandachara - Ambassa	99.59

Details of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme of PRASAD

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Year	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
Assam			
1.	2015-16	Development of Kamakhaya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98

Tourist spots in the country

1420. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourist spots in the country;

(b) the details of income accrued from them and expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years;

(c) the places which are being demanded to be developed as tourist spots; and

(d) what are the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism, including maintaining the details of tourist spots, in States/Union Territories (UTs) is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant Scheme guidelines.

(b) Ministry of Tourism does not compile the information on income accrued from tourist spots. However, the provisional Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism as a whole during 2014 and 2015 were ₹ 1,23,320 crore and ₹ 1,35,193 crore, respectively.

The Ministry of Tourism has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 971.23 crore and ₹ 910.39 crore under Plan Schemes during 2013-14 and 2014-15, respectively towards development and promotion of tourism.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) operates various Schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/UTs for overall development and promotion of tourism.

MoT has launched following two Schemes for development of tourism in thematic manner:

Swadesh Darshan: Swadesh Darshan was launched for development of theme based tourist circuits in a way that caters to both mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner. Thirteen Circuits 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 have been identified for development under this Scheme.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD): This Scheme has been launched for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to facilitate pilgrims/tourists. Cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under the Scheme.

Promotion of India *via* cuisine tourism

1421. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote cuisine tourism in the country, considering that the UN World Tourism Organisation has stated, 'over a third of tourist spending is devoted to food';

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

(c) the amount of funds the centre has allocated for financial assistance in any of the schemes relating to promotion of cuisine tourism;

(d) the locations identified for cuisine tourism in India; and

(e) any other steps that Government is planning with regard to increasing tourism through better marketing and promotion of various Indian cuisines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Cuisine Tourism is one of the most significant tourism products of India. The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory. As a part of the above promotional activities, Ministry

of Tourism releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produces publicity material under the Incredible India brand line.

For promotion of Indian Cuisine, which is an integral component of the Indian Tourism product, support is extended to Indian Food Festivals by sponsoring the visit of Indian Chefs for the food festivals. During the current financial year, such support has been extended for organizing food festivals in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Osaka, Ecuador (Bogota), Ramallah (Palestine), Veracruz (Mexico), Beirut (Lebanon), Cairo (Egypt), Venice and Rome (Italy) and Hague (The Netherlands).

Effect of crimes against women foreign tourists on tourism

1422. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indian Tourism is facing immence negative publicity from the international media due to recurring incidents of rapes/molestation cases against women foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the strategy chalked out by Government to counter safety and security threats and negative publicity in this regard in the international media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving international tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website: *www.incredibleindia.org* for the safety and security of women tourists.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists especially women foreign tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the following steps:

1. Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
2. All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists.
3. Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra,

Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

4. Issue of Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourist including Tips for Travellers to States and UTs. which covers the aspects like Precautions to be taken during pre-travel arrangements, Travel information on calamities/ situations by the State Government, Identifying, locating tourists in times of emergency, Government communication and inter agency coordination, Regulations of service providers (Transport Services, Accommodation Sector), Regulating leisure and recreational services including adventure sports, Address insolvencies and dispute settlement, Enforcement.
5. Issue of Welcome Card to all international tourists arriving at 9 e-tourist visa designated international airports in the country.
6. Launched the 'Incredible India' mobile application to assist international and domestic tourists to access information about Ministry of Tourism recognized tourism service providers and receive quality and reliable services from them.
7. Launch of multilingual Tourist Help Line which is accessible 24x7 and 365 days to provide authentic information to tourists and also guide them during emergencies. This help line supports 12 languages namely English, Hindi, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has shown continuous increase in the last five years. The number of FTAs during 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

Year	FTAs
2011	6309222
2012	6577745
2013	6967601
2014	7679099
2015	8027133

Out bound tourists

1423. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the year-wise number of out bound tourists from the country to different foreign countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH

SHARMA): The number of Indian Nationals Departures from India to different foreign countries during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 16.63 million, 18.33 million and 20.38 million, respectively.

High focus on Jharkhand by NCST

1424. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum attention was paid to Jharkhand State by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes ignoring other tribal areas;

(b) the details of visits by high officials and functionaries of NCST to Jharkhand in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and the expenditure incurred on such visits;

(c) what are the reasons for this high focus on some States and ignoring others;

(d) the steps proposed to reverse this and focus more even handed attention all around; and

(e) whether such excessive expenditure can be retrieved from concerned functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As informed by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), the Commission has been paying due attention to all States/UTs across the country depending upon the requirements.

(b) Details of visits of the Commission to various States/UTs, including Jharkhand, are given in Statement (*See* below). The Commission incurred expenditure of ₹ 2,21,566/- and ₹ 2,27,781/- on visits during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(c) The Commission has given higher focus to some States as per requirement of interventions of the Commission.

(d) and (e) In view of replies given on points (a), (b) and (c), these questions do not arise.

Statement

Details of the visits of the Commission to various States/UTs during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl.No.	Duration of Visit	State/Place visited	Tour undertaken by
2013-14			
1.	27.04.2013 to 02.05.2013	Rajasthan	Chairperson

Sl.No.	Duration of Visit	State/Place visited	Tour undertaken by
2.	25.05.2013 to 09.06.2013	Jharkhand	Chairperson
3.	03.07.2013 to 08.07.2013	Leh/Ladakh	Chairperson
4.	05.08.2013 to 09.08.2013	West Bengal/Nagaland	Chairperson
5.	23.08.2013 to 25.08.2013	Himachal Pradesh	Chairperson
6.	29.08.2013	Madhya Pradesh	Chairperson
7.	08.09.2013	Odisha	Chairperson
8.	25.09.2013 to 28.09.2013	Lakshadweep	Chairperson
9.	01.11.2013 to 10.11.2013	Jharkhand	Chairperson
10.	15.11.2013 to 20.11.2013	Jharkhand	Chairperson
11.	06.03.2014 to 11.03.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
12.	15.03.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
13.	14.11.2013 to 20.11.2013	Himanchal Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
14.	24.11.2013 to 04.12.2013	Himanchal Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
15.	11.12.2013	Himanchal Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
16.	15.12.2013 to 21.12.2013	Himanchal Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
17.	28.12.2013	Uttar Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
18.	08.01.2014 to 12.01.2014	Bihar (Bodh Gaya)	Vice-Chairperson
19.	19.01.2014 to 22.01.2014	Andhra Pradesh	Vice-Chairperson
20.	13.05.2013 to 16.05.2013	Chhattisgarh	Member (Shrimati K. Kamala Kumari)
21.	07.04.2013 to 16.04.2013	Udaipur, Dhariyavad (Rajasthan)	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)
22.	27.04.2013 to 02.05.2013	Rajasthan	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)
23.	03.07.2013 to 08.07.2013	Leh/Ladakh	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)
24.	10.07.2013 to 17.07.2013	Chhattisgarh	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)
25.	05.08.2013 to 09.08.2013	West Bengal/Nagaland	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)
26.	25.09.2013 to 28.09.2013	Lakshadweep	Member (Shri Bheru Lal Meena)

Sl.No.	Duration of Visit	State/Place visited	Tour undertaken by
2014-15			
27.	24.04.2014 to 30.04.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
28.	08.05.2014 to 12.05.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
29.	27.05.2014 to 01.06.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
30.	13.06.2014 to 20.06.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
31.	25.07.2014 to 02.08.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
32.	10.08.2014 to 13.08.2014	Madhya Pradesh	Chairperson
33.	31.08.2014 to 03.09.2014	Puducherry	Chairperson
34.	20.09.2014 to 24.09.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
35.	29.09.2014 to 09.10.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
36.	18.10.2014 to 26.10.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
37.	07.11.2014 to 17.11.2014	Jharkhand	Chairperson
38.	11.12.2014 to 18.12.2014	Arunachal Pradesh	Chairperson
39.	20.01.2015 to 22.01.2015	Rajasthan	Chairperson
40.	19.02.2015	Chhattisgarh	Chairperson
41.	23.02.2015 to 26.02.2015	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman	Chairperson
42.	02.07.2014 to 15.07.2014	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	Vice-Chairperson
43.	23.02.2015 to 26.02.2015	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman	Vice-Chairperson

Applications from tribals for return of forest land

1425. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of applications received from the tribals for return of land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) how much land was actually distributed to the tribals during these years; and

(c) what are the major difficulties in implementing this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes

and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (FRA in short) recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The information on the number of claims received and the number of title deeds distributed under FRA during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 on the basis of data received from the States is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The major difficulties in implementation of the Act is low recognition of community rights, difficulties in holding Gram Sabha in LWE affected areas and Recording of Rights under FRA.

Statement

Details of claims filed and titles distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Year	Total	
	Claims filed	Titles distributed
2012-13	70024	31414
2013-14	497207	150630
2014-15	219720	134814

Lack of infrastructure in adivasi areas

1426. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the adivasi areas/regions/districts are still under-developed and without any infrastructure *i.e.* roads, housing, schools, etc.; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to liberate them from sub-human conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the country. The efforts have brought out some improvements for tribals in terms of various indices relating to housing, sanitation, literacy, health, livelihood, clean drinking water etc. However, there is still a gap in

the facilities available to Scheduled Tribes *vis-à-vis* other social groups as reflected in Census 2011.

(b) Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions/districts/colonies in the country is carried out through various Schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.The Government has launched a new strategy 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)', which aims at creating need based infrastructural facilities, amongst other things, with outcome oriented approach for holistic development of the tribal people across the country by convergence of resources/funds available under Central and State Plans in the following thematic areas:

(i) Qualitative and sustainable employment

(ii) Quality education and higher education

(iii) Accelerated economic development of tribal areas

(iv) Health for all

(v) Housing for all

(vi) Safe drinking water for all

(vii) Irrigation facilities suited to the terrain

(viii) All weather roads with connectivity to the nearby town/cities

(ix) Universal availability of electricity

(x) Urban development

(xi) Promotion of sports in the tribal areas

(xii) Promotion and preservation of tribal culture and heritage

(xiii) Robust institutional mechanism

(xiv) Security.

Steps to improve skills of tribals

1427. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Ministry to improve the skills of tribals in the country;

(b) whether there are any vocational training centres for tribals in the country, if so, the State-wise details thereof including Odisha; and

(c) the number of tribals that have been benefitted from such institutes, with a particular reference to Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities. The Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill upgradation of tribals to get them respectable jobs including Marketable traditional skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and crafts, Entrepreneurship. Tribal Co -Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) imparts skill development and capacity building training to tribal artisans and tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers.

(b) and (c) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Vocational Training Centers for tribals along with number of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	800
2.	Assam	41	7500
3.	Chhattisgarh	11	477
4.	Gujarat	13	6198
5.	Madhya Pradesh	30	2587
6.	Meghalaya	9	700
7.	Mizoram	15	1500
	TOTAL	127	19762

Vocational Training Centers run by NGOs for which grant-in-aid was released

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Centres	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Assam	03	600
2.	Karnataka	01	320
3.	Meghalaya	01	260
4.	Nagaland	02	340
5.	Tamil Nadu	01	200
	TOTAL	8	1720

Applications under RGNF

1428. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of tribal students applied for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) how many of these applicants were actually awarded the fellowship; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): As per information received from the University Grants Commission through which the Scheme "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students is implemented, the reply is as under:

(a) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise number of applications received form tribal students under RGNF

Sl. No.	Selection/Financial Year	Total number of applications received	Number of fellowship awarded
1.	2012-13	2262	667
2.	2013-14	2059	667
3.	2014-15	3115	667

Statement-II

State-wise number of candidates selected under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships (RGNF) during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of ST candidates selected under the scheme of RGNF for ST students		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	40	22

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	12	7
4.	Assam	31	50	26
5.	Bihar	6	3	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	10	53
7.	Goa	1	1	1
8.	Gujarat	58	58	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	18	10
11.	Jharkhand	50	57	56
12.	Karnataka	27	27	27
13.	Kerala	3	3	3
14.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	96	95	95
16.	Maharashtra	66	36	66
17.	Manipur	11	14	7
18.	Meghalaya	19	28	16
19.	Mizoram	11	14	7
20.	Nagaland	18	26	14
21.	Odisha	63	64	63
22.	Rajasthan	57	56	56
23.	Sikkim	3	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5
25.	Telangana	0	0	18
26.	Tripura	10	7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	3	2	2
29.	West Bengal	35	35	35
	TOTAL	667	667	667

Steps for betterment of tribals

1429. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for the betterment of tribals in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of funds allocated for the welfare of tribals during the last two years;

(c) whether the funds allocated to the States have been fully utilized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Some of the important steps taken by Government for welfare of tribals are as follows:

1. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy for allocation of funds or tribal development in proportion to their population in the total Plan outlay.
2. Ministry of Tribal Affairs to fill critical gaps in developmental interventions not covered under line Ministries/Departments.
3. Specific Programmes and Schemes based on tribal needs and priorities.
4. Appraisal of proposals of State Governments by Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) headed by Secretary, Tribal Affairs with due representation of State Government and NITI Aayog since F.Y. 2014-15.
5. Emphasis on evidence based planning and outcomes.
6. A strategic process for overall development of Scheduled Tribes through convergence of resource and reengineering of interventions called Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, for entire Tribal Sub Plan of Centre and State.
7. Laws for safeguarding tribal interest like the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 etc.

(b) to (d) Other than scholarships, funds for creation of infrastructure for residential schools, hostels, employable Schemes, livelihood activities, link roads, primary health centre etc. have been provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Funds released and utilized, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and Special Central

Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) for the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated and utilized during the last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 to State Governments under the Scheme of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	350.00	2139.00	1260.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	832.19	832.19	1880.40	1190.40
3.	Assam	3540.25	3440.25	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	3440.25	586.00	586.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9172.11	9172.11	10778.00	7826.79
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	10275.69	10275.69	8592.45	5213.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1146.75	1146.75	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	9280.40	9280.40	9873.00	9873.00
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	3660.70
13.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	748.94	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15793.47	15793.47	17321.42	6752.98
15.	Maharashtra	12489.00	12489.00	11701.29	11701.29
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1600.01	1600.01
17.	Meghalaya	2924.38	2924.38	2334.03	286.32
18.	Mizoram	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	1877.78
19.	Nagaland	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	2067.15
20.	Odisha	14706.50	14706.50	12728.22	12728.22
21.	Rajasthan	9437.80	9437.80	9755.92	3208.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Sikkim	302.90	302.90	370.30	370.30
23.	Tamil Nadu	901.00	901.00	639.60	639.60
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3894.40	3494.40
25.	Tripura	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	1218.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	743.49	476.46
27.	Uttarakhand	267.00	267.00	1530.36	0.00
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	3976.00
	GRAND TOTAL	109713.98	109713.98	113264.14	80198.62

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated and utilized during the last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 to State Governments under the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82
2.	Assam	6563.63	6563.63	1788.59	1259.52
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	403.00	403.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	9826.50
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	8959.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	1702.41	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	2250.00
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	530.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	6017.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.19
14.	Manipur	1581.90	1581.90	1118.00	918.00
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	6193.24
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	520.25	451.06
18.	Tamil Nadu	651.00	651.00	217.33	217.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3541.00
20.	Tripura	2102.10	2102.10	1183.94	1183.94
21.	Uttarakhand	139.60	139.60	805.83	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	697.79	96.49
23.	West Bengal	4181.36	4181.36	5730.00	4287.00
	TOTAL	105000.00	105000.00	103999.37	85762.72

Separate financial packages for tribal school children evicted for Polavaram Dam

1430. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that school-going tribal children have even refused financial packages in Central Project Polavaram Dam after they are being evicted for Polavaram Dam; and

(b) what steps will be taken to include all tribal school-going children for separate financial packages as they are also being evicted for Polavaram Dam from their ancestral villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, all infrastructure facilities including schools, Anganwadi Centres are being provided to the Polavaram Dam affected villagers to ensure Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education. However, no provision for separate financial packages for Tribal School Children is provided for under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the tribal school students are provided with all facilities that were available to them at their old habitations.

Expansion of sports associations in rural areas

1431. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government so far for providing essential facilities in various sports associations to promote young talent by them, keeping in view the talents in the country;

(b) if so, the budget provisions made by Government to promote those sportspersons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to expand sports associations in rural areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. Promotion and development of various disciplines of sports in the country is primarily the responsibility of the relevant National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Government of India supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to NSFs towards boarding, lodging, air passage cost, transportation, out of pocket expenses, equipment support etc. for participation of national teams in international competitions/training abroad, holding national/international competitions in India, conduct of coaching camps for national teams, hiring of foreign coaches etc. to promote young talents in the county to achieve excellence at national/international level under the 'Scheme of Assistance to NSFs'. An amount of ₹ 181.50 crores has been earmarked for this Scheme under Revised Estimates provision for the current financial year.

(c) and (d) As per the existing policy, Government grants recognition to only one sports federation at the national level for each sports discipline. Such federation is required to promote that particular sports discipline throughout the country including in the rural areas. Government does not deal with the affiliated units/State associations of the National Sports Federations.

Centres under ABSC Scheme set up by SAI

1432. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the centres set up by Sports Authority of India (SAI) under Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme;

(b) the total number of boys getting training under the Scheme at present; and

(c) whether certain trainers have been offered placement in the army and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Presently, there are 18 Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Centres operational in the country where 1201 cadets are being trained in 18 disciplines.

The details of State-wise/Centre-wise number of ABSC trainees trained under the Scheme during 2015-116 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 145 ABSC cadets who fulfilled the selection criteria set by the Indian Army for recruitment have been offered employment by the Indian Army as soldier/ army recruits during 2015-16.

Statement

State-wise details of Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Centres

Sl.No.	Name of BSCs	Disciplines	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
Meghalaya								
1.	58 Gorkha Training Centre, Happy Valley, Shillong-07	Archery	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Boxing	29	0	29	0	0	0
	(C/o 99 APO)	Football	31	0	31	0	0	0
		TOTAL	80	0	80	0	0	0
Bihar								
2.	Bihar Regiment Centre, Danapur	Archery	06	0	06	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Football	39	0	39	0	0	0
		Hockey	32	0	32	0	0	0
		TOTAL	77	0	77	0	0	0
Maharashtra								
3.	BEG and Centre, Kirkee	Boxing	16	0	16	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Gymnastic	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Rowing	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Wrestling	25	0	25	0	0	0
		TOTAL	84	0	84	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of BSCs	Disciplines	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
4.	Army Sports Institute, Pune	Archery	11	0	11	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Athletics	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Boxing	32	0	32	0	0	0
		Diving	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Fencing	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Wrestling	27	0	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	146	0	146	0	0	0
5.	Mechanized Infantry Regimental Centre, Ahmadnagar (C/o 56 APO)	Archery	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Shooting	30	0	30	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	0	52	0	0	0
6.	Artillery Centre, Nasik	Shooting	05	0	05	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Wrestling	21	0	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	0	38	0	0	0
		G.TOTAL	320	0	320	0	0	0
Telangana								
7.	Arty. Centre, Hyderabad	Athletics	38	0	38	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Basketball	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Boxing	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	82	0	82	0	0	0
8.	Army Ordinance Corps Centre, Secunderabad	Swimming	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	03	0	03	0	0	0
		TOTAL	13	0	13	0	0	0
		G.TOTAL	95	0	95	0	0	0
Karnataka								
9.	ASC Centre and College, Bangalore	Football	27	0	27	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL	50	0	50	0	0	0
10.	MEG and Centre, Bangalore	Boxing	30	0	30	0	0	0
	(C/o 56 APO)	Hockey	27	0	27	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of BSCs	Disciplines	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
		Swimming	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Sailing	18	0	18			
		TOTAL	101	0	101	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	151	0	151	0	0	0
Delhi								
11.	Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi Cantt-10 (C/o 56 APO)	Athletics	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Basketball	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Volleyball	08	0	08	0	0	0
		TOTAL	40	0	40	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh								
12.	RVC Centre and College, Meerut Cantt. (C/o 56 APO)	Equestrian	24	0	24	0	0	0
		TOTAL	24	0	24	0	0	0
13.	Dogra Regimental Centre, Faizabad-224001 (C/o 56 APO)	Handball	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Hockey	35	0	35	0	0	0
		Volleyball	21	0	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	81	0	81	0	0	0
14.	11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre, Lucknow (C/o 56 APO)	Boxing	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Football	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Shooting	27	0	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	78	0	78	0	0	0
15.	Rajput Rifle Regiment Centre, Fatehgarh (C/o 56 APO)	Athletics	37	0	37	0	0	0
		Basketball	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Swimming	13	0	13	0	0	0
		TOTAL	73	0	73	0	0	0
		G.TOTAL	256	0	256	0	0	0
Uttarakhand								
16.	BEG & Centre, Roorkee (C/o 56 APO)	Athletics	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Kayk and Cano.	32	0	32	0	0	0
		Rowing	16	0	16	0	0	0
		TOTAL	101	0	101	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of BSCs	Disciplines	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
17.	Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, Lansdowne	Boxing	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	12	0	12	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	113	0	113	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh								
18.	1 Signal Training Centre, Jabalpur (C/o 56 APO)	Athletics	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Boxing	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Football	27	0	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	69	0	69	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	1201	0	1201	0	0	0

Indian athletes tested positive for doping

1433. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians have tested positive for doping in each of the last three years and current year;

(b) details of violations detected and penalties imposed on these athletes;

(c) whether cases of blood doping have also been reported, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to prevent doping and make athletes and their coaches aware of banned drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The number of Indian athletes who have tested positive for doping are as follows:

Year	No. of Indian athletes have been tested positive
2012	119
2013	99
2014	95
2015	120
2016	08 (as on 31.01.2016)

(b) In accordance with the Anti-Doping Rules of NADA, 2010, the sanction/ penalty for first anti-doping rule violation ranges from a minimum of reprimand to maximum of 2 years of ineligibility.

As per the Anti-Doping Rules of NADA, 2015, the sanction/ penalty for first anti-doping rule violation range from a minimum of reprimand to maximum of 4 years of ineligibility.

(c) No, Sir. No case of blood doping has been reported so far.

(d) To eradicate the menace of doping, NADA in association with all participating stakeholders regularly conducts anti-doping awareness programs. Further, to broaden the outreach program, Government of India has decided to establish five (5) regional outreach centres to increase anti-doping education and awareness at all levels of sports in the country.

To bring all stakeholders on a common platform, NADA has launched the "Programme for Education and Awareness on Anti-Doping in Sports" (PEADS) since September 2014.

With this initiative, a total number of 64 such educational programs/anti-doping workshops were conducted in association with sports organizations, State sports authorities and Physical Education Departments/Colleges/Universities etc.

During the year 2015-16, a total number of 45 Anti-Doping Awareness Workshops have been organized by NADA till date.

Promotion of sports in Jharkhand

†1434. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any such Scheme under which sports activities may be promoted in every district, as sports activities are not being conducted in any of the districts in the State of Jharkhand except Ranchi and Jamshedpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote sports in the country. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has at present no specific Scheme for promotion of sports in every district.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the State of Jharkhand, SAI has established a Special Area Games Centre at Ranchi where talented sportspersons in the discipline of Archery, Athletics, Football, Hockey and Volleyball are identified from the region including the tribal belts of the State and provided with sports facilities in form of expert SAI coaches, playing facilities, boarding and lodging, sports equipment (consumable and non-consumable) etc., as per the norms of the respective Schemes enabling them to excel at National and International level competition. SAI has also adopted Swami Shradhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunthi under IGMA Scheme to select and train Archers from the region. Presently 139 sportspersons (61 boys and 78 girls) are being trained in the above two SAI Centres. St. Ignatius High School, Gumla has recently been approved as an Extension Centre of SAG Ranchi in the discipline of Hockey and Centre will be made operational during Financial Year 2016-17.

The Centre-wise list of trainees being trained under SAI Scheme in the State of Jharkhand is given in the Statement.

Statement

Centre-wise list of trainees and sports promotional Schemes of SAI in the State of Jharkhand during the year 2015-16

Sl. No	States/Centre	Disciplines	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indigenous Games and Martial Arts Schools (IGMA)								
Jharkhand								
1.	Swami Shardhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunti	Archery	0	0	0	02	04	06
		TOTAL	0	0	0	02	04	06
Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme								
Jharkhand								
1.	Ranchi	Archery	06	01	07	0	0	0
		Athletics	07	11	18	0	0	0
		Football	24	22	46	0	0	0
		Hockey	22	25	47	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	59	74	133	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"Extension centre of STC/SAG Centers"								
Jharkhand								
1.	*St. Ignatius High School, Gumla	Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary

Sl. No	Schemes	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	IGMA	01	0	0	0	2	4	6
2.	SAG	01	59	74	133	0	0	0
3.	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3	59	74	133	2	4	6

*To be operationalized during Financial Year 2016-2017.
B = Boys
G = Girls
T = Total

Nehru Yuva Kendras

1435. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Nehru Yuva Kendras established in India, especially in North-East States;

(b) the steps being taken by Government for the betterment of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan; and

(c) what are its activities and the amount of funds released and utilized in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There are 623 District Level Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in the country including 86 Kendras in the North-East States as per the State-wise and District-wise details of the Kendras given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) An evaluation study of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was entrusted to an independent evaluation agency which has recently submitted its report. The deficiencies identified and recommendations given by the agency are summarized as under:

(i) Lack of manpower.

(ii) Lack of funds to implement the programme in effective manner.

(iii) Delay in disbursement of fund at district level.

(iv) Lack of inter - ministerial, center to State and district coordination.

(v) Need for improvement in record management.

(vi) Committees formed at different levels to be active and informed.

(vii) Monitoring of programme through external agencies and separate fund for monitoring should be earmarked.

The recommendations as per the study have been accepted and are being implemented in a phased manner for the betterment of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).

(c) These Kendras undertake multifarious activities through a large network of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals and Volunteers who work at the grassroots level. The programmes undertaken by these Yuva Kendras are for youth club development, awareness and education, capacity enhancement, promotion of spirit of sportsmanship, promoting folk art and culture, skill upgradation and programmes for promotion of national unity. Some of the major Programmes are as under:—

1. Youth Club Development Programme
2. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development
3. Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme
4. Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs)
5. Cluster and District Level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet
6. Skill Upgradation Training Programme for Young Women and Men
7. Promotion of Folk, Art and Culture
8. Observance of Days of National and International Importance
9. District Youth Convention and Yuva Kriti
10. Awards to Outstanding Youth Club at District, State and National Levels
11. Organizing National Integration Camps (NICs)
12. Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programmes (YLPDPs)
13. Life Skill Training Programmes and Adventure Camps.

In addition to above, these Yuva Kendras are undertaking the following programmes with funding from other Ministries/Organizations:—

1. Tribal Youth Exchange Programme
2. Adolescent Health and Development Project (AHDP)
3. Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab, etc.

The details of funds allocated and utilized by NYKS during the last two years are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2013-14	149.24	143.31
2014-15	168.65	168.95*

*unaudited.

Statement

State-wise list of Nehru Yuva Kendra in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Nellore, West Godavari (Elluru) and Prakasham (Ongole)	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar	15
4.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (N C Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropolition	27
5.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar,	38

1	2	3	4
		Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal	
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur	16
7.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East	9
8.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari	25
9.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonepat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar	19
10.	H.P	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
11.	J&K	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa) Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, Saraikela, Sindega	22

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural) Bangalore (Urban), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamarajanagar, Udipi	27
14.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandraum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
15.	M.P	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandsor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur	48
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Hingoli, Washim	34
17.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati – II, Imphal East	10
18.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi	07
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutuipuri (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib,Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai	08

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling	11
21.	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur	30
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehrgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala	20
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dhoulpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli	32
24.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
25.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajar (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (MGR), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambamar (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambulur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	30

1	2	3	4
26.	Telangana	Karim Nagar, Khammam, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Adilabad, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nallgonda and Ranga Reddy.	10
27.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura), Dhalai	04
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijjnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar nagar, Partapgarh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushingar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auraiya	71
29.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udhamsingh Nagar	13
30.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta,Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan – II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), Tamluk Midnapore – II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur	23
31.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1

1	2	3	4
32.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa (Margaon)	2
33.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	1
34.	Puducherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
35.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	Silvassa	1
36.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
	TOTAL NYKs		623

Special camps in UP to identify medal winners in Olympics

1436. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up any special camps in the State of Uttar Pradesh to identify the potential medal winners in the Olympics and to train them with a target of winning medals in next year Olympics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Preparation of sportspersons for international sports events including Olympic Games is an ongoing process. Currently, Indian sportspersons are preparing for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games including Qualifying events thereof. For qualification/participation in 2016 Rio-Olympic Games, 9 sports disciplines namely – Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis, Weightlifting and Wrestling have been identified for training of sportspersons. Training of sportspersons in the discipline of wrestling is going on in Lucknow SAI Centre in Uttar Pradesh.

Special preparedness for Rio Olympics

1437. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special preparedness has been done by Government to ensure better performance of the country in the upcoming Rio Olympics;

(b) whether any national strategy has been devised for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Preparations for improving the performance of sportspersons and teams of the country in international sports events is an ongoing exercise. However, preparations for the 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. 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 under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations so that more and more sportspersons qualify for participation in Rio Olympics 2016 and put up their best performance in the Olympic Games.

Measures to develop SAI

1438. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to develop the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and its allied organizations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government provides funds and facilities for various States/UTs to develop sports infrastructures and other facilities to promote sports and games and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise funds allocated in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Improvement and development of Sports Authority of India (SAI) is an ongoing process. Various measures relating to development of SAI and improving its effectiveness in pursuit of its main objective of talent identification, nurturing of identified talents and achieving excellence in sports, are deliberated upon in the Ministry as well as in the meetings of Governing Body of Sports Authority of India (SAI) and action is taken in terms of the decisions taken.

(b) Funds have been released to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

(c) The details of funds released under PYKKA Scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of funds released under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The details of funds released under USIS during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of funds released under PYKKA Scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2012-13 (₹ in crore)			2013-14 (₹ in crore)		
		Infrastructure	Competition	Total	Infrastructure	Competition	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.63	11.5	22.13	7.27		7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0	0		0
3.	Assam	10.28		10.28	0		0
4.	Bihar	0		0	0		0
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.27	2.31	27.58	0		0
6.	Goa	0.18		0.18	0		0
7.	Gujarat	0		0	0		0
8.	Haryana	0	0.85	0.85	3.34	1.81	5.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.34	1.26	7.6	2.99	0.83	3.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		0	0		0
11.	Jharkhand	0		0	0		0
12.	Karnataka	9.61	3.27	12.88	10.2	2.86	13.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	10.36		10.36	0		0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	4.75	4.75	32.55	4.65	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	0	3.44	3.44	0		0
16.	Manipur	0	1.02	1.02	0		0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.67	0.67	0.44	0.11	0.55
18.	Mizoram	2.07	1.29	3.36	4.1	0.81	4.91
19.	Nagaland	0	1.03	1.03	6		6
20.	Odisha	19.21	4.39	23.6	7.53	0.27	7.8
21.	Punjab	0	0.24	0.24	0	1.58	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	0	3.88	3.88	0		0
23.	Sikkim	2.51	1.12	3.63	0.79		0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1.25	1.25	6.58	8.89	15.47
25.	Tripura	0	0.92	0.92	4.3	0.91	5.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9.03		9.03	4.92	1.15	6.07
27.	Uttarakhand	3.38	1.28	4.66	22.84	1.2	24.04
28.	West Bengal	0		0	0		0

	UTs			0			0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0	0		0
30.	Chandigarh	0		0	0		0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.14		0.14	0		0
32.	Lakshadweep	0		0	0		0
33.	Puducherry	0		0	0		0
	NSDF PYKKA	0		0	0		0
	TOTAL	109.01	44.47	153.48	113.85	25.07	138.92
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
	TOTAL	109.01	44.47	153.48	113.85	27.57	141.42

Statement-II

Details of funds released under RGKA Scheme during 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Competitions	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30561024	30561024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6800000	6800000
3.	Assam	12700000	12700000
4.	Gujarat	58370000	58370000
5.	Haryana	30522318	30522318
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17960000	17960000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11324700	11324700
8.	Jharkhand	2550000	2550000
9.	Karnataka	59056993	59056993
10.	Kerala	41669356	41669356
11.	Maharashtra	51836656	51836656
12.	Madhya Pradesh	88495641	88495641
13.	Manipur	14180470	14180470
14.	Meghalaya	9888875	9888875
15.	Mizoram	13325383	13325383
16.	Odisha	46960000	46960000
17.	Punjab	34880000	34880000
18.	Sikkim	6060000	6060000
19.	Telangana	76000000	76000000
20.	Tripura	14456304	14456304
21.	Uttarakhand	16978503	16978503
22.	Uttar Pradesh	132475574	132475574
23.	West Bengal	51095703	51095703
	TOTAL	828147500	828147500
24.	SAI	8200000	8200000
	TOTAL	836347500	836347500
25.	MD RGKA (A&P)	2065130	2065130
	TOTAL	838412630	838412630

Statement-III

Details of funds released under USIS during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13				
1.	Haryana	Laying a Synthetic Hockey Playfield (with Normal Lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75 (22.06.2012)
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80 (22.06.2012)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri. (Balance Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 24th March, 2011)	—	1.00 (25.07.2012)
4.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50 (03.10.2012)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Distt. Kondagaon	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79 (16.10.2012)
6.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00 (16.10.2012)	1.80 (16.10.2012)
7.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the Project could not be completed and hence the principal along with interest returned by Government of Odisha on 30.03.2015	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80 (19.11.2012)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80 (03.01.2013)
9.	Odisha	Laying of Football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. However, the Project could not be completed and hence the principal along with interest returned by Government of Odisha on 01.09.2014	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50 (07.01.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar	5.00 (14.02.2013)	1.26 (14.02.2013)
11.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00 (22.03.2013)	1.00 (22.03.2013)
	TOTAL		54.9778	23.00
2013-14				
1.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Football Turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, District Aizawl. (Balance Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 19.10.2011)	1.50 (16.01.2014)	1.50 (16.01.2014)
15.	Haryana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)
16.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima. (Balance Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 29.08.2011)	2.00 (20.01.2014)	2.00 (20.01.2014)
	TOTAL		79.50	36.35
2014-15				
1.	Maharashtra	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Belgaum	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 17.03.2011)	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shilong. (Balance Instalment of Project Sanctioned on 1st March, 2012)	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District. (2nd Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 3rd January, 2013)	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance instalment of Project Sanctioned on 16th July, 2013)	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-Turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance Instalment of Project Sanctioned on 14th February, 2013)	-	3.74 (17.11.2014)
11.	Haryana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Calcutta	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Mumbai	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Ranchi University	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 17th March, 2011)	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
	TOTAL		60.49	24.89

Vacancies under SAI

1439. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are number of vacancies under the Sports Authority of India (SAI);

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies therein;

(c) the details of applications pending on compassionate ground;

(d) whether the cases on 'died-inharness' are taken into priority to fill the vacancies within the SAI and its centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of total number of vacancies under Sports Authority of India (SAI) are as under:—

Sl. No	Category	SIU assessed strength	Present Working strength	Remarks
1.	Group A	171	125	46 vacancies (DR and Promotion)
2.	Group B	81	118	Nil vacancy. The present strength appears to be on higher side as with implementation of 6th CPC posts like Assistant, Sr. P.A. etc. have been converted from Grp-C to Grp-B posts.
3.	Group C	525	1360	Though, 124 posts seem to be vacant, it is clarified that recruitment from outside source can be done against DR quota. Present strength of DR quota in Group C and D is 1067 which is filled. Compassionate appointment can be done @ 5% of DR quota.
4.	Group D	959		
	TOTAL	1736	1603	

(c) 4 applications for compassionate appointment are under active consideration based on the degree of indigent conditions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Applicants are being shortlisted based on the degree of indigent conditions for consideration on priority.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS†

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reply to the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Hon. Prime Minister.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी और सभी आदरणीय सांसद महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है। करीब 30 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में हिस्सा लेकर अपने अनुभव का, अपने ज्ञान का देश को लाभ पहुंचाया। श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा जी, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ जी, श्री प्रमोद तिवारी जी, श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल जी, श्री अनिल देसाई जी, श्री शरद यादव जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी, सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा जी, श्री सीताराम जी, श्री डी. राजा जी, डा. के. केशव राव जी तथा अन्य कई सारे नाम हैं, सभी महानुभावों ने सदन को और देश को लाभान्वित किया है। आदरणीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक बात जो कही गई थी, उसका तुरंत इतना सकारात्मक प्रभाव होगा, वह बात हम सबको प्रसन्न करती है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा था कि सदन चलना चाहिए, सदन में संवाद होना चाहिए। हम सभी सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रपति जी की बात को शिरोधार्य माना और सदन को बहुत ही सुचारू रूप से मिलकर चलाया। मैं इसके लिए विशेष रूप से विपक्ष के सभी बंधुओं का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का जो असर है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह अपने आप में गौरव देने वाला है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से भी इस बात का आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि यह एक खुशी की बात है कि सदन में सभी सदस्य सक्रिय हैं, अपने-अपने विचारों के लिए आग्रही हैं। करीब 300 के करीब अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं और हर अमेंडमेंट का अपना महत्व भी है, लेकिन मैं सबसे आग्रह करूंगा कि हम राष्ट्रपति जी के विज़डम पर भरोसा रखते हुए आगे बढ़ें। समय की सीमा में जितने विषय आ सकते थे, आए, जो नहीं आए, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे महत्व के विषय नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रपति पद की गरिमा और उनके विज़न पर भरोसा करते हुए मैं सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने संशोधनों को वापस लेकर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें, ताकि एक अच्छी परंपरा जारी रहे। हम सबने देखा होगा कि कल रात को 12 बजे तक लोक सभा का सत्र चला। दो दिन पूर्व यह सदन भी देर शाम तक बैठा था। आम तौर पर इतने घंटे काम करने के बाद

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† Further Discussion continued from 8th March, 2016.

थकान महसूस होती है, लेकिन मैं उल्टा अनुभव कर रहा था। जिन-जिन सदस्यों से मेरा मिलना हुआ, बात करने का मौका मिला, देर रात तक बैठने के बाद भी वे अत्यंत प्रसन्न थे, अत्यंत संतुष्ट थे, अत्यंत आनंदित थे, क्योंकि एक लंबे अरसे के बाद अपने पास जो कुछ भी कहने की बातें थीं, अपने क्षेत्र की बातें थीं, समस्याएँ थीं, उनको इस पवित्र फोरम में वे जी भर कर कह पाए, यह अवसर उनको मिला है। उनके चेहरे की जो प्रसन्नता है, यह सदन चलने के कारण संभव हुई है, वरना पिछली बार सदन में क्या हुआ, हमने देखा है। जैसे 'Question Hour' है। मैं मानता हूँ कि 'Question Hour' अपने आप में सदस्यों की अपनी सम्पत्ति है। राष्ट्र के महत्वपूर्ण issues पर सरकार को कठघरे में खड़ा करना, executive को accountable बनाना, उनके लिए सवालिया निशान खड़ा करना, मंत्रियों को भी हर प्रकार से सजग रखने के लिए अगर कोई सबसे ताकतवर जगह है, तो वह 'Question Hour' है। लेकिन हमने देखा कि पिछली बार सदन न चलने के कारण Starred Questions 269 थे, लेकिन सिर्फ 7 को अवसर मिला और करीब 42 घंटे हमारे इस हल्ला बोल के अन्दर आहुत हो गए। उसके पूर्व के सत्र में इन्हीं सदस्यों के द्वारा पूछे गए Starred Questions करीब 270 थे, जिनमें से सिर्फ 6 चर्चा में आए। करीब-करीब हमारे 72 घंटे इस माहौल के अन्दर आहुत हो गए। इस बार हमारे wisdom ने, हमारे अनुभव ने, हमारी जिम्मेदारियों ने हमें बचा लिया। माननीय सदस्यों के सवालों के जवाब देने के लिए मंत्रियों को देर रात तक तैयारियां करनी पड़ रही है, executive को भी हिसाब देने के लिए सजग रहना पड़ रहा है और यही लोकतंत्र की ताकत है। इस ताकत को, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम जितनी तवज्जो दें, उतनी कम है।

एक बात जरूर है कि मृत्यु को एक वरदान है। अब मृत्यु को ऐसा वरदान है कि मृत्यु कभी बदनाम नहीं होती है, मृत्यु पर कभी आरोप नहीं लगते। कोई मरे, तो यह कैंसर से मरा है, आरोप कैंसर पर जाता है। कोई मरे, तो यह अकस्मात् मरा है, अकस्मात् पर आरोप जाता है, आरोप मृत्यु पर नहीं जाता है। बड़ी आयु में मरे, तो वे उम्र के कारण मरे हैं, मृत्यु को कभी दोष नहीं लगता है, मृत्यु कभी बदनाम नहीं होती है। कभी-कभी लगता है कि कांग्रेस को ऐसा कोई वरदान है। वरदान इस अर्थ में है कि अगर हम कांग्रेस की आलोचना करें, तो आपने मीडिया में देखा होगा कि 'विपक्ष पर हमला', 'विपक्ष पर आरोप', कभी यह नहीं आता है कि 'कांग्रेस पर हमला', 'कांग्रेस पर आरोप'। अगर हम शरद जी के खिलाफ कुछ कहें, मायावती जी के खिलाफ कुछ कहें, तो अखबार में आएगा, टीवी पर आएगा कि 'बीएसपी पर हमला', 'जेडी(यू) पर हमला', 'शरद जी पर हमला', 'मायावती जी पर हमला', लेकिन कांग्रेस ऐसी है कि जब भी हमला हो, तो 'विपक्ष पर हमला'। कांग्रेस को कभी बदनामी नहीं मिलती है। अब यह अपने आप में बहुत गज़ब का विज्ञान है। हमारे सारे साथी सोचेंगे कि ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने जब यहां पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ की थी, तब मैं भी यहां उपस्थित था। उस समय हमारे नड्डा जी ने कहा कि sea-change आया है, तो हमारे गुलाम नबी जी ने इस बात पर एतराज़ किया, शायद उनका इरादा माहौल को थोड़ा हल्का करने का रहा होगा, उनका इरादा कोई गलत नहीं होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने चेन्नई का उदाहरण दे दिया। वह एक संकट था और मानवीय दृष्टि से वह एक दर्दनाक घटना थी, लेकिन उस दुर्घटना को sea-change से जोड़कर मज़ाक करने से हमने उनकी पीड़ा में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

यहां एक विषय यह भी आया कि राजस्थान और हरियाणा में उन्होंने चुनाव में जो कुछ नियम बनाए हैं, जिनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मान्यता दी है, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में qualitative change लाने का हमारा जो एक प्रयास है, उसको कुछ राजनीतिक रंग देने का प्रयास चल रहा है। हमारा मतभेद

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

हो सकता है, लेकिन कई लोग इतनी प्रखरता के साथ यह कहते हैं कि जो अशिक्षित रह गए हैं, उनके बारे में हमारा क्या कहना है? मैं खास तौर से गुलाम नबी साहब और उनके साथियों से आग्रह करूंगा कि पांच राज्यों में जो चुनाव होने वाले हैं, वहां कम से कम 30% टिकट वे अनपढ़ लोगों को दें, जो बिल्कुल अनपढ़ हों, तो जो वे कह रहे हैं कि उसमें उनका क्या कमिटमेंट है, वह पता चल जाएगा, चूंकि उन्हें अनपढ़ लोगों की इतनी चिन्ता है और होनी भी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अपना एक अनुभव शेयर करता हूं। जब मैं गुजरात में था, तो हर वर्ष जून महीने में, 13, 14, 15 जून को, कन्या शिक्षा को लेकर, बेटियों को पढ़ाने के लिए गुजरात में एक कैम्पेन चलता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप बैठ जाइए। Please sit down.

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः जून महीने में गुजरात में 40-45 डिग्री टेम्परेचर रहता है। उस समय हमारी पूरी सरकार गांव जाती थी, मैं खुद भी जाता था और तीन-तीन दिन गांव में रहता था। मैं वहां पर बेटियों को पढ़ाओ, इसके लिए कैम्पेन चलाता था। चूंकि वहां पर स्कूल 15 जून से शुरू होते थे, तो उसके पहले स्कूल में कन्याओं के एडिमशन के लिए हम कैम्पेन करते थे। वहां मैं एक मातृ सम्मेलन भी करता था। उसी दौरान मैं एक गांव में गया और वैसे ही मैंने उनसे पूछा कि ज़रा बताइए, आप में से अनपढ़ कितने हैं? उनमें से कोई 40, 45, 50 साल की महिलाओं ने अपने हाथ ऊपर किए कि हम पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं हैं, लेकिन 5-6 महिलाएं ऐसी थीं, जिनकी उम्र 80-85 थी, उन्होंने अपने हाथ ऊपर नहीं किए। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप पढ़ी-लिखी हैं, तो वे बोलीं, हां। हमारी बहू अनपढ़ है, लेकिन हम पढ़ी-लिखी हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कैसे? वे बोलीं, आज़ादी के पहले की बात है, हम गायकवाड़ स्टेट की नागरिक थीं और गायकवाड़ स्टेट में यह नियम था कि अगर बेटी को नहीं पढ़ाते हैं, तो एक रुपया दंड होता था। वे बोलीं, इसी कारण से हम पढ़ी-लिखी हैं, लेकिन बाद में देश में स्वतंतत्रा आई, सरकारें बदल गईं, इसलिए हमारी यह बहू अनपढ़ है। इसलिए अनपढ़ता का जो कारण है, आज़ादी के बाद हमारी जो कमियां रही हैं, वह है। हमें शिक्षा की चिन्ता करने की जरूरत है, ताकि ये जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उन कठिनाइयों से हम बाहर आ सकें। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि सदन ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, has he any idea as to how much the literacy has increased since Independence?

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

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः पहले आकाशवाणी रेडियो पर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Why is the Prime Minister misleading the House?

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

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः सर, पहले आकाशवाणी रेडियो पर एक कार्यक्रम चलता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

एक माननीय सदस्यः मन की बात। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः गुजराती में उसका जो नाम था, मुझे मालमू नहीं कि हिन्दी में क्या वही शब्द है। उसका नाम 'विसराते सुर' था। यानी जो भूले-बिसरे गीत हैं, वह उनका कार्यक्रम था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज)ः 'भूले-बिसरे गीत' के नाम से चलता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसका नाम ही था—'भूले-बिसरे गीत'। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः आखिरी प्रोग्राम होता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... तो अब कुछ लोगों का टेन्योर पूरा हो रहा है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि आखिर में कुछ ...(**व्यवधान**)... तो ये भूले-बिसरे सुर आखिर में सुनाई तो देने चाहिए!

सभापति जी, एक प्रकार से यह अपर हाउस है। हमारे यहां कहा जाता हैः 'महाजनो येन गतः सः पन्थाः'। जहां महापुरुष चलते हैं, लोग उनके पीछे चलते हैं। इस सदन में महाजन बैठे हैं। इस सदन से जो होगा, जिस प्रकार से होगा, उसका असर लोक सभा में होगा, उसका असर असेम्बलीज़ में होगा, कहीं-कहीं सिटी कॉरपोरेशंस में भी हो रहा है। इसलिए हम ऐसा कैसे करें, ताकि नीचे तक वह माहौल बने, जो लोकतंत्र को पुष्ट करे। हमारे कई बिल्स पारित हों, देश इसका इंतजार कर रहा है। जीएसटी की चर्चा हो रही है। बाकी बिल्स की मैं चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन ये बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। अब जो जनप्रतिनिधि चुन कर आये हैं, उन्होंने तो इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन राज्यों के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, अब यह जगह ऐसी है, हमारा अपर हाउस एक चेम्बर ऑफ आइडियाज़ है, यहां से देश को मार्ग दर्शन मिले, दिशा मिले, इसलिए दोनों सदनों के बीच तालमेल होना बहुत जरूरी है। दोनों सदन वस्तुतः उसी स्ट्रक्चर के भाग हैं। सहयोग एवं सामंजस्य की भावना की किसी भी कमी से कठिनाइयां बढ़ेंगी और हमारे संविधान के उचित रूप से कार्य करने में बाधा खड़ी होगी। यह चिन्ता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने जताई थी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हम पंडित जी की इस चिन्ता को महत्व दें और कोशिश करें कि हमारे यहां ये सारे जो पैंडिग बिल्स हैं, इस बार सदन चल रहा है, एक अच्छे माहौल में चल रहा है, तो हम इन बिल्स को अगर पारित करें, तो देश को गति देने में, यह जो महा जनों का गृह है, वरिष्ठों का गृह है, यह बहुत बड़ा रोल प्ले कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रहपूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि लोक सभा में जो बिल्स पारित हुए हैं, उनको जितनी जल्दी हो सके, पारित करके हम देश को गति देने में अपनी भूमिका अदा करें।

इस सरकार में, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कुछ बातें आई हैं। यह तो सही है कि देश आज़ाद हुआ है, सरकारें बनी हैं, लम्बे अरसे से सत्ता भोगने का अवसर मिला है, सत्ता में रहने का अवसर मिला है, कुछ काम करने का अवसर मिला है और कुछ समय पहले से थोड़ा बदलाव भी धीरे-धीरे शुरू हुआ है। इस समय हम लोगों को मौका मिला है। ऐसा तो नहीं है कि कोई काम करना नहीं चाहता होगा, हर कोई चाहता होगा। कभी-कभार सवाल यह होता है कि हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, इसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती है, चलता है, इस प्रकार से करेंगे, तो हम बहुत पिछड़ जाएँगे। हमें इंक्रीमेंटल इंप्रवमेंट से हटकर एक क्वांटम जम्प की ओर जाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए शक्ति भी ज़रा ज्यादा लगानी पड़ती है। शक्ति जोड़नी भी पड़ती है। उस दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमने एक बल दिया है "गुड गवर्नेंस" पर। अगर मैं "गुड गवर्नेंस" की बात करता हूं, "सुशासन" की बात करता हूं तो उसकी पहली शर्त होती है, ट्रांसपेरेंसी। हम भली-भाति जानते हैं कि इसके पूर्व, हमारे आने से पहले देश और दुनिया में सही और गलत, इसका विवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन यह माहौल बना हुआ था, विश्वास टूट चुका

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

था, आशंका के दायरे में हम दबे हुए थे और भ्रष्टाचार, भाई-भतीजावाद इन चीजों ने हिन्दुस्तान के मन को जकड़ लिया था। दुनिया में इसके कारण भारत की छवि को गहरा नुकसान हुआ था। देश में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए आवश्यक है और लोगों की जिम्मेदारी भी है, ट्रांसपेरेंसी। Policy-driven Government, इंडीविज्युअल की whims पर सरकारें नहीं चल सकतीं। सरकार नीतियों के आधार पर चलनी चाहिए, उस पर हमारा बल रहा है। पिछले दिनों, चाहे कोयले की चर्चा हो, चाहे स्पेक्ट्रम की चर्चा हो, न जाने क्या-क्या बातें उठीं। अब सारे मामले कोर्ट में पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने ट्रांसपेरेंसी पर बल दिया है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि कोयला ऑक्शन में हम गए, 3.33 लाख करोड़; स्पेक्ट्रम में गए एक लाख करोड़; हम एफ.एम. रेडियो में गए। अभी-अभी चल रहा है, शायद आप लोगों को ध्यान होगा कि 6 अन्य मिनरल्स का चल रहा है और अभी-अभी ऑक्शन करीब 18 हजार करोड़ रुपए क्रॉस कर गया। यह हमारी एक कोशिश है कि ट्रांसपेरेंसी हो और मैंने उसके लिए उदाहरण दिए। अभी-अभी फॉबर्स मेग्जीन में जो ऑक्शन की परम्परा हमने शुरू की है, उसके विषय में एक बात कही गयी है। फॉबर्स मेग्ज़ीन कहती है, "India has just conducted its first auction of a gold mine: This is exactly the right way to allocate the exploration and exploitation rights of such a natural resource. This is another one of those steps along the road to India becoming much wealthier country it should be." अब वे जो गोल्ड माइन कहते हैं, उनके पश्चिम की दुनिया में, इनके लिए, कोयला वगैरह को सब को गोल्ड माइन के रूप में माना जाता है, उन सब को गोल्ड माइन लिखा है। हमारे यहां कोई सोने की खदानें नहीं दी गई हैं। फॉबर्स मेग्ज़ीन ने आगे एक अच्छी बात कही है, हमने जो प्रयास किया, उस पर उसने कहा है। एक ही वाक्य मैं अलग से पढ़ना चाहूंगा, "This is the way this matter should be handled."

मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें काफी कुछ आ जाता है। गुड गवर्नेंस का दूसरा पहलू है, एकाउंटेबिलिटी। हम यह मानकर चले कि कुल मिला करके जो deterioration आया है, उसमें हम खबरों की स्पीड से चलते चले जा रहे हैं, पीछे की चीजें छूटती चली जा रही हैं। खबरें आती हैं, जाती हैं, घटनाएं आती हैं, जाती हैं, एकाउंटेबिलिटी का विषय छूट जाता है। हमने कोशिश की है कि एकाउंटेबिलिटी पर बल दिया जाए। मैं लगातार इन दिनों इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का रिव्यू कर रहा हूं। इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आश्चर्य होगा कि दस-दस, बीस-बीस साल से हमारे बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट लटके पड़े हुए हैं। उनको या तो environment वालों ने रोक दिया होगा या कोर्ट कचहरी ने रोक दिया होगा या स्थानीय कोई छोटी बॉडी होगी, जैसे नगरपालिका, वह रोक कर बैठ गई होगी। यह इतने समय से रुका हुआ है, क्यों रुका हुआ है, इसको कोई देखता नहीं, पूछता नहीं। कभी इसके financial कारण भी रहे होंगे, लेकिन दस-दस, बीस-बीस साल से प्रोजेक्ट्स रुके हुए हैं। मैंने पिछले दिनों ऐसे करीब तीन सौ प्रोजेक्ट्स को खुद review किया, जिनकी वर्थ करीब 15 लाख करोड़ रुपए है। मैं इस सदन को नम्रतापूर्वक कहता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे संकटों में फंसे हुए वे सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स, 15-15, 20-20 साल पुराने स्टाल्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स आज चालू हो गए हैं, उनकी गति बढ़ रही है — इसका परिणाम अच्छा निकलेगा।

गुड गवर्नेंस का तीसरा पहलू होता है decentralisation. इतना बड़ा देश हम centralised mechanism से नहीं चला सकते। हम जितनी बड़ी मात्रा में decentralise करेंगे ...(**व्यवधान**).... इसीलिए सरकार ने नीतिगत रूप से decentralise करने की दिशा में बड़े अहम कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे environment. हम environment की हर परमिशन को दिल्ली ले आए, एक दफ्तर में

ले गए, एक व्यक्ति के पास ले गए और इसका क्या परिणाम आया? इसका जो परिणाम आया, वह हम जानते हैं, क्या-क्या बातें सुनी गईं, क्या-क्या बातें कही गईं, किस पर क्या-क्या लगा, सब मालमू है। हमने दस रीजनल ऑफिसेज़ को strengthen किया और इन चीजों को वहीं पर किया क्योंकि इनको वहां की समस्याओं की समझ है। वे इन चीजों को जानते हैं। उसको हमने किया। कुछ चीजें सरकार को करनी चाहिए। मैं तो हैरान हूँ, एक गांव के बीच में से रेल जा रही है और इधर से पानी दूसरी तरफ ले जाना है, तो इसके लिए पाइप लाइन डालने का काम पचासों परमिशनों में अटका पड़ा था और बिना पानी के एक इलाका तरसता था। ब्रिज बन गया है, दोनों तरफ रोड बनानी है, वह अटका पड़ा है। कभी दोनों तरफ रोड्स बन गई हैं, रेल वाले ऊपर ब्रिज डालने की परमिशन नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसी छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं। रेल, रोड, पाइप लाइन, बिजली ट्रांसमिशन, इन सबके लिए केंद्र के पास आना जरूरी नहीं है, हमने ऐसा कानून बना दिया है, हमने वहीं पर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी है। इतना ही नहीं, हमने राज्यों के environment clearance के rights बढ़ा दिए, राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार दे दिए, क्योंकि हम जितने जिम्मेवार हैं, उतने ही राज्य के लोग भी जिम्मेवार हैं और वे कोई देश को बरबाद करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

हाउंसिग कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए नदी में से बालू निकालने की परमिशन लेनी होती है। हर नदी परमिशन के लिए दिल्ली तक इंतजार करती है। हमने इसको राज्य नहीं, बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर दे दिया। डिस्ट्रिक्ट अथॉरिटी उस पर निर्णय करेगी और वह तय करेगी। ऑनलाइन प्रक्रियाओं को लोग देख सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): It is a State-subject. It does not come under the Government of India.

श्री नरेंद्र मोदीः पहले रेलवे की सारी टेंडर प्रक्रिया यहां होती थी। आज हमने इसको जोनल जनरल मैनेजर के अधीन कर दिया। अब टेंडर प्रक्रिया वहीं से चल रही है और गति से चल रही है। पहले तीन सौ करोड़ या पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए तक के प्रोजेक्ट्स भी केबिनेट के अप्रूवल के लिए आते थे, इस कारण इंतजार करना पड़ता था। हमने तय कर दिया कि वह मिनिस्ट्री करेगी, अगर वह एक हजार करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर का प्रोजेक्ट होगा, तभी उसको केबिनेट में लाना है। उन कामों को आगे बढ़ाएं। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमने decentralisation के द्वारा इसको आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है।

गुड गवर्नेंस की एक महत्वपूर्ण बात होती है effective delivery. अब यहां जन-धन अकाउंट की चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे माननीय नेता, विरोधी दल ने भोपाल के अच्छे उदाहरण दिए। मैं गुलाम नबी जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि जो विपक्ष को करना चाहिए, वैसा सटीक काम उन्होंने किया। भोपाल जिले में किस गांव में कौन जन-धन अकाउंट से रह गया है, उसकी रिकॉर्डिंग तक करके ले आए। यही होना चाहिए, तभी एग्जिक्यूटिव अकाउंटेबल बनेगी। इस सदन के सदस्यों का यही काम होता है। यह मुद्दा, मेरी सरकार तेरी सरकार का नहीं होता है और मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सही दिशा में प्रयास है। उसमें तथ्य क्या हैं, वह कल अरुण जी ने कह दिया, मैं तथ्य की चर्चा नहीं करूँगा। मैं इस प्रयास को अच्छा मानता हूँ, क्योंकि कभी-कभार नीचे की व्यवस्था से खबर आती है और हम मान लेते हैं, लेकिन विपक्ष सजग रहा, उसने देखा और कितनी मेहनत की! अगर सत्ता में इतनी मेहनत की होती तो जन-धन अकाउंट का काम मुझे करना ही नहीं पड़ता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बाल की खाल उधेड़ी, लेकिन फिर भी अच्छा किया। साहब, आपने माइक्रोस्कोप लेकर देखा, मोदी कह रहा है जन-धन है, देखो यार, कहीं तो कोने में कोई होगा।

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

आप माइक्रोस्कोप लेकर निकले, लेकिन आपने इतने साल माइक्रोस्कोप नहीं, अगर binocular से देखकर भी काम किया होता तो आज यह मेहनत करना मेरे जिम्मे नहीं आता। आज आप माइक्रोस्कोप लेकर घूम रहे हो, अच्छा होता जब सत्ता में थे, binocular से ही देखकर काम का निपटारा करने का प्रयास किया होता। इसलिए मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि हम effective delivery पर बल दें, वरना कभी last mile delivery — हमारे यहां जो-जो सरकार में रहे, उनको मालमू है। हम उसमें जितना भी पुरुषार्थ करें, करना चाहिए।

हमारे सीताराम जी ने एक विषय छेड़ा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि targeted subsidy के नाम पर आप सब्सिडी कम कर रहे हो। वैसे यह उनके नेचर का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने क्यों बोल दिया, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हो सकता है पॉलिटिक्स में कुछ चीज़ें करनी भी पड़ती हैं। मैं चंडीगढ़ शहर का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। चंडीगढ़ शहर में ज्यादातर घरों में बिजली है, ज्यादातर घरों में गैस कनेक्शंस हैं, उसके बावजूद वहां 30 लाख लीटर केरोसीन जाता था, जबकि वहां उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं था। वहां ऐसे कुछ परिवार थे, जिनके पास गैस नहीं थी, शायद उनको जरूरत होगी। 30 लाख लीटर केरोसीन! हमने सोचा कि जरा हम "JAM" योजना को लागू करें, हमने सर्वे किया, "आधार" का उपयोग किया, गैस कनेक्शंस का डाटा कलेक्ट किया। कुछ परिवार रह गए, जिनके पास गैस कनेक्शन नहीं था, तो हमने एक अभियान चलाया है, जो आने वाले कुछ दिनों में शायद पूरा हो जाएगा। वहां जो 30 लाख लीटर केरोसीन जाता था, वह धन्नासेठों द्वारा बाजार में चला जाता था, पूँजीपतियों के पास चला जाता था और वे पूँजीपति लोग उसकी black marketing करते थे, डीज़ल में मिक्स करते थे, एन्वॉयरनमेंट को बरबाद करते थे। Targeted subsidy का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि धन्नासेठों और पूँजीपतियों के हाथों में जो 30 लाख लीटर केरोसीन जाता था, उनमें से बहुत सा तो बन्द हो गया, बाकी भी अब बन्द हो जाएगा और इसके कारण देश की करोड़ों रुपये की सब्सिडी बचेगी। तीसरा, इससे देश को इम्पोर्ट करने में भी राहत मिल जाएगी। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम जो टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से इस काम को कर रहे हैं, इससे सब्सिडी सही व्यक्ति को मिले, नियम से जितनी मिलनी चाहिए उतनी मिले, समय पर मिले, इस दिशा में यह हमारा एक प्रयास है। यह रुपये बचाने का खेल नहीं है, यह व्यवस्था में transparency लाने का, leakages बन्द करने का, दलालों को निकालने का एक उत्तम प्रकार का प्रयास है। अगर उसमें भी कुछ कमियां हैं, तो ठीक करनी हैं और आप लोगों का उसमें सहयोग मिलेगा, कहीं से भी जानकारी मिलेगी तो उसको ठीक करने में सुविधा बढ़ेगी। मैं सबको निमंत्रण देता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी कोई बात ध्यान में आए, तो सरकार के ध्यान में जरूर लाइए, ताकि हम इसको कर पाएँ। हमारे माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने एक विषय स्किल डेवपलमेंट का निकाला। आपने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इसको शुरू किया था, वगैरह-वगैरह। वैसे हमारे देश में स्किल की परम्परागत प्रथा है, लेकिन हर सरकार ने किसी न किसी रूप में प्रयास किया है। अब बात कहां जाकर के अटकती है। मान लीजिए, आज हम गंगा की सफाई करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... तो स्वाभाविक रूप से वहां से आवाज उठेगी कि यह तो हमने शुरू किया था। श्रीमान् राजीव गांधी जी ने इस पर बल दिया, क्यों दिया? अब सवाल यह उठता है कि उसका क्रेडिट लेने के उत्साह में शुरू किया, तो यह भी जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि 30 साल के बाद गंदी क्यों है? अगर शुरू किया था, तो 30 साल के बाद गंगा गंदी क्यों है, क्या कमी रही? इसीलिए हर बार कहेंगे कि यह तो हमारे समय में हुआ था, इस उत्साह का अपना एक महत्व है। श्रेय लेने का प्रयास करने में कोई बुराई है, ऐसा नहीं

है, आपका मन करेगा। देखिए, दुनिया में दो तरह के व्यक्ति होते हैं। एक वे, जो कार्य करते हैं और दूसरे वे, जो उसका श्रेय लेते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हां, इनमें से पहली तरह का व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास करें, क्योंकि इसमें कम्पटिशन बहुत कम है। यह बात श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने कही थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब स्किल डेवलपमेंट ...(**व्यवधान**)... वर्ष 2008 में, मैं मानता हूं कि स्किल डेवलपमेंट, जो पिछली सरकार में चला, उसमें एक स्किल की मास्टरी आ गई और वह मास्टरी थी — कमेटियां बनाना और कमेटियां बिखेरना, उसमें मास्टरी आ गई, स्किल डेवलपमेंट वह हुआ। 2008 में पी. एम्स. नेशनल काउंसिल, नेशनल स्किल डेवलपमेंट कोआर्डिनेशन डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, नेशनल स्किल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन, फिर 2009 में नेशनल पॉलिसी ऑन स्किल डेवलपमेंट बनी। कमेटियां पर कमेटियां, कमेटियों पर कमेटियां बनीं, लेकिन उनकी मीटिंग्स नहीं होती थीं। दो-ढाई साल के बाद अचानक एक कमेटी की मीटिंग कर ली गई थी, वह भी इसलिए कर ली गई थी कि अगली मीटिंग कब करेंगे। आखिरकार इतनी सारी कमेटियों के बाद 2013 में यह तय कर लिया गया कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी बनाई जाए और बाकी सब दुकानें बंद कर दी जाएं। सर, यह स्किल डेवलपमेंट का हाल था! स्किल डेवलपमेंट के विषय में आप अज्ञानी नहीं थे, आपको इसका ज्ञान था कि यह जरूरी है। देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में नौजवान हैं, यह करना चाहिए। कभी-कभार महाभारत याद आता है, "जानामि धर्मं न च मे प्रवृत्तिः"। ज्ञान तो बहुत था, लेकिन करना प्रवृत्ति नहीं थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यकाल में, 2014 में हमने अलग स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई, स्किल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के लिए कॉमन नॉर्म्स तय किए। Skill initiative, consistent quality हासिल करने के ऊपर बल दिया गया। एनएसडीसी के तहत हमने उसमें डेढ़ साल में ढाई गुणा बढ़ोतरी की। इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिग इंस्टिट्युशन, आईटीआई में हमने डेढ़ साल के भीतर 20 परसेंट इजाफा किया, पिछले 2 वर्ष में क्षमता 15 लाख 23 हजार सीटों से बढ़कर 18 लाख 65 हजार कर दी गई है। इसमें हमने 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी की है। एक लाख 70 हजार प्रति वर्ष जो तय होते थे, उसमें हमने 53 हजार और जोड़ दिए। पहले 10th और 12th क्लास के लिए वोकेशनल एजुकेशन करीब 1,200-1,300 स्कूलों में चलती थी, आज हमने एकदम क्वांटम जम्प लगाकर उसको 3,000 पर पहुंचा दिया है। इसके लिए डेढ़ लाख अतिरिक्त छात्रों को लाभ हुआ है। International mobility — एक बात मानकर चलें कि वह समय आएगा जब दुनिया की नजर हिन्दुस्तान के वर्कफोर्स पर रहने वाली है। हमें अभी से ग्लोबल स्टैंडर्ड का वर्कफोर्स तैयार करने की दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। हमें international mobility पर बल देना चाहिए और इसके लिए आस्ट्रेलिया और यूके के जो स्टैंडड्र्स हैं, उन पर मैच होते हुए हमने काम शुरू किया है तथा और भी रिक्वायरमेंट के अनुसार उस स्टैंडर्ड को लेने की दिशा में हम काम करना चाहते हैं। एप्रेन्टिसिशप – किसी न किसी कारण से हमने एप्रेन्टिसशिप की एक ऐसी अवस्था बना दी कि सब उद्योंगों के व्यापारी दरवाजे बन्द करके बैठ गए कि जॉब्स में घुसने ही नहीं देते और कहते हैं कि किसी को नौकरी का एक्सपीरिएंस है क्या? वह एक्सपीरिएंस लेने जाता है, तो दरवाजा बंद है। जब तक हम एप्रेन्टिसशिप को बल नहीं देते, हमारे नौजवानों को एक्सपीरिएंस नहीं मिलेगा, तो उनको जॉब एपोर्चुनिटी नहीं होगी। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने एप्रेन्टिसिशप के ट्रेनी, जो पहले 3,12,000 थे, एक-सवा साल के भीतर 2,70,000 उसमें और जोड़ दिए।

पहले हमारे यहां टारगेट होता था कि कितने बच्चों को तैयार किया। उसी को पूरा करने की दिशा में प्रयास था। मार्केट में रिक्वायरमेंट क्या है, किस प्रकार के syllabus की जरूरत है, किस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है, हमने इसका सर्वे किया और according to that हमने स्किल

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

डेवलेप किया, ताकि जॉब के साथ उसको कनैक्ट किया जाए और उसको उसका काम दिया जाए। हमने इस दिशा में प्रयास किया है। हमारे देश में manufacturing को बल देना ही होगा, यह हम सब जानते हैं। कोई भी सरकार हो, भाषण के लिए हम कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन manufacturing को बल तो देना ही पड़ेगा। हमने इसके कारण FDI पर बल दिया, FDI में 48 per cent के करीब बढ़ोतरी हुई। 2015 में electronic manufacturing में 6 गुना बढ़ोतरी हुई है, 2015 में सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट सबसे ज्यादा हुआ है। हमारे मेजर पोट्स 2015 में सबसे ज्यादा हैंडलिंग हुए हैं, 2015 में सबसे ज्यादा कार उत्पादन हुआ है। हमारे यहां 50 नई मोबाइल कम्पनियां manufacturing के लिए आई हैं। ये सारी बातें स्किल और रोजगार के साथ जुड़ने वाली हैं और स्किल और रोजगार की दिशा में ये हमारे काम करने वाले प्रयास हैं। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे देश में रोजगार की संभावनाएं बनेंगी, ease of doing business में हमने 12 रैंक पर क्वांटम जम्प लगाया है, हम ऊपर आ गए हैं। World Economic Forum के global competitive index में हम 16 स्थान ऊपर गए हैं। Moody ने जो हमारे लिए अपग्रेडेशन दिया है, वह हमारे लिए पॉजिटिव दिया है। जो ग्लोबल एन्वायरमेंट में भारत की साख को बढ़ाता है, भारत की ताकत की पहचान कराता है। एम्पलॉइमेंट की चर्चा-स्किल डेवेल्पमेंट हो, manufacturing sector में बढ़ावा हो, रोजगारी के लिए मानदंड के रूप में एक इंस्टिट्यूट को मान्यता मिली हुई है, most employment index यह online recruitment के आधार पर एनॉलिसिस करता है। जनवरी 2016 में index 229 था, 2014 में यह सिर्फ 150 था और आज आप देख सकते हैं कि 150 से बढ़ाकर 229 index को हम पार कर गए हैं। हमने रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो माइक्रो एंड स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनको टैक्स के अंदर सुविधाएं दी हैं, स्टार्टअप को बल दिया है, हमने तीन साल के लिए टैक्स में रियायत दी है, ताकि नौजवानों को स्टार्टअप के लिए मौका मिले। मुद्रा बैंक के द्वारा करोड़ों लोगों को हमने धन दिया है। जो पुराने थे, उन्होंने एक्सपेंशन किया है, एक्सपेंशन के कारण उनको एक-दो और लोगों को रोजगार देने का अवसर मिला है। इसमें भी ज्यादा एस.सी./एस.टी. और वूमेन हैं। मुद्रा के सबसे ज्यादा लाभार्थी एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. एंड वूमेन हैं। नए उद्योग तो लगेंगे ही। इसके लिए हमने टैक्स 25 परसेंट रख दिया है, और कोई बेनिफिट अगर लेना चाहता नहीं है तो यह बेनिफिट मिलेगा। आपने इस बजट में एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय सुना होगा कि हम पूंजीपतियों की चर्चा करते हैं। जो लोग फर्स्ट यूपीए में सरकार का समर्थन करते थे और वे जो पूंजीपतियों का विरोध करके अपनी दुकान, अपनी गाड़ी चलाते रहते हैं, आप देखिए कि हमारे देश में जो बड़े-बड़े मॉल्स हैं, वे तो सात दिन चल सकते हैं, लेकिन गांव के अंदर एक छोटा दुकानदार अपनी दुकान सात दिन तक खुली नहीं रख सकता है। हमने इस बार बजट में घोषणा की है कि छोटे दुकानदार भी अपनी दुकान सात दिन चला सकते हैं, देर रात तक चला सकते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह आने वाला है कि हर छोटा दुकानदार एक नये काम वाले को रखेगा। एक-एक दुकान पर एक नये व्यक्ति के रोजगार की संभावना होने वाली है और मैं समझता हूं कि आने वाले दिनों में यह महत्वपूर्ण काम उस रोजगार की दिशा में होने वाला है।

सभापति जी, मैं किसानों के संबंध में भी थोड़ी बात करना चाहता हूं। जब हमने कहा कि क्यों न देश, जिसमें किसान हो, प्रोग्रेसिव किसान हो, राज्य सरकारें हों, केंद्र सरकार हो, हम सभी मिलकर — मैंने बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है — क्यों न हम सभी मिलकर यह लक्ष्य तय करें कि 2022 में किसान की इनकम डबल हो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): आज जो इनकम है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: रजनी ताई ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please, don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*).. Please, sit down.

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जैसा अर्थशास्त्री तो नहीं हूं, लेकिन जिस अवस्था में पला-बढ़ा हूं, मैंने गरीब किसानों को नजदीक से देखा है ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए मुझे बड़ा ज्ञान तो नहीं है, लेकिन छोटी चीज़ों का पता है कि अगर हम सही दिशा में प्रयास करें तो परिणाम मिलेंगे। मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में इस विषय के एक जानकार हैं, श्रीमन् एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन जी, मैं उनके एक लेटेस्ट आर्टिकल से कुछ क्वोट करना चाहता हूं, "Seeds have been sown for agricultural transformation and for attracting and retaining youth in farming. The dawn of a new era in farming is in sight." अब बताइए किसान की आय दुगनी हो सकती है या नहीं हो सकती है? मतलब, हम जो सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड के काम को लेकर चले हैं, अगर हम उसको सफलता से लागू करें और किसान सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड की एडवाइज़ के अनुसार अपनी जमीन का उपयोग करना शुरू करें तो प्रॉडिक्टिवटी बढ़ सकती है, इनपुट कॉस्ट कम हो सकती है। आज किसान की मुसीबत यह है कि अगर पड़ोसी ने लाल डिब्बे वाली दवाई डाल दी, तो उसको लगता है कि मैं भी लाल डिब्बे वाली दवाई डाल दूं, अगर पड़ोसी ने पीले डिब्बे वाली दवाई डाल दी तो वह भी पीले डिब्बे वाली दवाई डाल देता है, अगर पड़ोसी ने इतने किलो-ग्राम यूरिया डाल दिया, तो वह भी उतना ही डालेगा। उसकी जमीन इसके योग्य है या नहीं है, वह नहीं देखता। अगर हम कोशिश करें, हमारी एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटीज़, हमारे एग्रीकल्चर एग्ज्यूकेटिव्स, अगर सारे लोग इसमें लगें और जो सॉयल टेस्टिंग का काम चला है, उसको खेती के साथ सीधा जोड़कर आगे बढ़ें तो इसके परिणाम ला सकते हैं।

हम टिम्बर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। अगर हम अपने किसानों को, जहां उसकी जमीन की सीमा समाप्त होती है, वहां वह एक-दो मीटर जमीन बरबाद करता है..। वह बाड़ लगा देता है, इससे एक मीटर जमीन उधर वाले की जाती है, एक मीटर जमीन इधर वाले की जाती है। अगर वे दोनों मिल कर टिम्बर की खेती करें, पेड़ लगा दें, तो 15-20 साल में यह permanent income का source बन सकता है। उस दिशा में काम करने से जमीन को कोई नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है, बल्कि जमीन को अतिरिक्त फायदा होने वाला है।

हम कृषि के साथ fisheries, poultry, animal husbandry, milk production, दूसरा value addition कर रहे हैं। इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी नहीं है कि agro product ही बढ़े। अभी हमने एक निर्णय किया। हमने कोका कोला कंपनी के ऊपर दबाव डाला, उससे बातचीत की, लेबोरेटरी में टेस्टिंग करवाई और हमने आग्रह किया कि आप कोका कोला के अन्दर 5 per cent natural orange juice mix करिए। मुझे खुशी है कि अभी महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के साथ उसका एग्रीमेंट हुआ और विदर्भ के अन्दर जो संतरा पैदा होता है, वह संतरा अब कोका कोला के अन्दर 5 परसेंट mix होगा, तो विदर्भ के किसान का संतरा बिकने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं आएगी। हमें value addition की दिशा में प्रयास करना होगा। अगर किसान आलू बेचता है, तो कम कमाई होती है, लेकिन अगर वह वेफर बना कर बेचता है, तो ज्यादा कमाई होती है। अगर वह हरी मिर्च बेचता है, तो

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

कम कमाई होती है, लेकिन वह लाल मिर्च का पाउडर बना कर बेचता है, तो ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है। हम लोगों ने value addition पर बल देना शुरू किया है, जिसके कारण हमारे किसान की इनकम में बढ़ोतरी होना पूरी तरह लाजिमी है।

उसी प्रकार से 'blue economy' है। हमारे जो समुद्री क्षेत्र हैं, वहां fisheries में हमारे fishermen लगे हैं। हमारे समुद्री तट पर seaweed की खेती हो सकती है, इसकी पूरी संभावना है। आज दुनिया में pharmaceutical की manufacturing में base material के लिए seaweed बहुत बड़ी ताकत बन कर उभरा है। हमारे fishermen के परिवार समुद्री तट पर आराम से seaweed की खेती कर सकते हैं। अगर हम seaweed की marketing और अपने farmers के साथ उनका tie-up करें, तो हम अपने fishermen की इनकम भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम जो सोचते हैं कि agriculture sector में हम किसानों की आय नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, अगर हम वैज्ञानिक तरीके से काम करें, तो निराशा का कोई कारण नहीं है।

उसी प्रकार से National Agriculture Market है। आज National Agriculture Market के द्वारा, e-platform के द्वारा किसान अपने गांवों में बैठ कर यह तय कर सकता है कि अगर महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर उसकी पैदावार की कीमत ज्यादा है, तो वह वहां बेच सकता है। 14 अप्रैल को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की जयंती पर यह सरकार इसको launch करने जा रही है। किसान को जहां ज्यादा कीमत मिलेगी, उस मार्केट में जाने की सुविधा उसको मिलने वाली है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम किसान की आय बढ़ा सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां दुनिया में honey की बहुत बड़ी मार्केट है, लेकिन भारत में हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र में honey bee के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक तरीके से कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है, इसका रजिस्ट्रेशन तक available नहीं है। हमने इस पर बल दिया है। अगर इस पर हमारा किसान काम करता है, तो उसकी आय बढ़ सकती है। Honey bee के बिगड़ने का सवाल नहीं होता है, यह लंबे अरसे तक रहता है। हमारे किसान की इनकम में वह अतिरिक्त बढ़ोतरी कर सकता है। किसान की इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए और पहलुओं पर बल देने की दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

चेयरमैन श्री, यहां पर स्वच्छता की चर्चा हुई और यह कहा गया कि यह काम तो हमारे समय में भी चलता था। हमने किसी चीज की बात नहीं कही है, यह सब आप ही की देन है। हम कभी क्लेम नहीं करते कि यह हमारी देन है। यह आप ही की देन है कि आज हमको दिन-रात मेहनत करके स्कूलों में 4 लाख टॉयलेट्स बनाने पड़े। अगर आपने बना कर दिए होते, तो हमारा वह काम कम हो जाता। इसलिए कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि समस्याएँ पुरानी हैं। समस्याएँ नई नहीं हैं। समस्याओं का समाधान करने के प्रयास अविरत चले हैं, हर किसी ने अपने-अपने समय उसमें कुछ न कुछ जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है, उस समय की स्थिति के अनुसार, available resources के अनुसार। हमने भी एक प्रयास किया है और यह खुशी की बात है। देखिए, 1986 में Central Rural Sanitation Programme आया था, तब से लेकर अब तक रिकॉर्ड पर ये चीज़ों अवेलेबल हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी अभी तक हम परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। अगर हमें परिणाम प्राप्त करना है, तो हमें जन आन्दोलन खड़ा करना पड़ेगा और आज मैं इस बात को संतोष के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हमारा स्वच्छता अभियान, एक जन-आन्दोलन बनने की दिशा में आगे जा रहा है। देश आज़ाद होने के बाद से हमारी संसद में स्वच्छता पर कभी भी डिबेट नहीं हुई

थी, लेकिन इस देश की पार्लियामेंट में पहली बार दो-दो, तीन-तीन घंटे तक स्वच्छता पर चर्चा की गई। हो सकता है कि उसमें सरकार की आलोचना भी हुई होगी, लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन और उस सदन के लोग इस बात पर sensitize तो हुए हैं कि अब इसे ऐसे ही नहीं चलते रहने देना चाहिए, इसे बदलना चाहिए। अब स्वच्छता को लेकर एक अच्छा माहौल बन रहा है। इस अभियान को और अधिक बल कैसे दिया जाए, हम सब उसी दिशा में सोचें। कोई दावा नहीं करता है कि हम ही इसको लाए हैं, हमारे बाद जो कोई आएंगे, वे इसको और इंप्रूव करेंगे और उनके बाद जो आएंगे, वे उनसे भी आगे बढ़कर इसको इंप्रूव करेंगे। हो सकता है कि एक समय ऐसी स्थिति आ जाए कि यह करना ही न पड़े, यह जन-सामान्य का विषय बन जाए। लेकिन अभी हमें इस पर काम करना होगा।

महोदय, अभी हमने शहरों में challenging mode में competition शुरू किया है। Ministry of Urban Development इसे कर रही है। उसका परिणाम यह आया है कि आज शहरों में, उस शहर की इलेक्टेड बॉडी पर सफाई के लिए दबाव बढ़ रहा है कि उस स्ट्रीम में हमारे शहर का नाम क्यों नहीं है? मैं बनारस का एमपी हूं और बनारस के नागरिक बनारस की म्युनिसपेलिटी पर यह दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि भाई, क्या बात है? स्वच्छता के अन्दर बनारस नज़र क्यों नहीं आ रहा? इस तरह जनता का प्रेशर बढ़ रहा है और यह बढ़ना भी चाहिए। मैं तो चाहता हूं जहां-जहां पर आप हैं, आप भी अपने शहर में इस तरह के प्रेशर को बढ़ाइए और वहां सरकार को मजबूर कीजिए, इलेक्टेड बॉडीज़ को मजबूर कीजिए। स्वच्छता को हम अपने देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम मानें। महात्मा गांधी जी का जो सपना था, 2019 तक उसे पूरा करना हम सबका दायित्व क्यों नहीं हो सकता है?

मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यगणों से आग्रह है कि यह कार्यक्रम इस सरकार या उस सरकार का नहीं हो सकता है, यह हम सबका होना चाहिए। मैं देख रहा हूं, मीडिया वाले दुनिया भर के विषय पर हमारी आलोचना करते हैं, सरकारों की आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन केवल यही एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसमें देश का मीडिया पार्टनर बना है। कहीं न कहीं मीडिया के लोग भी इस काम को कर रहे हैं, वे खुद कार्यक्रम करवा भी रहे हैं और उसको प्रमोट भी कर रहे हैं। हम भी इसे सबका कार्यक्रम बनाएंगे। यह देश में टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के काम भी आएगा। जो इसका विरोध करते हैं, उनके लिए तो यह सबसे पहले करने जैसा काम है। WHO, जो एक International Agency है, उसकी रिपोर्ट कहती है कि गंदगी के कारण गरीबी में जीने वाले परिवारों को सालाना on an average 7,000 रुपये दवाइयों पर खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। अगर उनकी बीमारी जाएगी, तो इससे देश की कितनी बड़ी सेवा होगी। मैं मानता हूं, यह काम ऐसा है, जो वास्तविक सेवा में आता है। जिन्होंने इस काम को किया है, उन्हें हम और आगे बढ़ाएं और जितना किया है, उसको और अधिक करें। अगर हम इसे एक सेवा के रूप में करेंगे, तभी हम इस देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

अभी मैं छत्तीसगढ़ गया था, वहां मैंने एक आदिवासी मां के पैर छुए। वे पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं थीं, 90 वर्ष से ऊपर उनकी उम्र थी, लेकिन उस मां ने अपनी तीन बकरियां बेचकर टॉयलेट बनवाया था। वह उस गांव में पहली महिला थी, जिसने टॉयलेट बनवाया था। हम लोगों के लिए इससे बड़ा इंस्पिरेशन और क्या हो सकता है? मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको सरकारी कार्यक्रम, पक्ष का कार्यक्रम, इस सरकार अथवा उस सरकार के कार्यक्रम की सीमाओं में न बांधें, इस पर आप सब देश हित में सोचें। अगर हम इस प्रकार इसे अपनाएंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास होगा।

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

3.00 P.M.

कल हमारे सीताराम जी, उनकी जो बेसिक फिलॉसोफी है, उसको प्रकट कर रहे थे कि इतने एग्ज़म्प्शंस मिले, इतना यह मिला, उतना वह मिला और पता नहीं कहां-कहां से उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए, यह तो भगवान जानें।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): आपके बजट से ही लिए थे।

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: जी हां, जी हां, वह मैं भी सुन रहा हूं, लेकिन मुझे वे आंकड़े नहीं मिले। हो सके तो बाद में उनके बारे में बता दीजिएगा, लेकिन मैं कुछ और आंकड़े भी बताना चाहता हूं। यह जो tax exemption है, जरा हम देखें कि 10,350 करोड़ रुपये का एग्ज़म्पशन दिया है, किसमें दिया है, दाल और सब्जी में दिया है। क्या हम उसका विरोध करेंगे? 5,800 करोड़ रुपये exemption, किसके लिए है—चीनी के लिए है। शरद पवार जी बगल में बैठे हैं, साथ में आपको समझा देंगे। 19,120 करोड़ रुपये exemption, किसके लिए है—जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल, उत्तराखंड के उद्योगों के लिए, नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए है। क्या हम उसका भी विरोध करेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी-कभार बारीकियों में जायें, तो हमें पता चलेगा कि हमारी जिन बातों को लेकर आपको चिन्ता हो रही है, यही सरकार है— कल अरुण जी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया और फाइनेंस की जब चर्चा होगी, तो बतायेंगे कि हम टैक्स किस पर लगा रहे हैं और टैक्स से मुक्ति किसको दे रहे हैं। तब दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। जो चीज़ों हमें विरासत में दी हैं— कभी आपने बाहर से समर्थन करके सरकारें चलाईं, उन्होंने जो चीज़ें विरासत में दी हैं, आज उन्हीं की सफाई करने में हमारा दम उखड़ रहा है।

अंत में, मैं एक मशहूर शायर निदा फ़ाज़ली, जिनका अभी-अभी स्वर्गवास हुआ, उनकी कही हुई बात को कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा:

"सफर में धूप तो होगी, जो चल सको तो चलो।
सभी हैं भीड़ में, तुम भी निकल सको तो चलो।
किसी के वास्ते, राहें कहां बदलती हैं?
तुम अपने आपको खुद ही बदल सको तो चलो।
यहां किसी को कोई रास्ता नहीं देता।
मुझे गिरा के अगर तुम सम्भल सको तो चलो।
यही है जिन्दगी, कुछ ख्वाब चंद उम्मीदें।
इन्हीं खिलौने से तुम भी बहल सको तो चलो।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank the hon. Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... I shall not take up the amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the normal procedure here is that when the hon. Prime Minister takes our names, we can ask clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this is a normal procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have allowed it during the course of the last nine years. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to make only one point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have allowed it for the last nine years. ...(*Interruptions*)...

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I totally agree with Sitaram Yechuryji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): He was just referring to names. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)... Moreover, we are having new practices. When the Prime Minister comes here and gives speech, you don't even give him a patient hearing and commentaries go on. It hurts me; I am sorry to say it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry to say it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not asking for speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's not get into it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let's not get into it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are asking for some clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, please sit down.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: They won't let Dr. Manmohan Singh speak... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yechuryji, I think, we went over this on a similar occasion earlier also. The practice of this House is that clarifications are sought and given when there is a *suo motu* statement. This is a motion which has been debated for over 11 hours. Now, the amendments have been moved. Those, who have a point of view on Rashtrapatiji's Address, have moved amendments. So, what is your point now?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you are very well-versed with international diplomacy as well, not only the Parliament's practices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not international diplomacy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying that not only with the Parliamentary practices, but also with the international diplomacy. When the names are taken, they have the legitimate right to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, the hon. Prime Minister could have replied to the issue. When names are specifically taken, why don't you allow us to even clarify?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will become an endless debate.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can it be?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, it will become an endless debate. I have carefully checked the practice of this House. Except on one occasion in recent times, no interventions have been allowed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have been asked a question saying from where I got the figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you replied to the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is from page No. 66 of the Revenue Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Prime Minister may note that on page No. 66 of the Revenue Budget, this whole chart is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have now replied to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, he should not talk about the veracity of this. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us get on with the amendments. I shall now put the amendments, which have been moved, to vote.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendments (Nos. 72-81, 94, 95, 111, 124-126, 170 and 171) by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Mr. Banerjee, are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): No, Sir, I am not withdrawing the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not withdrawing the amendments. I am now putting the Amendments (Nos.72-81, 94, 95, 111, 124-126, 170 and 171) to vote. The question is:

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 to 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 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."

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."

111. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely,

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo."

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 7 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 Address 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 Address about the failure of the Government to ensure universal coverage irrespective of schedules and to fix statutory minimum wage at no less than ₹ 10000."

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 West Bengal in the last one year."

The Amendments (Nos. 72-81, 94, 95, 111, 124-126, 170 and 171) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there Amendment (Nos.137 to 149) by Shri Motilal Vora. Motilal Voraji, are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I will withdraw the amendments only if I get an assurance from the Minister that the amendments moved by me will be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, will the Minister take care of amendments by Shri Motilal Vora? Voraji, can you explain the amendments? You say what you want. Kindly explain what you want the Government to do in this.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I want these amendments to be fulfilled. If I get the assurance, then I can withdraw the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With regard to the amendments, either we have to accept or reject. That is the only way. But you can explain the contents of the amendments.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: I am quoting now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You mention the specific issue.

श्री मोती लाल वोराः महोदय, अभिभाषण में छत्तीसगढ़ की रायपुर-धमतरी रेल लाइन जो नैरोगेज है उसे ब्रॉडगेज में परिवर्तित किए जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। अभिभाषण में छत्तीसगढ़ की दल्ली राजहरा-रावघाट-जगदलपुर रेल लाइन जो पिछले 20 वर्षों से अधिक समय से अधर में लटकी हुई है, का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, as far as the amendment moved by him is concerned, I will certainly bring it to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister so that he gives due consideration to this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Finance Minister has said that it will be brought to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister so that the Railway Minister will give due consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)... On that assurance, the amendments are withdrawn.

The Amendments (Nos. 137 to 149) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendment Nos. (152 to 169) by Shri D. Raja. Are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am not withdrawing. In the reply given by the Prime Minister, he has not addressed some of the fundamental issues which I have raised in my amendments. These issues are, repeal of sedition law, increasing atrocities on dalits ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what do you want?

SHRI D. RAJA: There is the issue of women reservation. I had several questions but the Prime Minister has not addressed. So, I am pressing for the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The amendments are not withdrawn. He has moved the amendments. I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 152 to 169) to vote. The question is:

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 lslamia."

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."

The Amendments (Nos. 152 to 169) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendment (Nos. 275 to 278) by Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu. Are you withdrawing the amendments?

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I am withdrawing the amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 275 to 278) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendments (Nos. 279 to 282) by Shri Avinash Pande. Are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I am withdrawing the amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 279 to 282) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendments (Nos. 285 to 297) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you withdrawing the amendments?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am withdrawing the amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 285 to 297) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendments (Nos. 298 to 304) by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. Are you withdrawing the amendments, Mr. Dalwai?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am withdrawing the amendments.

The Amendments (Nos. 298 to 304) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Amendment (No. 305) by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Are you withdrawing the amendment?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not withdrawing the amendment. I am pressing the amendment. Can I say something right now?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something about it?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can speak now.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, यह जो अमेंडमेंट है, उसके बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरा नाम लेकर उल्लेख किया। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की वह बात, जिसका उन्होंने उल्लेख किया, बहुत ही निराशाजनक थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि क्वालिफिकेशन बहुत जरूरी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था, मैं किसी दूसरे बड़े पूंजीपति से यह expect कर सकता था, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हर वक्त कहते हैं कि मैं नीचे से आया हूँ, निचले तबके से आया हूँ। यह बहुत गौरव की बात है, लेकिन वे यह कहें कि पंचायतों के संबंध में जो लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने सब्जेक्ट उठाया है, वह गलत है और नीचे की सतह पर, पंचायत के लेवल पर वे अनपढ़ हैं, इसलिए उनको चुनाव लड़ने का हक नहीं है। यह गलत बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**شری غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، یہ جو امینڈمینٹ ہے، اس کے بارے میں مانئےپردھان منتری جی نے میرا نام لیکر حوالہ دیا ہے۔ لیکن پردھان منتری جی کی وہ بات، جس کا انہوں نے حوالہ دیا، بہت ہی نرا ش جنک تھی، کیونکہ انہوں نے کہا کہ کوالیفکیشن بہت ضروری ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ جب میں نے اپنی تقریر میں کہا تھا، میں کسی دوسرے بڑے پونجی پتی سے یہ امید کرسکتا تھا، لیکن مانئے پردھان منتری جی ہر وقت کہتے ہیں کہ میں نیچے سے آیا ہوں، نچلے طبقے سے آیا ہوں۔ یہ بہت فخر کی بات ہے، لیکن وہ یہ کہیں کہ پنچایتوں سے متعلق جو لیڈر آف اپوزیشن نے سبجیکٹ اٹھایا ہے، وہ غلط ہے اور نیچے کی سطح پر، پنچایت کے لیول پر وہ ان پڑھ ہیں، اس لیے ان کو ووٹ دینے کا حق نہیں ہے۔ یہ غلط بات ہے ---(**مداخلت**)---

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**وزیر مملکت برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب مختار عباس نقوی) :** نہیں ایسا نہیں ہے ---(**مداخلت**)---

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः यही कहा और क्या कहा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہی کہا اور کیا کہا؟ ----(**مداخلت**)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उन्होंने वोट के लिए कभी नहीं कहा।

جناب مختار عبّاس نقوی : انہوں نے ووٹ کے لئے کبھی نہیں کہا۔

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः यही कहा।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہی کہا

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उन्होंने शिक्षा के प्रति कहा कि शिक्षित होना चाहिए, लेकिन वोट के लिए नहीं कहा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب مختار عبّاس نقوی :** انہوں نے شکشا کے تئیں کہا کہ شکشت ہونا چاہئے، لیکن ووٹ کے لئے نہیں کہا ---(**مداخلت**)---

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, my Amendment is.....(*Interruptions*)... Sir, my Amendment is, Constitution में 73वां अमेंडमेंट आया, जिसके माध्यम से राजीव गांधी जी ने विमेन के लिए 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन का प्रावधान किया। हमारा संविधान जब से बना है, पंचायत से लेकर राष्ट्रपति तक, एमपी-एमएलए के लिए कोई एजुकेशनल क्वॉलिफिकेशन निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। जब राजस्थान और हरियाणा की बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट्स ने ऑर्डिनेंस इश्यू किया और पंच तथा सरपंच के लिए आठवीं और दसवीं क्लास की एजुकेशन निर्धारित की, तो उसके चलते सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हमारी बहनों को हुआ, चाहे वे बहनें किसी भी कास्ट, रिलीजन या कम्युनिटी की हों। उससे सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हमारी ऐसी बहनों और बहू-बेटियों को हुआ, जो दलित थीं, बैकवर्ड थीं, अल्पसंख्यक थीं या वे अपर कास्ट की मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी की थीं। जो पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं थीं, वे पंचायत में पंच और सरपंच के चुनाव में हिस्सा नहीं ले पाईं, जिसकी वजह से कई जगहों पर पंचायतों में महिलाओं के पंच और सरपंच के पद खाली रहे। इसलिए यह चिन्ताजनक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप रिकॉर्ड निकालिए। आपकी स्टेट्स में दो दफा इलेक्शंस कराने पड़े। आपको दुनिया का पता नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा यह अमेंडमेंट है कि यह राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का हिस्सा होना चाहिए और सरकार को कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहिए, उनको वोट देने का हक़ होना चाहिए। So, I am moving the motion.

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، مائی امینڈمینٹ از ---(مداخلت)--- سر، مائی امینڈمینٹ از، کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں 73واں امینڈمینٹ آیا، جس کی وساطت سے راجیو گاندھی نے ویمن کے لئے 33 فیصد رزرویشن کا پراودھان کیا۔ ہمارا سنودھان جب سے بنا ہے، پنچایت سے لیکر راشٹر پتی تک ایم.پی.، ایم.ایل.اے. کے لئے کوئی ایجوکیشنل کوالیفکیشن مقرر نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ جب راجستھان اور ہریانہ کی بی.جے.پی. گوورنمینٹ نے آرڈی-نینس جاری کیا اور پنچ و سر پنچ کے لئے آٹھویں اور دسویں کلاس کی ایجوکیشن مقرر کی، تو اس کے چلتے سب سے زیادہ نقصان ہماری بہنوں کو ہوا، چاہے وہ بہنیں کسی بھی کاسٹ، ریلیجنن یا کمیونٹی کی ہوں۔ اس سے سب سے زیادہ نقصان ہماری ایسی بہنوں اور بہو-بیٹیوں کو ہوا، جو دلت تھیں، بیک-ورڈ تھیں، اقلیتی تھیں یا وہ اپر کاسٹ کی میجورٹی کمیونٹی کی تھیں۔ جو پڑھی لکھی نہیں تھیں، وہ پنچایت میں پنچ اور سرپنچ کے

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

چناؤ میں حصہ نہیں لے پائیں، جس کی وجہ سے کئی جگہوں پر پنچایتوں میں مہیلاؤں کے پنچ اور سر پنچ کے عہدے خالی رہے۔ اس لئے یہ فکر انگیز ہے ...(مداخلت)... آپ ریکارڈ نکالئیے۔ آپ کی اسٹیٹس میں دو دفعہ الیکشنس کرانے پڑے۔ آپ کو دنیا کا پتہ نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے یہ میرا امینڈمینٹ ہے کہ یہ راشٹرپتی جی کے ابھیبھاشن کا حصہ ہونا چاہئے اور سرکار کو کانسٹی ٹیوشن امینڈمینٹ لانا چاہئے، ان کو ووٹ دینے کا حق ہونا چاہئے۔ سو، آئی ایم موونگ دی موشن۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And I seek the cooperation of all the opposition parties. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have to put the record straight. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not an Amendment by Parliament of India. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is done by ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः मैं वोट देने की बात नहीं कर रहा, मैं इलेक्शन लड़ने की बात कह रहा हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** ہم ووٹ ید نے یک بات نہ ہي کر رہا، ہم الیکشن لڑنے یک بات کہہ رہا ہوں **---(مداخلت)---**

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

श्री एम. वैंकैया नायडुः वह संशोधन केंद्र सरकार नहीं लाई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You have not brought.

श्री एम. वैंकैया नायडुः राष्ट्रपति जी ने यहां पार्लियामेंट के सामने, देश के सामने रिज़र्वेशन के बारे में कहा, लेकिन जिस क़ानून का जिक्र गुलाम नबी जी कर रहे हैं, वह क़ानून स्टेट्स का है। स्टेट्स ने वह क़ानून पारित किया, बाद में कोर्ट ने उसको अपहोल्ड किया। 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन में कोई कमी नहीं है। उसमें कोई कमी नहीं की गई है और यथास्थिति उनको भी मालमू है। इसलिए मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप कृपया इसको इनसिस्ट मत कीजिए, क्योंकि स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स का भी अधिकार है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the Leader of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... गुलाम नबी जी, सुनिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a serious point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Amendment proposed ...(*Interruptions*)... The Amendment proposed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, under the Rules, comes as a motion. This motion cannot be permitted by this House under the Rules.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Why?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Because the motion itself is invalid. Sir, you take the Constitution, Seventh Schedule, List II, State List, Entry 5. And I invite a ruling from the Chair, whether matters squarely covered by the State List can be even put to vote in this House? ...(*Interruptions*)... List II, State List, Entry 5 – 'Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, districts boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-Government or village administration.' Therefore, laws relating to village administration and panchayat, who can contest, who can not contest, are squarely, even as per the 73rd Amendment, read with List II, Entry 5, in the domain of the State Legislature. Kindly look at the Rules of Procedure. Rule 238(iii) says that a Member while speaking cannot refer to any expression, anything, that goes on in the State Legislature. Therefore, the jurisdiction of this House is not to discuss any matter which has been approved by the State Legislature and which is squarely covered under List II of the Constitution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Panchayat and its administration is squarely a List II subject, a State Legislature subject and this House constitutionally has no jurisdiction to pass a Resolution on any law which is squarely within the domain of the State Government and therefore this motion cannot be ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I think this is not valid. ...(*Interruptions*)... The objection raised by the Leader of the House is not valid. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not the Chair. Ask him. Why are you pointing fingers at me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You ask him who he is permitting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I don't think ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One, what we are discussing now is an amendment to the Motion of Thanks which has been moved in this House. It is an amendment

to the Motion. It is not a Resolution. So, it does not fall under the purview of anything that has been quoted so far. Two, we have said that our Constitution is premised on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Universal adult suffrage means beyond a date that we decide. It was 21 earlier and now 18. Anybody who is a voter can also contest elections. The States have some position. The matter is actually under the judiciary's consideration. Now the amendment moved is that, "..regret that the Address does not mention.." That is the relevant part. The relevant part is not everything else that concerns what the Leader of the House has said. It says, "..regret that the Address does not mention.." And that is the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got the point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, I am saying that that does not stand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If that is allowed to put to vote, every State Legislature in India will have a jurisdiction to pass resolutions with regard to proceedings and laws made by Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, this is not the right House to move such a Resolution. If Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad wants...(*Interruptions*)... यह इन्हें accept नहीं करना चाहिए था क्योंकि यह इस हाउस का competence नहीं है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not a Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am sorry to say that this is not a Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... It says that there is no mention of such an important thing in the Rashtrapatiji's Speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is only a mention. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is totally different from what you and the Leader of the House are saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This is not a Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... But this is not a Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me read what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... It says, "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.." It is totally different. It is not a Resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything new?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the fundamental point made by the Leader of the House is valid, then how is it that this House took up the amendments to the Constitution which eventually came to be 73rd and 74th Amendments? If it is not possible for Parliament under our Constitution to discuss Panchayati Raj, please let me understand how it is that Parliament not only took it up in 1989 and resumed the discussion in 1991, but it also set up Joint Parliamentary Committees to go into, on the one hand, the 73rd Amendment, and on the other, the 74th Amendment. Then, it took into account the amendments that were proposed by these two Committees and then on the 23rd of December, 1992, with only some Members voting against it, a very few Members, and the rest of the House quasi-unanimously passed the 73rd and the 74th Amendments. How can it be that we are not allowed to discuss Panchayati Raj in this House despite the fact that it is there at Entry 5 of List II?

Furthermore, Sir, I would draw the attention of the Leader of the House to the entry relating to economic and social planning, which is in the Concurrent List. Because it exists in the Concurrent List and because the main purpose of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution was to give the Panchayats and the local bodies authority to deal with economic and social planning that it was admitted. This has not been challenged. I am not challenging the right of a State Legislature to make or amend the law. I am challenging the right of the State to so make it as to prevent 83 per cent of the SC women, who won the last Haryana elections, to even stand in elections. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This is the injustice. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are, therefore, entitled to draw the attention of this Government and the Party that runs this Government that their colleagues in Haryana and Rajasthan are grossly neglecting the women. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I find it impossible to understand how Mr. Jaitley can say that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I think it is elementary. The 73rd Amendment prescribed a constitutional process for constitution of Panchayats and the manners in which the Panchayats will function. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Article 243K provided for elections to Panchayats to be regulated by the State Election Commission in accordance with laws made by

States. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, the Constitution Amendment itself permitted so and, therefore, the Constitution Amendment did not change the Constitutional entries that Panchayats suddenly move from being a State subject to a Central subject. Now, this is a Resolution which is a Motion of Thanks to the President. If the Leader of the Opposition wants an amendment to the Motion of Thanks by adding a para to it, it becomes a part of the Resolution. What he wants us effectively to do is ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, without reading it in a rhythm, the motion by Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad says that at the end of the Motion, the following be added. You want an addition to the Motion. The addition that you want is in matters which are governed by the State List. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, tomorrow, this House will start passing Resolutions that Tamil Nadu Assembly has decided this and the West Bengal Assembly has decided this. That is not within the domain of this House. And let me tell Mr. Sitaram Yechury that the right to contest an election nowhere in India is a Fundamental Right. Let's be very clear. You can use it in a normal parlance. It's a right which is regulated by statute and, therefore, the statute fixes an age at which you can contest an election; the statute fixes the qualifications and disqualifications; and, therefore, a statute itself is competent and in the case of Panchayats, that legislation has to be made by the States. I don't think it is in the competence of and in accordance with the federal politics that Central Parliament should comment upon laws made by a State Legislature. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): The Leader of the House has used the argument which is, of course, available to him as a lawyer, he knows that. That although the right to contest an election may not be a fundamental right. The purport of the motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition or the suggestion that the Presidential Address should contain the particular paragraph is to reiterate the Constitutional imperative of a political democracy which is negated by the fact that if this particular amendment is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That law has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: One moment. The Leader of the House knows the Supreme Court judgement as do I. The purport today in this House of this amendment to the Address is that that in effect negates the entire basis of the Constituent Assembly debates in which Mr. K. T. Shah.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You had been the Law Minister, please tell me, can the Haryana Legislative Assembly pass a resolution and say that a Central law is bad? Are you going to have federalism that the U.P. Assembly passes a resolution against the Parliament and we pass a resolution against the U.P. Assembly? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, it has not been the style so far of the distinguished Leader of the House to interrupt a mortal Member. But may I just say this? Please go to the substance of what is sought to be done. What is sought to be done is to draw the attention of the country and of the Government to the fact that if these amendments by Haryana and Rajasthan are allowed to become the norm, the substantial basis of the political democracy goes. Therefore, the idea is if this is amended, if this is incorporated in the President's Address this becomes the basis of ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You can't get a Central legislation to pass a resolution against the State Assembly resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)... I fail to understand that Left parties which are champions of federalism should now want the Central Government to pass a resolution. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, let me take a decision.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You may take your decision. One MP says "* are disenfranchised." ..(*Interruptions*).. Are we going to keep quiet? ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it should be removed from the record. ...(*Interruptions*).. What is he saying? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No mention of Muslims.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: "Minorities disenfranchised". Are we going to keep quiet? What are they asking for?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Before you give your final ruling, I would like to draw your attention to my limited knowledge and understanding of the Peoples' Representation Act; and local bodies Act also as I have worked as the Rural Development Minister for some time. ..(*Interruptions*)... My point is you are moving an amendment to the Motion of Thanks to the President of India. That means practically you are saying that the Centre has failed, encouraged democratic participation of the poor, and marginalised without imposing educational or any other limitation under the right to contest elections. Sir, what I am saying is that the Centre has no role in this, at all, as far as this is concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me remind the Leader of the Opposition. The Haryana Assembly had earlier passed a law that if a person has more than two children, he or she can't contest the elections. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now take a decision because legal luminaries from both sides are arguing. I am not a legal luminary. ...(*Interruptions*)... Both sides mean.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They are confused. We are arguing on common sense.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am saying. ..(*Interruptions*).. Now, let me read the amendment. ..(*Interruptions*).. I am not allowing anybody. No more please. Please help me now to take a decision. We have to take a decision. That is my duty. Let me read the amendment. It says:-

> "That at the end of the motion, the following may be added: "But regret that the Address does not mention that the Government is committed to securing the fundamental right of all 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 limitation on the right to contest election."

Now, *prima facie*, there is no mention of any State or any State Legislature in the amendment. It is only the concern of the Member who has moved the Motion. If there was a direct mention of any Legislature in the amendment, then, we could have considered it in a different way. It is a concern of a Member that certain things are not there in the President's Address. Of course, there is a valid explanation for why those things have not been included and why those things should not be there. There is a valid explanation. But that would be relevant when that issue is considered. It does not however prevent the Member, who moved the amendment, from expressing his views or putting it to vote. That is what my common sense tells me. Therefore, there is no harm in putting it to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, what message are we giving to ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, therefore… ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am putting… ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the common sense has ...(*Interruptions*)... over the legal luminaries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now, I am putting the motion ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Now, I am putting the amendment ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You put it to vote and do whatever you want to do, Sir. But with our limited understanding, let me say that the Leader of the Opposition is a learned person. To my knowledge, the right to contest an election ...(*Interruptions*)... mentioning it in the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not questioning the ruling. Please try to understand. ...(*Interruptions*)... The right to contest elections at all levels… ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, for right to contest elections at all levels for Rajya Sabha, it is not 18 years; it is not a fundamental right…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. But that is not a fundamental right; that is limited by law. ...(*Interruptions*)... The point is this is only a concern of the Member who has moved the motion, which the House can reject.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Exactly, Sir. I am coming to that only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I cannot reject. ...(*Interruptions*)... Venkaiahji, I agree with you. I am not disagreeing with you. But what I am saying is that this is the concern of an hon. Member that this particular issue should be considered by the Government. I am putting it to vote before the House and the House has every right to reject it. But I cannot reject it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I agree with the Chair. Sir, as the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, because you are setting a new precedent, I am only requesting the Leader of the Opposition, who himself was the Parliamentary Affairs Minister earlier, that any resolution which is not factually correct in reality, I am not trying to score any points ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the right of all the citizens to contest elections at all levels is not a factually or legally a correct statement. That is what I am appealing that ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will also make one point. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the indulgence of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the indulgence of all the hon. Members. See, the Chair will be very happy if the House can send a unanimous Resolution, agreed resolution to the Rashtrapati. I will be very happy, but it is for the House to decide. Therefore, I have to put it to vote. But, I will be happy if we can make it unanimous. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I want the LOP to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am asking him. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am asking him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I am not withdrawing. I am pressing for it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Ghulam Nabi Azadji, I am asking you: In the light of all the explanation and also in the light of the explanation given from this side and also from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and also the legal aspect of the question explained by the Finance Minister and in the light of what I also said, would you withdraw the Amendment?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, in the light of the discussion, I have come to the conclusion that the poor people of this country have been deprived from contesting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You only say withdrawn or not withdrawn. You are not withdrawing it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, that is the conclusion and I am pressing my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, you are not withdrawing. So, Amendment is not withdrawn. I shall now put the Amendment (No. 305) again to vote.

The question is:

(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."

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : I am asking for the Division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, division, let the lobbies be cleared. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the lobbies be cleared. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 94

Noes : 61

AYES — 94

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Balyawi, Shri Gulam Rasool

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Harivansh, Shri

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Jain, Shri lshwarlal Shankarlal

Karan Singh, Dr.

Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Memon, Shri Majeed

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mukut Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nanda, Shri Kiranmay

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

Pande, Shri Avinash

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shrimati Rajani

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Punia, Shri P. L.

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra

Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Salam, Haji Abdul

Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T. N.

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shrimati Kanak Lata

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tripathi, Shri D. P.

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.

Tyagi, Shri K. C.

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — 63

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Desai, Shri Anil

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed

Maitreyan, Dr. V.

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.

Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Muthukaruppan, Shri S.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parrikar, Shri Manohar

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Rathinavel, Shri T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati

Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.

Singh, Shri Birender

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the house and by a majoring of not less than two-thirds |of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion of Thanks, as amended, to vote. The question is:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of 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 23rd, 2016, 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."

The motion was adopted.

RE. DEMAND TO TAKE UP DISCUSSION ON BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, what are we taking up now? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shall we take up the Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)... How much time is there for this Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)... What are we taking up now? Shall we take up the Short Duration Discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, what about the Real Estate Bill? I have given notice after notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, which Bill have we agreed for today?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am of the understanding that the Government Business is decided by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and I have been asking for this Bill for days together. I don't know what is happening. I feel sorry for it. The public has been agitating...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can decide it here.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The time has been allotted. There were instances where the House had taken up the Supplementary List of Business. Sir, the announcement was made on 4th.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please maintain order in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is there a Supplementary List? Mr. Minister, I understand that there is no Supplementary List of Business. …(*Interruptions*)… For that, a Supplementary List of Business has to come, which has not come. For the Real Estate Bill, no Supplementary List has come.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have been sending reminders continuously since the day before yesterday. I don't know whether...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi will explain. Mr. Naqvi, you explain the position because now the Cabinet Minister says, he wanted to take up this Real Estate Bill. But no Supplementary List is issued. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can decide to pass one Bill today. But we take up Short Duration Discussion. That is our decision; that stands. ...(*Interruptions*)... Which Bill ?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, आज सुबह भी मीटिंग में यह discuss हुआ था कि Real Estate Bill लिया जाए और इसको Supplementary Business में डाला जाए।

श्री उपसभापतिः Supplementary List आई है या नहीं? Venkaiahji, I will explain the position to you. There was a morning meeting when all the parties, including the Government representatives, were there, and, it was unanimously decided there that today we would take up the Short Duration Discussion and one Bill. But that is another Bill. And, tomorrow, your Bill will be taken up. That was the decision taken in the morning. So, accordingly, the Supplementary List of Business was not issued. That decision was taken by the Chairman in consultation with all the party leaders and with your own representatives there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not questioning anything and I don't want to enter into an argument. What I am trying to submit is, saying that we have not received the Supplementary Agenda is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had given the proposal, is it?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, Sir. I myself, as Parliamentary Affairs Minister and as Minister of Urban Development, have given it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, this is as per the decision in the morning.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I brought it in December and then, I brought it on 15th February.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, it is for tomorrow. You may please include it in the List of Business for tomorrow. We will take it up tomorrow. Now, let us begin the Short Duration Discussion. It is only for two-and-a-half hours, and everybody has to adhere to the time allotted. After that, we will take up one Bill, as agreed in the morning. That is the position. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I want a ruling from you. In the morning, there was an issue raised. We all came here and we were shouting slogans against the use of military for a private purpose...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was over. Don't raise it again.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I want a ruling from you as to whether a case, under the consideration of a Tribunal, can be considered a *sub judice* affair. Is it similar to a Court case? I want a ruling from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will examine it. I am not a legal expert. So, I will look into the papers and come back to you. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Prevailing agrarian crisis in the country

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि देश की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। सर, मैं शुरू तो कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि इस समय कृषि मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं और आपने चर्चा शुरू करा दी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): प्रमोद तिवारी जी, कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी यहां हैं और कृषि मंत्री जी भी आ रहे हैं, वे on the way हैं। आप अपनी बात कहिए, उसको हम भी नोट कर रहे हैं, आप चिंता मत कीजिए। आपकी हर बात को नोट किया जा रहा है। लीजिए, कृषि मंत्री जी भी आ गए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, वैसे तो जब से यह सरकार वादा करके आई है कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, हर क्षेत्र में बुरे दिन की शुरुआत हो गई है। हर मोर्चे पर यह सरकार असफल हो गई है, लेकिन अगर मोदी सरकार के पिछले दो साल पर नजर डालें, तो इनसे सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित अगर कोई है, तो वे दो हैं — एक, जो इस देश का अन्नदाता है — किसान और दूसरा

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

4.00 P.M.

नौजवान है। आज का विषय चूंकि किसानों का है, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी सरकार में अगर सबसे ज्यादा कोई पीड़ित है, तो वह किसान है। किसान को सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ा दी गई है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पिछले कुछ दिनों पर नजर डालें, इस देश के हालात देखें, तो जितने वर्कर हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, अगर 2011 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार देखें, तो 54.6 परसेंट, जो करीब 55 परसेंट है, कृषि क्षेत्र से हैं और आज वही सेक्टर सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित, दुखी और उपेक्षित है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**) *पीठासीन हुए*]

सर, मैं आपसे एक छोटी-सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो इस बात की ओर इशारा करेगी कि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में यूपीए सरकार के समय जो ग्रोथ रेट था और एनडीए सरकार के समय में ग्रोथ का जो रेट है, उसमें 0.2 परसेंट की कमी आई है, बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है, यानी इस देश में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की उपेक्षा हुई है। आप एनडीए सरकार के नेतृत्व में पीछे गए हैं। यह मैं आपसे 2013-14, 2014-15 और 2015-16 के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से कह रहा हूँ।

आज हालात यह है कि 17 राज्यों में 20 हजार प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से एक किसान के परिवार की इनकम है। अगर हम अंदाजा लगाएँ तो सिर्फ़ 1,666 रुपये प्रति माह किसान को मिल रहा है।* अगर आप देखें, तो इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में वे काले दिन भी आए हैं, जब एक-एक दिन में 52 किसानों की मौत हुई है, आत्महत्या हुई है, उन्होंने जीवन से ऊबकर आत्महत्या की है। सबसे ज्यादा दुखद पहलू यह है कि बुंदेलखंड में और देश के कई हिस्सों में आज किसान अपनी फसल बेचकर नहीं जी रहा है, बल्कि वह अपने शरीर का खून बेचकर अपने परिवार की जीविका चला रहा है। यह मोदी सरकार के कार्यकाल का दुखद सच है। अगर आप इस सरकार की बानगी देखें, तो यह जानकारी मैं कहीं और से नहीं दे रहा हूँ, बल्कि मोहनभाई कुंदिरया जी, जो कि राज्य मंत्री हैं, इन्होंने खुद लिखित जवाब में कहा है कि 2015 में 10 राज्यों में 16 से 90 मौतें हुई हैं। यह आपका लिखित जवाब है। ये जो मौतें हुई हैं, आप अंदाजा लगा लें कि वहां कौन सी सरकारें हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 725 मौतें हुई हैं। मुझे बताने की जरूरत नहीं कि वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस समय कायम है। पंजाब में 449 मौतें हुई हैं। वहां भी आप ही की सरकार है। यह आँकड़ा तेलंगाना में 342, कर्णाटक में सिर्फ 107 और आंध्र प्रदेश में 58 है। यह लिखित आंसर है। अगर हम 2016 के आँकड़े देखें तो अभी तक सिर्फ 57 मौतें हुई हैं, यह मोदी सरकार की किसानों के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धि है।

अगर हम इस बात का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें कि आखिर ये मौतें क्यों हो रही हैं, तो पाएँगे कि ये इसलिए हो रही हैं कि 1970 में 76 रुपये एमएसपी, यानी समर्थन मूल्य था, जो किसानों को जीवित रहने के लिए दिया जाता है। आज 2015 में वह 1,450 रुपये है। अगर आप देखें, तो इसमें 19 गुना बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जिस समाज के 54 फीसदी लोग कृषि से जुड़े हुए हैं, वहां पिछले कुछ सालों में आपने 19 गुना बढ़ाया है। कर्मचारी लोग भी समाज में ही हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह में 150 गुना वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि किसानों की सिर्फ 19 गुना वृद्धि हुई है। शिक्षकों और प्रोफेसरों की

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

तनख्वाहों में 170 गुना वृद्धि हुई है, किसानों की सिर्फ 19 गुना हुई है। स्किल्ड टीचर्स की तनख्वाह में 320 गुना वृद्धि हुई है, पर किसानों की सिर्फ 19 गुना हुई है। अगर हम टॉप एग्जिक्यूटिव की बात करें, जो इस राज में फल-फूल रहे हैं, तो उनकी तनख्वाह, उनकी इनकम 1,000 गुना ज्यादा बढ़ी है और किसानों की सिर्फ 19 गुना बढ़ी है। अगर हम 10 गुना को 100 गुना भी बताएँ, तो इस समय उनका समर्थन मूल्य 7,600 रुपये होना चाहिए था, लेकिन चूंकि वह 19 गुना बढ़ा है, इसलिए अभी वह 1,450 रुपये है। हम उतना भी नहीं कहते, आज अगर वह उसी अनुपात में बढ़ा होता, तो गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य 7,600 रुपये होना चाहिए था।

अगर मैं इनका तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करूँ, तो वर्ष 2013-14 और 2014-15 की तुलना में वर्ष 2016 में गिरावट आई है। कृषि के हर क्षेत्र में गिरावट आई है, पर ये* में माहिर हैं, ये* में माहिर हैं, ये* में माहिर हैं। इन्होंने कह दिया कि बजट में जो ग्रोथ है, उसे पढ़कर सुना दिया कि वह बहुत है। मैं सच्चाई बता रहा हूँ और इस सच्चाई को जानने के बाद आपको लगेगा कि किसानों के साथ कितना बड़ा धोखा है। इन्होंने यह किया है कि जो ग्रोथ है, वह सब्सिडी के क्षेत्र में है और वह इसलिए है कि जब वित्त मंत्रालय देता था, उसे इन्होंने कृषि मंत्रालय में जोड़ दिया, तो कृषि क्षेत्र का बढ़ गया। इससे ज्यादा बाजीगरी और धोखा किसानों के साथ कुछ नहीं हो सकता था कि पहले आप वित्त विभाग से देते थे, वित्त मंत्रालय से देते थे, अब आपने उसको लाकर कृषि विभाग को देने के लिए कह दिया, तो ग्रोथ तो दिख रही है, लेकिन सच्चाई नहीं। अगर बहुत बड़ा देखें, तो 0.17 से 0.19 परसेंट हुआ है, जो .02 परसेंट है। कुल मिलाकर देखें, तो यह बहुत दुखद है। यह बताने वाला है कि मोदी सरकार में किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर क्यों हो रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर, रासायनिक खाद की बात करें, तो इन्होंने 2,438 करोड़ से 2,340 करोड़ पर पहुंचा दिया है, यानी यह कम हुआ है। जो इनपुट किसान लगाता है, उसको आपने कम किया है- लागत नहीं, उसने जो पैदा किया है, उत्पादन किया है।

एक बड़ा भारी क्षेत्र है, कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी वहां से आते हैं, वह क्षेत्र गन्ने का है। एक ही कैश क्रॉप किसानों के लिए है और उसकी हालत यह है कि आज किसान का गन्ना खेतों में जलाया जा रहा है। उसे गन्ने का उचित दाम नहीं मिल रहा है, किसानों की बेटियों की शादियां नहीं हो पा रही हैं, उनकी पढ़ाई नहीं हो पा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की मांग के बावजूद वहां पर मदद नहीं की जा रही है। हमारे दूसरे गैर-भाजपाई राज्य हैं, वहां पर भी आप किसानों की मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपकी सरकार किस बात के लिए है? आपकी सरकार इसीलिए तो है कि अगर कोई दैवीय आपदा हो तो आप मदद के लिए हाथ बढ़ाएं। बाढ़ आती है, आपकी मदद नहीं पहुंचती है, केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से मदद नहीं पहुंचती है, आपका आकलन ही चलता रहता है, मौतें होती रहती हैं, आपका आकलन ही चलता रहता है, आप मदद नहीं करते। सूखा पड़ता है, दो साल का पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं मिला है, तब का पैसा अब तक नहीं बंटा है। ओले गिरे, मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि जब से आपकी सरकार बनी है, जिस दिन से आप सत्ता में आए हैं — जब पानी बरसना चाहिए, तो सूखा पड़ जाता है और जब सूखा पड़ना चाहिए, तो बाढ़ आ जाती है, अगर फसल पक कर तैयार हो जाती है, तो ओले पड़ जाते हैं। कृषि मंत्री जी, आप बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। आप कलराज मिश्र जी से बनारस में जाकर अपनी सरकार की कुंडली दिखवाइए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): आपकी सरकार के समय में वर्ष 2009-10 में सबसे बड़ा सूखा 2,000 गांवों में पड़ा था।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि जिस दिन से आपकी सरकार के कदम पड़े हैं, दो साल पूरे हो गए हैं और सूखा, सूखा और सूखा ही है। जब जरूरत होती है, तब पानी नहीं बरसता है। मैं परसों उत्तर प्रदेश में था। वहां पर भारी बारिश हुई है और फसल जमीन पर लेट गई है, अब उसके उठने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि अगर राजा परोपकारी हो, तो जनता सुखी रहती है और अगर राजा का कुछ पाप हो, तो जनता को भुगतना पड़ता है। आपका पाप इस देश की जनता भुगत रही है। केंद्र सरकार का रुख बहुत पीड़ादायक और दुखद है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने जितना धन मांगा था, उतना धन उसे आज तक नहीं दिया गया है। बहुत सी महंगाई तो आपने बढ़ाई है, आपके साथियों ने बढ़ाई है। यह बताइए कि जब किसान की फसल होगी, तो उसकी ढुलाई होगी और 16 परसेंट आपने रेल का माल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया। आपने किसान की कमर और तोड़ दी। यहां पर पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं — 140 डालर प्रति बैरल, 130 डालर प्रति बैरल, 120 डालर प्रति बैरल खरीद कर यूपीए सरकार में 60-65 रुपये प्रति लीटर पेट्रोल, डीजल बेचा गया। आज 25 डालर प्रति बैरल खरीद कर आप फिर 60 रुपये प्रति लीटर में बेच रहे हैं। ये बीच वाले पैसे कौन बिचौलिया खा रहा है? अगर आप डीजल को सस्ता कर दें, तो किसान की सिंचाई हो जाएगी, क्योंकि पम्पिंग सेट डीजल से चलता है। ढुलाई करने के लिए ट्रेक्टर में डीजल लगता है, लेकिन आप जानबूझकर किसान को घटे मूल्य का फायदा नहीं दे रहे हैं। किसान को जो डीजल खरीदना पड़ता है, वह महंगा हो रहा है। किसान जो सामान बेचता है, वह सस्ता हो रहा है।

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जब से यह सरकार आई है, यह किसानों की दुश्मन नम्बर एक है। इसने हालात ऐसे कर दिए हैं कि किसान इनके राज में जीना नहीं चाहता है, वह मरना चाहता है। इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक, दुखद और पीड़ादायक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्मानीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लगातार इस सदन में, हर सत्र में कृषि क्षेत्र में जो संकट रहते हैं, उसके विषय में चर्चा होती है। जिस समय हमारे देश को आज़ादी मिली, उसके मुकाबले में 67 सालों में हमने गावों की स्थिति ऐसी की कि कृषि पर कार्यबल अधिक होता चला गया और कृषि का जो परम्परागत विकास है, वह केवल फसल उत्पादन नहीं था, फसल उत्पादन के साथ-साथ बुनियादी सुविधाओं को देना, गांवों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास करना, फसल के साथ वेल्यू एडिशन करना और उसके साथ-साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उस आर्थिक संरचना में आने वाले जो भी भूमिहीन किसान से लेकर, कमजोर वर्ग से लेकर जो भी लोग हैं, उन सब के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करना। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से देश में 67 सालों में जो योजनाएं बनीं, उनमें इस विषय का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। अभी प्रमोद तिवारी जी कह रहे थे और पिछले दो साल के आंकड़े देकर के वे कृषि क्षेत्र के बारे में बता रहे थे। अभी जब एक प्रश्न माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से पूछा गया कि 2005-06 से लेकर 2012-13 का समय जब यूपीए के कार्यकाल का समय था, उस समय में खेती योग्य भूमि बढ़ी अथवा उसमें कमी हुई? सच बात तो यह है कि यूपीए के कार्यकाल में जो सदन में उत्तर रखा गया, 2005-06 में देश में 1,82,686 स्कवेयर हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य भूमि थी, जो यूपीए की

सरकार की नीतियों के कारण घट करके 2012-13 में 1,81,950 स्क्वेयर हेक्टेयर रह गई। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण सड़क है, इसका कारण बढ़ता हुआ शहरीकरण है। लेकिन अगर राज्यवार इसका विश्लेषण किया जाए, तो मुख्य रूप से जिन राज्यों में कमी हुई, वह कर्णाटक, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु में हुई। कमी होने का जो कारण है, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि लगातार इन प्रदेशों में जो सूखा पड़ा है, मौसम की जो मार पड़ी है उसका हम कोई समुचित उपाय नहीं कर पाए। मैं तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि कृषि क्षेत्र की इन समस्याओं को समझते हुए, जहां पर लगातार सूखा पड़ता है, जहां पर लगातार किसान अपनी खेती में मौसम की अनिश्चितता के कारण बार-बार नुकसान को झेलने का काम करता है, वहां पर इन्होंने "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" ला कर पहले जो भी योजनाएं चल रही थीं भारत में कृषि योजनाओं को लेकर, और जो खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा मिशन को लेकर के, हरित क्रातिं को लेकर के सतत कृषि मिशन को लेकर जितने प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चल रहे थे, उनको समायोजित करके हमारे देश की कृषि को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी वर्तमान सरकार के आने के बाद, कृषि क्षेत्र में किसान सभी तरीके से अपनी भूमि की उर्वरता को पहचान सके, इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा "मृदा स्वास्थ्य योजना", "सॉयल हैल्थ कार्ड" की योजना शुरू की गई। जिस प्रकार से आज भी हमारी पर्यात भूमि अभी कृषि के सिंचन से युक्त नहीं है, देश में एक महत्वाकांक्षी "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" को शुरू किया गया, किसानों की इन्कम को बढ़ाने के लिए, निश्चितता को समाप्त करने के लिए "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" को शुरू किया गया। लेकिन इन योजनाओं का विस्तार करते समय इस बात का अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि कृषि क्षेत्र का जो भी विकास सरकार कर रही है, आजादी के 60 साल से जिस प्रकार का विकास हुआ है, विकास तो हुआ लेकिन टिकाऊ विकास नहीं हुआ है। हर विकास के माध्यम को जिसको पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने किया है, विकास को केवल इंजीनियरों और ठेकेदारों के निर्माण कार्यो तक ही सीमित रख दिया है। विकास कार्य केवल इंजीनियर्स और ठेकेदारों के द्वारा निर्माण कार्य नहीं होना चाहिए। विकास का अर्थ है कि समग्रता के आधार पर विकास होना चाहिए। हम केवल उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं देखें, हम इस बात को भी देखने का प्रयास करें कि जब हम विकास में जी.डी.पी. को देखते हैं तो वह केवल उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए, वह समाज के, कुल मिलाकर जो खुशी के मानक हैं, उन खुशी के मानकों में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए।

समाज के जीवन स्तर में केवल उत्पादन के आधार पर नहीं, बराबरी के अवसर, भूमिहीन किसान के लिए सुविधा, रोजगार के अवसर, skill development के अवसर, विज्ञान और तकनीकी का प्रयोग, अपनी खेती की जमीन के हिसाब से Soil Health Card के आधार पर विकास करना और खेती के साथ-साथ पशुपालन का भी विकास होना, खेती के साथ-साथ बागवानी का विकास होना और खेत को मार्केट से जोड़कर खेत का मार्केट पर अधिकार करने का प्रयास करना, यह सरकार को करना चाहिए। पूर्व में जब एनडीए की सरकार माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में आई थी, तब किसान के पशुओं को खरीदने के लिए, विपणन करने के लिए नए कानून का प्रावधान किया गया था। आज भी जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है कि जब एक बार सूखा पड़ता है या अकाल पड़ता है या बेमौसम की बारिश होती है, तो कृषि क्षेत्र को सबसे ज्यादा संकट क्या है? कृषि क्षेत्र को सबसे ज्यादा संकट इस बात का है कि अगर एक फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, तो किसान का परिवार दो साल, तीन साल पीछे हो जाता है। इसके लिए फसल बीमा योजना

[श्री भुपेंद्र यादव]

है। क्योंकि छः महीने बाद जो उसका पैसा आना होता है, उसके पास नकदी कमाने का कहीं और अवसर नहीं होता है। जिन जगहों पर दुर्भाग्य से किसानों की आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, उन आत्महत्याओं का भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि हम केवल कृषि की नकदी फसलों के साथ-साथ पशुपालन की, फल उत्पादन की, सब्जियों के उत्पादन की, जब हम ऐसी व्यवस्था खड़ी करने का प्रयास करें कि जिस व्यवस्था के माध्यम से खेती की निर्भरता केवल नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन नहीं, अपितु उसके सहायक विषयों के उत्पादन के लिए हम आगे बढ़ाएं। मुझे लगता है कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री के द्वारा बागवानी मिशन का जो विशेष प्रयास किया जा रहा है, हरित क्रांति योजना का, कृषि विकास योजना का, इन सब में नीचे के स्तर पर यदि हम किसान की फसलों का value addition अगर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में करेंगे, पंचायत स्तर पर value addition करेंगे, तो कम से कम जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, अपने उद्यम के माध्यम से, छोटी-छोटी जगहों के माध्यम से उनको भी रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे। अभी इस चर्चा के बाद सरकार के द्वारा एक लम्बे समय से जो इस देश के नदी मार्ग हैं, उनका एक विधेयक भी लाया जा रहा है। अभी तक तो देश में केवल पांच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को नदी जल मार्ग बनाया गया है। सरकार ने अपनी दूरदृष्टि से जो विषय बहुत लम्बे समय से पैंडिंग पड़ा था, 111 जलमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करना तय किया है। मेरा यह मानना है कि ये जितने भी जलमार्ग होगें, ये हमारे किसानों से होते हुए गुजरेंगे। अगर हम इसको अपने किसान और खेती के विकास के साथ जोड़ेंगे, तो हम इसका उपयोग करेंगे, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो नहरी योजनाएं हैं, उन नहरी योजनाओं को समयबद्ध तरीके से अगर पूरा करने का काम किया जाएगा, तो कम से कम हम सूखे की समस्या का समाधान कर सकेंगे। इसलिए इस देश में लगातार गन्ना किसान भी संकट में है, उनके समर्थन मूल्य की बात भी की जा रही है। सरकार ने दालों के मूल्य को बढ़ाने का पहली बार प्रयास किया है। सरकार ने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि उसने दालों का भी समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किया है। हमें उन सब फसलों, जो देश के दैनिक जीवन में आती हैं, उनके समर्थन मूल्य को देकर किसान को उसके उचित परिश्रम का मूल्य देना होगा। हमारे देश में लगातार जो कृषि नीति अपनाई गई, उस कृषि नीति के कारण अगर सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ तो इस बात का हुआ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से पलायन काफी ज्यादा बढ़ा है। पिछले कम से कम दस सालों के अंदर 'मनरेगा' से लेकर जो सारी योजनाएं लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिस प्रकार का पलायन पूरे देश में हुआ है, वह एक तरीके से शोचनीय विषय है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से पलायन किस प्रकार से रुके और इसके लिए सरकार ने आधारभूत संरचना खड़ा करने का काम किया है और जो 'प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना' और 'प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना' जैसी महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजनाओं को शुरू किया है, उन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार को हम किस प्रकार से रोक सकें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार और खेती तथा किसानी का विचार करते समय हम केवल भूमि वाले किसान नहीं, भूमिहीन किसानों का भी विचार करें। हम केवल उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं, गांव के समग्र विकास की कल्पना का विचार करें। हम कम से कम कृषि मंत्रालय का एक खुशी सूचकांक का एक audit भी करवाएं कि आखिर खेती के विकास के कारण कितने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हम खुशियों को बढ़ा सके हैं। लोगों के दैनन्दिन जीवन में बढ़ा सके हैं, गांव में सामाजिक भाई चारे को बढ़ा सके हैं, किस प्रकार से गांव में रोजगार के अवसर देकर बेरोजगारों के मन में हमेशा जो आशंकाओं के विषय रहते हैं, उनको कम कर सके हैं। एक और विषय, जो

कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए है, वह यह है कि हमारे देश में 250 से ज्यादा जैव विविधता के क्षेत्र हैं। यदि बीज उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देखें तो आज उत्तराखंड में राजमा की अनेक किस्म के बीज हैं, यदि चावल को देखें तो छत्तीसगढ़ में चावल की अनेक प्रकार की किस्में होती हैं, यदि बिहार को देखेंगे तो हाजीपुर जिले में कम से कम दस तरह के केलों की फसलें एवं प्रजातियां हैं। जहां से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी आते हैं, वहां का ज़र्दा बहुत ज्यादा प्रसिद्ध है। यह जो देश की जैव विविधता है, इस जैव विविधता में यदि हम देश में एक तरह का बीज लाएंगे, तो इससे सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। मैं सूखे के साथ-साथ बीजों के संबंध में कहूंगा कि हमारे जो देशी बीज हैं, उन देशी बीजों को हम कैसे बचाकर रखें, अपने देश की जैव विविधता को कैसे बचाकर रखें, इसका उपाय सोचें। जो मौसम का संकट है और जो फसली संकट है, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि हम खेती में एकदम से नए बीज और नई तकनीक लाते हैं। उसमें जो स्थानीय पर्यावरण विषयों का संतुलन है, हम उस संतुलन को नहीं रख पाते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि कृषि विकास की नीति को आगे बढ़ाते समय जो जैव विविधता के क्षेत्र हैं, उनके संतुलन को स्थानीय बीज के द्वारा उत्पादन की वृद्धि किस प्रकार करें, के विषय के साथ-साथ खेती और पशुपालन की भी वृद्धि करनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से विशेष रूप से एक और विषय उठाना चाहूंगा। मैं राजस्थान के संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा — हालांकि कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा इस विषय की अनुशंसा की गई है कि एनडीआरएफ और एसडीआरएफ में जो क्लेम का पैसा है, वह गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा दिया जाता है ...(**समय की घंटी**)... लेकिन कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुशंसा भी रहती है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं केवल दो मिनट में अपने विषय को समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। पश्चिमी राजस्थान का जो मौसम है, जो बारिश होती है, वह हमेशा लेट होती है। जो देश का औसत है, वहां उस औसत से कम बारिश होती है, इसलिए हम सूखे की समस्या और चारे के संकट को झेलते हैं। हम चारे के स्थायी संकट को झेलते हैं। कई बार 90 दिनों की जो तकनीकी व्याख्या है, उस व्याख्या के अंतर्गत यह नहीं आता है। पिछली बार भी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने इस बात को लेकर आश्वासन दिया था। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान जैसे क्षेत्रों में लगातार देश की औसत से कम बारिश होने के कारण हमें लगातार जिस सूखे का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसका समाधान होना चाहिए। वहां पर मूल रूप से हमारा जो पशुधन है, वही आय का एकमात्र स्रोत है। इस प्रकार के जो क्षेत्र हैं, जिन क्षेत्रों की अपनी भौगोलिक सीमाओं के कारण अपनी-अपनी परिस्थितियां हैं, उनके संदर्भ में मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उस दृष्टि से समग्र विकास की नीति का विस्तार करें। इसके लिए एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के जो नॉर्म्स हैं, उन पर्टिकुलर क्षेत्रों के लिए जिन क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की समस्या है, उन नॉर्म्स को इसमें और थोड़ी ढील देने का प्रयास करें, ताकि हम उस क्षेत्र की समस्या का समाधान कर सकें । आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Before I call the name of the next speaker, I would like to inform you my that instruction is that each speaker should stick to the allotted time; otherwise, if the allotted time is over, nothing will be recorded. That is my instruction. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members to stick to their allotted time. Now, Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav.

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज आपने हमें एक बहुत ही अहम मुद्दे पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। महोदय, यह कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। हिंदुस्तान की 60 फीसदी आबादी सीधे-सीधे खेती से जुड़ी हुई है। अगर खेती करने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कभी अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस बात पर निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए यहां के किसानों का खुशहाल होना बहुत आवश्यक है। मान्यवर, जहां इस देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, वहीं खेती योग्य जमीन दिन-प्रतिदिन घटती चली जा रही है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे देश के किसानों ने अथक् मेहनत करके, प्रयास करके इस देश को पूरी तरह से खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारों ने कभी इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया कि क्या इस देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने वाले लोग आज आत्मनिर्भर हैं और उनकी स्थिति क्या है, इस बात पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर सरकार किसानों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाएगी, तभी इस देश में खुशहाली हो सकती है।

मान्यवर, किसान पिछले तीन वर्षों से लगातार गर्दिश में है। दैवी आपदाओं का प्रकोप दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी बेमौसम बरसात होती है, कभी ओला पड़ता है, जिसके कारण आज किसान बुरी तरह से कर्ज में फँसता चला जा रहा है। मुझे याद है कि पिछली बार 2007 और 2008 में जब मंदी का दौर आया था, उस दौर में यूपीए की सरकार थी और यूपीए की सरकार ने उद्योगों को मंदी के दौर से निपटने के लिए एक पैकेज दिया था। इसके निवारण के लिए 3 लाख करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज दिया गया था। पिछले तीन वर्षों से लगातार किसान दैवी आपदाओं को झेल रहा है। बहुत अच्छा होता अगर भारत सरकार अपने बजट में किसानों के लिए तीन साल की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए कम से कम 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज का ऐलान करती। उससे किसान, जो तमाम कर्ज में फँसते चले जा रहे हैं, जिनके पास आज खाने के लिए अन्न नहीं है, उनकी मदद की जा सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने अपने बजट में कुछ नहीं किया।

मान्यवर, आज किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य का न मिलना सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आज हमने कहा कि किसान ने हमें आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया, किसान ने अच्छी पैदावार की, अच्छा गेहूँ पैदा किया, अच्छा धान पैदा किया, लेकिन आज किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और मैं उन्हें केवल दो सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। हमारे तिवारी जी अभी चले गए। तिवारी जी ने एक बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव दिया था कि अभी गेहूँ की कीमत 1,450 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है, जबकि इसे 7,600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल होना चाहिए। तिवारी जी यहां होते, तो हम उनसे कहते कि देश की आजादी के बाद से लेकर आज तक लगातार किसानों के साथ यही हश्र हुआ है। जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब यह 1,250 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी। दो साल के बाद तिवारी जी 7,600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की मांग कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी यह बात सही है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। आज जो तमाम नौकरी करने वाले लोग हैं, उन्होंने उनसे उनकी तुलना की। आज Fourth Class के कर्मचारी को 16 हजार रुपए तनख्वाह मिल रही है, जबकि अगर बहुत अच्छा किसान भी हो, तो वह मात्र 3 हजार रुपए प्रति माह से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं कर पाता। इसीलिए

हम कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर Fourth Class के कर्मचारी को 16 हजार रुपए प्रति माह मिल रहे हैं और हर 10 साल में एक वेतन आयोग आता है, अभी सातवां वेतन आयोग आएगा, तो उनकी तन्ख्वाह 30 हजार रुपए प्रति माह हो जाएगी, जबकि किसानों की आय 3 हजार रुपए प्रति माह से 4 हजार रुपए प्रति माह नहीं होगी। हम आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहते हैं कि किसान के लिए एक आयोग बनना चाहिए और जो किसान की लागत है, जो मेहनत है, उस लागत और मेहनत के अनुसार किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, कर्मचारियों को हर साल महँगाई की किश्त मिलती है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिर्फ कर्मचारी ही महँगाई को झेलते हैं, किसान महँगाई को नहीं झेलते? किसान जो एक-एक चीज खरीदता है, वह दिन-प्रतिदिन महँगी होती चली जा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रति वर्ष उनको भी महँगाई भत्ता मिले, हर 5 साल में उसको रिव्यू भी किया जाए और 5 साल के बाद किसान के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य तय करने के लिए एक आयोग गठित होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी हो जाएगी, लेकिन केवल कहने से उनकी आमदनी दोगुनी नहीं हो जाएगी। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इतिहास पुरुष बन जाएँगे, अगर, जिस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, जिस तरह से यूपीए सरकार ने 'महात्मा गांधी रोजगार गारंटी योजना' बनाई थी, उसी तरह से आप इस सदन में किसानों के लिए न्यूनतम आय की गारंटी का कानून लाएँगे। अगर यह कानून होगा कि किसान की आमदनी कम से कम इतनी होनी चाहिए और अगर किसान की आमदनी उतनी नहीं होती है, तो सरकार उसकी भरपाई करेगी, तभी इस देश में किसानों का भला हो सकता है, वरना उसका भला नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी सीधे-सादे किसान के बेटे हैं और इनके मन में किसान की पीड़ा है। इनको कानून लाना चाहिए और कानून बनाकर इनको यहां के किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है कि कोई भी किसान अपने बेटे को किसान नहीं बनाना चाहता है, कोई भी किसान अपने बेटे को खेती से नहीं जोड़ना चाहता है और इसके पीछे केवल एक ही कारण है। आपकी जो 'रोज़गार गारंटी योजना' बनी थी, वह मजदूरों के लिए बनी थी, इसलिए आज मजदूरों का पलायन रुक गया है। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि मजदूरों का पलायन हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों का पलायन मनरेगा से रुक गया है, किन्तु मेरे किसान अपनी इज्जत को ढकने के लिए नहीं बैठे हैं। जो खेती वाले लोग हैं, वे भले ही पलायन करके दिल्ली में रिक्शा चलाना पसन्द करेंगे, दिल्ली में पान की खोली खोलना पसन्द करेंगे अथवा यहां मजदूरी करना पसन्द करेंगे, लेकिन गांव में जिनकी जमीनें हैं, वे वहां नहीं रह कर अपनी इज्जत को बचा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर न्यूनतम आय की गारंटी वाला कानून आएगा, तो निश्चित रूप से किसानों का पलायन भी रुक जाएगा।

मान्यवर, मैं बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूं और मैं आपसे बुंदेलखंड के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आज बुंदेलखंड की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, वहां के लोग सूखे से जूझ रहे हैं। वहां नदियों में पानी नहीं है, तालाबों में पानी नहीं है, वहां का हैंडपम्प सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और लोगों को पीने तक के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां लोग बुरे तरीके से परेशान हैं। पिछली

[डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव]

बार वहां पर बेमौसम की बरसात हो गई थी, ओले पड़ गए थे, तब आप लोगों ने मुआवज़े का आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक भी वहां के लोगों को मुआवज़ा नहीं मिल पाया है, बीमे का पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपने संसाधनों से उनकी कुछ मदद तो की थी, लेकिन सभी लोगों की मदद नहीं हो पाई है।

मान्यवर, हम लोगों ने निवेदन किया था कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को मदद दीजिए, लेकिन आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी आप लोगों की तरफ से मदद नहीं मिल पाई। पिछली बार यूपीए सरकार की तरफ से बुंदेलखंड को पैकेज दिया गया था, उस पैकेज में थोड़ा-बहुत काम ही हो पाया था, लेकिन उसके बाद आपकी सरकार ने उस पैकेज को भी बन्द कर दिया। आज बुंदेलखंड का किसान बुरे तरीके से परेशान है।

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वहां के लोगों के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक पैकेट बना करके, जिसमें गेहूं, आटा, चावल और दाल था, वहां के किसानों को देने का काम जरूर किया है, लेकिन उनके पास इतने संसाधन नहीं हैं, जिससे वहां के लोगों की मदद की जा सके। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की पूरी तरह से मदद करके बुंदेलखंड के लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए और उनको सहयोग देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)..

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादवः वहां पर स्थायी रूप से सिंचाई के संसाधन नहीं हैं। वहां तालाब हैं, नदियां हैं, बांध हैं, लेकिन उनमें पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको बजट देना चाहिए, पैकेज देना चाहिए, जिससे बुदेलखंड के लोगों का भला हो सके और वहां के लोगों की मदद की जा सके।

महोदय, आज के मौके पर, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं देश की सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आपका नारा है कि 2022 तक हम किसानों की आमदनी को दुगुना कर देंगे, लेकिन दुगुना करने के लिए लोगों के पास सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं, उन्हें अच्छा बीज नहीं मिल पा रहा है, उन्हें खाद नहीं मिल पा रही है और बैंकों से उन्हें सस्ती ब्याज दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। भारत सरकार से हमारा यह निवेदन है कि किसानों को बिना ब्याज का ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri K. C. Tyagi.

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादवः जब आप उद्योगों के लिए बिना ब्याज का ऋण उपलब्ध कराते हैं, तो किसानों को क्यों नहीं करवा सकते? हम चाहते हैं कि किसानों के भले के लिए उन्हें बिना ब्याज का ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ग्रामीण भारत की बदहाली पर चर्चा करते समय अगर कृषि मंत्री जी के साथ-साथ वित्त मंत्री, आपदा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, वाणिज्य मंत्री, फर्टिलाइज़र्स मंत्री और फूड एंड सप्लाइज़ मंत्री भी होते, तो शायद ब्यौरेवार तरीके से अधिक सार्थक बहस हो सकती थी।

राधा मोहन जी, मैं आपके लिए बहुत क्रिटिकल नहीं होना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि आप बहुत जल्दी नाराज़ हो जाते हैं। पिछली बार भी मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। एक सवाल के जवाब में चार दिन पहले आप कह रहे थे कि कुछ लोगों को भूत है। मंत्री जी, हमें भूत नहीं चढ़ा है, हमें जुनून है। धरती मां का सीना चीर कर जब पूरा देश PL-480 खा रहा था, जो अमरीका के पशुओं को खिलाया जाता है, तब हमारे किसानों और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसा काम किया कि आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं विदेश भेजता है और दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा चावल विदेश भेजता है। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा फल और सब्जी विदेश भेजता है। यह सरकारों की मेहरबानियों से नहीं, यह किसानों का जो पसीना है, उसकी वजह से और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की वजह से सम्भव हो पाया है।

सर, अब से 20-25 साल पहले, 30 साल पहले, ज्यादा पुरानी बात नहीं है। भारत की जो जीडीपी है, उसमें 50 परसेंट की हिस्सेदारी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की थी। आज 14 से 15 परसेंट की रह गयी है। हमारे चंद्रपाल यादव जी जहां के रहने वाले हैं, यह कोई गुस्से की नहीं, यह रोने की बात है कि घास की रोटी वहां के लोग इसीलिए खा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसे खाने के बाद दिन भर फिर भूख नहीं लगती है। आप पता लगा लीजिए, हम आपके साथ चलते हैं, अगर यह बात गलत साबित हो जाए। 70 लाख आदमी, बुंदेलखंड के दोनों तरफ के, सिर्फ इनके यहां के नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश वाले भी वहां से पलायन कर चुके हैं। कोई आदमी घर कब छोड़ता है, जब दुनिया छोड़ने को मन करता है। राधा मोहन जी, आप तो वहां से आते हैं, जहां महात्मा गांधी गये थे, सूट-बूट पहन कर, लेकिन लंगोट में आये थे। हमारे दूसरे नौजवान मंत्री बालियान जी बैठे हुए हैं, जहां के चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने अपनी राजनीति की शुरुआत करके समूचे देश में गांव के और खेत के किसानों को उठाया था। इसलिए मैं आपसे तवक्को करता हूँ कि शायद आपकी पीड़ा और लोगों के मुकाबले में शायद थोड़ी ज्यादा होगी, इसीलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ।

अभी कल-परसों की बात है। ज्यादा दिन पहले की बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे ज्यादा अखबार पढ़ता हूँ, यह मैं क्लेम कर सकता हूँ। एक किसान अपनी पत्नी को बेचने का इश्तिहार अखबार के अन्दर देता है। सारे देश के लिए, संसद के लिए, सारे उन सिविल सोसायटी के लोगों के लिए यह डूब कर मरने की बात है, जो यह कह रहे हैं कि भारत तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं उनकी तरफ भी कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश की जीडीपी जब 9 परसेंट के आसपास थी, जो तथाकथित आर्थिक सुधारक इधर के हों या उधर के हों, देश में उस समय सबसे ज्यादा असमानता थी, जब मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

जीडीपी बहुत ज्यादा है। राधा मोहन जी, एक बार हमारे नेता डा. लोहिया जी संसद में भाषण कर रहे थे और उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक आदमी की आमदनी 3 आना रोज की है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू अपने चेम्बर में थे। लोहिया जी के साथी अशोक मेहता जी प्लांनिग कमिशन के वाइस चेयरमैन थे। जवाहरलाल जी ने उसी वक्त अशोक मेहता जी को बुलाया।

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]
आज़ादी के आन्दोलन में सब साथ ही थे। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या डा. लोहिया सच कह रहे हैं? तो ये संवेदनाएँ जब होती हैं, ये कंसर्न जब होते हैं, ये पीड़ाएँ जब होती हैं, तब कुछ अच्छे फैसले लेने में आसानी भी होती है।

क्या आपको पता है कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में लगभग 47 परसेंट कम बारिश हुई है? 320 जिलों में सूखा है। अच्छा होता यदि गृह मंत्री जी यहां होते। आपदा प्रबंधन का, जिसका जिक्र मेरे साथी कर रहे थे, जिस तरह का मुकम्मल बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए, हमें लगता है कि वह नहीं हुआ है। यह कोई खाद या किसान का ही मामला नहीं है, बल्कि उसके साथ डिपेंडेंट मजदूर हैं, भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उनका भी है। चंद्रपाल जी अभी जिक्र कर रहे थे। एक अच्छा काम जरूर उनकी सरकार के जरिए हो गया, हालांकि जब आर्थिक सुधार इस तर्ज पर हो रहे हों, जिसमें मानवीय संवेदनाएँ न हों, तब कम से कम एनएसी की चेयरमैन ने मनरेगा लगा कर गांव से पलायन रोकने का काम जरूर किया। मैं इस काम भर के लिए उनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अब मैंने पढ़ा कि समृद्ध किसानों पर टैक्स लगेगा। समृद्ध किसान कहां हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ। भुपिंदर जी आप मेरी इस बात के लिए गवाही दे दीजिए कि 85 परसेंट किसान 2 एकड़ से कम वाले हैं। कहां हैं समृद्ध किसान? किसी जमाने में कहा जाता था कि कुलक हैं। यह भाषा लोगों ने रट ली है और किसानों को प्रताड़ित करने के लिए इन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल होता है। वे कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के किसान हैं, जिन्होंने एसईज़ेड बना लिया है। आजकल वे भी खेती कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसे कामों के लिए उन्हें भुपेंद्र यादव ही याद आते हैं, भूपिंदर सिंह याद नहीं आते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सर, मेरा एक भी आंकड़ा गैर-सरकारी नहीं मिलेगा। यह मैं चुनौती से फ्लोर पर कह रहा हूँ। लगभग 42 परसेंट किसान गाँव में ऐसे हैं, जिन पर किसी न किसी तरह का कर्जा है। इन्होंने 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two more minutes.

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज इन्होंने देश के बड़े कॉरपोरेट घरानों को दे दिया। इन्होंने भी पिछले दिनों एक लाख करोड़ की राहत दे दी। हमारी मांग है, हमारे मित्रों ने भी उठाई है। लगभग एक लाख कुछ हजार करोड़ का कर्जा देश भर के किसानों पर है। किसानों की मदद करना चाहते हो तो कार्पोरेट की तर्ज पर इनका भी कर्जा माफ करने का काम करो, वरना आपके सब दावे और वायदे झूठे हैं। "फसल बीमा योजना" की हम तारीफ करते हैं। हम प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हैं लेकिन यह राशि ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के बराबर है। मैं राजस्थान का जिक्र आपसे करूं, मगर भुपेंद्र जी, जहां से आप आते हैं, तो वहां पर किस तरह से बीमा में बीमा कम्पनियों को ज्यादा फायदा हुआ, बजाए किसानों के। 20 फीसदी से भी कम किसान अपनी फसलों का बीमा कराते हैं। 46 परसेंट किसानों का बीमा संबंधी काम होता है। वे उसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। आपके राजस्थान का केस है कि छः वर्षों में बीमा कम्पनियों ने सिर्फ किसानों से लगभग 1800 करोड़ रुपए की कमाई की, यानी तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष का मुनाफा कम्पनियों को सिर्फ किसानों से हुआ, जबकि बीमा क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए किसानों को मात्र 50 करोड़ रुपए मिले This is the reality of your so-called *Fasal Bima Yojana*. लेकिन सरकार कहती है, वायदा करती है, हम विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन अंदर की कहानी कुछ और है।

इरिगेशन के मामले में मैं आपसे कुछ कहना चाहता हूं, उसमें आपने पहले सालों के मुकाबलों में अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा है। 60 परसेंट जमीन, अब आप उनको तो गाली दे सकते हो कि उनके राज्य में यह नहीं हुआ। हम 40 साल उनके खिलाफ रहे और दो साल से आपसे भी अलग हैं। तलाक हो चुका है हालांकि जो मियाद है इब्बत की, वह अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है, या हो गई है यह मान लीजिए। अब वहां पर हमने अपनी सरकार बना ली, आपसे अलग होकर के। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से 60 परसेंट non-irrigated जमीन है उसके मुकाबले में गडकरी जी का जल का जो मामला उन्होंने उठाया है, जिसके बारे में चर्चा थोड़ी देर में आएगी। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... अगर नेशनल इरिगेशन के लिए भी कोई ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः त्यागी जी, प्लीज। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः और यह किसान के लिए, देश की आर्थिक निभर्रता के लिए, कृषि के लिए, सब के लिए इतना काम कोई नहीं हो सकता ...(**व्यवधान**)... ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Tyagiji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः सर, मैं concluding remarks ही दे रहा हूं। 60 परसेंट की जगह सौ का सौ परसेंट किसान जो है और आज भी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः टाइम ओवर।

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः सर, मैं लास्ट में कहना चाहता हूं, सुखेन्दु जी, एक मिनट। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी कह कर गए हैं, उनकी बात का मैं यकीन करता हूं, चूंकि वे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, असहमति रखते हुए भी, कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी 2022 में। पहली बात तो यह बात गलत है। अगर हो भी गई तो उस समय प्राइस इंडेक्स क्या होगा? क्या बिजली का दाम यही होगा, क्या कपड़े की सिलाई यही होगी, क्या कार का दाम यही होगा? पहली बात तो यह है कि यह डबल इसलिए भी नहीं हो पाएगी कि आपके पास कोई ऐसी integrated plan नहीं है, जहां 42 परसेंट किसान खेती छोड़ने वाले हों, वहां दोगुनी आमदनी होगी, यह वोट लेने के लिए तो अच्छा हो सकता है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to speak in Bengali. Before that, I will speak a few lines in English. Some figures have been given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture in the other House on 1st March, 2016 in reply to Unstarred Question No.913 and it appears from the reply that the total farmers suicide cases reported during 2015 all over the country are only 1,690, and out of which 725 farmers committed suicide in Maharashtra alone. But one report published in The Hindu on 14th January, 2016, *inter-alia*, states that, and I quote one line with your permission, "The data obtained from the Government shows Vidarbha was the worst hit last year, with around 1,541 farmers from Amravati and Nagpur division committing suicides."

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

यह गवर्नमेंट डेटा का उल्लेख करके बोल रहे हैं, यह सरकार की तरफ से कुछ अलग है, जिसमें आसमान-जमीन का फर्क है।

Now, Sir, I would like to switch over to Bengali in view of the fact that * Sir, the condition of the farmers engaged in jute cultivation in our State has become precarious owing to the wrong policies adopted by the Central Government. Sir, I want to tell that just before the new Government was formed, BJP declared on page 28 of its election manifesto, "BJP will take steps to enhance the profitability in agriculture by ensuring a minimum 50 per cent profit over the cost of production." Many Hon'ble Members said that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for jute has no scientific basis for evaluation. No scientific system is being followed to fix Minimum Support Price, Sir; it is rather being done in a haphazard way. MSP is being fixed on the data provided by different organizations and agencies. Even there is no scientific assessment on the quantum of jute farming and production in West Bengal – Jute Corporation of India provides some data, Jute Baler's Association gives another data and IJMA provides yet another differing account. So I appeal to the Government through you, Sir, to assess the reasons why jute production is alarmingly decreasing in our State. It is not a matter that concerns West Bengal only; there are 7 States in India where cultivation of jute has been going on for centuries together. Jute is being cultivated across 8 lakh hectares of land in our State and as you know well, Sir, jute is an essential commodity. There are 77 jute mills spread across the country. I am happy to State that the oldest jute mill of the country and also the largest number of jute mills can be found in West Bengal. Unfortunately, Sir, the Government has not been providing adequate Minimum Support Price for jute and so, thousands of jute industry workers and jute farmers along with their families are languishing in a terrible pool of distress. But the Government did not pay heed to their distress. I would request the Government through you, Sir, to fix the Minimum Support Price for jute at a level higher than the '*mandi*' or market price so that the farmers feel encouraged to cultivate and produce more jute. During the last 2 years, the Minimum Support Price for jute was at such a low level and added to that the price of jute dipped in such a way that the jute growers had no other option than to agree to distress sells. So our Hon'ble Chief Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee provided an additional compensation of ₹ 500 per quintal to the jute cultivators. We had repeatedly appealed to the Central Government at that time but it fell on deaf ears. So once again I take this opportunity to request the Government through you Sir, to fix the Minimum Support Price of jute above the '*mandi*' price or market price. It should not be applicable to our State only; it should rather be applicable to all 7 jute-producing States of the country. I want to stress

* English translation of the original speech made in Bengali.

the fact that the Minimum Support Price announced for this season too is not all adequate. The condition has turned more unbearable because a group of jute mill owners have hiked the price of raw jute in an artificial way; they have artificially created a crisis of jute availability and have been deceiving the jute farmers. We cannot tolerate the unfair means by which these jute mill owners are making profit. We appeal to the Government through you, Sir that the Minimum Support Price of jute must be increased to a level above the market price; otherwise the growers will not take interest in cultivation of raw jute.

Sir, in conclusion let me say that BJP had declared in its manifesto – I am quoting from the manifesto of the BJP – "Genetically modified food will not be allowed without full scientific evaluation." Yet we do not know what kind of evaluation is being done on GM crop. Public in general has been kept in the dark on this aspect. All the information regarding evaluation should be published in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture so that public can become aware of the evaluation and they can voice their opinion about GM crop and take decisive steps in choosing the right one. The farmer community of the country should be consulted before taking any decision on GM crop; otherwise we will face similar kind of crisis that saw widespread destruction due to cultivation of Bt cotton in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra. The farmers of the country will have no choice other than committing suicide like the farmers in Vidarbha – we can never tolerate this kind of wretched condition. So I appeal through you to the Government to make public all the information regarding scientific evaluation of GM crop.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It is very kind of you. Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. Please adhere to the time.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Definitely, Sir. I thank hon. Deputy Chairman and I also thank hon. Amma for the opportunity given to me to speak on this issue. I am going to give a positive side of agriculture in the State of Tamil Nadu. The State has adopted many techniques; it has improved the foodgrains production; and, it has reached at the maximum level in ten years. Sir, I may be permitted to quote statistics. During 2011-12, the State of Tamil Nadu created history in the field of agriculture in the State with highest foodgrains production of 10,152 lakh, which is, 10.152 metric tonnes, which is an all-time high in the last ten years. The State has also achieved the highest production in rice, millets and pulses. How has it been possible, Sir? Hon. Amma has introduced a novel scheme, a technology called System of Rice Intensification (SRI). This technology is giving the highest yield to all the farmers. Sir, I am very glad to inform this august House that consecutively

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

the Tamil Nadu farmers are getting the Union Government's award, namely, Krishi Karman Award carrying a cash prize of rupees one lakh. For the current year, our lady farmer, T. Amalarani from Tirunelveli has received a sum of rupees one lakh from the hon. President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, in New Delhi on 15th January. As per the scheme in place, which is implemented by hon. Chief Minister, Amma, she has also received a sum of ₹ 5 lakhs because she has produced 18,143 kilos of paddy per hectare using the SRI technique. I humbly submit that the State of Tamil Nadu has achieved the maximum foodgrains production including pulses, millets and everything. How could it be achieved? Hon. Amma has introduced many novel schemes. I do not want to take much time of the august House.

Sir, regarding water management, everybody must learn from Amma. To get the water from Cauvery, she has waged an all-out war to see to it that the award passed by Cauvery Water Tribunal is given effect to. Because of the efforts taken by her, the award passed by the Cauvery Water Tribunal was given effect to, and, further as a fallout, the Central Government had to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board, and, also the Irrigation Management Committee, which is yet to be done. Further with regard to the Mullaperiyar dam, she has won the case before the Supreme Court and the southern parts of Tamil Nadu are getting water for agriculture.

Now, with regard to the crop insurance also, hon. Chief Minister, Amma, has provided a sum of ₹ 30 crore for the purpose of paying crop insurance premium. In all aspects, she is implementing the Soil Health Management, crop-based interventions, Input Supply Management and Integrated Farming System, and, the SRI techniques are being adopted in 1,880 villages throughout the State. That is why, consecutively, our Tamil Nadu farmers are able to get the Central Government award as well as cash award of ₹ 5 lakhs each year, which are given by hon. Amma to the highest producer of paddy or foodgrains. I would also like to point out the financial position of the farmers. Now, hon. Amma has established Direct Purchase Centres throughout the State. Wherever farmer wants to sell his produce, he can sell it easily without any difficulty. They also get a very good price. So, in Tamil Nadu, there is absolutely no problem for any kind of farmers. But, at the same time, regarding the credit facilities, I had earlier urged the Central Government that the Non-Performing Assets concept must be done away with. So, while sanctioning the loans for these agriculturists, do not adopt this principle of Non-Performing Assets. They are not able to repay it. Agriculture is dependent upon the natural factors. I have already submitted it.

Also, regarding the interest subvention, at the risk of repetition, I would like to

urge all the hon. Members and experts in economics and I urge the hon. Minister for Agriculture also, that this interest subvention scheme is benefitting only the businessmen as per reports available in the newspapers. So, the appropriate steps must be taken by the Central Government to see that the benefit of the interest subvention scheme goes to the farmers. Otherwise, the farmers are in the darkness. No farmer knows the fact that if the loan amount is repaid on time, definitely, they are entitled for refund of the part of the interest. That is not known to the farmers. Hence, awareness must be created among the farmers. The Central Government must do it.

Also, the farmers must get the loan, and for all other needs, all the twelve months in a year. Seasonal loan now disbursed, may be, only for the summer season, only for the *kuruvai* season, is not good. That is why farmers are living in indebtedness. So, to save the farmers, kindly frame good regulations. Also, implement them properly. The other day also, I submitted that the concept of inclusive growth is being implemented properly by hon. Amma. Hence, I thank once again the hon. Amma because all the farmers in Tamil Nadu are very happy. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. Now, Shri Rajpal Singh Saini. आपकी पार्टी का समय छह मिनट है। आपको छह मिनट में समाप्त करना है। सबके लिए एक ही नियम है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश कहलाता है और यह सच भी है, लेकिन एक दूसरी भावना भी है, जिसे हम नज़रअंदाज करते हैं। हम केवल उत्पादन की चिंता करते हैं, लेकिन उत्पादन करने वालों की नहीं, उनके बारे में हम नहीं सोचते। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था तब किसान गर्व से कहता था कि मैं किसान हूं। इस बात को ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन आज किसान को यह कहने में शर्म आती है कि मैं किसान हूं, क्योंकि उसकी इज्जत समाज में नहीं रह गई है।

मान्यवर, उस टाइम किसान अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाकर खेती में लगाता था और यह कहावत भी थी, "उत्तम खेती, मध्यम बान"। आज किसान अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाकर, चाहे जैसे भी हो, उनको नौकरी दिलाने की कोशिश करता है और बाहर काम करवाने की सोचता है।

मान्यवर, 1951 में भारत में 71 प्रतिशत किसान थे, लेकिन 2011 की कृषि गणना के मुताबिक किसानों की संख्या घटकर 45.01 प्रतिशत बची है। हमारे 26.09 प्रतिशत किसान गायब हो चुके हैं। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि किसानों का मोह खेती से भंग हो रहा है और वे कृषि में पिछड़ रहे हैं। जिसका दादा कभी 100 एकड़ जमीन बोता था, 50 एकड़ जमीन बोता था, आज उसका पोता एक सीमांत किसान बन गया है या मजदूरी करने को मजबूर है। जिसके पास छोटे से छोटा उद्योग था, वह आज बड़ा उद्योगपति, अरबपति, खरबपति बन चुका है।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

5.00 P.M.

महोदय, व्यापार घोड़े की चाल चल रहा है और कृषि कछुए की चाल से चल रही है। आज किसान की बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति है। उसकी स्थिति को वे लोग नहीं जानते, जो उसके द्वारा तैयार की गई उपज का भाव तय करते हैं। उनको पता ही नहीं है कि किसान कितनी परेशानी उठाकर, अपने पूरे परिवार को लगाकर, अपनी फसल तैयार करता है। कितनी कड़ी मेहनत उसको अपने परिवार के साथ करनी पड़ती है। कड़ाके की सर्दी में जब रात को दो बजे बिजली आती है, तब अंधेरी रात में, अपने बच्चों के साथ उठकर जंगल में जाकर, वह अपना ट्यूबवैल चलाता है, तब कहीं जाकर सिंचाई करने का काम करता है। जो लोग उसकी फसल का भाव तय करते हैं, उनको यह भी नहीं पता कि एक एकड़ में कितना बीज, कितनी खाद, कितनी बार जुताई और कितनी बार निराई करनी पड़ती है। जब तक किसान की फसल का भाव टाई लगाकर, AC room में बैठकर तय होता रहेगा, तब तक किसान का भला नहीं हो सकता। किसान का भला तब होगा जब उसकी फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य तय करते समय धोती वाला किसान उनके बीच में बैठेगा, जिसको यह पता है कि कितनी लागत और कितनी मेहनत किसान को करनी पड़ती है।

महोदय, अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि किसान की आमदनी 2022 तक दोगुनी हो जाएगी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो चुनाव से पहले भी वायदा किया था कि मुझे प्रधान मंत्री बनाओ, मेरी सरकार को केंद्र में लाओ, तो मैं किसान को उसकी लागत का 50 per cent बढ़ाकर दूंगा, डेढ़ गुना बढ़ाकर दूंगा। यहां हमारे दोनों कृषि मंत्री बैठे हैं। वे चाहते भी हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनके वश की बात नहीं है कि किसान को उसका लाभकारी मूल्य मिले। वे लाभकारी मूल्य तो दें, तभी तो किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी होगी, तभी तो किसान को उसका लाभ मिलेगा। जो डेढ़ गुना की बात करते थे कि किसान की लागत का मूल्य दूंगा, उसकी शुरुआत तो करें, तभी तो किसान को लाभ होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और मुजफ्फरनगर मेरा जनपद है। मेरे एक मंत्री मेरे साथी हैं, मेरे भाई हैं और वे भी जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर के ही हैं। अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूं, तो हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा गन्ने की फसल मुजफ्फरनगर में होती है। आज गन्ना किसान की क्या दुदर्शा हो रही है, उसे गन्ने की पेमेंट नहीं मिल रही है। केंद्र सरकार से मिल-मालिकों को जितना ऋण चाहिए था, उनको बगैर ब्याज के ऋण दे दिया गया। दूसरी तरफ किसानों को गन्ने की पेमेंट नहीं की जा रही है, किसान को गन्ने का सही मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन कुमारी मायावती की सरकार थी, किसानों को गन्ने का रेट सही मिला और टाइम से मिला। अगर पेमेंट टाइम पर नहीं हुई, तो हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ था कि बहन कुमारी मायावती ने ब्याज के साथ किसान को उसका पेमेंट कराया था। ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं हो रही है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करा देते?

मान्यवर, किसान के लिए एक विडम्बना और है। किसान के ऊपर अगर एक हजार, दो हजार या पांच हजार रुपए कर्ज़ है, तो तहसीलदार उसको लॉकअप में बंद करवा देता है। दूसरी तरफ देखिए, दस-दस हजार लाख व करोड़ रुपए उद्योगपतियों पर कर्ज़ है, लेकिन उनको कोई टोकता भी नहीं है। इस तरह से किसान का खेती से मोहभंग हो रहा है। महोदय, डा. स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट अगर पूर्णतः लागू हो जाती, तो किसान का भला हो सकता था, क्योंकि आयोग

ने कहा था कि किसान को उसकी लागत का 50 प्रतिशत मूल्य अधिक मिलना चाहिए। उसमें खाद, बीज व पानी के साथ-साथ किसान की जमीन, उसका परिश्रम, उसकी मज़दूरी व उसके पूरे परिवार के द्वारा किए गए कार्यों को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। दैविक आपदा भी किसान के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। कभी बाढ़, कभी सूखा तो कभी ओलावृष्टि किसान की फसल को नष्ट कर देती है। किसान को उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए 15 रुपए का चैक, 20 रुपए का चैक दिया जाता है और कभी-कभी तो उसे सरकार द्वारा 13 रुपए का चैक भी थमा दिया जाता है, जिसको कैश कराने के लिए किसान बैंक में भी नहीं जाता है। यह किसान के साथ मज़ाक नहीं तो और क्या है? जंगली जानवर भी किसान की खड़ी फसल को बरबाद कर देते हैं। इन सभी समस्याओं को गंभीरता से लेना होगा। किसान की उपजाऊ जमीन को उद्योगपति अपने उद्योग लगाने के लिए सस्ते दामों पर अपने नाम करा लेते हैं, लेकिन वे उस जमीन पर उद्योग नहीं लगाते और उनकी वह जमीन बरसों तक खाली पड़ी रहती है। फिर उसकी श्रेणी चेंज़ करवाकर बाजार में उसे ऊंचे दामों पर बेच देते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि उद्योग लगाने के लिए बंजर या पथरीली जमीन उद्योगपतियों को देनी चाहिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः मान्यवर, एक मिनट बोलने दें। मैं नया मैम्बर हूं, इसलिए एक मिनट बोलने दें।

हमारा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश अलग प्रदेश होना चाहिए। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन कुमारी मायावती की सरकार थी तो यह प्रस्ताव भेजा गया था कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को अलग करो। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इतनी पैदावार होती है कि अगर अलग उत्तर प्रदेश बन जाए, केंद्र सरकार मेहरबान हो गई, तो हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं दुनिया में भी इतनी ज्यादा फसल पैदा नहीं होगी जितनी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में होगी। क्योंकि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान मेहनती है और वह मेहनत करके दिखाएगा। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादवः ये पहले विधान सभा से पास करके भेजते नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यहां से चिट्ठी लिख कर भेज देते हैं।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः चंद्रपाल जी, विधान सभा ने पास करके भेजा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनीः सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसान की दयनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए जो चुनाव में वायदे किए गए थे, उन सभी को पूरा करें और किसानों के साथ न्याय करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, during the last two or three years in every session we are having a discussion on the plight of farmers in

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

India. When the NDA Government came to power we find that there is 26 per cent rise in suicide by farmers. Why is it happening? It is happening because of floods sometimes, drought sometimes and other kinds of problems due to which agriculture, including commercial crops has failed. There has been no solution either during the period of the UPA Government or during the period of the NDA Government. I do not want to go into much details about it. But today our respected Prime Minister was telling us that to save kisans in India, the Government is trying to have a tie up with Coca-Cola. We have had experience in various parts of India of tying up farmers with Indian or foreign corporates, it is the farmers who will be finally in trouble. Finally, they will have to commit suicides. There is no other way. So, that is not the solution. The Government has to come, in a big way, to help farmers by providing much more than ₹ 20,000 crores or ₹ 30,000 crores. The population of farmers in the country is 50 to 60 crores. Unless you invest per year ₹ 1,00,000 crores it is of help. Even if you are spending ₹ 1,00,000 crores, it will work out to ₹ 2,000 per head. Unless that kind of investment is made by the Government it will not be of any help to farmers in India.

I want to particularly state about what is happening in my State, Kerala. The rubber farmers are in great difficulty because of the fall in prices. So, also is the cardamom farmers. Recently the coconut farmers are also suffering due to steep fall in price. These three sections of farmers form a big section of our population. The fall in prices of these commodities is happening because of our country's agreements with the ASEAN and other countries. Various kinds of agriculture products are coming into our country. Our farmers are finding it difficult to get a reasonable price for their products. We have been pressing the NDA Government and the previous Government to ensure a reasonable price for these commodities but with no success. The Government has to come to the help of these farmers not only in Kerala, but also in other States. With regard to foodgrains and other commodities also this problem is there. Two things have to be done. One is, we have to revisit our agreements with various countries. You have to remember that countries which are advanced in the field of agriculture, whether it is the U.S., or the European countries or Far Eastern countries, they are giving help to the farmers in a big way, not in a small way as we are doing. That kind of help should be ensured to our farmers; and that help should not be routed through corporates. The Government has to directly help the farmers either through cooperatives or the Government agencies should themselves purchase commodities from farmers. For this purpose the Government has to set aside a very big amount. The poor and small farmers have to be helped in a big way not only in the purchase of commodities but also in their walks of life. So, PDS needs to be ensured to them; they are almost 50-60 per cent of the total population, if not more. I am talking about the agrarian population.

Then, the educational facilities, medical facilities and others that are being given to the middle class employees and other sections, must also be extended to the children and other family members of farmers. It is only in this way that we can help the farmers. Otherwise, what will happen? We would only be having these discussions repeatedly, every time with no particular purpose. If there is a purpose, I would request the Minister, and through the Minister, the Government, that they have to have a new policy on farmers, which is not what the Prime Minister had explained today. Without that, I don't think we would be able to look after the farmers and prevent the increasing rate of suicides by farmers in various States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Shri Bhupinder Singh; four minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I would take two more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): No, Sir.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Agriculture Minister to the fact that a letter has been sent by our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, on the 5th of February, 2016, regarding irrigation projects in Odisha. The projects include the Upper Indravati Extension Project, Rukura Irrigation Project, Lower Indra Irrigation Project, Subernarekha Project, Anantpura Barrage, etc. There are 46 projects in our priority list of major and medium irrigation projects of the country that are to be completed in the next three years.

Sir, it was a commitment that these projects would be funded by AIBP in the ratio of 90:10. Similar is the case about the irrigation project in my own constituency in Kalahandi, Ret Medium Irrigation Project, Telengiri Major Irrigation Project, Koraput also. Now, the AIBP has been converged into the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana;* you have made it a ratio of 60:40. Sir, it is a burden on many States of the country, including Odisha. So, specifically, मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने 5.2.2016 को जो चिट्ठी लिखी है, अगर उसके ऊपर आज आप यहां जवाब नहीं देंगे, तो बाद में इसके बारे में हमें लिखिए, हम आपके कलीग के साथ बात करेंगे। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक और चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हम ओडिशा में किसान को 3 परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर लोन देते हैं और जो timely payment करता है, उसके लिए वह 2 परसेंट हो जाता है। इसके लिए उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि उसको एक परसेंट किया जाए। अभी इसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। Farmers का welfare तभी साबित होगा, जब आप इन सब बातों के ऊपर गौर करेंगे।

सर, अरुण जेटली जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया था। आपने पॉलिसी बनाई है कि जो agriculture loan होगा, वह नाबार्ड 45 प्रतिशत देगा। नवंबर में पिछले सेशन में लोक सभा के सभी 20 सदस्य और हमारे यहां के सभी सदस्य, हम 28 सांसदों ने मिल

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

कर प्रधान मंत्री जी से 1,300 करोड़ रुपए State Cooperative Bank के लिए गुहार की थी, लेकिन अभी तक हमें इसके ऊपर कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं मिल पाया है, तो हम कैसे सोचें कि इस देश का किसान इस सरकार और आपके माध्यम से सुरिक्षत है?

सर, सबसे खेद की बात यह है कि ओडिशा में जो drought हुआ था, उसके ऊपर High Power Committee ने 1,017 करोड़ रुपए independently देने के लिए कहा, लेकिन आपने उसको काट कर 815 करोड़ बनाया। उसके बाद आपने SDRF के 50 परसेंट शेयर की बात करके उसमें 214 करोड़ रुपए फिर काट दिए। 5.2.2016 की वह चिट्ठी आपके पास आई है। हमारे जो रिलीफ कमिश्नर हैं, उन्होंने इसे आपके Joint Secretary, Disaster Management को दिया है। चूँकि समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आपको यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश का किसान दुखी है। आप इसको स्वीकार कीजिए। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को दोषी नहीं बनाना चाहता। मैं आपको निन्दित नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन इस हाउस के माध्यम से आप इस बात को स्वीकार करें। अगर इस देश में आज कोई दुखी है, तो किसान है, कोई भी exploited है, तो वह किसान ही है। आज अगर सबसे बड़ा अधिकार किसी का है और सबसे अधिक पसीने का पैसा किसी का है, तो वह केवल किसान का है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, two more minutes, I have requested you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंहः सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, मैंने आपसे कहा था कि drought का जो फंड है, अभी तक आपने उसका एक भी पैसा रिलीज़ नहीं किया है। मीटिंग्स पर मीटिंग्स हो रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक स्टेट को इसका एक भी पैसा रिलीज़ नहीं हुआ है। सर, आज सारे देश में ओला पड़ा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): See, nothing goes on record. Nothing goes on record. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please take your seat. Please take your seat.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Bhupinderji, please co-operate.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: *

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* Not Recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Bhupinderji, nothing goes on record. Nothing goes on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): The Minister will reply.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): See, nothing goes on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri D. Raja. Please conclude within five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It is a very important discussion. In fact, as part of the Budget, we will be discussing it further. Here, I limit to certain points. Sir, everyone knows, agriculture is in deep crisis. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our farmers are passing through unprecedented distress. There are fundamental causes for this situation. Farmers do not get remunerative price for their produce. They are facing indebtedness. In fact, debt is a big problem for farmers. That is one of the reasons for increase in suicides. The condition of agricultural workers is very pathetic and worse. In such a situation, what should the Government do? That is what I want to concentrate on at this point of time. Sir, 40 per cent of rural households do not have land. Those who have land, out of them, almost 80 per cent are poor and marginal farmers. How do we protect these small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers? The minimum living income should be guaranteed. Agriculture is not just about production and yields. Here, I suggest that a Farm Income Commission should be set up. Government can consider the suggestion to set up a Farm Income Commission because there is no announcement in this regard. I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister whether he can decide with an open mind to set up a Farm Income Commission because the unprecedented inequalities, which are emerging due to wrong economic policies, are affecting the farming sector also. Societal disparities will increase hugely if we do not address this issue. Sir, natural disasters will not be freak incidents hereafter due to climate change. And, even in this Budget, the outlays for disaster relief is less and the Government will have to rethink on this,

* Not Recorded.

[Shri D. Raja]

how to increase the disaster relief. In terms of agricultural technologies, we need low-cost, low-risk technologies. We should not leave the farmers to the mercy of agricultural business corporations. We have got proper extension systems today. But we should improve the extension systems for right kind of farm advice. Extension systems should be strengthened. The Government will have to think over it. Sir, the woman farmers are unrecognized despite their enormous contribution towards agriculture and agrarian economy. Their rights, especially, to resources like forests and grazing lands should be protected. This is not really one of our focus issues. But now I appeal to the Agriculture Minister to take up this issue seriously. The Government is going in for free trade agreements, including deals in WTO, finally, ending up creating adverse markets for our farmers. We need more and more debate and more assessment before the Government signs any deal.

The other issue is, this Budget talks about decentralization of agricultural produce. What do you mean by decentralization of agricultural produce? Is it to wind up the Food Corporation of India? What is your idea? What is the thinking of the Government? It does not talk about the Food Corporation of India. When you talk of decentralization of agricultural produce, what really do you mean? Sir, there is no Central legislation for agricultural workers. At least, now can you take it up at the Cabinet level and come forward with a Central legislation for agricultural workers? The condition of agricultural workers is very pathetic and miserable; they do not get even minimum wages in many parts of the country. There is no social security coverage for the agricultural workers. There is no universal pension scheme implemented in order to protect the agricultural workers. Unless we have a Central legislation, the agricultural workers cannot be protected. So, I think the Agriculture Minister must address some of these issues and take up these issues with the Cabinet and come forward to Parliament with their suggestions. We will all take up our position on those issues. These are my suggestions at this point of time. Thank you.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

सर, आज किसान और किसानी एक संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है और पूरे देश में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, जो हर प्रदेश से संबंधित हैं। महाराष्ट्र उसमें सबसे ऊपर है। मेरे पास ये आंकड़े भी हैं कि आत्महत्या करने वालों में स्मॉल और मार्जनल फार्मर्स की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। इसके ऊपर जो चिन्ता जतानी चाहिए थी, वह पूरी तरह से नहीं जताई गई। केंद्र सरकार का इसमें जो रेस्पोंस है, वह भी बहुत उत्साहजनक नहीं है। अभी बजट पेश हुआ। बजट में सुर्खियों में यह हुआ कि पहले सरकार की छवि सूट-बूट की सरकार की थी, उसको बदलने का प्रयास किया गया, अब किसान और गरीब की तरफ झुकाव हुआ तथा बजट में अनेक तरह के प्रावधान भी किए गए।

सर, मैं बजट के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। यह कहा गया कि 35,983 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया, लेकिन इसी में जो पहले इंटरेस्ट सब्सिडी का अमाउंट 15,000 करोड़ रुपये डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ के हेड में होता था, उसे एग्रीकल्चर में ले आये। अगर इसको कम कर दिया जाए, तो 20,983 करोड़ रुपये रहते हैं। 2013-14 में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए 21,933 करोड़, 2014-15 में 22,652 करोड़ और 2015-16 में एकदम 5,000 करोड़ रुपये कम करके 17,004 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया। तो यह बजट में बढ़ा कर दिया है, इससे कोई खास लाभ मिलेगा, यह मैं नहीं समझता। और दूसरा "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" अच्छी योजना होगी लेकिन उसका पूरा विवरण हमारे सामने नहीं आया। वह अगर आ जाएगा तो उसके बारे में देखा जाएगा। लेकिन अभी जो के.सी.सी. के माध्यम से किसान के लिए बीमा की व्यवस्था है, वह पूरी तरह से असंतोषजनक है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन कमियों को दूर किया जाएगा। सरकार ने कहा कि 2022 तक हम किसानों की आमदनी को डबल कर देंगे। अच्छी बात है। सरकार का कार्यकाल तो 2019 तक है। किस आधार पर कहा कि 2022 तक हम डबल कर देंगे और फिर उसके बारे में आपकी क्या रणनीति है, क्या आप जो उसकी एम.एस.पी. प्राइस है, उसको डबल करने जा रहे हैं? क्या आपने जो निर्णय लिया, हालांकि आपने अपने मेनिफेस्टो में कहा था कि हम डेढ़ गुना कर देंगे लागत का 50 फीसदी बढ़ाकर एम.एस.पी. फिक्स करेंगे और बाद में सरकार बनने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एफेडेविट फाइल होता है जिसमें कहते हैं कि हम इसमें विश्वास नहीं करते। हम एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन की रिकमंडेशन को नहीं मानते। तो यह किस स्ट्रेटेजी के तहत आप डबल इन्कम करेंगे, यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आई। दूसरा, मैं बहुत शॉर्ट में बताना चाहूंगा कि 2022 की बात तो हो रही है, फसल बीमा की बात हो रही है, बहुत सी अलग योजनाओं की बात हो रही है, जो पहले भी योजनाएं थीं उनकी भी बात हो रही है। लेकिन संकट तो आज है। लांग टर्म में भले ही ये सब चीजें ठीक हों, "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" बहुत कारगर हो, जिस पर मेरी शुभकामनाएं हैं और उसमें अविश्वास करने का मुझे कोई कारण नहीं है। यह आगे के लिए हो सकता है, लेकिन तत्काल किसान को क्या राहत दे सकते हैं, यह तो सामने आना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि जो फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस किसान तक पहुंचनी चाहिए, बेटी की शादी करनी है, बच्चों को पढ़ाई करनी है, उसको खाने के लिए चाहिए, इन सब के लिए उसके पास धन नहीं है। वह सरकार की तरफ से उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। जब ऐसी परिस्थितियां थीं, तो यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने 72,000 करोड़ रुपए का लोन माफ कर दिया और आज भी वैसी परिस्थितियां हैं। सरकार को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। अगर यह नहीं भी कर सकते, आप कहते हैं कि अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक करेंगे लेकिन कम से कम जो इंटरेस्ट है किसान का, वह तो आप दो साल का वेव कर सकते थे। लेकिन उस ओर भी आपने बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया। के.सी.सी. का क्रेडिट, छः महीने में उसका रिन्युअल होता है और छः महीने के बाद फसल तो खराब हो गई, वह वापस अदायगी कर नहीं सकता, रीपेमेंट कर नहीं सकता। तो उसका क्या इलाज है? क्या आपने उसको रोल-ओवर किया कि कोई बात नहीं इंटरेस्ट सब्सिडी आपको मिलेगी, भले ही आप पेमेंट नहीं कर पाए हों, तो इसकी व्यवस्था मैं समझता हूं कि पूरी तरह से होनी चाहिए थी, जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा, बस एक मिनट भी नहीं लगेगा।

पूरे देश में टोटल 13 करोड़ खातेदार हैं और के.सी.सी. 8 करोड़ लोगों के पास में है। जो क्रियाशील हैं, ऑपरेटिव के.सी.सी. हैं, वह केवल सवा दो करोड़ हैं। तो इसमें किस तरह से क्रेडिट

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

किसानों को कैसे उपलब्ध कराएंगे? क्या आत्महत्या करते ही रहेंगे और आप देखते ही रहेंगे? तो तत्काल उसको आवश्यकता है। वह आई.सी.यू. में भर्ती है, उसका इलाज ठीक से होगा नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को और संवेदनशील होने की आवश्यकता है इसलिए इस पर जरूर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, बहुत अच्छा एक डिस्कशन और एक अच्छे इश्यू पर बातचीत हो रही है। आज जब सुबह मेरे पास कुछ अखबार आए तो मन में एक वेदना और चिंता हुई। यह पंजाबी का अखबार है जिसमें लिखा है कि "इस हफ्ते विच हड़पे नौ खेतां दे पुत्तर" इसका मतलब है कि हफ्ते में 9 किसानों ने पंजाब के एक जिले में आत्महत्या की। जब मैं स्टोरी पढ़ रहा था तो स्टोरी सभी 9 किसानों की है, लेकिन उनमें से एक किसान की अजीबोगरीब स्टोरी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। उसने अपना परिवार चलाने के लिए खेती के साथ पशु भी रखे हुए थे। लेकिन जब खेती का बोझ बढ़ता गया तो लोन वापस करने के लिए उसने अपने पशुओं को बेच दिया। वह और गरीब हुआ, तो गांव वालों ने इकट्ठे होकर उसको कहा कि ऐसा करते हैं कि आपकी एक भैंस आपको वापस दिलवाते हैं, ताकि आप अपना घर चला सकें। जब फिर भी उसका घर नहीं चला, तो ultimately उसने आत्महत्या कर ली। ये अलग-अलग किसानों की अलग-अलग कहानियां हैं। जब हम किसान के बारे में पढ़ते हैं, तो कभी हम उसको अन्नदाता कहते हैं... जब हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा दिया गया। वह इसलिए दिया गया — हम सबको याद है कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के समय में हम बाहर से जो कनक लेते थे, वह कनक खाने लायक नहीं थी, तो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वान किया कि हम सब लोग एक दिन का व्रत रखेंगे। एक दिन व्रत रखने का जो निर्णय था, उसको लोगों ने ऐक्सेस्ट किया, लेकिन उस समय भी किसान को तकलीफ हुई और उसने कहा, नहीं, एक दिन का व्रत रखने की बजाए हम अपने खेत में इतनी पैदावार करेंगे कि लोगों को व्रत रखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। जब इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद किसान ने खेती की, तब उसको नाम दिया, "जय जवान, जय किसान" और "अन्नदाता।"

सर, किसान से जुड़ी क्या-क्या चीजें हैं? किसान से जुड़ी हुई चीजों में लेबर है। अगर किसान खेत में काम नहीं करेगा, तो लेबर बेकार हो जाएगी। किसान से जुड़ी हुई agriculture equipments बनाने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, अगर किसान के पास पैसा नहीं होगा, तो इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। किसान जो खाद यूज करता है, उस खाद को बनाने वाली फैक्ट्री किसान से जुड़ी हुई है, कमिशन एजेंट्स किसान से जुड़े हुए हैं। ऐसे दुकानदार, जो स्प्रे, बीज वगैरह बेचते हैं, वे किसान से जुड़े हुए हैं। ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का बहुत बड़ा बिजनेस है, वह भी किसान से जुड़ा हुआ है। जितने प्रोडक्ट्स किसान के द्वारा उगाई गई चीजों से बनते हैं, जैसे चिप्स हैं, wheat है, वह इंडस्ट्री भी किसानों से जुड़ी हुई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर किसान खुशहाल होता है, तो ये सारे लोग खुशहाल होंगे।

शुरू-शुरू में जब अटल जी की सरकार आई थी, उस समय किसान को "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड" से थोड़ा-सा रिलीफ मिला। उस समय जब किसान साहूकारों से कर्ज लेता था, तब उसको बहुत ब्याज देना पड़ता था और ब्याज के चक्कर में वह किसान मारा जाता था। उस समय "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड" से किसानों को थोड़ी-सा रिलीफ मिला। किसान के पास एक साधन आया। इसके

माध्यम से किसान अपने छोटे-मोटे खर्च करने में सक्षम हुए, लेकिन इतना sufficient नहीं है। किसान की जमीन कैसी है, उसको सीड कैसा मिलता है, उसको स्प्रे कैसा मिलता है, उसको फर्टीलाइजर कैसा मिलता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें किसान को इन सबके बारे में technically educate करना होगा, किसान को यह बताना होगा। आज भेड़ चाल है, अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि अगर किसी एक ने देख लिया कि वह लाल डिब्बेवाला स्प्रे लेकर आया है, तो मैं भी यही डालूंगा, लेकिन इससे किसान की जमीन की जो प्रोडिक्टिवटी है, वह कम होनी शुरू हो गई। इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला लिया कि जैसे एक इंसान का हेल्थ कार्ड बनता है, इसी तरह किसान के लिए एक soil health card बनेगा। मुझे खुशी हुई, एक दिन जब मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी के पास एक डेलीगेशन को लेकर गया, तो इन्होंने बहुत डिटेल में समझाया कि हमारी सरकार की पॉलिसीज़ क्या हैं। हम बीज बेचने वाले को मिट्टी का एक डॉक्टर बनाना चाहते हैं। जब किसान अपना soil health card लेकर दुकानदार के पास आएगा, तब वह यह बताने में सक्षम होगा कि इस तरह की मिट्टी में आपको कौन-सा बीज बोना होगा। अगर वह खाद खरीदने आता है और अगर उसके पास soil health card होगा, तो वह दुकानदार उसको बता सकेगा कि आपको कौन-सी खाद अपनी जमीन में डालनी है। स्प्रे के बारे में भी वह soil health card को देख कर बताएगा कि आपको कौन-सा स्प्रे करना है। आगे मंत्रालय ने जो सोचा है, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन ये जो बातें कर रहे हैं, ये किसान तक पहुंचनी चाहिए, नीचे तक जानी चाहिए। इस तरह से वह दुकानदार इतना सक्षम होगा कि अगर किसान soil health card लेकर नहीं आया, तो उसकी दुकान में एक मशीन होगी, वह मशीन उसकी मिट्टी को देख कर बताएगी कि किसान को अब क्या करना है। अगर ये बातें जमीन पर implement होती हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक किसान को अपनी फसल का पूरा भाव मिलेगा। सर, कई बार बड़ी हैरानी होती है कि अगर एक बिजनेसमैन को एक साल या डेढ़ साल कोई प्रॉफिट नहीं होता, वह लॉस में जाता है, तो वह अपनी दुकान बन्द करके कोई नया बिजनेस शुरू कर लेता है, लेकिन एक किसान ही ऐसा है, जो हर छः महीने लॉस भी झेलता है, फिर भी वह खेती ही करता है। आज खेती एक प्रॉफिटेबल धंधा नहीं रही। आज उसमें हर समय लॉस ही लॉस है और हर फसल पर लॉस होता है, लेकिन फिर भी किसान हिम्मत रखकर उस खेती को करता है। उसके बहुत से फैक्टर्स को अलग-अलग तरीके से बहुत सारे मेम्बर्स ने बताने की कोशिश की है। एम.एस.पी. ठीक होना चाहिए। किसान को उसकी मेहनत का रेट ही नहीं मिलता। सर, एक कैलकुलेशन है, जिसके मुताबिक यह बात सामने आई है कि अगर किसान उसमें अपनी लेबर भी डाल ले तो वह भी उसको नहीं मिलती। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी फसल का रेट तय करते समय, कम से कम उसका जो खर्च हुआ है, उसकी जो लेबर लगी है, वह उसको मिलना चाहिए। अगर हम किसान को उसकी लेबर भी नहीं दे पाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसान के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होता है। कुछ अच्छी-अच्छी योजनाएँ हैं, जैसे— क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम है, लेकिन अभी तक वह जितनी इम्प्लिमेंट होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं हो पाई। फार्मर्स की इंश्यारेंस जितनी इम्प्लिमेंट होनी चाहिए थी, वह भी उतनी नहीं हो पाई। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम सभी एमपीज़ का भी यह फर्ज बनता है कि हम ऐसा वातावरण बनाएँ, ताकि सरकार की इन सभी स्कीमों को किसानों तक ले जाने के लिए किसानों को ट्रेनिंग मिले और बैंक्स भी किसान-फ्रेंडली हों।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

सर, मैं आपके ध्यान में एक और बात लाना चाहता हूँ। उस समय बहुत दुःख होता है, जब किसान अपनी कैश क्रॉप लेकर मंडी में जाता है और उसको दो रुपये या पाँच रुपये किलो का भाव मिलता है। उस समय वह सोचता है कि इतना तो मेरा ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का ही खर्चा हो गया, मेरे ट्रैक्टर का तेल ही इतना लग गया, अगर मैं यहां से दो रुपये भी लेकर गया, तो मुझे ये पैसे लेते हुए शर्म आएगी। वह अपनी बोरी तो बचा लेता है, लेकिन फसल को वहीं छोड़कर चला जाता है। हमें यह सोचना होगा कि कैसे इन फसलों की प्रॉपर मार्केटिंग हो। जब किसान के पास ज्यादा फसल आ जाए, तो उसकी स्टोरेज की इतनी फैसिलिटी होनी चाहिए कि जब रेट ठीक होगा, तब उसकी फसल बेची जाएगी। उससे किसानों को एनकरेजमेंट मिलेगी, उनको फायदा होगा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को एक एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ। एक बार मेरे शहर में एक किसान अपनी बंदगोभी, जिसे पत्तागोभी भी कहते हैं, उसको फेंकने लगा, तो अचानक एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज का मालिक वहां पर आया और उससे बोला कि तुम इसे मत फेंको, मुझे दे दो, मैं तुम से पैसे नहीं लूँगा, जब तुम्हारी यह फसल अच्छी तरह से बिक जाएगी, तो मैं तुम्हें उतने पैसे भी दूँगा, उस समय अगर तुम ठीक समझो तो मुझे पैसे दे देना। सर, उस समय उसकी बंदगोभी दो रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रही थी, लेकिन जब शादियों का सीज़न आया तो उस कोल्ड स्टोरेज वाले ने उसी गोभी को 50 रुपये प्रति किलो में बेचा। इस तरह से दो रुपये किलो बिकने वाली वह बंदगोभी 50 रुपये किलो में बिकी। हम समझ सकते हैं कि उससे उस किसान को कितना फायदा हुआ होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए अच्छे कोल्ड स्टोरेज़ की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और अच्छी मार्केटिंग के लिए किसानों की मदद करते हुए उनकी प्रॉपर ट्रेनिग होनी चाहिए। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जब भी किसान के हित में या किसान की बात के लिए कोई फैसला होता है, तो उस समय उस फैसले में किसानियत को जानने वाले प्रतिनिधि शामिल नहीं होते।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can cooperate with me because we have to pass the Bill also.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्नाः सर, मान लीजिए कोई कमीशन बना, कोई आयोग बना, उसमें किसान का प्रतिनिधि होना बहुत जरूरी है। किसान का ही एक ऐसा इश्यू है, जिसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती और न ही यह राजनीति करने वाला इश्यू है। जो मुश्किल है, वह मुश्किल है। इस समय किसान मुसीबत में है और सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि वह किसान को उस मुसीबत से निकाले, ताकि वह अन्नदाता बना रहे, वह अन्नदाता से भिखारी न बने। इसके लिए हम सब भी कोशिश करें। मुझे आशा है कि इस एनडीए गवर्नमेट ने जो-जो स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, वे किसानों तक पहुँच पाएँ, इसके लिए हम सब प्रयास करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी खुद किसान हैं, ये उनकी वेदना समझते हैं और हमारी सरकार भी किसान-हित की सरकार है, वह भी उनकी वेदना समझती है, लेकिन एक collective effort करके हम उस किसान को इस मुसीबत से निकालेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. We are strict on time, because we have to pass a Bill also. It is already committed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhna Pradesh): Sir, you keep saying that we have to pass a Bill. What happened to the Railway Budget debate?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been decided.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is for the first time this is happening. It has never happened before, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, listen. That is all decided in the BAC as to when the Railway Budget is to be taken up. The BAC decided and it has been informed. You should read the bulletins.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a match fixing that is going on. I protest on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can protest. I have no problem. You have a right to protest.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You need a debate on the Railway Budget and the General Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. See, there is already a decision taken in the BAC and also in the meeting of the leaders that today we will pass a Bill. This is as per the decision taken by the leaders in the morning in the presence of the hon. Chairman. I cannot deviate from that. You should talk to your leaders who attended the meetings and find out what had happened. You have a right to oppose, I agree. You also have a right to question. But, at the same time, I have a right to reply.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका शुर्किया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री उपसभापतिः मिस्त्री जी, आपका बोलने का टाइम छह मिनट है।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, ठीक है। मैं खासकर के कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस देश के आदिवासी इलाकों की ओर, आदिवासी इलाकों में रह रहे किसानों की ओर और ओबीसी किसानों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। देश में करीब 8 करोड़ से ज्यादा आदिवासियों की बस्ती है और अब शायद वह बढ़ गई होगी तथा यह अब 10-11 करोड़ से कम नहीं होगी। इसी के अंदर ओबीसी के लोग भी रहते हैं। ये सभी किसान हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर बहुत कम इलाकों में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हुआ है। उनके पास में खेती के अलावा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं होता है। वहां पर इरिगेशन की फैसेलिटीज़ नहीं होती हैं। वहां पर जितने भी डैम बने हुए हैं, उनमें पानी भरा हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप सुन रहे होंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा रख रहा हूं।

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): मैं आपको सुन भी रहा हूं और लिख भी रहा हूं।

श्री उपसभापतिः ये दोनों कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, देश के सभी आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर बड़े-बड़े डैम बने हैं। मेरी खुद की कांस्टिट्युअंसी के अंदर ऐसे-ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां पर मेरी नज़रों के सामने पानी है, बहुत विशाल सागर है और मेरा मकान वहां से सिर्फ 500 मीटर दूर है, लेकिन मैं उसमें से पानी नहीं ले सकता हूं, क्योंकि मेरा मकान ऊपर की तरफ है, मेरा खेत ऊपर की तरफ है। जो नीचे जमीन है, वह जमीन पथराव वाली होती है। मैं कुआं खोदता हूं, तो नीचे से पत्थर आ जाते हैं। इसमें रास्ते का ठिकाना नहीं है। आज भी ये इलाके दूसरे देशों के इलाकों से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि दूसरे मैदानी इलाकों की फसल में, जो modernization हुआ है, उससे बहुत पिछड़े हैं। हालांकि आज भी वहां के किसान आर्गेनिक खाद का प्रयोग करते हैं, वे फर्टिलाइजर का बहुत कम यूज करते हैं। आज भी ओरिजनल सीड्स आपको आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर मिलेंगे, खासकर तुअर के। अगर सरकार चाहे, तो इसको प्रिजर्व कर सकती है, क्योंकि बीज का बहुत जल्दी से नाश हो रहा है। सर, एक तो प्रोडक्शन कम है, इरिगेशन की प्रॉब्लम है, आपने farm pond की योजना चलाई, यह गुजरात के अंदर बहुत चली थी, लेकिन यह योजना आदिवासी इलाकों के अंदर इसलिए नहीं चलती कि नीचे से पत्थर आ जाता है। पानी का स्रोत सूख जाता है, जनवरी-फरवरी में जितने भी स्रोत होते हैं, वे सूख जाते हैं। सवाल यह है कि छोटे और बड़े डैमों में जो पानी भरता है, वह पानी इन आदिवासी किसानों के खेतों के अंदर किस तरह से पहुंचाया जाए। सर, वहां पर फसल बहुत कम होती है, प्रोडक्शन बिल्कुल नहीं है, इसलिए वहां से पलायन होता है। अब होली आ रही है, होली से वहां पर पलायन शुरू हो जाएगा। यहां पर कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे उधर बात कर रहे हैं। उनके इलाके के अंदर से हजारों की संख्या में आदिवासी और ओबीसी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात)ः सभी गुजरातियों का ध्यान आपकी ओर है।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः वेसब पलायन करते हैं। अब सवाल यह है कि आप उसमें आय बढ़ाने की बात करते हो, आप 2022 की बात छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन यह आय कैसे बढ़ेगी? पहले कॉटन का भाव 1,400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, अब उसे 1,400 से घटाकर 700 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया गया है। जो किसान कॉटन प्रोड्यूस करते थे उन किसानों की हालत इतनी खराब हो गई कि कोई बेचने को भी तैयार नहीं थे। यदि कम्पलसरी हो, तो ही उसको बेचना पड़ता था, उनकी ऐसी खराब हालत थी। वे लोग ज्यादा दिनों तक उसको रख नहीं सकते थे, क्योंकि उनके पास इतनी कैपेसिटी नहीं है, जब उसके प्राइस बढ़ें, तो वे उसे बेचें। सर, तुअर का भाव इतना बढ़ा, लेकिन किसानों को उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। Unfortunate पार्ट तो यह है कि इसके अंदर चना, तुअर और जो पल्सेज़ होती हैं, जब वे पकती हैं, तो व्यापारी लोग बैंकों में से पैसा लेकर, उनको खरीदकर अपने यहां किसान के पास ही रखते हैं। वे उसके प्राइसेज़ बढ़ाते हैं और बाद में उनको बाजार में लाकर बेचते हैं, लेकिन वह वहां है, तो उसको मिलता नहीं है। आज इरिगेशन की बात कर रहे हैं, तो आदिवासी इलाकों के लिए, जहा पर OBC और आदिवासी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रहते हैं, वहां पर आपको इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर करनी पड़ेगी। मैदानी इलाकों के लिए जो आपकी सोच है, क्योंकि पानी तो डैम से निकलकर सीधा मैदानों में जाता है, सालों से जाता है। जहां पानी है, वहां का किसान एकदम गरीब है और जहां पानी जाता है, वहां का किसान सबसे ज्यादा मजबूत और धनी हो जाता है। आप यह कैसी disparity क्रिएट कर रहे हैं? मेरे ख्याल से इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

आपने अभी आधार की बात की है, मैं उसका सपोर्ट करता हूं, लेकिन आधार योजना से क्या होगा? मैं पहले खाद खरीदूंगा, आप बाद में मेरे अकाउंट के अंदर पैसा जमा कराओगे। अगर यूरिया के एक बैग की कीमत ढ़ाई सौ रुपए है और अगर मुझे बाजार से यह खरीदना होगा ...(**समय की घंटी**)... तो सबसे पहले साढ़े सात सौ या आठ सौ रुपए मुझे एक बैग के लिए देने पड़ेंगे। अगर मुझे तीन बैग चाहिए, तो मुझे 2,400 रुपए देने होंगे। ....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः एक ही मिनट है।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, एक ही मिनट बाकी है। मुझे पहले 2,400 रुपए निकालने पड़ेंगे। यदि मेरे पास 2,400 रुपए होंगे, तभी तो मैं यूरिया के तीन बैग लूंगा। आप बाद में तीन या चार महीने के बाद उसमें पैसा डालोगे। मेरे पास वह पैसा नहीं होगा, तो मुझे किसी से लेना पड़ेगा और उसका ब्याज देना पड़ेगा। यह स्थिति सोसाइटी के अंदर है कि जिसके पास ज्यादा पैसा होता है, वह ज्यादा बैग खरीद कर ले जाता है और जिसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है, उसको दो-तीन बैग से ज्यादा नहीं मिलते हैं यह हालत सभी जगह है। सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं, इसलिए MSP को बढ़ाएं, इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटी को बढ़ाएं। जो स्पूरियस बीज है, जिसको कितनी ही कम्पनियां लेकर आती हैं और बेचती हैं, उनके ऊपर सीड का कोई कानून लागू नहीं होता है।

सर, आज सीड से संबंधित कानून दोनों हाउसेज़ के अंदर पेंडिंग है। सीड का इतना बड़ा व्यापार है, लेकिन आज तक सीड का कानून दोनों हाउसेज़ में से किसी भी हाउस में पास नहीं हुआ। मैं स्टेट का यहां नाम नहीं लूंगा, अभी बता रहा था कि उनकी कम्पनी पर किसानों का पांच-पांच करोड़ रुपया बकाया है और उन्होंने जो बीज दिया था, उस बीज के पैसे अभी तक नहीं मिले। दो-दो, चार-चार साल हो गए, लेकिन कोर्ट में जाने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, क्योंकि या तो आप कम्पनी के साथ एग्रिमेंट करो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः ओ.के.।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, मुझे आपसे इतना ही कहना था और मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप सबकी जो स्थिति सुधारने की मंशा है, मेरी उसमें पूरा सपोर्ट है, लेकिन वह मंशा बिल्कुल साफ-सुथरी होनी चाहिए।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र)ः सर, महाराष्ट्र में और देश में किसानों की जो अवस्था है, वह बेहद दयनीय है। सदन में बार-बार उसके ऊपर चर्चा भी होती है। इस बारे में बाहर भी बोलते हैं और किसानों का आंदोलन भी होता है। हम वहां भी जाकर भाषण करते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से भी कुछ बातें रखी जाती हैं। किसानों पर आसमान और सरकार, दोनों का कहर टूट पड़ता है। कर्णाटक है, ओडिशा है, आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों में लगभग एक लाख से भी ज्यादा किसानों ने अब तक आत्महत्याएं कर ली हैं। हम आज भी अपने देश को कृषि प्रधान देश कहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आत्महत्या करने वालों की संख्या महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा है। लास्ट वीक महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने हाई कोर्ट में आंकड़े दिए हैं कि गत एक महीने में 130 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है और 2015 से अब तक 2,700 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। सरकार ने ये आंकड़े हाई कोर्ट के सामने रखे हैं। ये आंकड़े चिंता का विषय हैं। हमारे देश की जो खेती है, वह खेती हमारे किसानों को भी अनाज नहीं दे रही है। हमारे पेट भरे हैं। जो शहर के लोग हैं

[श्री संजय राउत]

और दूसरे लोग हैं, हमारे पेट भरे हैं, लेकिन किसानों का पेट नहीं भरा है। हमारे देश की यह तस्वीर अच्छी नहीं है। अब खेती फायदे का सौदा नहीं रही। कितनी भी खेती हो, दो एकड़ हो, पचास एकड़ हो या साठ एकड़ हो, कोई फायदा नहीं देती। ऐसा हम महाराष्ट्र में देखते हैं, पूरे देश में देखते हैं। आज पवार साहब यहां नहीं हैं, नहीं तो पवार साहब हमेशा इस पर अपनी फीलिग रखते हैं। एक तरफ हमारी जो मिट्टी है, वह बंजर होती जा रही है, उसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण ढूंढ़ना पड़ेगा। दूसरी तरफ इंद्रदेव की नाराजगी खेती और किसानों के लिए बहुत मुश्किल बन गई है। बरसात होती है, नहीं होती है, ओले गिरते हैं आदि की स्थिति रहती है। आज भी महाराष्ट्र में कई जगहों पर ओलावृष्टि हुई है। वहां जो फसल आई है, वह भी नष्ट हो गई है। महाराष्ट्र के कुछ जिले तो ऐसे हैं, जहां आज पीने का पानी तक नहीं है। मैं मराठवाड़ा में लातूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात करता हूं। वहां चालीस दिन में एक बार टैंकर से पानी मिलता है। वे कैसे जिएं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... लातूर में, जहां से दो-दो, तीन-तीन मुख्यमंत्री महाराष्ट्र को मिले हैं, केंद्रीय मंत्री मिले हैं, वहां से एक विचार आया था कि अगर वहां चालीस दिन में एक दिन पानी मिलेगा तो वहां के लोग कैसे जिएंगे? महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद जिले में बीस दिन में पानी आता है, जालना में दस दिन में पानी मिलता है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अगर हमारे देश की यह हालत है, तो इस देश के किसानों के ऊपर हम सिर्फ चर्चा ही करते रहेंगे। किसान और खेती की हालत के बारे में हम आज से नहीं, बल्कि स्वतंतत्रा पूर्व से चर्चा करते रहे हैं। जब स्वतंत्र नहीं थे, तब से हम किसानों की हालत के बारे में चर्चा करते आ रहे हैं। इस देश में किसानों के जो सबसे बड़े नेता रहे हैं लाला लाजपत राय जी, जो प्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं, उन्होंने 1928 में सेंट्रल असेम्बली में किसानों की भुखमरी पर भाषण दिया था। उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, अनाजों का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, फिर भी लोग और किसान आज भी भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। यह 1928 की बात है। आज हम स्वतंत्र हो गए, हम इंडिपेंडेंट हो गए, हमारी इकॉनॉमी भी स्ट्रांग हो गई, हम सुपर पावर बनाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश की आज भी वही स्थिति है, जो सौ साल पहले थी। सरकारें बार-बार बदल गईं, लेकिन किसान वहीं का वहीं है। वह पहले भुखमरी से मरता था, आज आत्महत्या करने वाला स्वाभिमानी किसान बन गया है। आज वह दुस्साहस करता है, वह स्वाभिमान के लिए आत्महत्या करता है। हमारे देश में बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति बैंक को दस-दस हजार करोड़ का चूना लगाकर भाग जाते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... वही तो मैं बोल रहा हूं, लेकिन हमारा किसान, यदि उस पर बैंक का पांच हजार रुपये का कर्ज भी होता है और वह उसे अदा नहीं कर पाता है, तो आत्महत्या कर लेता है। जैसा कि प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने बताया, बुंदेलखंड के किसान अपना खून बेचकर जी रहे हैं। के. सी. त्यागी जी, आपने कहा कि वे घास की रोटी खाने के लिए मजबूर हैं। महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ में क्या हो रहा है? साहूकार से कर्ज लेने वाला जो किसान है, यदि वह उसका कर्ज अदा नहीं कर पा रहा है, तो साहूकार उसकी किडनी निकालकर, बेचकर अपना पैसा वसूल कर रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउतः यह हमारे महाराष्ट्र की ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर देखिए अभी तक पांच मिनट नहीं हुए हैं, एक मिनट की बात है। कांग्रेस के नेता राहुल गांधी जी विदर्भ गए थे। उन्होंने बहुत

बड़ा टूर किया, किसानों की स्थिति के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की। उनकी क्या मांग थी? राहुल गांधी जी की संपूर्ण कर्ज मुक्ति की मांग थी। किसानों के माल का योग्य दाम मिलने की बात श्री राहुल गांधी जी ने कही है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में और केंद्र में, जब आपकी सरकार थी, तब ये सब चीज़ें आपने क्यों नहीं कीं? संपूर्ण कर्ज़ मुक्ति की बात ...(**व्यवधान**)... शिव सेना ने हमेशा संपूर्ण कर्ज़ मुक्ति की बात कही है ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह बात उद्धव ठाकरे साहब ने की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): आप क्या बात करते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर विदर्भ गए थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप उसके मालूमात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Husain Dalwai, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sanjay Raut, address me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री संजय राउत: विदर्भ में ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिस कलावती के घर में राहुल गांधी गए थे, आज उसके घर का चूल्हा भी नहीं जल रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over. Now, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sanjay, please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, वैसे ही यह हम सब राजनीतिक दलों की भी है। हमने वहां शिव सेना की तरफ से हर जिले में ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमें तो किसानों की ...(**व्यवधान**)... चिंता है। उसकी बेटी की शादी नहीं होती है। हमने जिलों-जिलों में सामूहिक विवाह भी करवाए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. K. C. Tyagi, don't create problem. Mr. Sanjay, your time is over. Okay, it is seven minutes. Sit down; sit down. Nothing more goes on record. Nothing more goes on record. Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्री संजय राउत : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you have no time. Only for Shrimati Viplove Thakur, please. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए, मुझे एक सजेशन देना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mistryji, please sit down. Mistryji, please sit down. Shrimati Viplove Thakur, you start, please.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूँ। यहां आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो रहा है। यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जो सबको छूता है, जो सबसे जुड़ा हुआ है। हम अनाज के बिना नहीं रह सकते, हम खाने के बिना नहीं रह सकते। हमें अनाज चाहिए, चाहे गेहूँ हो,

* Not recorded.

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

6.00 P.M.

चाहे चावल हो, चाहे बाजरा हो, चाहे जौ हो, चाहे मक्की हो। इनको कौन बोता है, इनको कौन रोपता है? वह है किसान, जिसका दर्द यहां पर बताया जा रहा है, जिसे समझने की जरूरत है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिन किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, क्या उनका कोई सर्वे किया गया है कि वे किस category को belong करते थे, उन्होंने आत्महत्या क्यों की, क्या reasons थे? पंजाब में जो आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं, जिसकी अभी अविनाश जी ने भी बात की है, क्या आपने उसके पीछे जाकर देखा है कि वे आत्महत्या करने के लिए क्यों मजबूर हुए? मैंने आपसे पहले भी एक supplementary question पूछा था, जिसका आप ठीक तरह से जवाब नहीं दे सके कि यह जो छोटा किसान है, जिसके पास दो-दो एकड़, तीन-तीन एकड़ जमीन है, वह बड़े-बड़े किसानों से, बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों से लीज़ पर खेत लेता है, जमीन लेता है, जिसमें वह इस आस से बीज बोता है कि इससे इनकम होगी, क्योंकि उसके छोटे खेतों की फसल से इतना लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। वह सोचता है कि अगर मैं ज्यादा जमीन में बोऊँगा, तो मुझे लाभ होगा, लेकिन उस किसान को न तो फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी मिलती है, न बीज के लिए कोई सहायता मिलती है। उस किसान को किसी प्रकार की कोई मदद नहीं दी जाती है, जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों से लीज़ पर जमीन लेता है। इसलिए वह मजबूर होकर साहूकार का दरवाजा खटखटाता है, जहां से वह पैसा लेता है। वह फसल बारिश की वजह से, सूखे की वजह से खराब हो जाती है। मंत्री जी, ये तो प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ हैं, लेकिन जो हमने पैदा की हैं, आज बंदरों की वजह से, आज नीलगाय की वजह से, आज सूअर की वजह से जो खेती खराब होती है, उसका compensation कौन देता है? उस किसान की भरपाई कैसे होगी, इसका समाधान कहीं नहीं किया गया है। यह भी सोचने की बात है। आज हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में किसानों ने जमीन बीजनी बंद कर दी है, क्योंकि सूअरों, बंदरों और नीलगाओं ने फसलों की फसलों खत्म कर दी हैं, खेत वीरान पड़े हुए हैं, वहां खेती नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि वहां पर जानवरों का इतना आतंक है। क्या आपने इसके बारे में कोई समाधान सोचा है? क्या आपने इसके लिए भी कोई उपाय किया है, जिससे उस खेती को बचाया जा सके? उस किसान के लिए कोई समाधान नहीं है।

कल जेटली जी कह रहे थे कि बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इसलिए पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी goods नहीं बिकती हैं, उनका व्यापार नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए उनका NPA माफ किया जा रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि छोटे किसानों का कर्ज क्यों नहीं माफ किया जाता? आज माल्या जी इस देश को छोड़ कर चले गए हैं, आपकी सरकार क्या कर सकी? चूँकि वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, वे इस भूमि को छोड़ कर जा सकते हैं, लेकिन छोटा किसान कहां जाएगा? वह अपनी धरती मां को छोड़कर कहां जाएगा, किसके पास जाएगा? उसके लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, सबके पास केवल बातें ही बातें हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि आप उन किसानों के लिए सोचिए, उनका बीमा कीजिए, उनकी फसल के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए कि किस तरह से वे अपने खेतों को बचा पाएं और कैसे उनको सब्सिडी मिल सके।

बड़े-बड़े लोगों को तो सब्सिडी दी जा रही है, उनका बीमा भी हो रहा है, उनके लिए बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीम्स बन रही हैं, लेकिन जो किसान है, उसके लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। पहले यह होता था कि बड़े-बड़े ज़मींदारों ने टेनेंट्स रखे हुए थे, जो बीज बोते थे। फसल आने पर आधी फसल उनको मिल जाती थी और आधी वे जमींदार रख लेते थे, लेकिन आज धीरे-धीरे वह प्रथा खत्म

हो रही है, क्योंकि आज लीज़ की प्रथा आ रही है। यह काम सबसे ज्यादा पंजाब में हो रहा है, जो आज किसान को आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर कर रहा है। किसान अपने बच्चों से बिछड़ने के लिए मजबूर हो रहा है, क्योंकि वह उस साहूकार को फेस नहीं कर पाता है, जिससे उसने पैसा लिया होता है। पैसा न दे पाने के कारण उसकी कुर्की होने लगती है और उस कुर्की से, उस शर्मिन्दगी से डर कर वह आत्महत्या कर लेता है। उसको क्या दिया जा रहा है?

मंत्री जी, किसान की यह जो पीड़ा है, उसको समझने की कोशिश कीजिए, उसको जानिए। केवल फाइलों के बीच में रह कर काम नहीं बनेगा, आप प्रेक्टिकली जाकर इसे देखिए कि क्यों वह किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है? क्यों वह इतना ज्यादा पिस रहा है? आपको इसे देखना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः मैं आपकी बात को नोट कर रहा हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः लिखने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आप किसानों के उन बच्चों से जाकर मिलिए, उनकी फैमिलीज़ से मिलिए और उनका दर्द समझिए। आज उनके पास अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। मैं आपसे कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहती, आगे आप जवाब देते रहिएगा, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपको उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। उनके लिए आपको स्कीम्स बनानी पड़ेंगी, उनको राहत देनी पड़ेगी, उनको सब्सिडीज़ देनी पड़ेगी। यह जो साहूकारों की प्रथा है, इसको रोकने के लिए प्रयास कीजिए। आज हर गांव में बैंक हैं, हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हैं, जो गांव के अन्दर हैं और जो पंचायतों के अंतर्गत आते हैं। आप उन बैंकों को पैसा दीजिए, ताकि वे किसानों की मदद कर सकें। किसान कम इंटरेस्ट पर उनसे पैसा ले सके और अपनी खेती कर सके। खेती के लिए वह बीज ले सके, खाद ले सके। ठीक है, आपने धरती की जांच के लिए सुविधा दे दी है, जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि ज़मीन की जांच के लिए हेल्थ कार्ड बनेगा और दुकानदार उसकी जमीन को देखकर यह बताएगा कि कौन सा बीज लेना है, कौन सा नहीं लेना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः मैं आपसे यही कहूंगी कि इससे कोई समाधान नहीं निकलेगा। आप इस पर सीरियसली सोचिए और ध्यान से देखिए कि आज हमारा अन्नदाता क्यों मर रहा है?

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप उसकी पीड़ा को समझ कर उसका समाधान कीजिए, तभी यह सरकार आगे चल सकेगी, नहीं तो नहीं चल सकेगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am going to associate myself with a lot of what my hon. colleagues have said. So, I do not want to repeat myself. मैं समझती हूं सबसे पहले हम बुनियादी बात पर आ जाएं। हम सब बार-बार इस हाउस में किसानों के लिए हाय-हाय करते हैं, लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। चन्द महीनों में दोबारा हम फिर ऐसे ही बोलते रहेंगे। अगर सरकार बहरी, गूंगी और अंधी बनकर बैठेगी, तो किसान की पुकार यहां तक पहुंचेगी ही नहीं। सबसे पहले तो आप इस हाउस में Seed Bill को

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

लेकर आइए। जब तक Seed Bill को लाकर आप seed monitoring नहीं करेंगे, तब तक किसान की व्यवस्था होना कठिन है।

Second thing, the seed failure has not been covered by the 'crop insurance'. अकाल आएगा, बाढ़ आएगी, ओले पड़ेंगे, तब उसको बीमा मिलेगा, यह कहां की बात है? अगर बीज खरीदकर हम बोएंगे और वह अंकुरित होगा ही नहीं, तो उसको कम्पंसेशन कौन देगा?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः सर, एक मिनट, शायद मैडम ने ठीक से इसे पढ़ा नहीं है। जब हम जवाब देंगे, तब उसमें तो हम यह बताएंगे ही।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरीः आपके crop insurance में seed failure is not covered.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः यह कवर्ड है। यदि बुआई नहीं भी हुई होगी, तो भी उसका बीमा होगा और बुआई के बाद यदि आपदा में वह नष्ट हो जाएगा, तो पूरा का पूरा बीमा होगा। हम बाद में इसका जवाब डिटेल में देंगे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Seed failure is not covered by the 'crop insurance'. आप इसको जोड़ दीजिए, बस इतनी ही बात कहना चाहती हूं। हम कौन सा आपसे लड़ रहे हैं? हम तो आपके साथ मिलकर किसानों की मदद के लिए ही खड़े हैं।

तीसरा, सब लोग MSP की बात करते हैं। ठीक बात है, लेकिन MSP में होता क्या है कि आधे एकड़ का किसान भी मिर्ची बोएगा और 100 एकड़ का किसान भी मिर्ची बोएगा और हम MSP के आधार पर ही जीते रहेंगे। You have to have a concentrated approach. कि 0 to 2 acres and 0 to 5 acres के लिए, small and tiny farmers के लिए आपको क्रॉप प्लांनिग ऑफ वैल्यू एडिशन क्रॉप देना चाहिए। उसके तुरन्त बाद post-harvest technologies have to be put in place. इज़राइल जैसे देश में 40 साल से वे लोग वैल्यू एडिशन करके irradiation का खाना बेचते हैं। Irradiation is not to be confused with normal radiation; irradiation is a highly-sterilising process, जिसकी वजह से इजराइल में they advertise that irradiated *dana* or irradiated meat means it is value addition. किसान को 40 परसेंट ज्यादा रेट मिलता है, ताकि वह उसको irradiate करे। BARC, Mumbai, gives us irradiation technologies. हम अगर ये टेक्नोलॉजीज़ इन इलाकों में स्थापित कर देंगे, तो one district can service three, four districts together. आपकी फूड सिक्योरिटी भी उसमें बढ़ जाएगी, ब्याज की कमी, टमाटर का नुकसान यह सब नहीं होगा। उसकी शेल्फ लाइफ बढ़ जाएगी and you will be able to support the farmers. फार्मर को सपोर्ट प्राइस मिल जाती है।

चौथी बात, आपको क्रॉप प्लांनिग करनी चाहिए। You can't say that स्टेट देख लेगी, फलां देख लेगा या वह देख लेगा। खाना तो वे सबको खिलाते हैं। चपरासी से लेकर चीफ मिनिस्टर तक और राष्ट्रपति तक किसान ही खाना खिलाता है। भिखमंगे बन कर घूमने की उसकी यह परिस्थिति ठीक नहीं है। वह अपने परिवार को बचाने के लिए शहीद बन जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसी ढीठ सरकार बैठी है, जो यह समझती नहीं है। इस बजट में आपने उन लोगों का क्या मजाक उड़ाया है? दुनिया को दिखाने के लिए, चंद मिनटों के लिए हाउस में खड़े होकर कह दिया कि

बजट बढ़ गया। कहां बढ़ गया? It has increased from 0.17 per cent of the GDP to 0.19 per cent. यह तो मजाक ही उड़ाया है। हमारे घाव पर आप लोगों ने एक और पत्थर डाल है। यह दिखाने के लिए बड़े सयानेपन से हमने कहा कि हम वहां से यहां ले आए, फीगर्स और दिखा दिए, सबने मेज थपथपायी और तालियां बजा दीं। क्या मिला हमारे किसान को? तेलंगाना में हजारों लोग मर गए। आप बताइए कि जो कौलदार किसान है, जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है, वह कौल पर ऑनर से जमीन लेता है, उसकी क्रॉप फेल होती है, तो कम्पेंसेशन लैंड ऑनर को मिलती है, कौलदार को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। तो आत्महत्या के सिवाए उसके पास और क्या चारा है?

इंदिरा गांधी जी ने बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज्ड इसीलिए किया था कि वे मनी लेंडर्स के चंगुल से निकलें और बैंक में अधिकार से जाकर हक़ से पूछें। आज के दिन सभी लोगों ने जो कहा, बहुत बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस वालों को तो छूट मिल जाती है और हमारे घरों में जाकर बैंक वाले, जब गरीबी में और कुछ बचा नहीं है, तो हमारे घर की चौखट उखाड़ कर ले जाते हैं। यह शर्म हम सह नहीं सकते हैं। आप जानते नहीं कि दक्षिण में कितना आत्मगौरव रहता है। बीवी का मंगलसूत्र बगल के गांव में हम गिरवी रख कर पैसे उधार लेते हैं, क्योंकि किसान का हाथ कभी ऐसे नहीं बढ़ा, उसने यूँ ही दिया है। तो इसीलिए you have to take concerted efforts. Think out of the box. आपके सामने देश में malnutrition खड़ी है, तो अगर पोष्टिक आहार के लिए आपको जाना है, तो you have to grow pulses and millets. Identify your districts for growing cereals and pulses. Incentivise those districts to grow that. हम पर्यावरण या environment के बारे में बोलते रहते हैं, तो आपको the impact on farmers' crop planning देखना चाहिए। कहीं एक इंडस्ट्री आकर कह देती है कि जहां हम सोना उगाते हैं, वह बंजर बन जाती है, तो युक्लिप्टस ट्रीज़ लगा दो। You have to guide the farmers कि युक्लिप्टस लगाने से तीन क्रॉप्स के बाद वहां आप ईंट के भट्ठे ही लगा सकते हैं, और कुछ नहीं उगा सकते हैं। Why are you not guiding the farmers on crop planning? सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड लेकर वे क्या करेंगे? क्या वे हॉस्पिटल पहुँचेंगे? सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड लेकर उसको समझाना है कि what is the intermediary crop? Intermediary crop is to recharge the soil. उसके बीज की अवेलेबिलिटी तुरन्त होनी चाहिए। They can ensure seed availability, timely intervention, time-to-time inputs on crop and they can make available post-harvest technologies to keep it sustainable and incentivise the districts to grow what is in shortage in India. अब इतनी हेक्टेयर जमीन have changed from food crop to cash crops. क्या हमेशा देश के बारे में सोचने और देशभक्ति स्थापित करने के लिए किसान की ही जिम्मेदारी बनती है, क्या बाकी लोगों की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? Nobody thinks that the farmer की क्या हालत होती है, लड़की जवान हो जाती है, शादी-विवाह में आज के दिन कोई आता नहीं है, बीस-बीस एकड़ के किसान का भी कोई चारा नहीं है। हमारे बच्चे किसान नहीं बनना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि it is not a sustainable livelihood. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... हेंडीक्राफ्ट्स का सामान बेचते हैं तो ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, time is over.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This goes to sustaining our ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renujkaji, time is over.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am concluding. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, time is over, please.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरीः महिला किसानों के लिए — Sir, I am concluding; I am concluding — you have to have a design change in farming instruments. सिवाए John Deere जो दो गियर के ट्रेक्टर हैं, बाकी ट्रेक्टर के लिए हमें लिबास बदलना पड़ता है। We are not able to drive the tractors. बाकी जो लोअर शिफ्ट गियर होते हैं, उन्हें साड़ी पहनकर चलाने में दिक्कत होती है। You have to change the instruments. You have to change the premise of agricultural farming. You must understand that you will face a national food calamity if you don't protect the producer of this country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Majeed Memon. Mr. Majeed Memon, your party has only four minutes. So, you have to conclude in four minutes.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will thank you for concluding in four minutes.

श्री माजीद मेमनः सर, बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं और किसी ने, हमारे एक सदस्य ने यह बात भी कही कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नारा दिया था, "जय जवान, जय किसान" उसकी महत्ता क्या है? जवानों को जो हम आज आदर देते हैं, जवानों को जो आज हम शहीद का रुतबा देते हैं, जवान को जो हम सेल्यूट करते हैं, उसी सेल्यूट, उसी आदर, उसी रुतबे का हकदार आज भारत का किसान भी है। पहले हम यह नोट कर लें कि भारत के किसान को हम किस तरह ट्रीट करते हैं, मेरे बहुत सारे साथी सदस्यों ने यह बात कृषि मंत्री जी के सामने रखी है। मेरी उनसे अपील सिर्फ दो बातों पर है। एक तो यह सुइसाइड वाला जो मामला है कि लाख के करीब किसानों ने अपनी जान दे दी, मैं कहूंगा कि वे सारे शहीद हो गए। इसलिए कि हमारा सिस्टम फेल हुआ, हमारी सरकारें फेल हुई, हम उनकी जानों को नहीं बचा सके, उन्हें नागरिकता का जो अधिकार है हम उनको रोजी-रोटी, मुहैया नहीं कर सके, जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने आत्महत्या कर ली। मुझे तो दुख इस बात का है कि हमने यहां तक पढ़ा कि डिस्ट्रेस में किसान ने मुख्यमंत्री से आत्महत्या करने की अनुमति मांगी। अब आप बताइए कि इससे बड़ा इंसल्ट क्या हो सकता है? यह जो आत्म हत्याएं होती हैं उसके पीछे सबसे बड़ा मूल कारण कर्ज है। मैं इस समय केवल महाराष्ट्र की बात करुंगा, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है। महाराष्ट्र में जो सुइसाइड हुए हैं, उसमें ९९ परसेंट सुइसाइड्स के बारे में आप स्टडी करें, उसका बैकग्राउंड निकालें, तो वे सारे कर्ज़ की वजह से हुए हैं और कर्ज़ का मामला ऐसा है कि हमारा जो सिस्टम है वह इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखता कि किस तरह से किसानों का एक्सप्लॉयटेशन होता है। जो पैसे उन्हें दिए जाते हैं, बैंक के मुताबिक उससे दस गुना ज्यादा इंटरस्ट पर साहूकार उन्हें पैसा देता है और खड़ा हो जाता है कि अगर वह पैसे वापस नहीं किए तो उनके घर के बर्तन लेकर चला जाएगा। तो इन परिस्थितियों में किसान को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है। बैंकों के नाम से आप जो पॉलिसी बनाते हैं, क्या वह एक गरीब किसान तक पहुंचती है? बैंकों में जो लोन देने का प्रोसीजर है, वह इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा है कि जरूरत आज है और पैसा अगर आप छः महीने बाद पास करेंगे या उसको मजबूर करेंगे कि वह बैंक में दौड़ता रहे, तो उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं रहता। फिर क्यों नहीं किसानों

को बैंक से कर्जा देना या किसानों की मदद करना, उसके लिए स्पेशल चैनल बनाया जाए। आप उसको एक साधारण कस्टमर से हटकर Kisan should be considered as a special case और किसानों की सुविधा और किसानों की आत्महत्याओं को रोकने के लिए आपको यह करना बहुत आवश्यक है। किसानों को बहुत सारी सब्सिडी दी जा सकती है। किसानों को डीजल में सब्सिडी क्यों नहीं दी जा सकती? किसानों को और सुविधाएं क्यों नहीं दी जा सकतीं? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के किसान अपना यह पीढ़ियों से चला हुआ पेशा छोड़ दें, आज केरल में तमाम किसान यह कहते हैं, महाराष्ट्र में किसान यह कहते हैं कि हम अपने बेटे को खेती बाड़ी में नहीं लगाएंगे, क्योंकि उससे दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती, पेट नहीं भर सकता। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारा agrarian revolution है और जो देश की विशाल परम्परा रही है कि यह एक agricultural country है, जहां primary occupation जो है, वह agriculture है। अगर हम उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को 'Make in India' कहकर इण्डस्ट्री बनाने की बातें करने की प्राथिमकता कहां रही? हमारी सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता यह है कि हम किसानों की आत्महत्याओं को रोकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी कृपा करके इसको देखें। महाराष्ट्र में, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, जितनी आत्महत्याएं हुई हैं, उन सारे केसेज़ की स्टडी करें कि वे क्यों हुई हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए हमें क्या स्टेप्स उठाने चाहिए? जब तक हम यह पहला काम नहीं करेंगे, उनकी आत्महत्याओं को नहीं रोकेंगे, उनकी आत्महत्याओं के कारण को जान कर उसको solve करने का रास्ता नहीं निकालेंगे, तब तक यह अनरेस्ट बना बनेगा, तब तक हम कोई agrarian promotion नहीं कर सकते। यह agrarian crisis, जिस पर पूरे वर्ल्ड की नजर लगी हुई है कि भारत जैसे विशाल देश में agrarian crisis के कारण क्या हैं? वैसे agrarian crisis के जो fundamentally दो-चार कारण हैं, उनमें एक है liberal import of agricultural products. Number two, cut-back in agricultural subsidies. Number three, decline in Government investment in the agricultural sector. Number four, restructuring of the Public Distribution System. And number five, Special Economic Zones. ...(**समय की घंटी**)...। Broadly analyse करने के बाद ये सारे कारण सामने आए हैं, जिसकी वजह से we are facing agrarian crisis today. The duty of the Agriculture Minister would be to examine all this…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. It's over.

SHRI MAJEED MENON: ...and take curative measures as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. P. Ramalingam. I think you would speak in Tamil.

SHRI K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. In the 'Others' category, there are only three. So, you can give me ten minutes. I would like to speak in Tamil, Sir.

*Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, I have got the opportunity for the fourth time in this august House to speak about agrarian crisis. Saint Thiruvalluvar, poet of our land, has said,

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri K. P. Ramalingam]

'Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give'.

That is, they alone live who live by agriculture, all others lead a crininging dependent life. He had written this couplet two thousand years ago.

'Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give'.

But today, neither the Prime Minister of India nor the Minister of Agriculture protects the farmers. In reality, the Minister of Road Transport and Highways is protecting the farmers. How is it possible? He has laid four-lane roads near agricultural land as a result of which land price has increased. Farmers sell 2-3 acres of their land to earn their livelihood. That is how, he protects farmers. I am in a position to point out this fact to the entire nation.

Indian economic structure and India's integrity are protected due to the sacrifice of farmers. Neither the corporates nor the industrialists nor the Union Government nor the State Governments protect the economic structure and integrity of India. It is the farmers who are protecting India's integrity and its economy. There is no place for religion, caste or gender in their labour.

So many industries had flourished in India during the past. The industries which flourished in sixties diminished in eighties. The industries which flourished in eighties diminished in 2000. But agriculture is the only profession which has survived for thousands of years. Though the agricultural sector in India has suffered so many trials and tribulations, our farmers have protected their profession. They have protected agriculture throughout their life even though they had suffered painfully. Though the profession of agriculture is not diminished, farmers are suffering. There is a threat to agriculture due to lack of proper income to farmers.

All bureaucrats and all politicians are children of farmers. After coming to Delhi, they do not worry about the farmers. After becoming urbanites, they forget the sufferings of rural people. They do not worry about the farmers. How are farmers viewed? We speak so high of them. But they are treated as slaves. They are considered merely as food producers. Only the incumbent Finance Minister has said that agriculture is an income generating sector. I appreciate him for presenting this budget. The Union Government have impressed farmers in their speeches. Whether they will implement their words, has to be seen in future. In today's reply, the Prime Minister did not mention anything specific about farmers.

Indian agriculture is severely affected due to many factors such as improper water management, natural disasters and absence of proper price that commensurates with production cost. How can water management be performed properly? All rivers have to be interlinked. At least, the rivers in States have to be interlinked. Then proper water management is possible. All rivers have to be interlinked. All water bodies including irrigation canals, ponds and lakes have to be protected. All encroachments on water bodies, irrigation canals etc. have to be removed. Besides, they have to be properly maintained annually. Care has to be taken so that plastic pollutants are not dumped in water bodies. So far, no Government has undertaken this responsibility.

There are many factors which affect the price of agricultural products. Whatever subsidy is given, it is not reaching the targeted farmers. Only 10% of the allocated subsidy reaches the farmers. 90% of the subsidy rests with the Government machinery itself. All subsidies have to be given to the farmers by way of cash transfer. For example, if a sugarcane farmer is to be paid ₹ 200 per tonne, ₹ 2000 per 10 tonnes has to be paid to him by way of direct cash transfer. How can the situation be improved? Subsidy has to be allocated separately for agricultural products. Separate subsidy per acre if the land is of paddy cultivation, separate subsidy for sugarcane, separate subsidy for cereals and separate subsidy for vegetables have to be given. That is, subsidy has to be given to the farmers on the basis of their production.

The Union Government is encouraging organic farming by means of so many advertisements. But in organic farming, farmers may suffer due to income loss. I can quote certain examples from the past. Whether it is possible to earn income through organic farming is to be seen. Can a farmer get fertilizer or manure under organic farming? It is like placing a camphor in the midst of a line of fire. How can we protect the camphor if it is placed in the midst of a line of fire? How can we protect a farmer who owns less than 5 acres of land if he practices organic farming.

Some years ago, a practice named Green farming came into existence for production of flowers and vegetables. But nowadays these green farms are facing a severe crisis due to strong wind. Green farms are diminishing. Farmers are unable to repay their loans. Green farming farmers in Krishnagiri, Hosur districts of Tamil nadu face severe financial crisis. Insurance companies refuse to pay insurance for the loss. So farmers are unable to pay their loans.

Today you are saying that all farmers will be covered under insurance schemes. How are you going to implement it? How is it possible? You have to take survey about it in every panchayat, in every zone and in every district. You have to analyse the situation at the grass root level. If you do not take such efforts, you will land in quicksand instead of achieving your target.

[Shri K. P. Ramalingam]

If you want to protect the economy of this country, you have to protect the farmers. Don't listen to the bureaucrats. Please form committees having Members of Parliament as its members. Please listen to the advice of Members of Parliament, because they are with the farmers at the grass root level. Please lend your ears to us and accept our suggestions. Don't listen to the advice of bureaucrats in formulation of schemes. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion is over. Hon. Minister, are you replying today or later?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंहः उपसभापति महोदय, इतने सारे सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि मुझे एक-डेढ़ घंटे का समय चाहिए। मुझे इसके लिए ज्यादा समय चाहिए, चाहे जितनी देर तक भी सदन बैठे। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस विषय को प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने शुरू किया था। उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बात रखी है और मुझे ज्योतिषी के यहां जाने की सलाह दी है। मुझे लगता है कि वह खुद ज्योतिषी के यहां चले गए हैं। उनके लौटने की प्रतीक्षा करें और मुझे समय भी मिले।

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सबके सजेशन की रिप्लाई देना।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार)ः सर, पिछली बार भी, जब रूरल डिस्ट्रेस पर डिबेट हुई थी, तो माननीय मंत्री जी को याद होगा कि मैंने डिबेट को इनिशिएट किया था। शोर-शराबे में उस दिन सदन नहीं चला, हमारे पिछली बार के जो ग्रीवेंसेज़ हैं, जो एड्रेसिज़ हैं, जो हमने मंत्री जी को नोट कराए थे, उनके बारे में, मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पिछली बार चार घंटा ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः चलो चार घंटा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागीः इसको गांव की भाषा में ब्याज समेत कहते हैं। यह मेरे स्वभाव में ही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः त्यागी जी, आपके सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिलेगा। मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the National Waterways Bill, 2015.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The National Waterways Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to make provisions for existing national waterways and to provide for the declaration of certain inland waterways to be national waterways and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shantaram Naik; your time is fifteen minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I want five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there are two more speakers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I just want to say one sentence. Two weeks have elapsed since the Railway Budget was presented.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised it earlier also. Why do you raise it again?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If we don't have a debate on the Railway Budget for so long, this is very unusual.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up tomorrow. See, your Party leaders are attending the morning meeting and the BAC meeting. You should communicate with them also. Find out what the decision is. Why do you raise an issue again and again? I have already replied to you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I raise it because the Government does not want a debate.

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, Mr. Jairam Ramesh is wrong. We want a debate and tomorrow, the Railway Budget will be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want a debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, don't worry, your interest will be protected. What more do you want? Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I stand here to express my views on the National Waterways Bill, 2015. Sir, if you see this Bill, there are five clauses and 111 rivers are sought to be nationalised. During the entire period since Independence, we have not nationalised more than six rivers. So, you can imagine, should I say efficiency or should I say that the Government has not given any thought to what nationalisation means and how much amount will be required. You have undertaken the responsibility of nationalising 111 rivers of the country. What is your objective? I really don't understand.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

Nationalisation of rivers is a big thing. The Minister knows better because he has studied the subject. I will quote the names of a few rivers, which are supposed to be nationalised.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सर, राष्ट्रीय मार्ग घोषित कर रहे हैं, कोई राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You have brought a Bill under which rivers will be nationalised and you may say it as some other developments. You see the original Act and you will come to know what nationalisation means. I will name some rivers which are sought to be nationalised - Bheema River with 139 kilometres of length; Chambal River - 402 kilometres; Damodar River - 135 kilometres; Gomti River - 518 kilometres; Kaveri River - 364 kilometres; Krishna River - 628 kilometres; Luni River - 327 kilometres. I have quoted a few rivers, out of 111 rivers which you want to develop. You call it nationalization. With what funds and with what courage, you have taken up this responsibility of nationalizing 111 rivers, I do not understand. What do you actually propose to do to these rivers, and, in how many years? Let me first ask you whether you took up this matter with the Cabinet. Obviously, you must have taken it to the Cabinet. Before taking up the matter of nationalizing 111 rivers with the Cabinet, has any assessment been made of the money required or the environmental impact? Have the views of the State Governments and other stakeholders been taken? Have you briefed the Cabinet about the magnitude of the problem which is likely to be created when you take over these rivers? We would like to know it in your reply.

Secondly, Sir, let us take up the dredging aspect. Because you want to utilize these rivers for navigation purposes, for transport and also for tourism; it means that you propose to develop all these 111 rivers. Dredging itself costs crores and crores of rupees which you cannot imagine. I think, you are good at calculations. I will be wrong to say that you cannot imagine. You can imagine and you must have some people in mind also who will bring the resources. Please clarify both aspects, firstly,

whether you have briefed the Cabinet about your objectives, and, secondly, how all these rivers are sought to be developed by you one by one. Have you prepared a time-schedule for developing these rivers? I mean, when dredging will be done for transportation, when dredging will be done for tourism.

Sir, presently, the situation of Dredging Corporation of India is not that good. What role are you going to give to the Dredging Corporation of India? Are you going to give major jobs to the Dredging Corporation of India, and, are you going to keep that Corporation aside and bring your own people? The meaning of 'your own people', I will explain further. But, what will be the role of Dredging Corporation of India in this connection? The Dredging Corporation of India presently is not able to fulfill the commitments. Unless you help the Corporation to perform in a better way, in a sustainable way, this Corporation will not be of any help to you. That will become a ground for you to engage other people, other companies and other corporations. So, is it your objective to go in this manner where you will say that you have the Dredging Corporation of India but since it has failed to provide service, therefore, you are engaging others?

Excuse me for saying this. I am saying that you are one of the important leaders of your party. I respect you, and I prefer you to be in the place of that person now because you have got some intellectual approach. You may be rash in your approach, but I appreciate you. ...(*Interruptions*)... One is fooling the nation with his intelligence, while the other is fooling the nation with ignorance. Which is applicable, you kindly see. But there is a stiff competition going on between two leaders, and let this Bill not become a part of that competition. I can understand that for National Highways, you have taken quite a good initiative. The other day, I heard your speech in Goa; I was there. If I calculate the announcement that you have made in Goa, I was shocked. That would be a blunder if it is realised. But I could calculate that it was not a realistic thing. You made several announcements, in ten minutes, of crores and crores of rupees. From where is the Government of Goa going to bring the money? From where are you going to give it to the Government of Goa? I would like to give you a friendly advice. Please be realistic and calculate the announcement that you have made in various States in the last month. Make the calculation of the announcements that you have made in the last one month and you will yourself not believe your figure because it is not a realistic figure.

You have sought to nationalise six rivers from Goa – Mandovi, Zuari, Cumberjua, Mapusa, Chapora and Sal. From this tiny State of Goa, you are nationalising six rivers. I had, in my statement earlier, when you came to Goa, suggested that if you have got money to give, if you are interested in developing rivers, give the money

[Shri Shantaram Naik]
to State Governments. They will develop. Why do you have to take over the rivers? Is it absolutely necessary to take over the rivers for the purpose of nationalisation? Could you not give money to the State Government and help them? You explain this distinction because we know once upon a time highways were nationalised and, subsequently, our Government at that time could not cope up with the work. Then, it was given to private parties. You are going to do it in the beginning itself, not waiting for it. Your Corporation will not do anything. In the beginning itself, you will start handing over the rivers of Goa. You will be selling the rivers. You will be, virtually, selling the rivers of India, maybe, Ganga, Yamuna, whatever it is. You will be, virtually, selling the rivers to parties and some of them will be foreign parties unfortunately.

Then, you please clarify, once a river is nationalised, what will happen to the land on both sides of the bank. On both sides of the bank, there will be land which may be required by your Corporation. You may say anything but the authorities, which will control the rivers, will demand the land on both sides of the bank. Can you say that 'No, no, we will not require any land on the bank? Let the State Government have it'. Can you say that? Say it in the House that we will not touch your land on both sides of the rivers. It would not happen because you will be requiring certain land, you will be demanding or that Corporation, which would run, also will be demanding.

Now, as far as the transport is concerned, what type of transport would you like to carry through these rivers? I can understand, one is goods etc. What are other types of transport, human transport? Specify, other types of goods. Specify the goods you intend to carry through the transport so that we are also clear on this issue. I have heard some time that you wanted to allow the State Governments to develop the land on the sides of this thing. If that is the case, you explain your plan whether you will first be taking the land and then allowing the State Government to develop or you will not touch the land at all. What type of development will be required on the land; kindly explain this. In what manner will you allow the State Government to develop that? Will you allow it as your land and allow them to develop or will you say that the land does not belong to this thing and then allow? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Or will you say that the land does not belong to ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, fifteen minutes have been allotted to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Take two more minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am the first speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): There are three more speakers.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But I am the initiator.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): That is why fifteen minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: According to my understanding, you want to develop all these rivers through PPP model. That is why you are not worried about how much money would be required. If you are going to do it through PPP model, then you explain it today, because there are 111 rivers. Which are the partners, including foreign partners, you would like to engage for the purpose of developing these rivers? There are some holy rivers also. I would like to know whether you are going to bring in foreign partners also to develop the holy rivers. Let us know about it.

I have cited some kilometres. Suppose one river bank is running into 400 km, how much of that land will be developed or will be needed to be developed? Kindly explain this. That will give us an idea as to how much land will be needed.

You know the story of six industrial corridors. It was our plan. In the industrial corridor, you want that the Land Acquisition Act should not be applied because you want to give the land on both sides of the corridor to your favourites. There are six industrial corridors. You are insisting that these should be exempted from the Land Acquisition Act in order to give the private parties, your own people, the land to develop.

Lastly, I would like to know whether you have made any study or thorough study of the environmental impact after their nationalisation, because it would involve a lot of development on both sides of 111 rivers. I want to know whether you have made any study of the environmental impact.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसे वायुमार्ग है, रेल मार्ग है और धरती पर वाहन चलते हैं, मुझे लगता है कि आजादी मिलने के बाद नदियों के बीच के मार्ग का उपयोग करके एक चौथे मार्ग के द्वारा व्यक्तियों का आना-जाना, वस्तुओं का आदान-प्रदान इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर करना, इस दिशा में एक अनोखी सोच के साथ एक ऐतिहासिक बिल आज इस हाउस में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि लगभग 6-7 हजार किलोमीटर की अलग-अलग राज्यों की अलग-अलग प्रसिद्ध नदियों के बीच मार्ग बना कर, उसके अन्दर राज्य सरकार का भी हक जिन्दा रखते हुए और सारी वस्तुओं, जैसे मिनरल्स हैं या और चीजें हैं, उनको राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपयोग करते हुए, कई तीर्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ना, ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को जोड़ना, यह एक अनोखा सपना है। कई जगह इसके द्वारा जो माल का आदान-प्रदान होता है, वह कम से कम कीमत पर होता है। कई बार हम देखते हैं कि एक छोटी सी दूरी पार करनी होती है, तो एक नदी के कारण हमें 20 किलोमीटर या 40

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

किलोमीटर की दूरी पार करनी पड़ती है। हमारे यहां एक तरफ ऐतिहासिक हम्पी है और दूसरी तरफ पम्पा सरोवर है। वहां आने के लिए दूरी वास्तव में 18 किलोमीटर है, लेकिन उसे पार करके आने के लिए 40 किलोमीटर की journey करनी पड़ती है। सामान के लिए भी समस्या है, व्यक्ति के प्रवास के लिए भी समस्या है, साथ ही फ्यूल की भी बड़ी मात्रा खर्च होती है। इस प्रकार की समस्याओं का निराकरण करते हुए, भारत के इतिहास में सोता मार्ग के द्वारा यात्रा करने की नई शुरुआत करने की जो बात आपने सोची है, उसके लिए मैं हृदय से आपको समर्थन देता हूं और खूब धन्यवाद करता हूं।

भारत के अन्दर गंगा है, यमुना है, नर्मदा है, कावेरी है, कृष्णा है, भीमा है और हमारे प्रान्त कर्णाटक के अन्दर तुंगभद्रा है, श्रावस्ती है, नेत्रावति है, घटप्रभा है, कबीनी है, काली है और भीमा है। इस प्रकार कई नदियों के मार्गों में नाव के द्वारा, पानी के जहाज़ के द्वारा माल के वाहन और व्यक्तियों की यात्रा के लिए एक नई सुविधा बनने जा रही है। हो सकता है कि इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए 10 साल या 15 साल लग जाएं, लेकिन एक बार जब यह योजना बनकर धरती पर कार्यान्वित होगी, तो यह देश के इतिहास के लिए एक नया ऐतिहासिक पहलू साबित होगी। इस दिशा में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी एवं इस सरकार का अभिनन्दन करते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को बनाते समय, पर्यावरण का ध्यान भी रखा जाए। वैसे तो इसके प्रावधान में कहा ही गया है कि हम इसमें वातावरण को बचाएंगे और फ्रेंडली परिसर रखते हुए, इस काम को करेंगे। फिर भी जैसा आदरणीय शान्ताराम नायक जी ने कहा कि नदी के दोनों तरफ जो छोर होते हैं, वहां कहीं दुकानें बन जाती हैं, कहीं धंधे खुल जाते हैं और कहीं बिज़नेस खड़े हो जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इनके कारण परिसर पर कोई बुरा असर न पड़े, इस दिशा में ध्यान देना अत्यंत आवश्यक होगा।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ इन मार्गों को जारी करते समय, अलग-अलग जगह पर नदियों की जो गहराई है, उसको देखना होगा। Season में कई बार वहां वाहनों की जरूरत पड़ती है एवं अन्य सीज़नों में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं भी पड़ती है। इसलिए कितनी गहराई होनी चाहिए, इसे अवश्य देखना चाहिए, ताकि बाद में इसके कारण नई-नई समस्याएं पैदा न हो जाएं। इस दिशा में यदि सरकार एक समग्र योजना बनाकर, योजनाबद्ध रीति से उसका सर्वे कराते हुए, इस कार्यक्रम पर काम करेगी, तो वह अत्यंत लाभदायक होगा।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसे पूरा करने की दृष्टि से आप एक प्रतिबद्ध योजना बनाएं, जैसे पीपीपी मॉडल बना था। सरकार अन्य संस्थाओं का सहयोग लेकर भी इस काम को कर सकती है, साथ ही बैंकों का सहयोग भी ले सकती है। वास्तव में यह बात सच है कि यहां पर बहुत बड़े इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत है, लेकिन यदि एक बार यह मार्ग पूरा बन जाएगा और जब देश की चारों दिशाओं में एक बार काम प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा, तो निश्चित रूप से एक बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक बदलाव आएगा। इसे फ्यूल खर्च कम होगा और सामान के आदान-प्रदान में भी सुविधा होगी, जैसा इसमें कहा गया है, इससे 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों को आने-जाने और माल लाने-ले जाने में बहुत बड़ी सुविधा होगी। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि इन सारी चीज़ों को एक सिस्टमेटिक ढंग से लागू करें। वैसे तो देश की जनता में आपके कार्य के लिए उत्साह है, जैसे अभी आप रोड्स के ऊपर नये-नये ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं। आपके

ऊपर लोगों का बहुत बड़ा विश्वास है कि गडकरी जी अपने हाथ में जो भी काम लेते हैं, उसको अच्छे ढंग से करके दिखाते हैं। इसी प्रकार इस सरकार के गौरव की दृष्टि से, इस काम को भी आप यशस्वी ढंग से लागू करने की योजना बनाएं ताकि जनप्रिय मोदी सरकार के द्वारा यह ऐतिहासिक चौथा रास्ता लोगों के आने-जाने के लिए, वस्तुओं के आदान-प्रदान के लिए बन सके। यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसे आप शीघ्रातिशीघ्र जारी करें। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं, प्रणाम।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2016

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2016

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

(1)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(2)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2016.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The National Waterways Bill, 2015 — *Contd.*

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग विधेयक, 2015 लाये हैं। मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, सबसे पहले जब सड़कें नहीं थीं, रेल मार्ग नहीं था, पुल नहीं थे, उस समय सारा व्यापार नदियों से हुआ करता था। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे देश विकसित हुआ, नदियों पर पुल बन गए, सड़कें बन गईं, हाईवेज़ बन गए और रेल मार्गों का विस्तार हुआ, तो हमारे जल मार्ग से यातायात लगातार घटता गया और अब शून्य के बराबर आ गया है। दूसरी तरफ, व्यावहारिक रूप से देखने में मिल रहा है कि नदियां हर साल अपना किनारा छोड़ देती हैं। एक तरफ कटाव होता है, दूसरी तरफ उसका सिल्ट जमा होता है। दिशा परिवर्तित हो जाती है। नदियों में जल नहीं रह गया है। उस समय तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने की एक योजना चलाई थी, जिससे बाढ़ का खतरा खत्म हो सके और नदियों में पानी बना रहे, लेकिन पता नहीं वह योजना तो अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई, उस योजना में कोई काम शुरू नहीं हो पाया। उसके लिए बजट की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई। माननीय मंत्री जी जो राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग विधेयक, 2015 लाये हैं, उसमें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर पर जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा, बेतवा, चम्बल, घाघरा, गोमती, यमुना आदि नदियां हैं और कुछ नदियां ऐसी हैं कि जिसमें बिल्कुल पानी नहीं है। सूखी नदी में आप कैसे जलयान चलायेंगे? इसके लिए खुदाई का क्या बंदोबस्त होगा और पानी कहां से आएगा? अगर हम यह मान भी लें, चूँकि जिस तरह से हम लोग प्रकृति के साथ छेड़छाड़ कर रहे हैं, ग्लेशियर पिघल रहे हैं, उसके कारण नदियों का पानी घट रहा है, वर्षा नहीं हो पा रही है। तो आज पूरे देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व में जल का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, पीने के पानी का संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है, सिंचाई का संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है और हमारी नदियों में जितनी पम्प नहरें बनी हुई हैं, बांध बने हुए हैं, उनके लिए पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। पीने का पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो हम लोग इसके लिए कैसे और क्या बंदोबस्त करेंगे?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप पीपीपी मॉडल में विदेशी पार्टीज़ को ये नदियां दे देंगे, तो महोदय, वे जलयान न चला कर वहां पर खनन कार्य में लग जाएँगे और कह देंगे कि ये नदियां तो हमारी हो गईं, पट्टा हो गया। दूसरी तरफ, जो फिशरमेन कम्युनिटी के लोग हैं, मछुआरे हैं, जो मत्स्य पालन का काम करते हैं, मत्स्य आखेट का काम करते हैं, वे बेरोजगार हो जाएँगे। वैसे तो देखने में मिल रहा है कि जितनी फैक्टरीज़ का पानी है, नदियों में गिर रहा है, जिसके कारण फर्टिलाइजर्स और तमाम कीटनाशक तत्वों के कारण मछलियां मर रही हैं और नदियों में मछलियां बिल्कुल घटती चली जा रही हैं। मछली पानी को फिल्टर करने का करती हैं, स्वच्छ करने का काम करती हैं। आज पूरे देश की नदियों से मछली पालन एकदम खत्म होता जा रहा है, क्योंकि प्रदूषण हो रहा है। जब आप अपने जलयान चलायेंगे, उससे प्रदूषण बढ़ेगा। उससे तो जितने जल के जीव-जन्तु हैं, मछलियां हैं, वे तो सारी की सारी खत्म हो जाएँगी, क्योंकि उसमें पानी की मात्रा कम रहती है, समुद्र तो है नहीं कि वहां अथाह पानी है। तो इन सब चीज़ों पर आपको बहुत गहराई से देखना पड़ेगा।

मैं इसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें आपको 'जल पुलिस' की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी,

क्योंकि क्राइम बढ़ेंगे, घटनाएँ बढ़ेंगी। अभी तमिलनाडु में बाढ़ आई। जब वहां बाढ़ आई तो बाढ़ में फँसे लोगों को बचाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकार के पास न तो नाव है, न ही बोट और न ही नाव चलाने वाले हैं। तो किसी तरह से वैसे इसके लिए आपको पहले एक विभाग खोलना पड़ेगा, जल पुलिस की स्थापना करानी पड़ेगी। उसमें जो फिशरमैन कम्पनी के लोग हैं, जो जल के ही फिशरमैन हैं, जो नदी में ही काम करते हैं, जो समुद्र में ही काम करते हैं, उनके लिए 50 परसेंट का आरक्षण देना पड़ेगा तब जाकर के आपकी यह व्यवस्था चल पाएगी, नहीं तो पता चलेगा कि आपका जहाज डूब रहा है, बचाने वाला कोई नहीं। उस समय आप कहां से बचाने वाले लाएंगे? इसमें यह सारी व्यवस्थाएं करनी पड़ेंगी। 111 नदियों को जो आपने लिया है, उसके लिए हमें तो बड़ा कठिन लगता है। जितनी नदियों का हवाला आपने दिया है, उन नदियों में ज्यादातर पानी की कमी है। एक तरफ हमारी गंगा सफाई मंत्री जी, गंगा-यमुना की सफाई की बात कर रही हैं। आप अभी तक फैक्टरियों का प्रदूषित पानी बंद नहीं कर पा रहे और यह दूसरा विधेयक आ गया। जितनी नदियों, गंगा-यमुना वगैरह को सफाई के लिए लिया, वह हो नहीं पा रहा है। हमें लगता है कि यह एक सपना रह जाएगा। चूंकि गंगा नदी और यमुना नदी तब साफ हो सकती हैं, जैसे न्यूयार्क में हडसन नदी थी। एक समय वह नदी ताल, पोखर बन गई थी, गंदी नाली बन गई थी। न्यूयार्क के मछुआरों ने मिल करके उसकी सारी सिक्यॉरिटी लेकर पूरी जिम्मेदारी से काम किया और वे नदी किनारे ध्यान रखते थे कि जो कोई उसमें कचरा डालता था या प्रदूषित पानी छोड़ता था, उनकी सारी रखवाली का काम उन्हीं के जिम्मे सौंप दिया गया। तो 25-30 साल में आज वह बहुत बड़ी नदी बन गई तथा उसमें जलयान चल रहे हैं। उसकी तर्ज पर आप यहां देश में काम करने के लिए वहां का अध्ययन कराइए, तब जाकर के इस योजना को आप सफल बना सकते हैं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निजी तौर पर गडकरी जी का बड़ा प्रशंसक हूं। जब हम इनके साथ थे गठबंधन में, उस समय भी बड़े भारी प्रयोगधर्मी थे और निर्भीक भी थे तथा जोखिम भी उठाते थे और इस सरकार के उन मंत्रियों में ये हैं, जिन्हें परफॉर्मर बोलते हैं, डूअर्स जिन्हें बोलते हैं। मैं उनकी तरह से अभिनंदन तो नहीं करुंगा जैसे जो हमारे मित्र कर रहे हैं, मैं इनकी प्रशंसा जरूर करना चाहता हूं। एक जमाना था फुटवेज थे, फिर रोडवेज आए, फिर रेलवेज आए, फिर एयरवेज आए और गड़करी जी वाटरवेज ले आए। कोलम्बस की तरह से इनका नाम भी दुनिया में लिखा जाएगा, जो नए-नए अविष्कार इस देश में हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इनकी तारीफ करते हुए और इसके लिए शुभकामना भी करते हुए, कुछ शंकाएं जताना चाहता हूं। एक तो इसमें यह बताएं जो उनका प्रिय विषय है, पी.पी.पी. मॉडल और विदेश पूंजी निवेश, वह कितना होगा, कैसे होगा? चूंकि उसके बगैर तो इनका कोई कार्यक्रम पूरा होता नहीं है। एक बार मेरे मन में आया कि अगर इनको कृषि मंत्री बना दिया जाए तो कैसा हो? मैंने भाजपा के अपने दो-तीन मित्रों से पूछा। चूंकि किसानों के लिए इतनी दिक्कतें होती हैं तो कम से कम एक ऐसा बहादुर मंत्री तो है जो वित्त मंत्री से भी, प्रधान मंत्री से भी पैसे ला-ला करके गांव के लोगों की मदद करेगा, एम.एस.पी. देगा। फिर किसी ने बताया कि इसमें जोखिम है। मैंने कहा कि क्या है? कह रहे हैं कि वह जो बाजार की व्यवस्था है, जो मार्केट इकॅनोमी है, उसके सबसे बड़े एडवोकेट हैं, वह बजाए पूंजी निवेश इसमें करने के, किसी और में न करा दें। तो फिर मेरा इरादा बदल गया। यह कितने लाख करोड़ रुपए का बजट है? इसका जो कॉमर्शियल प्रॉफिट है उसके क्या टार्गेट हैं? कितने साल का बजट है, राज्यों का क्या हिस्सा होगा? मैं धीरे-धीरे

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

7.00 P.M.

बोलकर आपको लिखाता हूं, संचालन के लिए अलग स्टाफ होगा और क्या कॉमर्शियल के साथ-साथ इरिगेशन के साथ भी जोड़ने की योजना है या नहीं ? क्योंकि इसमें जो आपने किया है, बाकी तो सारी चीजें आपको मुबारक, नदी भी आपको मुबारक, लेक्स भी आपको मुबारक, कैनाल्स भी आपको मुबारक, क्रिक्स भी आपको मुबारक और बैक वाटर में घूमना-फिरना, तफरी करना भी मुबारक। हमें कैनाल्स के बारे में थोड़ा बता दीजिए। आपकी जो पहली पार्टी थी जनसंघ, उसके एक बड़े नेता थे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी। मुझको याद है, 1974 में उन्होंने कहा था, "हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम।" टेल तक पानी पहुंचाने का आपके पुरखों का जो सपना था, क्या आप उसको इन कैनाल्स के जरिए थोड़ा-बहुत पूरा करने का प्रयास करेंगे? आपने इसका क्या मेकेनिज्म build up किया है? आपका यह प्रोजेक्ट अभी तो बिल्कुल अनोखा है। इसमें टूरिज्म भी है, ट्रांसपोर्ट भी है। गडकरी जी विदेश में दर्जनों बार जरूर गए होंगे, चूंकि पिछले दिनों मुझे भी चीन जाने का मौका मिला, वहां पर मैंने देखा कि वहां दो-तीन रिवर्स ऐसी हैं, जिनमें दिन में ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम होता है और रात में उनमें जहाज वगैरह चला कर नाच-गाने होते हैं, यह irrigation नहीं, बल्कि recreation होता है। वह भी आप कीजिए, लेकिन थोड़ा गांव के लिए भी सोचिए। गडकरी जी, आप जिस इलाके से आते हैं, वहां भुखमरी भी सबसे ज्यादा है, वहां सूखा भी सबसे ज्यादा है, वहां बेबसी भी सबसे ज्यादा है, वहां पानी की कमी भी सबसे ज्यादा है, तो समूचे देश को विदर्भ मान कर... पिछले दिनों आपने कई योजनाएं जरूर चलाई होंगी, मुझे आपकी विद्वता पर यकीन है। मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि नदियों के बारे में हमारे जो कंसेप्ट हैं, इंडियन कल्चर के, इंडियन सोसाइटी के, वे बड़े पवित्र हैं, जैसे गंगा है, तो हम उसको गंगा नहीं कहते हैं, या तो हम गंगा मैया कहते हैं या गंगा जी हमारे मुंह से निकलता है। इनकी जो पवित्रता है, इनकी जो पौराणिकता है, उसका भी आप ध्यान रखेंगे। अब यमुना जी को लेकर सुबह में किसी और मामले पर बहस हो रही थी। कृपया इसमें फॉरेन टूरिस्ट्स को मत लाइए, क्योंकि वह इनकी बदबू देख करके आपके देश का भी नाम बदनाम करेगा और वह न आपके जहाज में बैठेगा और न कहीं घूमने के लिए जाएगा। मेरा जिस शहर से पहला वास्ता है, वहां गंगा भी है, यमुना भी है और हिण्डन भी है। तीनों में से किसी में भी आप नहीं जा सकते हैं। अभी मेरे साथी निषाद जी ने कुछ सवाल उठाए। यह एक बड़ी कम्युनिटी है, जो फिशरीज़ के काम में लगी हुई है। यह कम्युनिटी यहां से लेकर समूचे देश में है।

सर, मैं संक्षेप में खत्म ही कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह कोई वैज्ञानिक विषय भी नहीं है। मैं तो इनकी प्रशंसा करने भर के लिए खड़ा हुआ था, क्योंकि ये उत्साही और चमत्कारिक व्यक्तित्व के मंत्री हैं। इसमें कुछ न कुछ कमाल उनके जरिए जरूर होगा। आप फिशरमैन का भी ध्यान रखें, ताकि इनकी फिशरीज़ का काम खत्म न हो। अगर मैं कहूं, तो यह कई लाख नहीं, बल्कि कई करोड़ लोगों की जीविका का साधन है। समुद्र में तो आपने बंद करा ही दिया। आपने अंदर ट्रॉलर चला दिया, इसलिए फिशरमैन तो वहां जाता नहीं है। आपके जितने भी डीप सी थे, तिर्की साहब से लेकर बंगाल की खाड़ी तक, सब जगह ट्रॉलर जा रहे हैं। इसके कारण जो original traditional fishermen थे, जो निषाद लोग थे, वहां पर इनका काम धंधा चौपट हो गया है। सब विदेशी कंपनियों को दे दिया गया। एक तो इसमें विदेशी कंपनी, पीपीपी मॉडल और जो फॉरेन निवेश है, इसको कम से कम मछली पकड़ने के लिए न लाइए। जो निषाद लोग हैं, ये काम गांव

के, कस्बे के, छोटे-बड़े शहरों के आसपास के जो फिशरमैन हैं, इसमें इनका 100 परसेंट आरक्षण कर दीजिए। यह कह दीजिए कि ये जो निषाद लोग हैं, ये जो फिशरमैन लोग हैं, इनके अलावा किसी बड़ी कंपनी को इस काम का ठेका नहीं दिया जाएगा, ताकि इनकी रोजी-रोटी पर लात न लग सके। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करके अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपका यह उत्साही प्रोजेक्ट कामयाब हो, इसके लिए आपको मेरी बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the National Waterways Bill, 2015. As we all know, waterways in India have immense potential. Our civilization itself is connected with rivers. वर्ल्ड में हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की पहचान नदी से जुड़ी हुई है। विश्व में भारत की एक पहचान यह है कि इस देश में गंगा बहती है।

Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of my State, West Bengal, Sushree Mamta Banerjee, has always encouraged the development and the proper use of waterways in our country as well as in our State. It is evident from the statistics that China uses its waterways for 47 per cent of its total transportation, European Union-44 per cent, and even in our neighbouring country Bangladesh, 35 per cent of transportation is done through waterways, while in India, only 3 per cent of total transportation is carried out through waterways. So, we in Trinamool Congress, agree that we have to develop our national waterways to reap the benefits of the modern trade and transportation. But, at the same time, I must say that in the process, we have to address some serious concerns of the States. The Bill has not addressed the roles and the rights of the States or prepared any mechanism to solve or defuse the probable differences between the States and the Union. In the Bill, there are only three lines on this important matter. It stated without elaborating any guidelines or giving any plan for required structure or how to sort out differences, if any, between the Union and the States. There is no modality in the Bill for addressing the problem, if it crops up. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is merely said; "The enactment of the proposed legislation will in no way impinge on the rights of the State Governments for usage of water, ownership of appurtenant land, minerals, metals, sand etc., rather will usher in development of transportation and tourism in the States. In our view, there should be adequate representation of the concerned States in the nodal agency of waterways which is called 'Inland Waterways Authority of India'. It is having its headquarters in Delhi. It is the opinion of many experts that the agency should have revamped as it is not running in a professional or proper way.

Our party, Trinamool Congress, feels that care and caution should be followed while implementing the projects after the enactment of the proposed legislation. It should, in no way, impinge the rights of State Governments for usages of water, taking up of additional irrigation projects, ownership of land, mineral, sand etc.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Another recommendation which our Party, Trinamool Congress, endorses is that a State level Water Management Committee, with representation from the State, should be formed to oversee the development of national waterways and resolve the issues at the State level itself.

We in West Bengal are really concerned with these issues because as many as 12 rivers and waterways which have been identified for national waterways are from our State. I would like to mention a few, Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi-Hooghly river, Ajoy river, Damodar river, Jalangi river and Sunderbans Waterways.

Sunderbans Waterways, if it is taken up for development on a priority basis, will not only boost the eco-tourism in this magnificent area, but will usher in multi-pronged development of the area also. Tourists will see here famous Royal Bengal Tigers in the forest, Mangroves and crocodiles in the river.

But I will mention here that there are concerns of pollution in the rivers when large vessels and barges, etc., will pass through its water. The Government have to take care of that problem. Some fishermen forums also expressed their anxiety that their traditional occupation may face danger because eco-system of the river may suffer in the process. The Government will also have to look into their concerns, that is, fishermen.

Finally, I will say a few words on the financial implication. The hon. Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari has said in the Press that the development of the proposed waterways will require ₹ 5 lakh crores. So, how the hon. Minister will procure these large sums of money, he should give us some hints or some indications. A few newspapers quoted the Minister saying that 26 per cent of the financial stakes would have to be borne by the States. I don't know whether this proposal or the idea has been discussed with the concerned States.

In the end, I will say, we support the National Waterways Bill, 2015 for the bright future and the larger interest of the country.

SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the National Waterways Bill, 2015. At the outset, I register, with profound gratitude, the generous support and patronage of my leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Amma, for me and thank her for this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, the Bill looks very promising. We have many reasons to support the Bill. At least, the Bill does not look like the Sethusamudram Project announced earlier,

where almost ₹ 2,500 crores had been spent, but there is no accountability. Nobody knows how the money was spent and where the money has gone. I express my anxiety that this Bill should be very cautiously implemented and, at no point of time, should we have traces of any wasteful activity.

Sir, there are a couple of reasons for us to support the Bill, and I would like to mention them one-by-one. Firstly, this Bill aims to develop 101 new Inland Waterways throughout the country in addition to the existing National Waterways, which means several hundred thousand crores of rupees will be spent for the project which will, ultimately, mean employment for millions of skilled and semi-skilled persons. These Waterways will greatly benefit the rural masses, farmers, fishermen and the industry. Secondly, Inland Water Transport reduces pressure on road and rail, reduces congestion and accidents on road, and is cost-effective, economical and environment-friendly. For example, one litre of fuel can move 105 ton/km by Inland Water Transport whereas the same amount of fuel can move only 85 ton/km by rail and 24 ton/km by road. Several European countries and other developed countries like the U.S.A. and China make full use of their Waterways for container movement. It is high time India followed suit.

The third reason why we support this Bill is that India has a large network of Inland Waterways. There is a huge potential in Inland Waterways to act as an alternate and supplementary mode of transport. The Inland Water Transport sector, presently, has a meagre, modal share of 0.4 per cent in our country, compared to 42 per cent in Netherlands, 8.7 per cent in China and over 8 per cent in the U.S.A. This is a great economic opportunity lost to the country. I hope that the Bill will correct it and create a new history.

Sir, having given the reasons for supporting this Bill, I now present some of our demands and expect a positive response from the hon. Minister. This Bill, Sir, should in no way have a negative effect on the rights of the State Governments. The rights of State Governments for the usage of water, ownership of land, minerals and metals should be protected. It should help in the development of transportation and tourism in India amongst the States. Our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, has been urging upon the Union Government to implement the interlinking of peninsular rivers, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Palar and Cauvery and then on to Gundar as the diversion of waters of the west flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankovil to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu under the Peninsular Rivers Development Plan. This Plan should be implemented on a priority basis with the huge sum allocated for this Bill to be implemented. I thank the Government for having notified the Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers, as requested by our beloved Leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, on 3.6.2014. For the successful implementation of this, all inter-State rivers

[Shri A. W. Rabi Bernard]

should be nationalised in the first place so that water resources of the country can be optimally utilised. Hon. Amma's scheme for modernisation of the canal system in the Cauvery Basin at a cost of ₹ 11,421 crores needs to be approved by the Central Government expeditiously. The Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted to the Centre a project for the extension, renovation and modernisation of Grand Anicut Canal costing ₹ 2,610 crores. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I urge upon the Government to consider this important proposal and allocate the requested funds at the earliest for the speedy implementation of Grand Anicut Project. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Amma, has sought the assistance of the Union Government for implementation of the proposal to divert the flood waters of Cauvery to drought prone areas by linking the rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of ₹ 5,166 crores. This needs to be taken up on a priority basis.

With these words, I support this Bill and I welcome this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to participate in the discussion on the Bill, the National Waterways Bill, 2015. I am also very thankful to my Party's National President, Kumari Mayawati, for permitting me to take part in this discussion. This Bill seeks to make provisions for the existing five national waterways and declaration of additional 106 new inland waterways spread among 24 States to be National Waterways. It is very pertinent to mention here that the first National Waterways Act was enacted in the year 1982. It was relating to Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) - Haldia (West Bengal) stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi-Hooghly River. This Bill further seeks to provide for the regulation and development of the said waterways for the purpose of shipping and navigation and other connected matters. Sir, a survey points out that National Highways are contributing to about 40 per cent of the road accidents. Trucks, which are used for transport of goods, are being the major contributor in this. Not only precious lives are lost in these accidents, but the Government is obliged to pay compensation to victims and also has to honour the orders of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals. This way Government is losing revenue. Once the National Waterways become operational, it will be a safest mode, can reduce road accidents, causing causalities and also paying compensation by Government. Once the National Waterways become operational, they can be used for movement of Cruises tourist vessels which can earn substantial foreign exchange to the Government.

While supporting the Bill, I find it appropriate to raise my concern on one aspect. All our Indian rivers are not perennial; many rivers are seasonal. So, a serious thought to be given whether depth of rivers are sufficient before declaring any stretch as a waterway. I would like to know the views of the hon. Minister on this.

Sir, in the Schedule to the Bill, there is a mention about the existing waterways. Buckingham Canal is one such waterway. Transport existed in this waterway during the British Rule when there was no much scientific development. But, now, in spite of many scientific developments, there is not much improvement in this stretch. I urge the Government to give special attention in this regard. If this is done, it will be very useful to one and all.

Sir, in the existing waterway of River Ganga *i.e.*, National Waterway-I, which is in Uttar Pradesh, there are about 50 temporary bridges — pontoon or floating bridges. These help in passage of human beings and vehicles. If waterways are to be developed in a big way what Government is going to do with these bridges? I would like to know whether these bridges will be dismantled. What course of action the Government is going to take? I seek clarification from the hon. Minister on this.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, Nishad, Mallah and Machhuara community people are engaged in ferrying people in the river and fishing. Their livelihood is entirely dependent upon river. They are engaged in this for thousands of years. If waterways are developed they will be affected in earning their livelihood. So, I urge the Government to consider this issue seriously. The Government should, firstly, resettle and rehabilitate them before taking up this useful and valuable project.

Sir, in one of my Special Mentions made before this august House, I raised the issue of pollution. The waterways is an eco-friendly transport mode. This is the first and foremost reason why the BSP Party supports this Bill. Once all the waterways become operational, air pollution can be reduced to a considerable extent. We have the responsibility of giving clear and healthier environment to our future generations. Hence, it is also the need of the hour for reducing pollution and be eco-friendly.

Sir, an oil spill occurred in 2010 off the Mumbai coast. The effects caused by oil spill are very dangerous and it affects marine life. The chemical dispersants used to break the oil, makes oil to settle in bottom and thereafter it affects marine life. So, oil spill is very, very hazardous and utmost care should be taken to avoid such incidents in future. Since waterways we are going to develop in the near future covers the entire length and breadth of the country, sufficient precaution should be taken to tackle such situation if it happens in future.

With these few submissions, I once again support and welcome the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, there is no denying of the fact that inland waterways is a very important mode of transport and international examples of Duisburg in Germany and Nanjing in Peoples Republic of China which are competing with seaports testifies that fact.

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

There are a few concerns which I would like to highlight on the Bill. Sir, the Government has identified 101 inland waterways in the country. The estimated investment is ₹ 35,000 crores over the next two years is necessary. The IWAI has said categorically — I heard it in a press conference — that market borrowings and multilateral agencies will fund inland waterways. Now, I heard the IWAI Chairman also saying that domestic and foreign financial institutions have been identified. I just would like to know which of these financial institutions have been already identified, which are eager to invest in these 101 inland waterways. I believe that the IWAI's organizational set-up is not at all sufficient to undertake this entire task.

Sir, as I come from West Bengal, there is an example. In the CIWTC, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, 350 staff members were there. It is a Government organisation. There was a forced VRS. Sir, 345 people were forced to take VRS. This organisation had 106 barges. A majority of them has been sold, we came to know. The hon. Minister is here and we would like to know on this. Many of the barges were in a good condition. Which people have actually bought these things? In Assam and West Bengal, the CIWTC had huge stretches of land. What will happen to this land? Already reports are there that the private players and land sharks are targeting these huge stretches of land. As far as these 101 inland proposed waterways are concerned, on the question of technical feasibility, no sufficient water-levels are there at various levels.

Sir, as I come from West Bengal, I will specify on a few proposals. In this proposed Bill, it is mentioned about the National Waterway No.7 in the Ajoy river, National Waterway No. 13 in Bakreswar and Mayurakshi river, National Waterway No. 28 in Damodar river, National Waterway No. 34 in Dwarakeswar river. Our experience in the rivers I am mentioning is that these are non-perennial rivers. Even during the rainy season, there is no water in these rivers. Anybody can go and see in Ajoy or Mayurakshi or Bakreswar or Damodar. Even in the rainy season, people are moving. Even bike races are taking place in the vast stretches, in between Birbhum and Bardwan. So, I am unable to understand how these rivers have been identified. It is okay in the Sundarbans. In the Standing Committee itself we have categorically stated that the Sundarban river needs to be taken up because that is very important. The entire stretch of 201 kms. has been identified for the Sundarban waterway and I welcome that. That is a very good initiative. But, as far as the rivers in the western part of the State are concerned, I am unable to understand how these rivers have been taken up there since there is no water for the entire stretch.

Sir, as far as Kerala is concerned, Kerala Government has already given some objections. In the National Waterways No. 23, 20 kms. stretch of it is backwater and that is fine. But, drinking water to Calicut is supplied from this river.

Sir, as far as National Waterway No. 46 is concerned, 20 kms. of the lower part is backwater. But, the upper portion of 30 kms. is used for drinking and irrigation purposes. These are the concerns. As far as National Waterway No.70 is concerned, there is backwater, but there is a huge stretch which supplies drinking water to Cochin. This concern needs to be addressed.

Sir, the existing five waterways are not operating in a proper way. Along with the 101 proposed inland waterways, priority needs to be given to them. Sir, consultation with the State Governments is very necessary. As far as this dredging is concerned, in the Dredging Corporation of India, I feel, there is no sufficient support. So, the issue of dredging should be taken care because these five National Waterways, particularly in Kolkata, in the riverine areas, this dredging problem is very huge. The involvement of the States is necessary. Proper consultation with the State Government is required as many State Governments have some objections. It is a good move about the Sundarban river. The Government has incorporated the river with the huge stretch which was necessary.

Last of all, the point I want to make is a point which many hon. Members have pointed out; yes, 47 per cent of the transportation in the People's Republic of China is done through this; the same in the European Union; even in Bangladesh, 35 per cent of the freight carriage is done. Sir, if you look at the old history of undivided Bengal, from Damarukam on the western side to Tamralipto in the eastern side and the entire things that started in Bengal, there is a reference of Chand Saudagar. Sir, in Bengali folklore there is a reference to *Chand Sadagar* and the business which was carried on. And, in fact, in Odisha, the riverine things coming up to the shore and then going for *Bali Jatra*. All these examples are there in our folklore. Indigenous things were developed from time immemorial.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

I will just request the hon. Minister and the Government that these National Waterways must not be the profit maximisation water bodies of foreign and domestic capital. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. Your time is four minutes.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): Thank you, Sir. 'The National Waterways Bill, 2015' के माध्यम से इनलैंड वाटरवेज़ के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई गई है, जिसके तहत वर्तमान पांच जलमार्गों के अलावा 106 अन्य जलमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग का दर्जा दिया गया है। भारत में वाटरवेज़ अन्य देशों की तुलना में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है, जबकि उसके विकास की काफी संभावनाएं हैं। भारत में जलमार्ग परिवहन का कुल परिवहन में हिस्सा सिर्फ तीन प्रतिशत है,

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

जबकि चीन में यह 47 प्रतिशत और यूरोप में 44 प्रतिशत है। जलमार्ग परिवहन न सिर्फ पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है, बल्कि इसको बढ़ावा देकर सड़क दुघर्टनाओं में भी काफी कमी लाई जा सकती है, लेकिन अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, यह अच्छी बात है कि सरकार अब इस क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दे रही है, लेकिन इस सेक्टर की जो समस्याएं हैं, उन्हें दूर किए बगैर वाटरवेज़ परिवहन को पूरी तरह सफल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इन नए वाटरवेज़ को विकसित करने पर आने वाले दो सालों में 35,000 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है, इतनी बड़ी राशि सरकार कैसे जुटाएगी, इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। अभी वर्तमान में जो वाटरवेज़ हैं, उनमें भी फंड के अभाव में सही तरीके से ड्रेजिंग नहीं हो पाती है, इसलिए इतने वाटरवेज़ में सही ढंग से काम करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश की जरूरत होगी।

दूसरी समस्या यह है कि जो नये जलमार्ग चिन्हित किए गए हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश फ्रेश वाटर नदियां हैं, जो बरसात के बाद सूख जाती हैं, तो उनमें पानी कहां से छोड़ा जाएगा? क्या यह सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला पानी होगा? इन सवालों का जवाब भी सदन को मिलना चाहिए।

पोर्ट कनेक्टिविटी में जलमार्ग परिवहन को बढ़ावा देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए हमारा राज्य ओडिशा भी लम्बे समय से मांग करता रहा है। जल परिवहन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमको ऐसी नीति बनानी होगी, जिसमें इन सभी बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाए, लेकिन कम से कम इसकी शुरुआत हुई है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आगे भी इस क्षेत्र में और बढ़ोतरी होगी। इसके लिए जो कोस्टल बेल्ट वाले राज्य हैं, उनको भी विश्वास में लिया जाना जरूरी है, उनके सुझावों पर गौर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आखिरकार योजना उन्हीं राज्यों में लागू होनी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं और हमारी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Your time is five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the National Waterways Bill, 2015. Since, inland waterways in our country is lagging behind the other modes of transport like road and rail sectors, the Government's attempt to evolve a policy for integrated development of waterways is to be welcomed. The concept is very good. The intention is appreciable. The Bill identifies 101 waterways as National Waterways along with the five existing National Waterways. The Bill also specifies the extent of development to be undertaken in each waterway. Sir, how far it is practically possible, is a big question. Apart from that, I think, this attempt is at the right moment. Sir, in a few years India is going to be the number one country in the world to have the largest population; the thickest populated country. When the population is increasing, the space in which the people are moving will be the same. And in this developing world, the vehicle movements are increasing, the roads are the same. When the people and the vehicles increase, I think, the future congestion

which the world or our country may face is very alarming. So, I think, it is the right time that the Government has thought in the other way that inland waterways have to be developed, which is cost-efficient, as other Members have mentioned, and the Bill also specifies the same fuel-efficient as well as eco-friendly. Sir, this is successful in other countries. In many of the other countries, which many of my colleagues pointed out here, it is 35 per cent or 45 per cent, whereas here it is only three per cent. Why is it so?

Sir, of the Government's identification of 101 Waterways, how many are feasible and possible? Along with that, I would like to say kindly take into consideration the recommendations which the Standing Committee has given. Sir, I think, the Standing Committee has gone very deeply into the Bill, and they have given very valuable suggestions. One is that many of the proposed National Waterways do not have sufficient water levels throughout the year as they are rain-fed rivers. The Committee has recommended that this should be addressed during the time of techno-economic feasibility study. Sir, for example, in 101 identified Waterways, as far as my State Tamil Nadu is concerned, I just looked into the Waterways. The Bhavani River, I think, it is a tributary of the Cauvery. I think Cauvery is already running short of water. The reasons are well-known, which cannot be or need not be discussed now. Most of the time, I think, even the delta region is suffering. Second is the Kaveri/ Kollidam River. This is also of the same condition. So also is the Manimutharu River. It is a five kilometre length of river from Manimutharu Dam. Five kilometres of length of the Manimutharu River, I don't know how much it is going to serve the inland waterways. So also is Palar River. Sir, there is a saying in that area. It is a river without water permanently. It is perennial. It is always there. Sir, Palar has never seen water. I don't know how these have been identified. When these are the identified Waterways among 101, I do not know about the other States or the other Waterways, so I am just skeptic about it. I don't under-estimate the intention or the attempt that the Government is trying to do, Sir. But at the same time, the identified Waterways should be feasible and possible. So also the technical feasibility must be first established in consultation with the Ministry of Water Resources, Rural Development and Ganga Rejuvenation before starting any work on a river.

So also, Sir, are financial sanctions. Currently, developmental works on some existing National Waterways are not yet satisfactory due to lack of timely financial sanction at the initial stage. Sufficient financial allocations should be made at appropriate time for effective implementation of projects proposed in the Bill. So also the involvement of the States must be taken into consideration very much. While the subject of National Waterways is on the Union List of the Constitution, water is on the State List. The Committee recommended that the Central Government must make

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

suitable provisions in the Bill to ensure that States can continue to regulate on water.

Sir, there is one more thing. A State-level Water Management Council or Committee with representatives from the State Governments — I think this has to be taken very much seriously because the State Governments should not be neglected at any cost — should be created to oversee the development of National Waterways and to resolve the issues at the State level. Such decentralization would help speed up the process of waterways development. But, Sir, the Bill has assured one thing, which is solacing, which is consoling. The enactment of the proposed legislation will in no way infringe on the rights of the State Governments for usage of water, ownership of appurtenant land, minerals, metal, sand, etc., rather usher in development of transportation and tourism in States. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. Time is over. So, I am helpless.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I will conclude, Sir. I have come to almost concluding my speech. So, this assurance is well taken that the States rights would not be infringed upon. I think the hon. Minister would consider the Standing Committee's recommendations and also the feasibility of those identified Waterways. Sir, we want the implementation of that in the right manner, ...(*Time-bell rings*)... and that would fetch a very good future for the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, the National Waterways Bill represents the basis for a very ambitious initiative to harness our waterways for transportation infrastructure. But this will be truly ambitious if it also balances a variety of other dimensions, which I would like to place before the Minister.

Sir, a river is not just a waterway. It is a living eco system. It is something that we must protect and nurture and that is the key issue, which I want to place before the Minister. When you think about the ecology of rivers, the Ganga comes to mind. And, right there, we have a variety of endangered species. We have the Gangetic Dolphin. The Gangetic Dolphin is a blind animal, which essentially navigates through sonar navigation. And, when you have heavy traffic, when you have dredging, when you have all kinds of disturbances in the river, it is going to be particularly challenging for this very special species to be able to survive. Similarly, if you were to look at the kinds of animal sanctuaries that already exist on the river – I would like to ask the Minister – what the plan is for these sanctuaries. There is the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary in Bhagalpur. In the Prime Minister's constituency, we have a turtle sanctuary from Ram Nagar Fort to *Assie Ghat*. We have the National Chambal Sanctuary. So, how are you going

to address these sanctuaries? How do they fit in with these waterways issues that you are planning? I must say that Gangetic Dolphin, घड़ियाल, कछुआ, वे भी इस देश के वासी हैं जिस देश में गंगा बहती है। Along with this, I must point out — when we are talking about ecological issues and environmental issues — I am not sure that the Ministry has the capacity to address these issues at all. Your Ministry is in charge of infrastructure, roads, building things, moving things, etc. But you must integrate the capacity to assess the environmental impact, not just one project here and one project there, but the cumulative environmental impact of all these projects. Mr. Javadekar was sitting next to you, I wish he were here to work closely with your Ministry, to integrate members from his Ministry and elsewhere to strengthen your environmental management capacity. Similarly, there is the whole 'Swachh Ganga' initiative. If your ships and barges are leaking all kinds of fuels into the Ganga, it would be totally counter-productive to the other initiatives which Kumari Uma Bharati is trying to pursue. So, please ensure that this is an opportunity to use newer, cleaner and environmental-friendly technology. Just like we have Bharat-V, Bharat-VII for motorcars, we should have standards for water transport as well.

Sir, we have seen issues in the Sundarbans. There was a hazardous oil spill which had huge negative impact on that very, very critical eco system. How this bill going to handle the liability issues? Who will bear the cost? Who is will bear the cost of repairing and restoring the eco system? These are the questions which I cannot see addressed in this Bill at all.

Hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, just spoke about some rivers. One river, which he spoke about, is the Palar. That is the National Waterways No. 75. In the Karnataka stretch of the Palar, I own lands on the banks of the Palar. As a child, I learnt swimming with a log on my back in that river. There used to be water in that river then. I have not seen water for a very long time. Also, when we talk about the lack of perennial rivers, it is something that we experience as farmers, and I do not know where we are going to get that water in order to ensure that these waterways will actually flourish. If you get that water, I do not know what will my farmer brothers do downstream, but if that water was there, we would want it for irrigation. So, one of the key questions I have for you is this. How are you going to address the conflicting demands for that water with farmers and with other people who want drinking water in the local towns and in the local villages? How are those going to be addressed? Are they all going to have their rights to that water removed because the waterway has now become a national one?

Similarly, Sir, when we think about livelihood, you are putting new kinds of boats on the river. What happens to the traditional boatmen? What will happen

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

to the fishermen if there is an ecological impact that affects the ability of the river to sustain fish? Sir, these are the questions that you must address as you go forward. Similarly, some of these rivers are inter-State rivers and some of them are international rivers. There are disputes about these kinds of issues that take us for ever, hundreds of years sometimes. I don't know how your initiatives will address this or find congruence with the Government and our national perspectives on those aspects. Sir, I am not going to speak very long. I am just going to say that the Prime Minister has started talking about sustainable development. Whatever initiative is taken for development, unless you make it sustainable, unless you work with Mr. Javadekar and his Ministry and ensure that the eco system is protected, that dredging does not result in enormous damage, where you convert the waterway, a river, from a living eco system into a dead transportation canal, until you address these issues, this would be a very, very limited initiative. You have a reputation for being a very effective Minister. If you are able to address these multi-faceted goals, I would be happy to give you that title and I wish you well with this initiatives going forward.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Deve Gowda. You made a good speech. Now, Dr. Chandan Mintra.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I am Rajeev Gowda. Mr. Deve Gowda was the Prime Minister!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; sorry, Rajeev Gowda. But I also said that you made a good speech.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I have been waiting to speak on this subject for a long time, because the matter is very close to my heart. Sir, my ancestral home is in a town called Hooghly, near Kolkata, and the river Ganga, which is called the 'Hooghly river' there, flows in front of my house. So, I have grown up in a riverine culture where boats would ply, fish....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A lot of fish.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: ..would be in plenty — and yes, you will be aware, Sir, in Kerala also, it is a similar situation — and the river was a thriving, live river. Sir, over time, what has happened is that siltation has caused the river to recede to a large extent. Earlier, if you had to cross to the other side, nobody took

the train or a bus, because to go to the nearest bridge and then cross over to the other side, which is also a thriving industrial belt, was a big problem. So, people would simply take the motor launches as you have in Kerala, Sir, and crossed the river. It was a very cheap and effective means of transport and communication. But, Sir, now the river has receded so much due to siltation that especially, in the lean months, the jetty extends to almost half a kilometre or even more, and, so, for people who carry their goats, cattle and all their belongings, which is what the local population used to do, the farmers used to do, this has now become a big problem. People have started using more buses. People hire lorries, take a detour of 30, 40 kilometres, spend a lot of fuel and money and the river, meanwhile, is dying. Sir, there was a time when the jute mills — and there are many jute mills along the G.T. Road from Kolkata to Howrah, right up to Bandel and other places, near my ancestral home — had a gate on the river, because jute bales would be brought from Bangladesh or Upper Bengal and be unloaded at the jute mills, at the gate on the river. So, the entrance to the jute mills was actually from the river side. But, today, it is not possible at all. Jute mills are dying, jute production is falling and hundreds and thousands of workers are suffering enormously as anybody from West Bengal knows. Sir, in this plan, I see a great vision of the Minister who is known to be a visionary Minister, who has done a lot whenever he has had an effective charge. The Mumbai-Pune highway is a standing tribute to his dynamism and effectiveness, dynamism both in terms of vision and planning, and he also has the ability to raise the funds to, actually, implement this programme. So, I have full confidence that he is going to do it. It is a long-term programme, Sir. It is not going to happen overnight. Many Members have said that in so and so river there is no water anymore. It is a dry stretch. Yes, in the Western part of Bengal also, as Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee said just now, many of these rivers — Ajay, Damodar and so on — have really dried up, and if you pass by them, you will find just big boulders and hardly small stretches of water.

My suggestion to the Minister would be, let this wait. What is feasible? I don't want them to fall into disuse. We have read in history that Patliputra or Patna used to be a major port of medieval times. Today, is Patliputra a port? Is Patna a port? All along the Hooghly River, there was a major inland port which was in great use. All have fallen into disuse. I am glad that that is the first of the five national waterways which have been selected. You know effective river-way is where there is actually a lot of riverine traffic. These have been chosen, and I would urge the Minister to develop these first. Let these set an example to the rest, and everybody who has doubts, put their doubts at rest and see the effectiveness of riverine transport. I don't want to repeat the statistics that it is 3 per cent in India, 47 per cent in

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]
China, 44 per cent in European Union. But yes it is possible. If we are talking about reducing road accidents, reducing the fuel consumption, we must look at inland waterways and inland transportation.

Sir, at the same time, I would urge the Minister to look at the pollution aspect, which many Members have talked about, and, here, I would give an example from Kerala itself. In Kerala, Sir, you would be fully aware that there is a lot of commuter traffic and tourist traffic which goes along the various backwaters and emerges onto the Vembanad lake leading to Kumarakom. Once I went on a visit to Kerala and a local person told me that 'Sir, don't take one of the diesel-operated boats; I will get you a manually-operated boat because that is the most effective and non-polluting way of travel'. I did that. But I did see that this was a dying art. When you have the option of putting up a diesel engine, who is going to actually row overnight to cross from Alleppey to Kumarakom? So, this is a dying art. But the other day, I read in the papers that now the operators there are saying that they are going to put up solar panels on these transport boats so that instead of diesel, they can use solar energy to drive the motors of their boats both for commuter vehicles and for tourist traffic. Sir, these are great ideas. There was a time when inland waterways and inland transportation was thriving all over India. Next to my ancestral home, there was a place called Balagarh. Balagarh is a place which produces excellent quality of bamboo. These were used during the British period to build steam boats, and those steam boats used to travel from Patna right up to the Barak Valley and Silchar across, what was not Bangladesh then, but is now Bangladesh today. Riverine transport was the lifeline of places like Bengal, Assam, parts of Bihar and along the entire coast and, of course, Kerala. So, we can revive the whole thing and it will be very, very useful for people, cost effective for people. I know it is a huge cost to the Government but as inland transportation develops, as goods traffic grows on this and private-public partnership develops, foreign investment comes in, money, I am sure, will not be a problem, and, particularly, when you have a dynamic Minister at the helm. So, Sir, I think, that there is a huge potential. This is really a visionary programme. There are only a few cautionary things about pollution, and we have to be mindful of fisheries and fishermen's livelihood. The fact that you see a delicacy of a fish called Hilsa in Bengal which has virtually disappeared from the western part of Gangetic delta and they have all fled to Bangladesh because this part has become very polluted. So, these are issues that need to be looked into. But I am sure that when the Minister talks about increasing the depth of the river, as the river is deepened, more water flows in, and this would automatically take care of things. So, these are the issues that need to be looked into. But I am sure

that when the hon. Minister talks about increasing the depth of the rivers, as rivers deepen and more water flows in, this would automatically take care of things. Now adays in places like Banares, people actually cross the river on foot in the summer. It is unthinkable. There used to be an old song *"गंगा मैय्या में जब तक ये पानी रहे, मेरे सजना तेरी जिंदगानी रहे।"* But if in *ganga maiyya* there is no *paani* at all then सजना की जिंदगानी क्या रहेगी?!

So, this is what I would urge the hon. Minister to be mindful of. He must ensure that the depth is increased, water flows, commerce increases and the country prospers.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, Chandan Mitra's knowledge of Hindi film songs is legendary and I would request him to use it more frequently in his interventions.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Thank you very much, indeed. So is the Minister's. I know what a great connoisseur of Hindi film music he is.

"नदिया चले, चले रे धारा, चंदा चले, चले रे तारा, तुझको चलना होगा।"

I can't forget that song which you sang at Nagpur.

Sir, thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Anil Desai. Your time is five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): All right, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Waterways Bill, 2015. At the outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister of Shipping, Gadkariji, for taking up this piece of legislation in respect of the declaration of certain inland waterways to be the national waterways, to provide for regulation and development of the same for the purpose of shipping and navigation.

Sir, Gadkariji needs to be shown much more appreciation because I know that during his time as the PWD Minister in Maharashtra, traffic congestion had grown to such a great extent that the people of Mumbai were really coming out and protesting; their rage could be discerned at every point. At that time, he showed dynamism and built up highways, not just highways, but bridges and flyovers, in the city of Mumbai. And, at one point of time, when the Shiv Sena *pramukh*, Balasaheb Thakre, was really skeptical and had doubts about how the traffic between Mumbai to Pune could be eased and there was nothing in sight, Gadkariji picked up the cudgels. He accepted the challenge and, within no time, came up with the Mumbai-Pune Express Highway, which has now become a landmark for people and tourists coming into Maharashtra from all over the world as also from different parts of the country.

[Shri Anil Desai]

8.00 P.M.

They really appreciated the work which has been put in and the dynamism shown by Gadkariji. So, when Gadkariji is at the helm of affairs, he would see to it that this innovative mode of transport comes up really well.

Sir, our colleagues have spoken about different aspects. Despite the odds and challenges, I think he would be able to pave the way and come out with this mode of transport, which would really be putting our economy on the stride of growth.

Sir, today, it is a fact that even though India is a peninsular, with water on three sides and land on one, we have lagged way behind as far as development of this mode of transport is concerned. Road and rail transport has really taken all the load of what the Indian economy could do about the movement of goods. It has been claimed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons by the Government that this mode of transport would be fuel-efficient, environmentally safe and bulk goods and multi-dimensional goods also can be easily carried through this, so that ease of traffic can be achieved and our Indian economy would really be growing.

Sir, it is really heartening that till now only five Inland Waterways were called National Waterways and now, the Government has chosen another 101 waterways to be included as National Waterways. There are new challenges ahead. I am glad that in the State of Maharashtra, National Waterways 77, Penganga Wardha River System, that is in Vidarbha, Wainganga in Chandrapur, which is also in Vidarbha, Savitri river in Konkan, Shastri river in Konkan and Ullas river, linking Kalyan, Thane and Mumbai Waterways, are the five major Inland Waterways which have been included in this programme. I think, developing this, over a period of time, would be beneficial. As our colleagues have said, this programme cannot run in a very time-bound manner. But, of course, given the impetus, or, taken the lead, our Ministry will see to it that it reaches to the satisfaction of the people of India. Sir, in Mumbai, I would say that today rail or road — the main public mode of transport — has really completely jammed; it is at the brim. By the introduction and development of waterways, as far as tourism is concerned, tourism will be given a boost.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the entire programme has a huge investment. Considering the investment, the viability and success of the same, it will be cost-effective. Ultimately, it will be the cost of the transport which will have a comparison with the road and rail transport. So, I think, that calculation must have been given a thought by Gadkariji. I am one hundred per cent sure that he will be successful and will come out with this mode of transport for the growth of our economy. Thank you.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, श्री गडकरी जी जो यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसके लिए उनका आभारी हूं। गडकरी साहब एक एफिशिएंट मिनिस्टर समझे जाते हैं, जब उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में काम किया, तो हम लोगों ने इनको देखा है। इनके पास दो बड़ी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं। ये जहां भी जाते हैं, वहां पर लाखों, करोड़ों की बात करते हैं। मैं तो बहुत डरता हूं। मैं एक मीटिंग में इनके साथ था, इन्होंने कई लाख, करोड़ की बात की थी। लाख के ऊपर कितने नुकते होते हैं और करोड़ के ऊपर कितने नुकते होते हैं, मुझे यह भी मालूम नहीं है। ये इतना पैसा कहां से लाने वाले हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि बजट में आठ सौ या नौ सौ करोड़ का ही उनका बजट है। ये इतना सारा पैसा कहां से इकट्ठा करने वाले हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन जो ये बिल लाए हैं, हम उसका पूरा सपोर्ट करते हैं। कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में हमें शक है, मैं उनके बारे में ही बात करूंगा। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य बोले और शान्ताराम जी ने कुछ बातें पहले ही रखी हैं। यह सही बात है रेल और रोड का बोझा कम करना चाहिए और उसके लिए अभी तक जिस ढंग से अभी तक जो वाटरवेज़ के जरिए जो पानी का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए था, वह बिल्कुल भी हुआ नहीं है। मुझे अपने बचपन की याद आती है कि मैंने घोलपुर से दाभोल तक प्रवास किया था, वहां अभी वोट नहीं है। इन्होंने यहां यह बात भी कही है कि हम करने वाले हैं। इसका नं. 28 — Dabhol Creek Vashishti River ये तीनों ही water ways मेरे कोंकण इलाके में आते है, National Water Ways No. 53- Ulhas – Thane complex and National Waterway और No. 91- Shastri River है। यहां यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता है कि जो ये करने जा रहे हैं, वह कहां से कहां तक करने वाले हैं? मैंने जिन तीन वाटरवेज़ का जिक्र किया है, इनका डिस्टेंस कम है, तो क्या ये इतने ही में रहेंगे? यदि मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

दूसरा यह कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से क्या बात हुई, क्या कंसलटेशन हुआ है, क्योंकि उनका भी अधिकार है। अगर उनको development के लिए कुछ करना है, तो उसके ऊपर क्या विचार किया गया है, यह उनको बताना जरूरी है। Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) में तीनों जगह sensitive costal areas डिक्लेयर किया है। गडकरी जी, जी वहां ecologically sensitive costal areas डिक्लेयर किए गए हैं। आप लोग इसके बारे में किस ढंग से करने वाले हैं और आपको बड़े पैमाने पर कहां-कहां dredging करनी पड़ेगी, करनी चाहिए, ऐसा मैं भी बोलता हूं, लेकिन यह सब होने के बाद उपसभापति जी, मैं आप से एक बात कहूंगा जहां-जहां development होती है, वहां आदिवासी और मछुवारे दोनों ही का बड़ा नुकसान होता है। जब आपकी बोट इसमें चलेगी — आपने कहा कि फ्यूल एफिशिएंसी रहेगी, क्लीन रखा जाएगा, कचरा यहां-वहां नहीं डाला जाएगा, लेकिन आपकी पॉलिसी क्या रहेगी, यह मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि यह बिल पास होने के बाद आप जो पॉलिसी लागू करने वाले हैं, वह हमारे सामने आएगी नहीं। यदि आप इसके बारे में हमें ठीक ढंग से बताएंगे तो ठीक होगा। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की क्या पावर रहेंगी, उनके क्या राइट्स होंगे? क्या आपकी उनके साथ बात हुई है? मैं उसके बारे में ही आपसे बातें पूछूंगा। महोदय, मेरी तीन-चार बातें हैं। आप हमें बताइए कि यह किस ढंग से इकोफ्रेंडली होगा? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जो लोकल कम्युनिटीज़ हैं, जिनमें मछुआरा कम्युनिटी होंगी, किसान होंगे, उनके बारे में आपने क्या सोचा है? आप उनको इसमें कैसे ले सकते हैं? तीसरा प्रश्न है कि इसका लाइवलीहुड पर क्या नेगेटिव इम्पेक्ट होगा? इसका मच्छी वगैरह पर और लोकल कम्युनिटीज़ के ऊपर क्या इम्पेक्ट होगा, इसका भी उपाय होना चाहिए। मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में बोला

[श्री हुसैन दलवई]

है, इसके बारे में भी मेरा प्रश्न है। वेस्ट डिस्पोज़ल किस ढंग से किया जाएगा? ये कुछ बातें हमारे दिमाग में हैं, इसलिए आपकी पॉलिसी में इनके बारे में भी एश्योरेंस आना चाहिए। जहां डेवलपमेंट होती है, वहां के लोगों को आप साथ में कैसे लेंगे, इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। एक बात है, जिसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करूंगा कि अभी तक किसी ने इस बारे में विचार नहीं किया था। पूरी दुनिया में वाटरवेज़ इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। हमारे इधर जो वाटरवेज़ थे, वे खत्म हो गए। जैसे मुंबई से गोवा जाना है या कोंकण जाना है तो पहले लोग शिप से ही जाते थे, आज वाया रोड़ या ट्रेन से जाते हैं, जिनमें बहुत रश रहता है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि अगर यह व्यवस्था होगी तो बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को अच्छी सुविधा हो जाएगी। शास्त्री रिवर के ऊपर जो संगमेश्वर में वाटरवेज होगा, क्या वह खाली शास्त्री रिवर से रत्नागिरि तक जाएगा या इससे आगे जाने वाला है? हमारा यह सवाल है कि आपने शास्त्री रिवर को ही क्यों लिया है, आप इसमें चिपलूण की वाशिष्टि रिवर क्यों नहीं लेते हैं?

सेंचुरी के बारे में जो कहा है, उसके बारे में आप जिस ढंग से बताने वाले हैं, वह बताइए, लेकिन मैं आपको एक सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारी वाशिष्टि रिवर में बहुत पैमाने पर क्रोकोडाइल्स हैं, उसमें टोर्टोइज़ भी बड़े पैमाने पर हैं और वहां टूरिस्ट भी इनको देखने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आते हैं। क्या आप टोर्टोइज़ और क्रोकोडाइल्स पार्क भी बनाएंगे? यदि यह बनेगा तो इसके प्रति टूरिस्ट अट्रेक्ट होंगे। आपको कहीं-कहीं पर बगीचे, होटल्स आदि की डेवलमेंट भी करनी पड़ेगी। क्या आपके पास इस तरह की कोई स्कीम है? यदि आप इसके बारे में बताएंगे तो ठीक रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have just one clarification to seek. Before that, I must commend the Minister for pushing this Bill. My clarification is that in the world today, all the big rivers, the Amazon, the Nile, adhere to the riparian rights. That is not mentioned here so far. So, is he going to have the riparian rights? There are the riparian rights of the States, downstream, upstream, the people on the side, and then the turtles, alligators and all that. All that comes under the riparian rights. The fisheries also come under this. So, it must adhere to the riparian rights. It is a worldwide concept of riparian rights and it must be adhered.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः उपसभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले तो जिन सम्मानित सदस्यों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर सुझाव दिए हैं और इसका समर्थन किया है, उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। सर, वर्ल्ड में चाइना में 47 परसेंट goods and passenger traffic पानी पर है। हमारे यूरोपियन देशों, फ्रांस, जमर्नी, इटली का 40 परसेंट से ज्यादा goods and passenger traffic पानी पर है। कोरिया और जापान में 43 परसेंट और 44 परसेंट है। आप में से ही कई सदस्यों ने बताया कि बंगलादेश में 35 परसेंट goods and passenger traffic पानी पर है। और हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 3.5 परसेंट ट्रैफिक पानी पर है। उदाहरण के लिए अगर हम लोग रोड से जाते हैं, तो डेढ़ रुपए खर्च आता है, रेलवे से जाते हैं, तो एक रुपया खर्च आता है, वहीं अगर हम पानी के माध्यम से जाते हैं, तो हमारा खर्च 20-25 पैसे आता है। इसलिए आप देखेंगे कि चीन हमारे सामने competition में आगे क्यों है, क्योंकि चीन में नदी के बगल में ही

इंडस्ट्री है। वहीं माल तैयार होता है, जो नदी के माध्यम से पोर्ट तक पहुँचाया जाता है। इस तरह से उनकी logistic cost बहुत कम है। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उद्योगपतियों को बुलाया था, तो एक उद्योगपति ने कहा था कि मुम्बई से लंदन माल भेजना आसान और सस्ता है, पर मुम्बई से दिल्ली माल भेजना महँगा भी है और कठिन भी है। हमारे देश में logistic cost 18 परसेंट है, जबकि चीन में यह 8-10 परसेंट है और यूरोपियन देशों में 10-12 परसेंट है। Logistic cost ज्यादा होने के कारण हम अपने देश से export नहीं कर पाते हैं।

कुछ दिन पहले आपने सुना होगा कि चेन्नई से कुछ गाड़ियां एक जहाज के द्वारा कांडला तक आईं। अगर केवल मारुति की बनी हुई गाड़ियों के ट्रक्स चेन्नई जाएँगे और चेन्नई में जो गाड़ियां बनती हैं, वे यहां आएँगी, तो भी गाड़ी की कीमत कम हो जाएगी। उदाहरण के लिए हम लोग edible oil का 1 लाख 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का import करते हैं। यह edible oil कांडला आता है, मुंद्रा आता है, हल्दिया आता है। अगर गंगा का waterways बन गया, तो जो हल्दिया से 5 हजार टन का barge oil लेकर साहिबगंज आएगा और अगर वहां से रिफाइनरी में oil आएगा, तो झारखंड में oil की कीमत एक से डेढ़ रुपए प्रति किलो सस्ती हो जाएगी। अगर पोर्ट में तुअर की दाल आती है और वहां से वह यहां आएगी, तो तुअर की दाल दो से तीन रुपए प्रति किलो सस्ती हो जाएगी, क्योंकि logistic cost सस्ती होगी। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इससे हमारे देश में नए रोजगार का निर्माण होगा और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो मल्लाह हैं, निषाद हैं, fishermen हैं, उनको इसका बहुत बड़ा फायदा होने वाला है।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि बहुत से लोगों ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि हमने ये जो waterways select किए हैं, इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ किस प्रकार की बातचीत हुई है। पहली बात, मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार के जो minerals के rights हैं, पानी कर के rights हैं, आज जो-जो rights अस्तित्व में हैं, हम किसी भी right को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। राज्य सरकार के सभी अधिकारों को उसी प्रकार से रख कर ही हम यह काम करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी ओर जब पार्लियामेंट में यह बिल पेश हुआ, तो यह स्टैंडिग कमिटी के पास गया। आपमें से अनेक लोग उस स्टैंडिग कमिटी के मेम्बर्स थे। फिर वहां राज्य सरकार की तरफ से reply मांगा गया। हमने उस समय 101 rivers suggest किए थे और 5 जलमार्ग के नाम से मान्य थे। उस समय स्टैंडिग कमिटी ने केरल सरकार के अनुरोध पर केरल के 10 delete कर दिए। इस तरह से 91 बाकी रहे। फिर स्टैंडिग कमिटी ने ही राज्य सरकार की सलाह से 5 कर्णाटक में, 5 मेघालय में, 3 केरल में, 3 महाराष्ट्र में, एक तमिलनाडु में और एक राजस्थान में, ऐसे 18 add किए। इस तरह से यह संख्या 109 हुई। इसके बाद फिर उसमें 3 merge किए गए। इसके कारण अब यह 106 और 5, जो पहले के जलमार्ग हैं, इस तरह से 111 हैं और स्टैंडिग कमिटी की recommendation के आधार पर ही मैं आपके सामने यह बिल लेकर आया हूँ। अगर कोई भी राज्य सरकार कहती है कि यह मत करो, तो हम नहीं करेंगे। हम लोग राज्य सरकार को इसमें सहयोग करना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी important बात यह है कि ecology और environment के हिसाब से हम इसके बारे में Environment Ministry की ओर से एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट का approval लिए बिना यह काम नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए हम किसी ecology और environment को disturb नहीं करेंगे, मैं आपको यह वचन देना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

दूसरा, मेरे बारे में बार-बार एक प्रश्न उठता है कि मैं घोषणा लाखों में करता हूँ। हुसैन दलवई जी, आपको यह पता है कि जब मैं महाराष्ट्र में मंत्री था, मैं 1996-97 की बात कर रहा हूँ, तब मैंने 10 करोड़ सरकार से लिए थे, 4 हजार करोड़ कैपिटल मार्केट और पब्लिक से खड़े किए थे और 2.5 साल में 8 हजार करोड़ के काम किए थे। मैंने जितनी घोषणाएँ की थीं, आप मुझसे एक के बारे में भी प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते कि मेरी कोई घोषणा हवा में चली गई।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं आपको वचन देता हूं और आपकी मार्फत हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को वचन देता हूं, साथ ही यहां पर बैठे हुए हर सदस्य को वचन देता हूं कि अगर मेरे द्वारा की गई एक भी घोषणा पूरी नहीं होगी, तो मैं इस सदन में हाथ जोड़ कर आपसे क्षमा मांगूंगा। मैं कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता हूं और कभी झूठा आश्वासन भी नहीं देता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायकः आपने गोआ के बारे में भी घोषणा की थी, उसका क्या हुआ?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः शान्ताराम जी, मैंने आपके साथ गोआ में 7-8 हजार करोड़ रुपये की घोषणा की थी, आपको लग रहा होगा कि यह कैसे होगा? आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। इस साल में दिसम्बर तक अगर गोआ के पूरे काम शुरू नहीं होंगे, तो आप इस सदन में मेरे ऊपर प्रिविलेज मोशन ले आइएगा। आप विश्वास रखिए, मैं कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं करूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: No, Sir. I am ready for it because I am confident. I am 100 per cent confident.

सर, दूसरी बात मैं बता रहा हूं, मेरा एक फाइनांशियल मॉडल है, उस पर सभागृह में एक बार आप चर्चा उपस्थित कीजिए। मैं बजट पर डिपेंडेबल नहीं हूं। आप बार-बार जिस बात का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, मैं बजट के पैसे से काम कर ही नहीं कर सकता हूं। अभी तक हमारी सरकार को दो साल भी नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन मैंने डेढ़ लाख करोड़ के रोड के कांट्रैक्ट साइन कर दिए हैं। अब मुझसे मेरी पार्टी के लोग भी पूछने लगे हैं कि यह पैसा कहां से आता है? चूंकि रोड का जो फाइनांशियल मॉडल है, आज वह विषय नहीं हैं, इसलिए उसके बारे में मैं नहीं समझाऊंगा, लेकिन इन्लैंड वॉटर वेज़ का ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः तभी तो हम कह रहे थे कि आपको प्रधान मंत्री बनना चाहिए था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः नहीं, जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वही अच्छे हैं। पहली बात मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरे डिपार्टमेंट में मेरे पास जो बजट है, वह बहुत कम है। जैसे हमने पांच वॉटर वेज़ का काम शुरू किया है, उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, हमने गंगा पर काम शुरू किया है। गंगा में वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक, 1,620 किलोमीटर का पूरा स्ट्रेच है। निषाद जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, आप उत्तर प्रदेश से ही हैं न? आप मेरी एक-एक बात को लिख कर वेरिफाई कर लीजिएगा। हम लोग मार्च से पहले गंगा पर 12 वॉटर वेज़ में 3,500 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य का शुभारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं, इसके कॉन्ट्रेक्ट हो चुके हैं, लैंड एक्विज़िशन का

काम हो चुका है और बाकी सब काम भी पूरा हो चुका है। अब लोगों में इसको लेकर कन्फ्यूज़न पैदा हो रहा है, यह सही भी है कि जब नदी में पानी ही नहीं दिखता है, तो शिप कहां पर चलेगा? इसमें ऐसा है, गंगा में वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक हम तीन मीटर का ड्राफ्ट मेंटेन करने वाले हैं। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए हमें 4,200 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। अगर आप हमारे इस आइडिया को समझ लेंगे, तो फिर आगे मैं आपको समझा सकूंगा कि उसमें पानी कैसे आएगा। 45 मीटर विड्थ की ड्रेंज़िग करके हम कम से कम अढ़ाई से तीन मीटर का ड्राफ्ट मेंटेन करेंगे और यह साल भर मेंटेंड रहेगा। इसमें हम 203 करोड़ रुपये ड्रेंज़िग के लिए खर्चा कर रहे हैं।

इसके बाद हम हल्दिया, साहेबगंज और वाराणसी में मल्टी मॉडल टर्मिनल बना रहे हैं, जिसके ऊपर 1,195 करोड़ रुपये से लैंड एक्विज़िशन का काम पूरा हुआ है। अब यह मल्टी मॉडल हब क्या है? जैसे एअरपोर्ट होता है, जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन अथवा रेलवे पोर्ट होता है, बस स्टेशन अथवा बस पोर्ट होता है, वैसे ही यह वॉटर पोर्ट है। अभी यह हमारे देश में यह काम हुआ नहीं है, हां, केरल में निश्चित रूप से इसकी कल्पना थी, इसलिए वहां पर थोड़ा बहुत डेवलपमेंट हुआ है।

गंगा पर हम लोग तीन मल्टी मॉडल हब बना रहे हैं। मल्टी मॉडल हब का मतलब यह है कि वहां पर रेलवे भी है, नेशनल हाईवे भी है और वॉटर वेज़ भी है। इस तरह हमने 1,195 करोड़ रुपये से तीन मल्टिमॉडल हब का वर्क ऑर्डर टैंडर कर दिया है। मार्च एंड से पहले, अर्थात् इसी महीने से इस पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी से हल्दिया तक, 100 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से हम लोग 20 फ्लोटिंग टर्मिनल बना रहे हैं। ये टर्मिनल फ्लोटिंग होंगे, जहां पैसेंजर बोट्स जा सकेंगी और लोग उतर सकेंगे। फरक्का में हम लोग 343.35 करोड़ रुपये का new navigational lock बना रहे हैं और इसके लिए हमने उमा भारती जी के डिपार्टमेंट से जगह भी ले ली है। जब वहां पर नाव या शिप आएगी, तो वह ऊपर जाएगा, फिर नाव अन्दर आएगी, फिर उसमें पानी आएगा, फिर वह बाहर निकल जाएगी और जैसा रेलवे का फाटक होता है, वैसा ही नेविगेशन का गेट होगा।

हमारे देश में इसकी टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं है, वर्ल्ड बैंक ने हमको इसके लिए international engineers और कंसल्टेंट्स दिए हैं, जिनको यहां लाकर हमने यह रिपोर्ट बनाई है। गाज़ीपुर में 150 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से हम टर्मिनल बना रहे हैं, फिर 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 20 small terminals बना रहे हैं। स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में 5 RO-RO crossing बना रहे हैं। इन पांच सिटीज़ में कलकत्ता है, झारखंड का साहेबगंज है, वाराणसी है, पटना है और भागलपुर है, इन पांच जगह पर RO-RO service है। अनिल देसाई जी मुम्बई में, भाऊचा के धक्के पर भी RO-RO service बना रहे हैं। इसमें ऐसा है कि एक ही शिप में 15-20 ट्रक भी होंगे, 50-60 कारें भी होंगी, लेकिन ये सब नीचे होंगे, ऊपर लोग बैठेंगे। आप गोवा जाते हैं, आपको पता है। जैसे ही आप अपनी गाड़ी लेकर भाऊचा धक्का से बैठेंगे, तो वह वहां से मांडवा जाएगा। आप 25 मिनट में मांडवा चले जाएँगे। Otherwise, साउथ मुम्बई से मुम्बई-गोवा जाने में आपको ढाई घंटे का समय लगता है, लेकिन आप गाड़ी लेकर बैठे-बैठे मांडवा उतर कर मुम्बई-गोवा आधे घंटे में पहुँच जाएँगे। तो इन पांच जगहों पर RO-RO crossing है। हमने असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में यह शुरू कर दिया है। आठ-दस दिन पहले ही गुवाहाटी में उसका उद्घाटन किया है। इन पांच जगहों पर RO-RO crossing के लिए हमने 100 करोड़ दिए हैं। अभी जैसे हवाई जहाज के लिए एटीसी

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]

(एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल) है, तो हमने पहली बार रिवर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल शुरू कर दिया है और इस रिवर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल को RIS सिस्टम कहा है। अब सैटेलाइट का उपयोग करके फरक्का से लेकर हल्दिया तक अगर कोई छोटी सी नाव भी घूम रही है, तो आप टीवी के स्क्रीन पर उसे देख सकते हैं। मैंने एक महीना पहले ही उस सिस्टम का इनोग्रेशन किया है। यह सिस्टम फरक्का टू हल्दिया में शुरू हो गया है। यह सिस्टम फरक्का टू पटना और पटना टू वाराणसी में आने वाले तीन-चार महीने में पूरा हो जाएगा।

20 स्मॉल टर्मिनल्स के लिए 1,000 करोड़ और रिवर के लिए जो बैंक प्रोटेक्शन है, उसके लिए भी हमने 250 करोड़ का प्रोविजन किया है। नाइट नेविगेशन यानी रात को आने-जाने के सिस्टम के लिए 50 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। शिप रिपेयर एंड मेंटेनेंस फैसिलिटी के लिए हमने 150 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। यह मैंने केवल गंगा की बात बताई।

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में हमने काम शुरू कर दिया है। अगर आप गुवाहाटी जाएँगे, तो वहां पांडु जेटी है। परसों ही मैंने उसका इनॉगुरेशन किया है। वहां जेटी बनाई गई है। अब वहां हम लोग एक ड्राई डॉक बना रहे हैं। अंडमान-निकोबार में भी बना रहे हैं। वहां का शिप अगर रिपेयर हो कर कोलकाता आता है, तो यहां से उसको अंडमान-निकोबार जाने और आने के लिए 10-10 या 15-15 लाख रुपये खर्चा लगता है, जबकि 2 लाख रुपये का ही रिपेयर होता है, तो अंडमान-निकोबार में और पांडु जेट्टी, गुवाहाटी में हमने एक ड्राई डॉक भी बनाया है। 10 जगहों पर ब्रह्मपुत्र पर 80 करोड़ खर्च करके हम floating RO-RO jetty का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। हमने navigational aids के लिए 5 करोड़ दिए हैं।

आप सब माननीय सदस्यों ने बकिंघम कैनाल के बारे में पूछा है। तो बकिंघम कैनाल के लिए हम 450 करोड़ रुपये का काम कर रहे हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को हमने लैंड एक्विजिशन करने के लिए बोल दिया है। अंग्रेजों के समय में यह कैनाल था। उसमें मुझसे गलती न हो जाए, क्योंकि मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। गोदावरी और कृष्णा दोनों नदियां बकिंघम कैनाल से मिलती हैं, तो इसे एक किया है और वहां से हम लोग इसका कार्य भी इसी साल में शुरू करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसमें आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू विशेष रूप से प्रयत्नशील हैं और बकिंघम कैनाल का काम हम शुरू करेंगे।

सर, आपके केरल में ऑलरेडी यह डेवलप हुआ है और टूरिज्म के लिए बहुत अच्छे तरीके से उसका उपयोग हो रहा है। केरल की सरकार को और मुख्य मंत्री जी को मैंने ऑफर किया है कि आप और हम मिल कर एक सबिसडरी कम्पनी बनाएँ, हम पैसा देंगे और हम और आप उसे चलायेंगे। तो उसके लिए भी विचार चल रहा है।

अब एक सबसे इम्पॉर्टेंट बात प्रदूषण की है। पहली बार हमने तय किया है कि फ्यूल के मामले में एलएनजी हमारा फ्यूचर है। तो हमारा जो अल्टिमेट फ्यूचर है, वह एलएनजी है। वह सस्ता भी है और पॉल्यूशन फ्री भी है। इसलिए पहली बार कोच्ची शिपयार्ड ने अंडमान-निकोबार के लिए तीन catamaran तैयार किए हैं। तीनों catamaran hybrid हैं। वह डीज़ल पर भी है और एलएनजी पर भी है। तो हम जितने भी वाटर पोटर्स बना रहे हैं, इन वाटर पोटर्स पर हम बड़े

बंकर बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें एलएनजी होगी और जो एलएनजी आएगी, उसके कारण वह कॉस्ट इफेक्टिव होगा और पॉल्यूशन फ्री भी होगा। इससे पॉल्यूशन कम जो जाएगा। तो हमारी कोशिश उसके ऊपर है।

मैं ओडिशा के हमारे बंधुओं को एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। तालचर से पारादीप—यहां महानदी कोलफील्ड है। अभी पीयूष गोयल जी उपस्थित हैं। कल ही मेरी इनसे बात हुई है। हमारे McKinsey ने रिपोर्ट किया है कि यहां पर इनका कोल प्रोडक्शन अभी 60 मिलियन टन है। पीयूष जी जिस प्रकार से रिफॉर्म लाये हैं और कोल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है, तो इनका कोल प्रोडक्शन महानदी में 300 मिलियन टन होने जा रहा है। यह जो 300 मिलियन टन कोल प्रोडक्शन होगा, तो हमने उनको ऑफर किया है और दो दिन में मीटिंग हो रही है कि हम लोग उनका कोल वेस्टर्न कोर्ट में, यानी गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में, एक-एक या डेढ़-डेढ़ लाख टन के शिप में अगर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए देंगे, वह दक्षिण में भी, तमिलनाडु और कर्णाटक में भी जाएगा, तो इससे पावर की कॉस्ट एक रुपया प्रति युनिट कम हो जाएगी। इससे आपके केवल एक प्रोजेक्ट में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये की सेंविग है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं आपको एक बात बतला देता हूं, मैं साफ बोलने में डरता ही नहीं हूं। पहली बात तो ऐसी है कि जो सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूशन करते हैं, जो 5 लाख एक्सीडेंट करते हैं, जो सुरक्षा है वह रोड सैक्टर है। उसको हम 55 हजार करोड़ का बजट देते हैं। जो पॉल्यूशन फ्री है, जो इम्पोर्ट substitute है, कॉस्ट इफेक्टिव है उसको 800 करोड़ का बजट है। वह पहली बार 800 करोड़ मिला, इससे पहले मिला ही नहीं। तो यहां दुर्भाग्यवश आपका सहयोग चाहिए कि ज्यादा पॉल्यूशन करने वाला, रोड पर डेढ़ लाख लोगों की मृत्यु होती है और इसलिए मैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): 67 साल में हम नहीं कर पाए, इसलिए आपका धन्यवाद है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैं आपको यह बात बताऊंगा कि मैं रोड का मंत्री होने के बाद भी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में, नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार की भूमिका है, First priority to waterways and coastal traffic. Second priority to Railways; and the third priority to roads. और इसलिए मुझे कहते हुए कोई संकोच नहीं, मैं भले ही मंत्री हूं। मुझे बजट मिलता है तो मैं तो स्वागत ही करुंगा और मैं रोड बनाऊंगा। तो रोड भी बनाने का काम है और जितना शान्ताराम जी ने कहा वह सब पूरा होगा। मैं पार्टी को भी और इनको भी बोलता हूं और आपको भी बोलता हूं। मेरा एक-एक शब्द आप डायरी में लिखकर रखिए। जितनी मैंने घोषणाएं की हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... अपनी डायरी में मेरे पूरे प्रोजेक्ट्स लिख लेना और जब तक इस सभागार में रहूंगा अगर उस तारीख तक पूरे नहीं होंगे तो जरूर पूछना, मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। सर, मैं इसमें एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। Inland Water Transport is an environment friendly and cost-effective mode of transportation which on development will have the potential to establish an optional mode of mix and reduce the logistic cost. सर, यह 5 वाटरवेज़ का तो काम हमने शुरू कर दिया है। कमेटी में जो कहा वह भी हमने मान्य किया है। सर, इसमें मैं निषाद जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं। जितनी बरसात आती है उसमें 15 से 20 परसेंट पानी लेक और डैम में जाता है, 15 से 20 परसेंट पानी जमीन के अंदर congregation होता है और 70 परसेंट पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। मैं खुद वाटर कंजर्वेशन में

[श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी]
काम करता हूं, किसानों के साथ काम करता हूं। जैसे चैक डैम मोदी जी ने बनाए, वैसे मैं अपने क्षेत्र में एन.जी.ओ. के द्वारा चैक डैम का काम करता हूं और हमने बहुत अच्छा स्लोगन दिया है कि बहने वाले पानी को चलने के लिए लगाओ, चलने वाले पानी को रुकने के लिए लगाओ और रुके हुए पानी को जमीन को पीने के लिए लगाओ। हमारे देश में 70 परसेंट पानी समुद्र में जा रहा है उसके लिए विवाद नहीं होता। इसलिए गंगा का पानी कावेरी तक ले जाना, मैं सम्मानीय सदस्य जो राजस्थान से हैं, उनको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि वह मेरी घोषणा नहीं है। मैं यह जो आपको कह रहा हूं, बस मैं प्रयास कर रहा हूं। वसुन्धरा जी से मीटिंग हुई है। मैं गुजरात के बॉर्डर की दो नदियों का फ्लड का पानी, कांडला से कैनाल बनाने की सोच रहा हूं जो साढ़े सात सौ-आठ सौ किलोमीटर का है। यह पूरा पानी आपके डेजर्ट में उधर ले जाकर वाटर पोर्ट बनाकर एक 5 मीटर का डेप्थ करके मैं एक वाटरवेज बनाने की योजना राजस्थान की सरकार से चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि यह काम हो। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहूंगा कि इसका पहला फायदा है कि यह पानी जो होगा, यह सिंचाई के लिए मिलेगा। दूसरा यह जो पानी है उसकी congregation होने के बाद सात-आठ किलोमीटर में जितने कुएं होंगे, उतने कुएं का पानी बढ़ेगा। मैं आपको एक बात बताता हूं क्योंकि मैं इसके लिए लड़ता आया हूं। इस देश में सिंचाई का परसेंटेज क्या है? देखिए, झारखंड में सबसे कम सिचाई 5.6 परसेंट है, महाराष्ट्र दूसरा है जिसके लिए हमारे विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा का झगड़ा है। उसमें मैं विदर्भ का बताऊं, जावडेकर जी को पता है। वहां महाराष्ट्र में 18.6 परसेंट है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, आप कुछ कह रहे हैं?

श्री जयराम रमेशः सर, आप बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सर, पानी के बारे में आप सुनिए, फिर आप लिखते रहेंगे, नहीं समझ पाएंगे।

श्री जयराम रमेशः बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरीः सर, मैं आपका पूरा सम्मान रखते हुए बिल पर बोलूंगा, पहले पानी का तो पूरा होने दीजिए। सर, जब तीन मीटर पानी का लेवल जब रिवर में आएगा तो उसके कारण इरिगेशन बढ़ेगा और इसलिए झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश, यहां जो 46 परसेंट इरिगेशन है, यह सबसे कम है, यहां पानी कम है। पंजाब, हरियाणा में 98 परसेंट है, 96 परसेंट है। तो ये जो वाटरवेज निर्मित होंगे, ये पूरे प्रदेशों में अगर साल भर मेन्टेन होंगे तो सिंचाई के लिए किसानों के लिए पानी उपलब्ध होगा, यह बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब पानी नहीं होगा, तो फिश कहां से आएगी? इससे जब तीन मीटर पानी आएगा, तो निषाद, मल्लाह और फिशरमैन के लिए फिश उपलब्ध होगी। हम कोई ट्रॉलर नहीं लाएंगे। आपका अधिकार होगा। राज्य सरकार जो आपको देगी, वह आपको ही मिलेगा।

दूसरी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि अब ये वाटर पोट्स जो बन रहे हैं, इनके बाजू में इंडिस्ट्रयल एरिया होगा, गोदाम होंगे, प्रीकूलिग प्लांट होंगे, कोल्ड स्टोरेज होंगे। सर, फरक्का की फ्लैश, आदरणीय गोयल साहब का जो डिपार्टमेंट है, वहां का थर्मल पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट लिया है, बंगलादेश को एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। अभी बार्ज का एक ऐसा डिजाइन आया है कि जिस इंजन

पर 15 सौ टन मैटेरियल जाता था, उसका केवल डिजाइन चेंज करके उसी इंजन पर 5 हजार टन माल जा सकता है। मैं जो 25 पैसे बोल रहा हूँ, वह 5 पैसे या 10 पैसे में आएगा। सर, हमारी logistic cost इतनी कम होने वाली है, जिसके कारण हमारे देश का उत्पादन मूल्य कम होगा और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा। हमारे नागपुर में ओरेंजेज़ होते हैं, अगर हम इसको रेलवे से डायरेक्ट साहिबगंज ले जाएंगे, उसके आगे हमने बंगलादेश के साथ करार किया है, इस तरह से अब हमारे ओरेंजेज़ या कोई भी चीज ब्रह्मपुत्र से बंगलादेश में आगे म्यांमार तक जा सकती है। इनलैण्ड वाटरवेज़ के कारण एक नया विकास का गेट ओपन हो रहा है। Environment ecology के हिसाब से हम पूरी चिंता कर रहे हैं। स्थानीय लोगों को रोज़गार मिले, फिशरमैन, मल्लाह, निषाद, इनको फिशरीज के लिए और अच्छा मौका मिले और उनके अधिकारों का संरक्षण हो। हम राज्य सरकार का कोई मिनरल नहीं निकालेंगे। जो अधिकार होगा, वह उनका होगा। मैंने स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट को ....अभी मैंने दिल्ली की सरकार को भी आह्वान किया कि दिल्ली के बगल में हमारा 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का रोड का काम शुरू हुआ है, मैंने उनको कहा कि यमुना में हमारी एनएचएआई ड्रेंजिग करेगी। ड्रेंजिग करके उसका width तीन मीटर का draft तैयार होगा और उससे जो सैंड निकलेगा, उसको हम नेशनल हाईवे पर यूज करेंगे और अगर बाकी बच गई, तो वह आपके अधिकार में होगा। आप उसको यूज कीजिए या आपको जो करना है, वह कीजिए। सर, इतना siltage हुआ, मैं जावडेकर जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे निर्णय लिए हैं। Siltage होने के कारण बाढ़ आ रही है, बाढ़ के कारण गांवों में पानी घुस रहा है। एक समय हम लोग पटना से कोलकाता जाते थे, वह सब बंद हो गया है। अब अगर हम siltage कम करेंगे, अगर draft बनेगा, तो हमारा बहुत revolutionary काम होगा।

सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। इसमें catamaran, hover craft, sea plane... मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जल्दी देश में पानी पर उतरने वाला हवाई जहाज आए। इस संबंध में हमारी बातचीत शुरू है और आप सबकी शुभेच्छाओं के साथ यह जल्दी ही आएगा। अगर आप बोट क्लब को अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, अगर बोट क्लब से वह सी प्लेन पानी पर उड़ेगा, तो आप वाराणसी के एयर पोर्ट पर उतर सकते हैं या गंगा में उतर सकते हैं। इससे ट्रांसपोर्ट पूरा चेंज हो जाएगा। हम कोचीन शिपयार्ड में एक अच्छी चीज बना रहे हैं, जिस पर रिसर्च चालू है। पर्रिकर जी को पता है कि वह जहाज भी नहीं है और हवाई जहाज भी नहीं है। वह पानी के सात मीटर ऊपर 120 मीटर की स्पीड से दौड़ता है और उसकी कैपेसिटी तीन सौ, चार सौ लोगों तक भी जा सकती है। वह hover craft भी नहीं है। वह ऐसा नया आया है, जो हवाई जहाज जैसा नदी के सात मीटर ऊपर दौड़ेगा और वाटर पोर्ट पर उतरेगा। इस तरह से ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर में, टूरिज्म सेक्टर में revolutionary change होगा। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे देश में आने वाले समय में ये जो 13 स्टेट्स हैं और जो 14 हजार किलोमीटर सी फ्रंट्स हैं, इन 14 हजार किलोमीटर सी फ्रंट्स से नदियां जुड़ती हैं, तो जैसे पॉवर ग्रिड तैयार हुआ है, वैसे ही वाटर ग्रिड तैयार होगा और वाटर ग्रिड से ट्रांसपोर्ट भी होगा, इरिगेशन भी बढ़ेगा, फिशरीज भी बढ़ेगी, उद्योग-व्यवसाय भी बढ़ेंगे और आदिवासी तथा फिशरमैन के लिए रोजगार के नए साधन होंगे। इससे टूरिज्म भी डेवलप होगा। हम राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से इसको आगे करने वाले हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि आप सब लोगों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, इसमें बहुत कुछ बोलने लायक है, परंतु देर हो गई है, इसलिए मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेता हूँ और आप सब लोगों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे देश में यह एक historical शुरुआत हो रही है। आप सब इसको सहयोग करें, यही आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Minister.

The question is:-

> That the Bill to make provisions for existing national waterways and to provide for the declaration of certain inland waterways to be national waterways and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, 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 and 3 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 4 — AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 OF ACT 82 OF 1985

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one amendment (No.3) by the Minister.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, line 18, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 – Short Title

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment in Clause 1 (No. 2) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI : Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 2, *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: There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: 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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: 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. Shri S. Thangavelu.

Demand for allocating Central funds for diversion of surplus water from Tamiraparani river to water deficit areas of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamiraparani is one of the perennial rivers in Southern India. It originates from Eastern slope of Western Ghats and traverses a length of 120 km through Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts. Its confluence is in the Bay of Bengal. The Tamiraparani River provides irrigation facility to more than 77,500 ha of land. It also fulfils other needs, including drinking water, of the people. After fulfilling all the needs, around 13,758 mcft of water flows into the sea unutilised.

There was a demand to utilise the surplus water of the Tamiraparani River by diverting it to irrigate the dry areas of Manoor Union, Melaneethinallur Union, Sankarankoil City and Union and Kuruvikulam Union and also other parts of Southern Tamil Nadu *viz.* Radhapuram, Nanguneri, Thisaianvilai, Sathankulam and Thiruchendur, which are rainfed areas.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu, under the visionary leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, allocated ₹ 198 crore in the Budget for the year 2007-08. Water and Power Consultancy Services under the Ministry of Water Resources also

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

submitted its Report to the Government. In spite of this, there is no progress in the project.

If this project is implemented, it will be a boon for the dry areas and will also fulfil irrigational needs and drinking water needs. Besides, ground water level will also increase and boost the flora and fauna of that area.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to allocate a hefty amount under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to divert the surplus water from the Tamiraparani River to water deficit areas of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi Districts of Tamil Nadu.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair.*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) : Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. You mention the subject and lay it.

Demand for waiving off loans taken by farmers of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and give them adequate financial assistance

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, बुंदेलखंड के जनपद झांसी, महोबा, बांदा, चित्रकूट, ललितपुर, जालौन और हमीरपुर में भयंकर सूखे के कारण किसान परेशान और तबाह हो गए हैं। वहां रबी की फसल की बुआई नहीं हो पाई है, जिसके कारण किसान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्ज़ अदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिससे उनके जीवन में निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किसानों के सरकारी बैंकों के कर्जे माफ किए थे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्जे माफ नहीं हुए हैं। इस वर्ष विशेष तौर पर बुंदेलखंड का किसान बहुत परेशान है। सूखे के कारण वहां न तो खरीफ की फसल हुई है और न ही रबी की फसल की बुआई हो पाई है। बुंदेलखंड में सूखे के कारण जनपद बांदा, चित्रकूट, हमीरपुर, महोबा, ललितपुर, जालौन और झांसी के किसानों की स्थिति बदहाल हो गई है। दूसरी तरफ, "अन्ना प्रथा" से जंगली जानवरों तथा किसानों के गैर-दुधारू जानवरों ने किसानों की बची-खुची फसल को नष्ट कर दिया है, जिससे किसान निराश एवं हताश हो गए हैं और वे अपनी खेती छोड़कर पलायन कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए सभी प्रकार के कर्जे माफ किए जाने आवश्यक हैं तथा सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आर्थिक मदद दी जानी आवश्यक है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के किसानों के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्जे माफ किए जाएँ तथा बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Dr. Sanjay Sinh; not present. Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

Request to resolve the problems of oustees of Pong Dam of Himachal Pradesh settled in Rajasthan

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, after construction of Pong Dam thousands of Himachal people from Kangra district were uprooted, known as Pong Dam Oustees. They were made to settle down in Rajasthan. Even after thirty years they are still facing lots of problems in settling down there. The local people of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Anupgarh, where land was allotted to Himachal Pradesh people, they are being harassed and undergo suffering. The locals have occupied their land illegally and no action is being taken against them. Now grave crimes have occurred like murder. Recently, a woman named Lalita Kumari in Anupgarh district in Rajasthan State was murdered by land mafia and the Government could not trace the culprits. In Rajasthan, land mafia is creating many problems for Himachal Pong Dam Oustees because land has become fertile due to irrigation facilities provided by Pong Dam. I request the Government to solve the problems of Pong Dam Oustees immediately and try to find out the murderers of Lalita Kumari.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. Shri Santiuse Kujur; not present. Dr. R. Lakshmanan.

Demand to start post graduate courses under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in Villupuram Government Medical College in Tamil Nadu

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012), in 2009-2010, the Central Government launched 'Strengthening/ up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/ creating PG seats' under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). In 2014, it was decided to continue this Scheme further as per the existing funding pattern, that is, 75:25 by the Central and State Governments. This Scheme is aimed at addressing the acute shortage of qualified doctors across the country. As per the WHO norms, the prescribed doctor-patient ratio is 1:1,000. In India, this ratio is 1:1,674. Thus, the doctors are over-burdened in attending patients. Thus, the Government is in a situation to adopt a multi-pronged strategy, including increasing the ratio of teacher-students, focusing on disciplines like oncology, nephrology, endocrinology, cardiology, neurology, neurosurgery, paediatric surgery, etc., at the Post Graduate level.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the very unfortunate fact that since the launch of this Scheme, not even a single medical college in Tamil Nadu has been included for implementing this Scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu, with its visionary leader, hon. Amma, making all-round efforts to provide affordable healthcare to everybody. With this noble idea, one medical college is being opened

[Dr. R. Lakshmanan]

in every district. The Villupuram Government Medical College came into existence in the year 2010. It has the intake capacity of 100 students per academic year for the MBBS course. There is no Post Graduate course being conducted in this College right now.

I urge the Government to take necessary steps to start PG courses in the Villupuram Government Medical College under the programme 'Strengthening/ up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/ creating PG seats'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Ahmed Patel; not present. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand for early release of adequate financial package to the drought hit State of Odisha

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very urgent issue pertaining to severe drought conditions in Odisha and the Central Government's apathy towards it. Odisha, this monsoon, received 14 % deficit rainfall leading to a drought situation and crop loss of above 33 % in over 5.23 lakh hectares of cultivated land in the State. Today, around 235 blocks of the State are drought affected. Experts have warned that severe drought across Odisha is threatening to create a famine-like situation. Seventy per cent of the autumn and winter crops in the State have been damaged due to scanty rainfall in the last monsoon. Besides, there is a huge shortage of safe drinking water. The situation is worse because we are facing this drought after the supercyclone of 1999, the severe drought of 2000 and the floods of 2001. As drought assistance, the Centre had approved ₹ 815 crores. But till day no fund has been received. Rather, in a strange move, the Ministry of Home Affairs, in a letter to the State Government on January 22, this year stated that it would provide drought assistance of ₹ 600.52 crore as against ₹ 815 crores it had announced earlier. Sir, I appeal to the Government not to make this reduction in the assistance in view of the humanitarian crisis prevailing in the State and release the drought assistance fund as soon as possible.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): : Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury; not present. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

Demand to make proper arrangements for lighting at Hoshiyarpur railway station and complete the pending works of railway crossings and over-bridges in Punjab

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्न अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगाः—

(1) पंजाब राज्य के होशियारपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर लाइट का उचित प्रबन्ध न होने से यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। साथ ही इस स्टेशन के साथ लगते हुए फाटक पर ट्रेन के आवागमन के समय घंटों-घंटों जाम लगता रहता है। अतः इस रेलवे स्टेशन के साथ लगते हुए रेलवे फाटक पर अंडर अथवा ओवर ब्रिज बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

(2) गढ़शंकर में नहर के पास वाले रेलवे फाटक पर अंडर ब्रिज अथवा ओवर ब्रिज बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

(3) जिला रोपड़ के खरोटा फाटक को खोलने या फिर इस पर अंडर ब्रिज अथवा ओवर ब्रिज बनाया जाए।

(4) फाजिल्का रेलवे फाटक पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की मांग वहां की जनता पिछले कई वर्षों से करती चली आ रही है। इस फाटक पर भी कई घंटे जाम लगा रहता है, जिससे लोगों के समय के साथ-साथ ईंधन आदि की बबार्दी होती है। यहां की जनता की वर्षों पुरानी चली आ रही मांग को देखते हुए, इस फाटक पर अंडर ब्रिज अथवा ओवर ब्रिज बनाए जाने की मैं मांग करता हूं। जम्मू-दिल्ली राजधानी का ठहराव जालंधर कैंट में किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): : Dr. V. Maitreyan.

Demand to take effective measures to fulfil long-pending demands of fishermen in coastal areas of the country

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, fishing in India is a major industry in its coastal States, employing over 15 million people. India has 7,517 kilometres of marine coastline, 3,827 fishing villages, and 1,914 traditional fish landing centres. There are many long-pending demands from the 15 million fishermen community in the country. There is need for a new separate Ministry for Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare. Fishing has to be recognised on a par with agriculture. Fishermen have not enjoyed the benefits or concessions that the agriculturists are enjoying. The fishing community suffers first due to natural calamities like cyclone, rough sea, heavy rains, heavy floods, hurricanes and Tsunami. Therefore, the fishing community has to be provided waiver of loans by the Government. Fishermen should be provided with loans to buy boats, nets, other gears and equipments. An exclusive bank in the name of 'National Bank for Fisheries and Fishermen Development' shall be established. Fishermen shall be provided with

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]
fuel at the cost price, without any Central and State taxes and cess. Letter of Permit (LoP) shall be provided to the traditional fishermen, and also 60 per cent subsidy facility should be provided from banks. Fishermen community should be accorded with the 'Scheduled Tribe' status. The Fishermen and Other Traditional Coastal Communities Rights (Recognition of Fishermen) Act shall be enacted. There is a need to restore the fishing rights of Indian fishermen and to provide permanent solution to save Indian fishermen from the intimidation and threat by Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. There is a need to provide 2 per cent exclusive reservation for fishermen community in education and job opportunities. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): : Next is Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

Demand to take sustainable measures to increase number of women employees in PSUs in the country

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, every year, on International Women's Day, March 8, Air India operates a flight on which all operational aspects are handled by women. While this is an excellent gesture, I urge the Government to ensure that Public Sector Undertakings initiate more sustainable measures to increase the number of women that they employ.

The latest Public Enterprises Survey shows that the representation of women employees in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has come a long way from the 4 per cent figure of 1991, but is still an unsatisfactory 9.85 per cent. Besides, Indian Railways- the largest employer in India- has fewer than 6.7 per cent women among its 1.3 million employees.

The Companies Act, 2013, mandated publicly-listed companies with five or more directors to have at least one woman Board member. With women making up only 4.7 per cent of India's Corporate Directors, this was a positive step forward. However, large PSUs like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Punjab National Bank and Bharat Petroleum, and even the regulator SEBI itself was found to have not compiled until March, 2015.

The Government must show the way to Indian industry by making PSUs front-runners in employing women in substantial ways.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri K. N. Balagopal; not present. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

Demand to sanction adequate funds for complete electrification of villages in Uttarakhand

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, उत्तराखंड राज्य में विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति धन के अभाव में बहुत दयनीय स्थिति में है। मैं इस सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि राज्य के गांवों को तो विद्युतीकृत दिखाया गया है, परन्तु गांवों के उपगांव जिन्हें स्थानीय भाषा में तोक कहा जाता है, उनको छोड़ दिया गया है। उनकी वर्तमान समय में संख्या लगभग 5,000 है। राज्यों में सबसे बड़ी समस्या विद्युत पोलों की है, जिनकी खरीद धनाभाव के कारण नहीं हो पा रही है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य में चलाई जा रही विद्युतीकरण योजना का नाम बदल दिए जाने से इस योजना में केंद्र धन नहीं दे रहा है, जिससे विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम में अवरोध पैदा हो गया है। राज्य सरकार ने इन छूटे 5,000 तोक गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए 834 करोड़ रुपए की योजना बनाकर केंद्र सरकार को धन आवंटित किए जाने हेतु प्रेषित की थी, लेकिन केंद्र ने केवल 100 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए हैं, जो छूटे हुए तोक गांवों का केवल 12.5 प्रतिशत ही है। धनाभाव के कारण सरकार का 2019 तक सभी गांवों को बिजली का लक्ष्य कैसे प्राप्त होगा?

महोदय, मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि उत्तराखंड में पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण हेतु राज्य को 734 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएं, ताकि राज्य के 5,000 तोक गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): : Shri Motilal Vora; not present. Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

Demand for favourable tax exemptions for growth of life insurance business in the country

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the growth of the Life Insurance Industry completely depends upon the growth in the household savings and the disposable incomes. The decline in the household savings has been impacting the life insurance business. The following measures may be taken to make life insurance an attractive and a competitive one: (1) withdrawal of service tax on life insurance premium; (2) exclusive income tax rebate under Section 80C; and (3) extending the tax benefit for short duration policy contracts.

It is unfair to levy a tax when a person takes a policy, covering the risk on his/her life, to give a little sense of security to the family. At present, the life insurance savings are clubbed with other modes of savings for the purpose of tax rebate under Section 80C. It is necessary to treat the LlC premium separately and to have a tax rebate in life insurance savings up to, at least, an amount of ₹ 2 lakhs. Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister for Finance to consider the above three issues for the growth of Life Insurance Business and to increase the insurance penetration and density.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya — not there. Shri Avinash Pande — not there.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th March, 2016.

The House then adjourned at forty minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 10th March, 2016

Demand to make proper arrangements for lighting at Hoshiyarpur railway station and complete the pending works of railway crossings and over-bridges in Punjab (page 465)

Demand to take effective measures to fulfill long-pending demands of fishermen in coastal areas of the country (pages 465-466)

Demand to take sustainable measures to increase number of women employees in PSUs in the country (page 466)

Demand to sanction adequate funds for complete electrification of villages in Uttarakhand (page 467)

Demand for favourable tax exemptions for growth of life insurance business in the country (pages 467-468)

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