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No. 16



Wednesday

16 March, 2016

26 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th March, 2016/26th Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of various Ministries

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4372/16/16]

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4211/16/16]

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सांवर लाल जाट): महोदय, मैं जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4419/16/16]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(i) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Consumer Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4376/16/16]

(ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Food and Public Distribution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4375/16/16]

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4423/16/16]

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): महोदय, मैं दूरसंचार विभाग के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4228/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4439/16/16]

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4440/16/16]

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव): महोदय, मैं जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4280/16/16]

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4381/16/16]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4441/16/16]

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं वस्त्र मंत्रालय के संबंध में वर्ष 2016-17 के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4444/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 60 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 444 (E), dated the 10th February, 2016, regarding Central Government specifying that the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 shall apply to all banks employing twenty or more number of persons as a class of establishment in respect of those employees who are not entitled to the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund or old age pension in accordance with any Scheme or rule framed by the Central Government or the State Government or by the respective banks established under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4287/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and related paper

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section

(4) of Section 26 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(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. 4293/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Act, 2012, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Youth Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 170 (E), dated the 16th February, 2016, publishing the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Ordinances, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4145/16/16]

Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4449/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Coffee Board, Bengaluru and EPCES, New Delhi and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

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 senior colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (i) (a) Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Coffee Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4297/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4300/16/16]

- II. (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Commerce. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4302/16/16]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4454/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Corporations, Companies, Libraries, National School of Drama, Foundation and University and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):
Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), 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 of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3998/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (AAHCL), Guwahati, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4006/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (DPAHCL), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3999/16/15]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4000/16/15]
- (v) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Puducherry, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4003/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4001/16/15]
- (vii)(a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4005/16/15]

(viii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4004/16/15]

(ix) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, 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 of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4002/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4306/16/16]

(ii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Ram mohaun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library Foundation.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4308/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4310/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4309/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4307/16/16]

- II. (i) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Tourism. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4253/16/16]
- (ii) Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Culture. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4315/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Accounts and Audit Report (2006-07 and 2007-08) of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—
 - (1) S.O. 3520 (E), dated the 28th December, 2015, appointing Shri Ninaji Khandu More, City Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay as the Judge to Preside over the City Civil and Sessions Court, Bombay (Special Court) having jurisdiction throughout the State of Maharashtra for trial of Schedule Offences.
 - (2) S.O. 3521 (E), dated the 28th December, 2015, appointing Shri Rakesh Pandit, as the Additional Judge to the National Investigation Agency

Special Court *i.e.* the District Judge-IV-cum-Additional Sessions Judge-in-charge, New Delhi Police District, Patiala House Courts, New Delhi.

- (3) S.O. 3522 (E), dated the 28th December, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2874 (E), dated the 16th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 149 (E), dated the 16th January, 2016, appointing Smt. Surva Ghosh, Chief Judge, City Sessions Court, Calcutta as the Judge to preside over the Court of the Chief Judge, City Sessions Court, Calcutta (Special Court) having jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal except the Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar.
- (5) S.O. 400 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, appointing Shri Salam Imocha Singh, District and Sessions Judge, Manipur, East Imphal as the Judge to preside over the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Manipur, East Imphal (Special Court) having jurisdiction throughout the State of Manipur.
- (6) S.O. 399 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, appointing Shri Kishore Kumar, (District Judge), Presiding Officer, Designated Courts under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act/Prevention of Terrorism Acts (TADA/POTA) (3rd Additional District and Sessions Judge), at Jammu as Judge to preside over the Designated Courts under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act/Prevention of Terrorism Acts (TADA/POTA) at Jammu and Srinagar (Special Court).
- (7) S.O. 398 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, notifying the Court of the City Civil and Additional Sessions Judge Greater Bombay, presided over by Shri Vijay Venkatarao Patil, City Civil and Additional Sessions Judge Greater Bombay as a Special Court for the purposes of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 having jurisdiction throughout the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4393/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2006-07.
- (b) Separate Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year ended 31st March, 2007. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3907/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2007-08.

- (b) Separate Audit Report of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year ended 31st March, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3908/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various Companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): Sir, I lay on the Table —

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), Ranchi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4397/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4396/16/16]

- (iii) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4395/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, 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 of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4521/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R 950 (E), dated the 10th December, 2015, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised Engineering Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2015, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4155/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Mines**II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Steel**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (1) G.S.R. 954 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, notifying the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, from the date of issue of this notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 7 (E), dated the 5th January, 2016, notifying the M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited and M/s. Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, from the date of issue of this notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4319/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Steel.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4473/16/16]

Accounts and Reports (2014-15) of various IITs, National Book Trust, Delhi, Central University of Jharkhand and IIIT and Manegement, Gwalior and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [प्रो. (डा.) राम शंकर कथेरिया]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4349/16/16]
 - (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4346/16/16]
 - (iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4345/16/16]
 - (iv) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4347/16/16]
 - (v) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4351/16/16]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4349/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4346/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2014-15.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4345/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4347/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4351/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts of the above Trust.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Chronological Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4474/16/16]
- (vii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4361/16/16]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT and M), Gwalior, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4353/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4352/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), New Delhi and related paper

II. Annual Statement of allotments

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), 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 of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4489/16/16]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates O.M. No.12035/2/97-Pol.II (Pt. II), dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4490/16/16]

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:—

(i) 274th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Sixty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants 2015-16 (Demand No. 60) of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development); and

(ii) 275th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Sixty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants 2015-16 (Demand No. 108) of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (i) Eighty-Second Report on The Action Taken Replies of the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 75th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Law and Justice; and
 - (ii) Eighty-Third Report on The Action Taken Replies of the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 76th Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2015-16) on the Subject 'Review of functioning of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)' relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2015-16):—

- (i) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and

- (ii) Statement showing final Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2015-16) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के नौवें प्रतिवदेन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016

(II) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) 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:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2016, agreed without any amendment to the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 2016."

(II)

"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 Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016 on the Table.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Demand for judging credibility of sting operation video released by news portal

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters to be Raised with Permission of the Chair; Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice under rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have to raise an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, yesterday, as directed by you, I have given a notice under rule 267 ...*(Interruptions)*... For demanding an inquiry to bring about ...*(Interruptions)*... It has got viral throughout the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... To initiate the inquiry on the veracity of that video ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we have to raise an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, the issue you are raising is already in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... That we will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say that. Go back.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you told me to give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given the notice, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you told us to give the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, yesterday, you had told us to give a notice and we have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yesterday, you told me and I have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, allow us to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there are two. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let us discuss the issue of Telangana. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two 267 notices. ...(Interruptions)... There are two notices. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... How is your sound like this? ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... See, there are two notices under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... One from Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... The other from Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, Shri K. K. Ragesh and Shri Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Chairman has not admitted both. ...(Interruptions)... That is the position. ...(Interruptions)... That is the position. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow us. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... I will hear you one by one. ...(Interruptions)... I will hear you one by one. ...(Interruptions)... First notice is from Mr. Derek, I will hear him. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will hear you. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. I will hear. ...(Interruptions)... Two minutes each, I will hear both of you. ...(Interruptions)... First is Derek O'Brien's notice; I will hear you first. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will hear Shri Yechury. ...(Interruptions)... Or Mr. Tapan, whomever you want. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about our issue? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... No; listen. ...(Interruptions)... I told you, your issue, fishermen's issue, is already admitted in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you at that time. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Muthukaruppan is also there. ...(Interruptions)... I know that. ...(Interruptions)... He is sitting there just in front of me. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, this is too much. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... See. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, they have given notice. ...(Interruptions)... So, let me listen to them first. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Hanumantha Rao. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)...

Keshava Raoji. *...(Interruptions)...* See, they have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I am listening them first. *...(Interruptions)...* If, after that,.....*...(Interruptions)...* I may call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...* Remember, though your notice is not allowed, however, you can take two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, thank you so much for allowing me a little time to raise this very important issue. There is a video, which the television channels are running. Even when the television channels are running the video across the country, they are doing a disclaimer saying that they are not responsible for this content because the content, in this day of technology, no one knows whether it is right, wrong or doctored. I am not getting into that, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* My issue is.....*...(Interruptions)...* My issue is. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we have come here to talk about this; not to get into the well. So allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I am allowing you. I have allowed you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My issue is a much bigger issue. The issue is, when these so-called sting operations are done, what is the credibility of the people who do this? Please, Sir. I can say with all responsibility, foreign funds are coming into India before elections. Sir, this gentleman, please check his call records. Five calls were made to Dubai on the morning this video was released. This company, Sir, is registered Post Box No. 23528, Ismail Abdullah Mohammad Building, near Al Qasi Bus Station, Damascus Road, Al Qasi Industrial, Dubai. This is a bigger issue for this whole House. *...(Interruptions)...* Why is the foreign money coming here? *...(Interruptions)...* Please get to the video. *...(Interruptions)...* The video.....*...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the video.....*...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the video.....*...(Interruptions)...* It is too early now. We have said let us not judge that video but judge the source of the video.....*...(Interruptions)...* the credibility of the video. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, if we would like all journalists to have the independent power to investigate.....*...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this.....*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed him. I would allow you also. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ritabrata, don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we would like the individual *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can also have your say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We would like. *...(Interruptions)...* We would like professional journalists to have the right to do any kind of investigation. But who is this journalist? He is not a journalist, Sir! He is a moneybags. He is a shot waiting to be hired. Check out his credibility. If he is a journalist, what does he say? What does he say in the last line of his Press release? He says, "Five years ago, there was a parivartan in Bengal. Now is the time for a new parivartan." *...(Interruptions)...* Is this a journalist? *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* The Trinamool Congress has a reputation *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, when a leader like Mamatadi, *...(Interruptions)...* transparency, credibility, *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Fight us politically, not with this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. Who will speak, Mr. Yechury or Mr. Tapan? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my colleague, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, has given a notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* Only Mr. Yechury... *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* You took three minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, it is time for Yechuriji. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am taking only one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* The rest of the time will be taken by *...(Interruptions)...* This only proves the point that they are not willing to listen to the legitimate voices that have gone viral all over the country about our MPs and Ministers taking bribes. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Yechury says will go on record.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now the point is that if it is doctored, the antecedents are there. *...(Interruptions)...* So, let there be an investigation. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking the Government to investigate. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking the Government to investigate. *...(Interruptions)...* Order an investigation and *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should you be worried? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he has taken the name of their leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to take it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But remember when the Tehelka scam came on the defence deals, this party walked out of the BJP Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... They walked out of the BJP Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... They walked out of the BJP Government on that scam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now how are they continuing to be here? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is the scam of the highest order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is the scam of the highest order. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has to be investigated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you not investigating that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Yechury says will only go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Investigate...*(Interruptions)*... And teach him that he is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why are they not ordering an investigation? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking, through you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are they not ordering it? ...*(Interruptions)*... They are also complicit...*(Interruptions)*... They are also complicit...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You took three minutes...*(Interruptions)*... CPM never comes to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... CPM never comes to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... CPM has a good name of not coming to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, CPM has a good reputation of never coming to the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are now breaking that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we defend the integrity of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, I gave you three minutes. You have made your point. Everybody in the House understood what you have said. Even I understood what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien, in spite of the fact that your notice has been rejected, I have allowed you three minutes. You have made your point very well. Everybody understood ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. Everybody understood what you have said. There is no ambiguity about it. What Mr. Yechury said, "investigate only". He did not repudiate you. He did

not say what you said was wrong. He said that "investigate it". So, why should you quarrel? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should you quarrel? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should you quarrel? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, one second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think it is a very simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let me say. Whatever you have seen and many of us have also seen on the T. V. the video could be doctored. So, you also want to find out the truth. Mr. Yechury also said that the truth should be found out. Why should you fight? You both are agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*.., You both are agreeing to find out the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am standing at my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Therefore, there need not be any fight between you. If the Government wants to find out the truth, the Government can do it. Who is objecting to it? Nobody is objecting. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the CPI(M) Party Members are behaving well in the House; and they are upholding the integrity of this House. If a Member of this House is taking a bribe, then, the House has to respond. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a House Committee to investigate into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, do you want investigation?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want to say one more point. You have said that "the CPI (M) is a disciplined party. Why are you in the Well of the House?" We are here to uphold the integrity of our House. Sir, Members of this House have been caught on T.V. taking bribes. I request you to order a House Committee investigation, or, the Government should order an investigation. You may please decide with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government, I can't do it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Investigation has to be done by the Government.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, you form a JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*... You form a JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*... You establish a JPC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? It is for the Government. I can't do anything.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let there be a JPC. *...(Interruptions)...* Let there be a JPC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For all those things there are provisions in the Rule Book. You can do that. So, Members can invoke rules in the Rule Book. *...(Interruptions)...* You can do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Derek O'Brien, I have heard you. What are you saying?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I do not want to go into that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything more on that? What is that? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: They are not allowing me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything new? *...(Interruptions)...* What is the new point?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I will tell you. The first thing you have allowed me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* The first thing is, let me say, why on the same issue, none of our Members is in the Well of the House. Look, who is in the Well of the House? And they have a good reputation *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, they have killed fifty thousand of my workers and they have a good reputation. * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All what you have said is on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, CPI(M) have a good reputation in Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...* I do not know about Kerala. *...(Interruptions)...* I talk about Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...* And you talk about CPI(M) in Bengal, they have killed fifty-five thousand people. *...(Interruptions)...* and you are saying, Sir, they have a good reputation. *...(Interruptions)...* * *...(Interruptions)...* What are you saying? * and you are saying they have a good reputation *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Now, they are standing here, the same CPI (M). Now, they are talking about viral, they didn't know the difference between the bacteria and virus. ... *(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour Submission, Shri K. Rahman Khan.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): How can I say anything here which cannot be heard? *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You say, I can hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: What is the use of raising this when my voice is not heard by the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you hear me? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is of no use. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot raise this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot raise this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you... ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please call them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have given extra time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the CPI(M) Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you to go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : You first listen and then they go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : No, but you have allowed others also to say something else ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying if you are not asking the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is up to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : If the Government is not responding, It is a * going on between the two. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a * going on between the two. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why is the Government not responding? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot direct the Government, if they want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You order a House Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approve a House Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice and the Chairman will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, notice is fine ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, are you not bothered about the integrity of our House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you not bothered? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am equally bothered but there is a procedure for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you go back? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you are bothered, then act. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, but what is the relation? ...*(Interruptions)*... You record a * between the two. ...*(Interruptions)*... *. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji is making an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, this is not, Sir. This is my opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You refute it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the Chair has to preserve the dignity of our House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair will go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, it will go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Member is seen taking bribes, we have seen the precedence in the other House; action was taken by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Action was taken by the Chair *suo motu*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You invoke the rules, go by the rules ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *Suo Motu*, the action was taken by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Roy, you are a Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn it if this is the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... No please, go back. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rahman Khanji, if you can say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: I have been waiting for the last four days to raise a very important matter...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, listen, Rahman Khanji is the senior-most Member of this House, he was the Deputy Chairman, everybody respects him. ...(Interruptions)... Allow him to say. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow him. ...(Interruptions)... You please, ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Sale of Wakf properties in Gujarat in violation of the Wakf Act, 1995

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a very important matter to raise regarding the Gujarat Wakf Board. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If somebody else has done a crime, nobody. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: The Gujarat Wakf Board has 20 WAKF properties and the Parliament has banned sale of the wakf properties illegally. ...(Interruptions)... From 1.11.2013, no wakf properties can be sold. ...(Interruptions)... The Gujarat Wakf Board from November 15 to 15th August has permitted to sell off 21 Wakf properties. ...(Interruptions)... Its value is more than ₹ 100 crores. This is one of the biggest Wakf scams.(Interruptions)... The Central Wakf Council is silent. The Central Wakf Council has to take action under the new Wakf Act. The Central Wakf Council should issue directions. Sir, the CEO of the Gujarat Wakf Board has said ...(Interruptions)... that these properties cannot be sold. The Parliament has banned the sale of these properties. Yet the Wakf Board has taken a decision to sell these properties, which is illegal. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Central Wakf Council to issue directions and institute a special inquiry as to how the Wakf Board has sold these properties and how the Government has permitted the sale of 21 wakf properties in Gujarat, which are more than ₹ 100 crores. It is the biggest wakf scam in Gujarat.(Interruptions)...

Sir, I request the Central Government and the Minister of Minority Affairs who is also looking after the wakf affairs, to respond to the issue because there is a violation.(Interruptions)... The CEO of the Wakf Board has clearly said that we cannot do it. In spite of the CEO saying that this cannot be done, the Board has taken a decision to sell these properties. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Central Wakf Council to issue directions and get back all the 21 properties. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

DR. SANJAY SINH (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): 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.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record.

**Death of several endangered species including Asiatic lions
and leopards in Gujarat**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me permission to raise an important matter about the protection of wild animals and conservation of environment.*(Interruptions)*... In a recent newspaper report it was reported that as many as 310 Asiatic lions, listed as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and 547 leopards died in the last five years, in and around Sasan Gir forest area in Gujarat.*(Interruptions)*... It is not enough just choosing lion as the

logo of Make-in-India initiative by the Prime Minister. The Government should make concerted efforts for its preservation.(Interruptions)...

Sir, they have made the analysis of lions death and it is interesting to note that some have died due to natural reasons whereas many have died due to unnatural reasons.(Interruptions)... Among the unnatural causes, you will be shocked to know that 25 out of 310 lions and 121 out of 547 leopards succumbed to various causes including falling in wells, electrocution, hit by trains or vehicles on the roads surrounding the forest areas.(Interruptions)... As many as six lions were killed due to train hit, besides four leopards and five crocodiles were also killed on the railway tracks. In the floods due to heavy rains during the last monsoon in Gir Sanctuary area, 10 lions had died. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, while the overall census of lions increased in Gir forest, *i.e.* from 411 in the year 2010 to 523 in 2015, they could have improved the census figures had they taken proper measures to protect the wild animals. ...(Interruptions)... For proper conservation and preservation of Asiatic lions, the Supreme Court has ordered trans-location of the big cats in 2013 to Kuno-Palpur Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, observing that creating an alternative population of Asiatic lions is in the best interest of the species. But it may take some more time as proper infrastructure is yet to be created. In the meantime, as a short-term measure, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Forests and Environment in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat should take up the following measures for their protection. ...(Interruptions)... The Government should provide funds for constructing parapet walls around the open farm wells to save the wild animals from falling into the wells. Similarly, speed breakers should be built on the roads intersecting the forest area and fences should be erected on both the sides of railway tracks near the Gir Sanctuary areas to curtail incidences of lion deaths due to road and train accidents. ...(Interruptions)... The Government should also increase the vigil to identify electric fences erected by farmers to protect their farms from wild animals, and to make those removed. The farmers should be educated about the hazards of erecting fencing around their farms, which is a punishable offence. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, therefore, I urge upon the Government to take up these measures on a priority basis. Thank you.

**Need to release 28 fishermen abducted by the Sri Lankan Navy forces
from Thoothukudi on 13th March, 2016**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Budget Session started by my raising, in the Zero Hour, an issue of the fishermen in Tamil Nadu being arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy, and this part of the Session concludes with another issue of

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

the same type. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I am very certain that in the commencement of the next part of the Session also, we will be coming out with the same issue, for this is an unending episode. ...*(Interruptions)*...

On 13th of this month, 28 fishermen from Pudukottai and Thoothukudi, who were out for fishing, were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy and taken to Sri Lanka, and four boats from them have been seized. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the fourth detention of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy in the month of March alone. ...*(Interruptions)*... With this, 96 fishermen have been lodged in the prisons of Sri Lanka and 82 boats have been seized. ...*(Interruptions)*... These boats are kept exposed to monsoons. ...*(Interruptions)*... Each boat costs around ₹ 5 lakhs to ₹ 30 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Long disuse and exposure to monsoon cause irreparable damage to the boats. The fishermen community is very much aggrieved. ...*(Interruptions)*... And they are going on strike. They are all starving. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government is insensitive to the cause of the fishermen. The Government needs to show such a serious concern on such a sensitive and an emotive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the Central Government is not taking enough steps for these unending and uninterrupted attacks, hostile attacks, of the Sri Lankan Navy on our fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been repeatedly raising this issue here in the House but, so far, no result has come about. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fishermen are now going on strike and they have said that they are going to boycott the ensuing State Assembly elections. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice that the SOS of the fishermen are not being seriously considered by the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fishermen are languishing in prisons for many years. Moreover, the families of the fishermen are left in the lurch...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, they used to wait for the return of their men who had gone out for fishing. But now they are coming back all alone. ...*(Interruptions)*... Taking these things into consideration, the Central Government has to act very, very seriously and they have to send strong signals to the Sri Lankan Government that this should not happen again, and a permanent solution has to be thought of. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Government confines itself to the responsibility of only writing letters to the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing has happened on the part of the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the Union Government has to take very serious steps to release the fishermen and it has to find a permanent solution to see to it that such incidents do not happen again and that our fishermen are not harmed by the Sri Lankan Navy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, your time is over.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my request is regarding the release of 96 Tamil Nadu fishermen from the Sri Lankan jails and the release of their boats. *...(Interruptions)...* On 11th and 13th of this month, 28 Tamil Nadu fishermen were taken into custody and have been wrongfully detained in the Sri Lankan jails. *...(Interruptions)...* Already, 68 fishermen had been wrongfully detained in the Sri Lankan jails and are languishing there. *...(Interruptions)...* Eighty-two mechanised fishing boats were also captured by the Sri Lankan Navy and have been wrongfully kept. *...(Interruptions)...* My leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 14.3.2016 to release all the 96 fishermen belonging to various places like Pamban, Pudukottai, Tuticorin, etc., in Tamil Nadu and also to release the 82 mechanised fishing boats seized by them. *...(Interruptions)...* The permanent solution is only retrieval of Katchatheevu. *...(Interruptions)...* The 1974 and 1976 Agreements are unconstitutional. *...(Interruptions)...* My leader, hon. Amma, has written several letters to the hon. Prime Minister of India to settle the fishermen's problems immediately. I also want to quote what my leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, said when she was a Member of Parliament. Thirty-four years back, she raised this very issue regarding the Tamil Nadu fishermen. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Amma stated in this august House and I quote: "I will not allow any harm being done to Tamil Nadu fishermen. If it is happening again and again, the Indian Navy should be sent to Sri Lanka to attack Sri Lanka." *...(Interruptions)...* My leader stated the very same thing 34 years back. I also urge upon the Defence Minister, who is present here, to send the Indian Navy to attack Sri Lanka. *...(Interruptions)...* Sri Lanka is a very small country. *...(Interruptions)...* It is like a small mango in the world map. India is a big country. *...(Interruptions)...* Sri Lanka is disturbing our fishermen. So, I ask the hon. Defence Minister to send our Indian Navy to attack Sri Lankan Navy to protect the fishermen of Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

**Need to give protection to the people migrated to other
States for jobs and economic reasons**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

I am really sad to see a party which says that it believes in freedom of speech, action and democracy today is not allowing Members to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* It is a *. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I want to talk about the protection of economic migrants.

The British ruled India by creating division on the basis of religion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to read my text, because I cannot, otherwise, speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... The British ruled India by creating division on the basis of religion, caste, language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, hon. lady Member is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request you to allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: गैर मुल्क की ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुल्क का बनाना ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वह एक ऐसा वक्त था जब हमारे दादा-परदादा उर्दू, संस्कृत, हिन्दी बिल्कुल ही अच्छी तरह से एक साथ बोलते थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, hon. lady Member is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You first allow hon. lady Member to have her Zero Hour submission. After that, I will listen to your point. But, first, allow her. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you shout, neither you gain anything nor they gain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Okay. You allow me after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking me that question. I am asking you that question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Smt. Bachchan.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, ये लोग बोल रहे हैं और मुझे अपनी बात कहने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप लोग चुप रहें, तो मैं बोलूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am going to start from the very beginning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Bachchan, you start your submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't look at them. You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the British ruled India by dividing India into various parts through religion, caste and language. In fact, even while leaving this country, they broke this country into two parts. इतनी बढ़िया ज़बान, जो इस देश ने तैयार की थी, उर्दू, जिसको अब गैर मुल्क का बना दिया गया, वह हमारी भाषा थी। एक जमाना ऐसा था, जब हमारे दादा-परदादा उर्दू, संस्कृत और हिन्दी बिल्कुल ही आसानी से और सुन्दरता से बोलते थे, मगर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your subject is...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your subject is 'Demand to give protection to the people migrated to other States.'

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, एक तो ये लोग रोकते हैं, बीच में आप भी रोक देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak on the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं वही बोल रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका जो सब्जेक्ट है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am coming to the point. सर, भूमिका भी कोई चीज़ होती है।...(व्यवधान).... भूमिका भी कोई चीज़ होती है। मैं भूमिका दे रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

सर, अभी देश में क्या हो रहा है, फिर से विभाजन होने वाला है। वह कोई विदेशी नहीं करने वाले हैं, बल्कि हमारे देश के लोग ही करने वाले हैं— रिलीजन और कास्ट के बेसिस पर और ऊपर से भाषा के बेसिस पर। हमारे देश ने, जब हमारा इतना बढ़िया देश इकट्ठा था, तो उसने विदेशियों को भगा दिया। अब हम इस देश से किसको भगायेंगे? हमारे देश में इतने स्टेट्स बन गए हैं। आप ही देखिए, पहले नॉर्थ, साउथ, ईस्ट और वेस्ट होता था। साउथ के पांच स्टेट्स हैं, उनमें से तेलंगाना अलग बन गया, उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तराखण्ड बन गया, बिहार से झारखण्ड बन गया। विदर्भ की बात कर रहे हैं और पता नहीं कितने और भी प्रदेशों की बात कर रहे हैं। सर, यह सब किस बेसिस पर है?...(व्यवधान).... These people are very disruptive. ...(Interruptions).... सर, अब क्या हो रहा है? language basis पर स्टेट को डिवाइड किया जा रहा है। इससे सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ़ उनको होती है, जो हिन्दी heartland के हिन्दी स्पीकिंग लेबर हैं, वे दूसरे स्टेट्स में जाते हैं ...(व्यवधान).... Because the State is so large, there is not enough employment. They go looking for jobs to other States. There, they don't get jobs because they don't speak the language of that particular State. Sir, it is so sad. They are intimidated...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. What can I do? I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को भी इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بنیادی (بہار): سر، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।
...(व्यवधान)... हमारी पार्टी की एक महिला सदस्य को बोलने नहीं दिया गया, इसलिए हम वॉक आउट करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point, Mr. Yechury? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is that this case should be investigated. Last time, when the issue of Vijay Mallya came up, you had ordered a reference to the Ethics Committee. Now, you are silent! *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the difference. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, don't protect *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the difference. At that time, the House was unanimous. Now the House is divided. That is my problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

Yechuryji, I understood what you said. But, at that time, the House was unanimous. Then, I gave the direction. Now the House is divided. I can't give that direction. *...(Interruptions)...*

Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra now.

Serious situation of drought in the State of Uttarakhand

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखण्ड): डिप्टी चेयरमैन, उत्तराखंड प्रदेश पर्वतीय हिमालयी प्रदेश है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज संपूर्ण प्रदेश भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में है। 1 करोड़ 21 लाख की आबादी वाले इस प्रदेश की विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the law take its own course. I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem if the Government moves. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में से 10 जिले, पहाड़ियों में 5 हजार फीट से 9 हजार फीट की ऊंचाइयों पर बसे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... केवल 3 जिले मैदान तराई भामर में स्थिति हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रदेश का 70 प्रतिशत भाग पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में है और केवल 30 प्रतिशत भाग मैदान में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government can order an inquiry, I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you can ask the Government to respond. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government. ...(Interruptions).. You ask the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you ask the Government. Why should I? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा: सर, 10 जिले जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में हैं, उनमें 90 प्रतिशत भूमि असिंचित है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रदेश का किसान वर्ष भर मानसून की बारिश तथा शीतकालीन बारिश व बर्फबारी का इंतजार करता है। ...(व्यवधान)... बारिश से 70 परसेंट से 73 परसेंट तक पानी प्राप्त हो जाता है, लेकिन इस वर्ष सूखा पड़ने से रबी की फसल चौपट हो गई है। किसान ने जो गेहूं बोया था, उसमें अंकुर तक नहीं निकल पाया। ऐसी स्थिति में सारी फसल चौपट हो चुकी है। हिमालय की चोटियों से बर्फ कम गिरने से ग्लेशियर का आकार भी छोटा हो गया है। इस कारण हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियों यथा गंगा, यमुना, सरयू, काली आदि में भी पानी की कमी हो गई है, जिससे मैदानी व पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पानी का संकट पैदा हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रदेश में आने वाले समय में जहां किसान को गेहूं, सरसों, आलू के बीज तथा सब्जियों के बीज का संकट आएगा, वहीं जानवरों के लिए चारे का भी संकट आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आदमी के पीने के पानी का संकट शुरू हो गया है। पानी के सारे स्रोत सूख गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मौसम विभाग ने भी भविष्यवाणी की है कि आने वाले समय में भी बारिश होना मुश्किल है। प्रदेश में कृषि विभाग के सर्वे के अनुसार 1,500 करोड़ रुपए की क्षति हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उत्तराखंड प्रदेश को केंद्र सरकार 2,000 करोड़ रुपए की फौरी सहायता प्रदान करे, धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर (असम): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now Shri Rajeev Shukla.

**Banning of certain drugs for violation of provisions and the action
taken against pharmaceutical companies**

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत गम्भीर मामला उठाने जा रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... लोगों को अखबारों के द्वारा यह पता चल रहा है कि ऐसी तमाम दवाइयां, जो बाजार में कई सालों से बिक रही थीं, और करोड़ों लोग उनका इस्तेमाल कर चुके हैं, वे नियमों के विरुद्ध बन रही थीं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए जो प्रोविजन है, उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened to you? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, इसके कारण कितने लोगों को कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा, यह अब अंदाजा लग रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास जो कागज हैं, उसके हिसाब से Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation ने 115 pharmaceutical companies के खिलाफ इस तरह की कार्रवाई की है और 3 pharmaceutical companies को बैन कर दिया है, बार कर दिया है।

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

...(व्यवधान)... Corex जैसी दवा, जो करोड़ों लोग इस्तेमाल कर चुके हैं, अब उसके production पर रोक लगाई गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह से आज विक्स ऐक्शन 500, जिसे लोग आम तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसके प्रोडक्शन पर रोक लगाई गई है। यह तो बहुत गम्भीर मामला है कि किस तरह लोग इस तरह की दवा बना रहे थे, जो प्रावधानों के खिलाफ था और सैकड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये उससे कमा रहे थे। यह बेहद गम्भीर मामला है। मेरा मानना है कि जब सरकार ने 115 फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनीज के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है, तो वह पूरी लिस्ट दे कि ऐसी कौन-सी दवाएं थी, जो बिना अनुमति के बन रही थीं, उनमें कौन-कौन से केमिकल्स थे, उनमें कौन-कौन सी ऐसी आपत्तिजनक सामग्री मिलाई जा रही थी, जो लोगों के लिए नुकसानदेह थी। अगर इसकी पूरी लिस्ट अखबार में छपवाई जाए, जनता को उपलब्ध कराई जाए, तो लोग उन दवाइयों को नहीं खरीदेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है, यह भी सरकार को बताना पड़ेगा। अभी विक्स ऐक्शन 500 और कोरेक्स, इन दो दवाइयों के नाम अखबार में आए हैं, 115 फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनीज ऐसा काम कर रही हैं, तीन फार्मास्यूटिकल कंपनीज को बैन किया गया है, तो यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा जनहित में यह कहना है कि इस तरह की चीजों के ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए और लोगों को इस बात से अवगत कराया जाए कि ये कौन-सी दवा कंपनियां हैं? दवा कंपनियों को लाइसेंस देते वक्त भी सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि उनकी परफॉर्मेंस क्या है, ऐसी कौन-सी मेडिसिंस हैं जो लोगों के लिए घातक हैं, क्योंकि यह लोगों के स्वास्थ्य का सवाल है, जनता का सवाल है, अगर लोग गलत दवा खाते रहेंगे, तो उससे उनको नुकसान होगा। एक तो दवाएं बहुत महंगी बन रही हैं, उनके दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, उस पर कोई रोक नहीं है और इसके बाद भी अगर गलत दवा दी जाए, तो यह बेहद गम्भीर मामला है। मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)... He is your Member. ...(Interruptions)... What is it, Dr. Chandan Mitra? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Did they take money or did they not take money? ...(Interruptions)... If the answer is yes, what action will you take? ...(Interruptions)... We have seen them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that. ...(Interruptions).... I have already said that. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I have nothing to do with that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I have nothing to do with that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I have already said that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Jatiya. ...(Interruptions)....

**Need to give protection and encouragement to socio-cultural programmes
meant to empower national integration and unity**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आज यहां एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रहा हूं। देश में जो सामाजिक सहिष्णुता, समता, समानता और समरसता है, उसमें हर दिन जो जुड़ाव हो रहा है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... निश्चित रूप से सामाजिक समता-समरसता का होना और देश की एकता और अखंडता का होना बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are also asking for that. ...**(Interruptions)**... What are you talking? ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Chandan Mitra also asked to take action. Then, what are you asking? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: हमारे यहां समय-समय पर उत्सवों का आयोजन होता है और उनके माध्यम से हम सामाजिक समता और समरसता स्थापित करने का काम करते हैं। अभी दिल्ली के अंदर 11, 12, और 13 मार्च को एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम आयोजित हुआ, जिसका नाम "विश्व सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव" था। उससे सारे देश और दुनिया में भाई चारे, विश्व बंधुत्व और वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का एक संदेश गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, you are a young Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is for the Government to take action and not the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: इसलिए ऐसे उत्सव जो आते हैं, वे हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने के लिए सामाजिक समरसता को स्थापित करने के लिए उपयोगी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot *suo motu* direct. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर उज्जैन में आयोजित होने वाले कुम्भ महापर्व के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यह पर्व 22 अप्रैल से 21 मई तक उज्जैन में आयोजित होने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Another Member is saying it is doctored. ...**(Interruptions)**... How do I know? ...**(Interruptions)**... So, I cannot. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: इस पर्व में विश्व से सार्वदेशिक रूप से भी लोग आने वाले हैं। यह पर्व क्षिप्रा के किनारे बहुत ही उत्साहपूर्वक आयोजित होता है, जहां करोड़ों लोगों का आगमन होने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You saw it. You believe it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Another Member says that it is doctored. ...**(Interruptions)**... They don't believe. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can I? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय एकता और सामाजिक समरसता के बारे में जो विषय उठाए जाने वाले हैं, उनमें सदन के सब लोग भाग लें। इस पर्व को सफल बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार निश्चित रूप से नयी रेलगाड़ियां चलाए और उस आयोजन को सफल बनाने में पर्याप्त मदद करने के उपाय करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के जो उत्सव हम करने वाले हैं, आने वाले समय में हमारे यहां बहुत से पर्व और उत्सव आ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन पर्वों और उत्सवों को यदि हम सामाजिक एकता के रूप में स्वीकार करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश में जो असहिष्णुता का वातावरण है, उसमें समरसता लाने का काम हो सकेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, कि हम सब मिलकर सारे देश में विविध प्रकार के उत्सवों और पर्वों को मनाकर सामाजिक रूप से एकता लाने के उपाय करें और सरकार अपनी सारी योजनाओं की दृष्टि से उसमें मदद करने का काम करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आज इस अवसर पर आप सबको होली की शुभकामनाएं देता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि हम सब मिलकर इस राष्ट्र की एकता और सहिष्णुता को बनाने के लिए एक जुट होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री तरुण विजय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मैं जानता हूं कि उज्जैन का जो कुम्भ पर्व होता है, उसमें:

‘मेष राशि गते सूर्य सिंह राशो बृहस्पतो।

उज्जनिया भवेत् कुम्भः सौख्य विवर्धन॥’

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...**(Interruptions)**...
...**(Interruptions)**... Your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Tarun Vijay.

Lethal attack on the ex-president of Kerala BJP

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the* who are speaking on freedom of expression and about the Constitution and Gandhi, they have been completely exposed in Kerala and Karnataka where they are brutally assaulting the political opponents and killing them before their parents. Sir, on 15th March, the former State President of BJP, Muraleedharan was brutally assaulted in the evening by the *. ...**(Interruptions)**... They are talking about tolerance and freedom of expression, but they are, Sir,* ...**(Interruptions)**... They are killing their political opponents. ...**(Interruptions)**... I tell you, Sir, on February 15, a group of * attacked Sujith, a 28 year old young boy and killed him, hanged him to death before his old parents. ...**(Interruptions)**... हमारे लिए आसान होता है कि हम लोग सदन में बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उनके माता-पिता से पूछो, जिन वृद्ध माता-पिता के सामने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के स्वयंसेवक सुजीथ को मार डाला गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कर्णाटक में राजू को मार डाला गया और अभी भी अमल नाम के हमारे स्वयंसेवक और बीजेपी के कार्यकर्ता को*। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आज वह अपनी जान से खेल रहा है। उसकी जान खतरे में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... We pray that he recovers. ...**(Interruptions)**... It should be the unanimous voice of the Parliament कि तरह के जो violent attacks हैं, वे बंद होने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, बंगाल में भी वे नोट और खून की होली खेल रहे हैं। वे political opponents को मारते हैं। वे नोटों से होली खेलते हैं और हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं को मारते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... *, उनकी केंद्र सरकार को जांच करवानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसकी जांच की मांग करता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से ऑटोरिक्षा ड्राइवर ई.के. बीजू को 8 मार्च को मारा गया जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को लेकर ऑटोरिक्षा में जा रहा था,* उसे उतारा और बच्चों के सामने उन्होंने बीजू को मार डाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बच्चे थे, जो tiny tots थे, उनके कपड़े खून से सन गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे इस तरह के खेल खेलते हैं, बच्चों के सामने इस प्रकार का हत्या का खेल खेलते हैं। मैं इस संबंध में जांच की मांग करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * केरल और कर्णाटक में हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं को मार रही है, उसकी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जांच की जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार उसकी जांच करे और जांच करने के बाद दोषियों को दंडित किया जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे लोग वहां क्या खेल खेल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह संविधान के खिलाफ, गांधी के खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बंगाल में ये लोग खून की होली खेलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री तरुण विजय: इनको पकड़ा जाना चाहिए और ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिंसा का कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संविधान के ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let the Constitution prevail. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let Mahatma Gandhi's values prevail. ...**(Interruptions)**... They don't allow others to speak and this is something which is against the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महंत शम्भुप्रसाद जी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of the Members who are associating may be added.

De-classification of files relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on 23rd of January this year, the Government announced that all files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose shall be ...*(Interruptions)*... Some files were released by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... But an assurance was given that every month, 25 files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose shall be published. ...*(Interruptions)*... But unfortunately, in the month of February, no file relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been published. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would request the Government, through you, that as assured by the Government, every month, 25 files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose shall be released without further loss of time. In the meantime, a news item has appeared in the ...*(Interruptions)*...

12.00 NOON

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. It is Question Hour time.
...(Interruptions)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Submission of plans by sports federations

*196. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked sports federations to submit plans for organizing national events and for competing in tournaments abroad much in advance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the response of sports federations thereto; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against those federations who have not furnished the information as desired by it?

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

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The Government issued instructions on 01.01.2016 asking various organizations including National Sports Federations (NSFs) to submit their proposals for seeking approval of the Government for various sports events at least 90 days before the commencement of such events. Such instructions were issued earlier also by the Government. The reason for issuing such instructions is to ensure that the proposals are thoroughly scrutinized and decisions are communicated in time.
- (c) As far as recognized NSFs are concerned, they are required to submit their plans for organizing and competing in national / international events as part of Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions (ACTC) for the next financial year. Generally, they have been submitting their ACTCs in time.
- (d) At this stage, there is no case of recognized NSFs which have not furnished the required plans. However, if any such case arises, the Government may take appropriate action including issuing of warning, denial of clearances and funding etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 196. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, Q. No. 196. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You put your supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Stop shouting, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let your colleague ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody is listening to you. You are wasting your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो ओले पड़े हैं, उससे किसानों की फसलों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां पर कोई किसानों की बात नहीं कर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां स्लोगन चल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां किसानों के नाम पर स्लोगन चल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसानों की हालत खराब है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार को किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supplementary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are also doing the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supplementary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Please sit down. आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nobody is listening to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Will you please request your colleague to allow you to put the supplementary? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the supplementary, please.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the seriousness of the Government regarding sports can be seen with the absence of the Minister. So, what State of affairs of sports will be seen in the near future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is your supplementary?

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, when the Minister is not there, I am putting the supplementary to the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, as all of us know, the Rio Olympics are round the corner. *...(Interruptions)...* No, the Home Minister is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. There is an established system for Ministers to deputize for their colleagues. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Is it not in my capacity to understand the subject? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rijiju, please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, has the concerned Minister authorized another Minister to answer the questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Yes, Sir.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, as all of us know that the Rio Olympic Games are round the corner. It has been noticed that the contingent has more sports administrators than the sports persons. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the sports federations have given the names of sportspersons and sports administrators to represent India in the Olympics, and what their numbers are.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, there is a process to select the teams and players to participate in the Olympic Games. It is not the Government which selects the teams or the sportspersons, but it is the sports federations who themselves do it because they are autonomous bodies. There is an established procedure for that. For this upcoming Rio Olympics, I would like to inform the hon. House and the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that there is the Target Olympic Podium, which the Government has come up with, an idea, so that we can win more medals in the Rio Olympics, 2016. Sir, the process has started. Some of the players have already been identified and selected, and some are in the process of being selected. So, it is a process which has been taken up seriously.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the Minister says that the sports federations are autonomous bodies. But they are allotted funds from the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any mechanism to find out how the funds have been utilized and whether the funds have been utilized in a wrong way. What is the punishment if the funds have been utilized in a wrong way?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the National Sports Development Fund is provided by the Government of India to the National Sports Federations, and through them, to the sportspersons. The Budgetary allocation has already been done. That is why

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

each sportsperson who has to take part in the Rio Olympics has been supported by the Government. As regards the supplementary raised by the hon. Member about misuse of funds and action taken, there is a norm for that. From time to time, the Government asks for a report from the National Sports Federations as to how the money is being used and how the players are getting benefits out of that fund.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं किसी खेल या किसी player के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं सभी खेलों और सभी players का सम्मान करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसे क्रिकेट है, शूटिंग है तथा कई और जो दूसरे खेल हैं, इन खेलों की टीम को world cup जीतने के बाद "राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न अवार्ड" दिया जाता है, लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से खेल हैं, जैसे कबड्डी है, कबड्डी की टीम कई सालों से वर्ल्ड कप जीतती आ रही है, कबड्डी वीमन्स टीम कई सालों से वर्ल्ड कप जीतती आ रही है, एशियन कप जीतती आ रही है, लेकिन उसको recognition नहीं मिलता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं खेलों में या players के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। हमारे स्वर्गीय श्री ध्यानचन्द जी को भी भारत रत्न नहीं दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे कहीं न कहीं भेदभाव के शिकार हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए क्या कोई योजना या पॉलिसी बनाई जा रही है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, माननीय सदस्य श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी जी पूर्व में भारतीय हॉकी टीम के कैप्टन रहे हैं और इन्होंने देश के लिए बहुत नाम भी कमाया है और इज्जत भी दिलाई है। मैं इसके लिए इनको फिर से इस सदन में acknowledge करना चाहता हूँ। सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। जो indigenous sports है, जैसे इन्होंने कबड्डी का जिक्र किया है, इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के काफी indigenous games हैं, उनको प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है और सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ कदम भी उठाए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने खासकर जो अवार्ड की बात कही है, तो कबड्डी के खिलाड़ियों को 'अर्जुन अवार्ड' भी दिया गया है, ऐसा हमारे रिकॉर्ड में है। इसके साथ ही साथ आपने जो 'खेल रत्न' की बात की है और आगे जाकर आपने 'भारत रत्न अवार्ड' की बात भी की है, तो हमारी सरकार के समय में ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। यह पूर्व की सरकार के समय में हुआ था, जो सचिन तेंदुलकर, को क्रिकेट के पहले खिलाड़ी को अवार्ड दिया गया है। अगर कोई नई पॉलिसी होगी, तो हम माननीय सदस्य के सजेशन को उसमें जरूर लेंगे, क्योंकि वे खिलाड़ी रहे हैं और इन मामलों को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि federation की सारी रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं, लेकिन क्या उसका audit होता है? आप लोगों ने इसके ऊपर क्या action लिया है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, तो CAG के Audit का तो provision है और समय-समय पर उसको submit करने की भी आवश्यकता होती है। जब CAG का Audit होता है, तो आपको पता है कि अगर उसमें violation होता है, तो वह बच नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि उसका प्रावधान बिल्कुल साफ है। अगर public के पैसे का misuse होता है, तो उसके लिए कठोर प्रावधान होना चाहिए और साथ-साथ खिलाड़ियों की भी बात सुनी जाती है कि खिलाड़ी

को directly क्या benefit मिला और federation ने पैसे का misuse किया या नहीं किया, इन सभी चीजों को देखने की व्यवस्था है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ, जैसे इन्होंने federation की बात की है, क्या ऐसी federations भी हैं, जो किसी game जैसे हॉकी है, football है या जिनके लिए वे पूरी तरह से काम करना चाहते हैं और जो हमारे sportsman हैं, उनको तैयार करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि Olympics वगैरह में हमारे खेल बिल्कुल आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो क्या इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट उन federations को कोई advise करेगी या सहायता देगी, ताकि वे अपने players को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेन कर सकें?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, जैसा मैंने पहले भी इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि sports federations अपने खिलाड़ियों की तैयारी अच्छी तरह से करें, इसके लिए आर्थिक व्यवस्था की हुई है। खासकर जैसे Olympics games और Asian games महत्वपूर्ण games होते हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार उसके लिए भी अलग से व्यवस्था करती है। अभी आने वाले Olympics games, जो ब्राज़ील के रियो में होने वाले हैं, उनके लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

Review of sedition law

*197. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sedition law was enacted during British rule;
- (b) if so, the number of persons booked under the sedition law up till now; and
- (c) whether Government is mulling to review the law, if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

- (a) The Indian Penal Code (IPC) was promulgated in 1860. Section 124A of the IPC relating to sedition was inserted in IPC in 1870 through an amendment.
- (b) The data relating to cases registered under sedition and the number of persons chargesheeted etc. are maintained by the State Governments concerned since Police and Public Order are State subjects. However, the National Crime Records Bureau has started collecting data on cases registered under Section 124A since 2014. A total number of 47 cases were registered in the year of 2014.
- (c) In October, 2012, a request was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Law and Justice to study the usage of the provisions of

the Section 124A of IPC and suggest amendments, if any, so that necessary steps can be taken in this regard.

The Ministry of Law and Justice requested the Law Commission to consider a comprehensive review of the Criminal Laws of the country.

On 11.12.2014, the Law Commission has intimated that they have identified certain focus areas and formed subgroups to deliberate on such areas, in the context of comprehensive review of Criminal Laws.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate reply. Though the sedition law was enacted during the British rule, that is, in 1870, I have no hesitation in saying that it has really stood the test of time, particularly in border areas of the country, where we have seen raising of anti-India slogans and incidences of subversive activities, which are posing a great threat to the security and integrity of the country. After the recent happenings, we all know that anti-national elements are raising their ugly heads in some areas thereby challenging the State. In view of the prevailing situation, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, is: Will the hon. Minister further strengthen the sedition law? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, this is a very important as well as a very big question. I would like to say here that in its 42nd Report the Law Commission in 1997 admitted that the sedition law was defective, but it had not sought for its deletion. Again, the Law Commission, in its 156th Report in 2006, has also suggested for the substitution of the word 'sedition', but again, it has not asked for the deletion. If we see, Sir, the total provision in the section, we will find that it is very wide. That means, if you read carefully, it says that anybody who speaks against the Government established by the law can be booked under the sedition law. That is why various Reports and suggestions which have come to say that there must be a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system in the country. So, this sedition law also has been brought under the scrutiny, that there must be some amendment to it, because the meaning is very wide. Sir, to just give you information of 2014, although this matter is a State subject, the National Crime Record Bureau also maintains, and I quote 2014 record which says, "Maximum sedition cases have been registered in Bihar." That is, total cases reported were 16 and persons arrested were 28. The second highest is the State of Jharkhand, then comes Kerala and Odisha. In rest of the States, one or two cases are there. So, there are various cases and there are various concerns being raised. That is why I would like to quote the Reports, and we would like to see that the Law Commission takes step as early as possible so that the concerns raised in the country are addressed.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, my second supplementary is this. The Minister has stated in the written reply that the Ministry of Law and Justice has requested the Law Commission to consider a comprehensive review of the criminal laws of the country. Further, the Law Commission has intimated on 11th December, 2014, that they have identified certain focussed areas and formed some groups to deliberate on such areas. In the context of the comprehensive review of the criminal laws, may I know from the Minister whether any time frame has been fixed for the comprehensive review of the criminal laws? If so, details thereof.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, there is no time-frame being given, but the Home Ministry has from time to time, the latest being in 2012, written to the Ministry of Law and Justice to speed up the process.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): सर, यह देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। पिछले दिनों इस पर जितनी चर्चा पार्लियामेंट के अंदर हुई, पार्लियामेंट के बाहर और मीडिया में हुई, शायद हाल के वर्षों में कभी नहीं हुई थी। लेकिन यह ठीक कहा हमारे मंत्री जी ने भी और दूसरे साथियों ने भी कि यह बहुत open-ended चीज है कि कुछ सरकार के खिलाफ भी अगर कोई नारे लगाए या बोले तो उसके खिलाफ भी सेडिशन केस बनता है। उसका मतलब है कि यह मेरी basic spirit of democracy है, यहां तो सरकार के खिलाफ बोलना ही बोलना है। डेमोक्रेसी की सबसे बड़ी चीजें हैं दूसरी चीजों के अलावा, अगर उस पर सेडिशन केस लगेगा तो मेरे ख्याल में देश की आधी अपोजिशन पार्टियां चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो... देश के किसी न किसी प्रांत में कोई न कोई पार्टी अपोजिशन में है, वह तो देशद्रोही हो गई, इसलिए पूरे क्रिमिनल लॉ को रिविजिट करने की जरूरत है। ऑनरेबल मੈम्बर ने बताया है कि पूरे देश के खिलाफ गतिविधियां बढ़ रही हैं। इस सदर्भ में मैं कहूंगा कि उनके खिलाफ बिल्कुल एक्शन लेना चाहिए। जो देश के खिलाफ नारे लगाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी एक्शन लेने की जरूरत है, लेकिन जो कम्युनल डिवाइड करते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से वह उन नारों से भी कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब नया लॉ बनेगा, रिविजिट होगा, तो क्या उसमें यह क्लॉज भी लगाया जाएगा कि जो देश में कम्युनल डिवाइड करते हैं और एक-दूसरे के मज़हब के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, जिससे देश के विभाजन को सबसे ज्यादा खतरा है, उस प्वाइंट को भी जोड़ा जाएगा?

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، یہ دیش کے لیے بہت اہم موضوع ہے۔ بچھلے دنوں اس پر جتنی چرچہ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر ہوئی، پارلیمنٹ کے باہر اور میڈیا میں ہوئی، شاید حال کے سالوں میں کبھی نہیں ہوئی تھی۔ لیکن یہ ٹھیک کہا ہمارے منقری جی نے بھی اور دوسرے ساتھیوں نے بھی کی یہ بہت open-ended چیز ہے کہ کچھ سرکار کے خلاف بھی اگر کوئی نعرہ لگائے یا بولے تو اس کے خلاف بھی سیڈیشن کیس بنتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ یہ میری basic spirit of democracy ہے، یہاں تو سرکار کے خلاف بولنا ہی بولنا ہے۔ ڈیموکریسی کی سب سے بڑی چیزیں ہیں دوسری چیزوں کے علاوہ، اگر اس پر سیڈیشن کیس لگے گا تو میرے خیال میں دیش کی آدھی اپوزیشن پارٹیاں چاہے کوئی بھی پارٹی ہو دیش کے

کسی نہ کسی پرائنٹ میں کوئی نہ کوئی پارٹی اپوزیشن میں ہے، وہ تو دیش دروبی بونی، اس لیے پورے کرمینل لا کو ری ویزٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ انریبل ممبر نے بتایا ہے کہ پورے دیش کے خلاف گئی ودھیاں بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ اس سنڈرہ میں میں کہوں گا کہ ان کے خلاف بالکن ایکشن لینا چاہیئے، جو دیش کے خلاف نعرے لگاتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف بھی ایکشن لینے کی ضرورت ہے، لیکن جو کمیونل ڈیوائیڈ کرتے ہیں، میرے خیال سے وہ ان نعروں سے بھی کہیں زیادہ خطرناک ہے۔ میں مانینگے منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب نیا لا بنے گا، ری ویزٹ ہوگا، تو کیا اس میں یہ کلاز بھی لگایا جائے گا کہ جو دیش میں کمیونل ڈیوائیڈ کرتے ہیں اور ایک دوسرے کے مذہب کے خلاف بوٹے ہیں، جس سے دیش کے وبہاجن کو سب سے زیادہ خطرہ ہے، اس پوائنٹ کو بھی جوڑا جائے گا؟

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति जी, मेरे ख्याल से जब कोई कानून बनता है, तो उसमें कम्युनल एंगल को बिल्कुल नहीं लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश का हर नागरिक बराबर है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वह सिटिजन है, नागरिक है, इसलिए कम्युनल एंगल को नहीं रखना चाहिए। क्योंकि माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी वरिष्ठ नेता हैं और नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी हैं, इसलिए हम उनके व्यूज को लाइटली नहीं लेंगे, हालांकि आपके सवाल करने का जो बैकग्राउंड है, अगर मैं उसको थोड़ा-सा साफ करके जवाब देना चाहता हूँ, तो मैं ऐसे कहूंगा कि अभी दिल्ली की घटना को छोड़कर भारतीय जनता पार्टी या एनडीए की तरफ से इस दिशा में कोई काम किया गया हो या ऐसी कोई इंटेंशन हो, ऐसा कहीं नहीं दिखता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परवेज हाशमी: मुकदमे दर्ज किए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजू: आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Home Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने यह जो प्रश्न खड़ा किया है कि कम्युनल डिवाइड पैदा करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, मैं उन्हें आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि हम आपके विचार से शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I agree with the Leader of the Opposition. सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं सभी राज्य सरकारों से अपील करता हूँ कि जो भी कम्युनल डिवाइड पैदा करने की कोशिश करता है, उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a fact that Section 124A of Indian Penal Code, 1860 is a colonial relic. Still we are continuing with that. In fact, the answer says, in October, 2012, a request was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Law and Justice to study the usage of the provisions of the Section 124A of IPC and suggest amendments, if any, so that necessary steps can be taken in this regard.

Sir, I want to remind to the House that in August, 2011, I moved a Private Member Bill in the very same House demanding the deletion of 124A, i.e., Sedition

Section, of the Indian Penal Code. The House debated that, and, in 2012, we have written to the Ministry of Law and Justice to consider amendments. Very recently, the President of India spoke in Kerala expressing his serious concern that this is a colonial law which requires amendments to meet the requirements of 21st Century.

Now, Sir, while the Home Minister is present in the House, I would like to ask what the justification for slapping sedition charges against Kanhaiya Kumar and student activists in JNU is. It is under you directly, Sir. I do not want to ask any other State Government. It is under you directly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: And, while demanding the quashing of charges, sedition charges, against these student activists, I am asking whether the Government is having a serious thinking on deleting this Section. It is a colonial law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Questioning the State, criticizing the State policies, cannot be termed as 'anti-national'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: How can you term it 'anti-national'? Well, if somebody questions ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I ask the Home Minister. You directly answer to me because Delhi Police is under you. JNU issue is dealt by Delhi Police. I am not going to ask any other State Government. I am asking the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the justification of slapping sedition charges against student activists? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Are you going to quash the sedition charges unconditionally? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: As I have stated in the beginning also that it is often found that the sedition charge is found to be violative of the provisions of Article 19(1)(a), that is, the Freedom of Speech and Expression. The House has agreed to it and the Leader of the Opposition has also admitted, and the reports are there which I mentioned. Now, you are asking about the specific incident with regard to

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

JNU. This JNU case is, first of all, *sub judice*. The case is going on; investigation is going on. ...(Interruptions)... You have very aggressively put the question, so you please listen to me. Now, how are you directly accusing the Government of taking a step against certain students? There are cases against these students and there are, as you know, some cases against the politicians also. These cases are not filed in Delhi. These cases are filed against some of the politicians. I can read out the names. Your name is also included. It is not registered in Delhi; it is registered in Telangana in Saroornagar Police Station. It is not filed by us; it is not the action of the Government of India. As far as these students of JNU are concerned, the case is under investigation and three students are in the judicial custody and one student has been given the bail by the High Court on certain conditions. I feel personally, Sir, that in this House we should not debate on the pros and cons when the case is ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Delhi Police is directly under the Home Ministry. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Raja ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I am not defending the action of the Delhi Police. I am just barely stating the facts.

श्री शरद यादव: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की एकता का लंबा इतिहास है। यहीं अन्ना दुरई थे; आपके भजदेव थे छत्तीसगढ़ में, आज जहां जगदलपुर है; लालडेंगा थे; शेर-ए-कश्मीर थे। हमारे पुरखों को आजादी की लड़ाई में बंद करने के लिए यह कानून अंग्रेजों ने बनाया था। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि संदर्भ यह है कि चार वर्ष तो मैं बंद रहा हूँ। इस देश की एकता, जिस पर आप और हम आज खड़े हैं, हमारे पुरखे इतने बड़े पैमाने पर सहनशीलता के साथ इस देश को यहां तक लेकर आए हैं। हमारे नौजवानों के बारे में किस तरह से हमारा मानस बना हुआ है, इसकी एक सीमा होती है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ब्रिटिश सरकार का कानून था, इसे scrap होना चाहिए। इसके लिए सारी पार्टियों से बात करके कोई रास्ता बनाना हो, तो आप उसे बनाने का काम करिए, क्योंकि निश्चित तौर पर यह कानून बहुत ही गलत है। आप अन्य जगह के भाषणों को छोड़ दीजिए, हमारे सदन में इतनी तरह के भाषण हुए हैं, लेकिन कभी यह कानून नहीं लगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस कानून को नमस्कार करिए, इसको scrap करिए, इसको खत्म करिए।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, जैसा हमारे सहयोगी ने पहले ही अपने उत्तर में बताया है, लॉ कमीशन इस कानून के सम्बन्ध में review कर रहा है। स्वयं हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने भी लॉ कमीशन से यही रिक्वेस्ट की है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे।

श्री शरद यादव: मेरा यह कहना है कि इसमें सारी पार्टियों के साथ भी सलाह-मशविरा होना चाहिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: ठीक है। लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाए, लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद यह प्रश्न खड़ा होता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: You should have consultation with political parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without the consensus, this law cannot continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This law cannot continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, you made a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उसकी रिपोर्ट आने दीजिए, रिपोर्ट आने के बाद करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 198.

राजस्थान में खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों के आवंटन हेतु पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की लंबित स्वीकृति

*198. श्री राम नारायण डूडी: क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्य के राजमार्गों और वृहत् राजमार्गों पर सरकारी तेल कंपनियों द्वारा आवंटित किये गए ऐसे पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के फुटकर बिक्री-केंद्रों की, जिला-वार, संख्या कितनी-कितनी है, जिन्हें पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृति दिया जाना अभी लंबित है; और

(ख) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय द्वारा उपर्युक्त बिक्री-केंद्रों के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास किये गए हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्य राजमार्गों और मेगा राजमार्गों पर आवंटित किए गए उन खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों (आरओज) की जिला-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है जिनकी पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से मंजूरी लंबित है:

जिला	आर ओज की संख्या जिनकी पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय से मंजूरी की प्रतीक्षा है		
	आईओसीएल	बीपीसीएल	एचपीसीएल
बीकानेर	3	2	-
चित्तौड़गढ़	-	1	-
जालोर	2	1	1
जयपुर	-	1	-
नागौर	3	4	2
योग	8	9	3

(ख) ओएमसीजी ने सूचित किया है कि वे आवश्यक अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ लगातार अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान सरकार और अन्य राज्य सरकारों से नए खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों की स्थापना हेतु अपेक्षित विभिन्न अनुमोदनों के लिए शीघ्र मंजूरीयां प्रदान करने की "एकल खिड़की मंजूरी" स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

**Pending clearance of Environment Ministry for allotment
of retail outlets in Rajasthan**

†*198. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Retail Outlets of petrol and diesel allocated by public sector oil companies in Rajasthan on National Highways, State Highways and Mega Highways which are pending clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change; and

(b) the efforts made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to get NOC from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for above outlets?

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

Statement

(a) District-wise number of Retail Outlets (ROs) allocated by Oil Marketing Companies in Rajasthan on National Highways, State Highways and Mega Highways where clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is pending are as under :

Districts	Number of ROs where clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests awaited		
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
Bikaner	3	2	-
Chittorgarh	-	1	-
Jalore	2	1	1
Jaipur	-	1	-
Nagaur	3	4	2
TOTAL	8	9	3

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) OMCs have informed that they are regularly following up with respective Authorities for obtaining necessary permission. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has urged the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan and other State Governments for setting up/institutionalizing 'Single Window Clearance' System for expediting clearances for various approvals required for setting up of New Retail Outlets.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, पर्यावरण विभाग से एनओसी लेने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की कितनी तैयारी है? महोदय, चाहे गांव की रोड हो, डिस्ट्रिक्ट की रोड हो, स्टेट हाईवे हो या नेशनल हाईवे हो, जब रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड के अंदर इन स्थानों पर फॉरेस्ट नहीं है, रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड से एनओसी मिल जाता है, पंचायत समिति से मिल जाता है, लेकिन सब तरफ से एनओसी मिलने के बावजूद जब फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास इसके पेपर भेजे जाते हैं, तो वहां उनको लम्बित कर दिया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, क्या कोई इस प्रकार का कानून है? कोई आदमी अपना कारोबार करना चाहता है, दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक उसे अनुमति नहीं मिलती है, फिर चार साल के अंदर डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों की स्थिति बदल जाती है। ऐसे वक्त में, जब कंपनी एलॉट करने के लिए विज्ञप्ति निकालती है, तो पर्यावरण विभाग से एनओसी न मिलने के कारण वह मामला लम्बित हो जाता है। मैं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, क्या इसके लिए वे कोई सरल तरीका निकालना चाहेंगे?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि राजस्थान में पर्यावरण विभाग की अनुमति न मिलने से कितने पेट्रोल पम्प खुलने बाकी हैं और इसके तथ्य हमने लिखित में दे दिए हैं। सर, केवल पर्यावरण विभाग से ही environmental clearance नहीं लेनी होती, इसके लिए District Magistrate से NOC मांगा जाता है। District Magistrate सम्बन्धित क्लीयरेंस के लिए उसे कई विभागों के पास भेजता है, जिसमें पर्यावरण विभाग भी एक है। अभी पिछले दिनों यह अनुभव में आया है कि पर्यावरण, एनएचएआई और स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की जो रोड्स हैं या दूसरी अन्य रोड्स हैं, सब मिलाकर इन सबकी क्लीयरेंस डीएम देते हैं। इसके लिए विशेष तौर पर राजस्थान के और बाकी सभी राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों के विभागों से चर्चा हो रही है। जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, इसको एक टाइमफ्रेम के अंदर, सिंगल बिंडो क्लीयरेंस करके देने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन कुछ क्लीयरेंसेज तो सम्बन्धित विभागों से ही लेनी ही पड़ेंगी, लेकिन इसमें कम समय लगे, इसके लिए अवश्य कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: सभापति महोदय, दूसरे सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स की तरफ से क्लीयरेंस देने के लिए 2006 में एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया था, उस कमेटी की मीटिंग होने के बाद ही एनओसी दिया जाता है। अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी होती है, उसमें जिला परिषद के सदस्य भी होते हैं और उन जिला परिषद के सदस्यों को मीटिंग के लिए आना होता है, लेकिन होता यह है कि अक्सर वे आते नहीं हैं। अगर एक बार मीटिंग कैंसिल हो जाती है, दूसरी बार कैंसिल हो जाती है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कलेक्टर को इस प्रकार की अध्यक्षता का अधिकार देंगे जिससे कि वह स्वयं क्लीयरेंस या एनओसी दे सके?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, हमारी व्यवस्था में तो डीएम को नोडल एजेंसी मानना ही पड़ेगा। अगर एनएचआई का रास्ता है, तो वह मैटर दिल्ली तक आता है। इन दिनों केंद्र सरकार ने कुछ अधिकार राज्यों को दिए हैं, लेकिन सर, इसके लिए Statutory permission तो लेनी ही पड़ेगी। डीएम के बाकी सभी कामों में यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण काम है। हमने उनको इसके लिए अनुरोध भी किया है, लेकिन इतनी Statutory permission तो लेनी ही होगी। हमारी कोशिश है कि डीएम के इंस्टीट्यूशन से ही उसको त्वरित करवाने का काम हो सके।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: मंत्री महोदय, क्या आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने सालों से इनके मामले पेंडिंग पड़े हैं? माइनिंग डिपार्टमेंट से एक छोटा सा एनओसी लेने के लिए पैर घिस जाते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपके दो सवाल हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके दो सवाल हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मंत्री जी से इसके लिए अलग से बात कर लीजिए।

Decline in population of primitive tribes

*199. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of primitive tribes is on the decline specially in Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has launched a centrally sponsored programme 'Development of Primitive Tribe Group' for the overall development of primitive tribes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released and utilized for development of the tribes during the last three years; and

(d) the outcome of development scheme, for the upliftment of such tribes?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. There has been no decline in population of PVTGs in Jharkhand. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Apart from schemes being implemented by the Ministries/Departments and State Governments and UT of A&N Islands Administration, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *viz*, 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' for overall development of PVTGs. This Scheme aims at the socio-economic development of PVTGs in a holistic manner

by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that quality of life of PVTGs is improved and a visible impact is made. The funds under this scheme are made available to States/UT having PVTG population in accordance with Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan as approved by an Expert Committee in the Ministry including items/activities which are very crucial for survival, protection and development of PVTGs.

(c) Funds released to States/UTs and utilized in this regard, during the years 2011-12 to 2014-15, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Marked increase in overall population of PVTGs in country is an important outcome of schemes for development of PVTGs. Population of PVTGs in Jharkhand has also increased by 30.9% in 2011 as compared to 2001.

Literacy rate of 8 out of 9 PVTGs in Jharkhand is higher at 39% in 2011 as compared to 18% in 2001.

In Jharkhand, out of 79,006 PVTG families, 24,226 have been allotted houses under Birsa Awas Yojana.

Out of 32 schools, 12 schools have been upgraded to high school level in PVTG areas.

In 2014-15, 500 PVTGs were given Vocational Training.

Statement-I

The population of primitive tribes in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of PVTG	Census		Difference (2011-2001)	Growth Rate (%)
		2001	2011		
1.	Asur	10347	22459	12112	117.06
2.	Birhor	7514	10726	3212	42.75
3.	Birjia	5365	6276	911	16.98
4.	Korwa	27177	35606	8429	31.02
5.	Mal Paharia	115093	135797	20704	17.99
6.	Parhaiya	20786	25585	4799	23.09
7.	Sauria Paharia	31050	46222	15172	48.86
8.	Savar	6004	9688	3684	61.36
9.	Hill Kharia	*	*	NA	NA
TOTAL		223336	292359	69023	30

*Since Hill Kharia is included in a group of STs, its population figures are not tabulated by RGI separately.

Statement-II

*Funds released to States/UTs and utilized
during the years 2011-12 to 2014-15*

Sl. No	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2292.40	2292.40	2000.00	2000.00	1750.00	1750.00	2000.00	2000.00
2.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	1250.00	600.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	2000.00	2000.00	631.00	631.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1655.39	1655.39	2000.00	2000.00	1400.00	1400.00	2212.02	1649.14
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6546.32	6546.32	4350.00	4350.00	4500.00	4500.00	4272.94	1807.00
7.	Gujarat	2035.20	2035.20	700.00	700.00	1000.00	916.00	1091.00	744.06
8.	Karnataka	1225.61	1225.61	659.46	659.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	1210.00	1210.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2610.00	999.04	1900.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	47.50	47.50
12.	Odisha	1224.73	1224.73	3260.00	3260.00	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00	691.00
13.	Rajasthan	2677.00	2677.00	1500.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00	1500.00	1000.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	1075.94	1075.94	1400.00	1400.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Tripura	627.40	627.40	700.00	700.00	950.00	950.00	826.54	494.04
16.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	400.00	292.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	55.93	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		22569.99	22569.99	17700.46	17592.94	20235.00	16515.04	17550.00	8432.74

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहु: सभापति महोदय, झारखंड राज्य की जो आदिम जनजाति है, मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं होने के कारण, उनकी जनसंख्या में लगातार कमी हो रही है। सरकार इसके लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है? अभी पता चला है कि झारखंड राज्य के कई जिलों में, जैसे गुमला जिले में बिशुनपुर के पहाड़ी इलाकों में और चतरा जिले में कई आदिम जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पेयजल एवं स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी जरूरतों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां भू-माफियाओं द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन की अवैध रूप से खरीदारी की जा रही है। सर, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

जमीन की अवैध खरीद के कारण जमीनों का व्यावसायिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जिस कारण वे पलायन के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस मामले में गम्भीरता को देखते हुए कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, झारखंड प्रदेश में 9 PVTG ग्रुप्स हैं। इनमें असुर, बिरहोर, बिरजिया, कोरवा, माल पहाड़िया, पहाड़िया, सौरिया पहाड़िया, सवर और हिल खरिया हैं। इन सबके लिए छोटी-छोटी डेवलपमेंट एजेंसीज बनी हुई है। उनको पैसा दिया जाता है। वहां जो आवश्यक है, जैसा काम चाहेंगे, राज्य सरकार वैसा करती है। यहां तक कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी उसी में से की जाती है। जमीन के ट्रांसफर के मामले में, ट्राइबल्स के लैंड का ट्रांसफर अलाउड नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य अगर सीधे लिख कर दें या कोई ऐसा पार्टिकुलर इस्टेंस बतायें, तभी उसकी इन्क्वायरी हो सकती है, लेकिन ट्राइबल्स की जमीन का हस्तांतरण, दूसरे को बिक्री का या किसी दूसरे रूप से उसके हस्तांतरण की अनुमति नहीं है।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: सर, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि झारखण्ड राज्य में जनजातियों के समग्र विकास के लिए जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, क्या उनमें ट्राइबल सब प्लान महाराष्ट्र के मॉडल के नियमों का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है तथा विकास योजनाओं को लागू करने में अनियमितताओं की निगरानी के लिए सरकार के पास क्या उपाय हैं?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, झारखंड में महाराष्ट्र पैटर्न का ट्राइबल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है। यह वहां के अपने स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में से है। जहां तक फंड का युटिलाइजेशन प्रॉपर हो रहा है या नहीं, इसका सवाल है, तो इसके लिए हम लोग बीच-बीच में मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से और इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसी से इन्क्वायरी करा के उसका जायजा लेते हैं कि उसका युटिलाइजेशन ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं। अभी तक झारखंड में मिसयुटिलाइजेशन की ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट या कम्प्लेंट नहीं है। अगर कोई ऐसा होगा, तो उसमें हम डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को भेज कर स्पेशल इन्क्वायरी भी कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस जवाब के बारे में एक शब्द में टिप्पणी करना चाहूंगा। पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में सरकार कोई भी रही हो, परन्तु यदि आप जवाब देख लें, सरकारों का हुबहु यही जवाब ऐसे सवालों पर आया करता है।

झारखंड में जो primitive tribes हैं, खास तौर से असुर, बिरजिया और बिरहोर, जिन्हें vanishing tribes कहा जाता है, उन पर केंद्र सरकार से जो भी खर्च हो रहा है, उससे उनके जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है? क्या इस किस्म का कोई Human Development Index अध्ययन सरकार के पास है? मैं इस बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आम तौर से इसके लिए जो पैसे जाते हैं, उसे बिचौलिए ही खा जाते हैं, यह एक्सपर्ट्स की रिपोर्ट है।

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, ऐसी रिपोर्ट है। टोटल हाउस होल्ड फैमिलीज 79,600 हैं, उनमें से 24,226 फैमिलीज आज पक्के हाउसेज में रह रही हैं। फूड सिक्योरिटी के तहत 35 किलो चावल दिया जा रहा है। 2,140 स्टूडेंट्स रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल्स में पढ़ रहे हैं। 85 विलेजेज में पॉटरी, पोल्ट्री, पिगरी डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स चल रहे हैं। हमने 550 यूथ्स को, very recently, दो साल की vocational training दी है। उस इलाके में Residential Model School और अन्य स्कूल्स भी चल रहे हैं। यह विलेज एप्रोच, micro approach चल रही है, इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां की socio-economic development हुई है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have only a suggestion, not a question. The UPA Government decided not to use the words 'primitive tribes'. We decided on 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups'. The question, unfortunately, relates to 'Primitive Tribes'. I request the Rajya Sabha Secretariat to drop this word from its lexicon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And the Government also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the answer, mercifully, is on PVTGs, but the discussion and the question is on PTGs. I hope, we stick to 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups'.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that in Odisha, there is a vulnerable tribe called *Juang* and their population has been gradually declining. The State Government has even adopted a project to study the reason for their decline and to see how to prevent it and level it up. It is a very primitive tribe and is vulnerable. I am using this word because in true terms, it is a primitive tribe. I want to know from the Minister as to what sort of steps his Ministry can take to prevent the declining of their population, as also for the socio-economic development of that tribe. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, *Juang* ट्राइब उड़ीसा में decline नहीं कर रहा है, वह increasing trend में है। एक समय decline था, लेकिन अभी नहीं है। अब उसमें से काफी लोग पढ़ चुके हैं। श्रीकांत *Juang* नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने मैट्रिक पास भी किया है, उसको वहां जाकर सम्मानित भी किया गया है।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, it is not satisfactory. ...(Interruptions)... I have travelled to the... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 'primitive tribes' के डेवलपमेंट के बाद कई उन आदिम जनजाति विकास समूहों के द्वारा यह कार्यक्रम केंद्र के द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड में विशेषकर 'primitive tribes' सबर और बिरहोर जाति हैं और इसकी संख्या दिन पर दिन घटती चली जा रही है। हमको लगता है कि 20-25 साल से उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उसके विकास के लिए, विशेषकर उसकी पॉपुलेशन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, 2001 की जनगणना में विदर 60,514 थे और अब 2011 की जनगणना में 10,726 हैं। अभी 2012 में यह संख्या 3,200 है जिसमें 42.75 का इंक्रीज़ है, कोई डिक्लाइन नहीं है। सबर 2001 में 6,004 थे और 2011 में 9,688 हैं और 3,684 का 61 परसेंट इंक्रीज़ है। सर, मालन्यूट्रीशन के कारण सबसे ज्यादा इनका डिक्लाइन या बीमारी के कारण ये लोग मर जाते थे। आजकल यह सिचुएशन नहीं है। इसमें प्रशासन पहुंच चुका है और स्पेशल प्रोजेक्ट के जरिए इनका काम हो रहा है, इसलिए डिक्लाइनिंग ट्रेंड नहीं है।

Appointment of administrator in Asiatic Society, Kolkata

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

(a) whether Government is considering to appoint any Administrator in the

Asiatic Society, Kolkata; and

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, the Government is not considering to appoint any Administrator in the Asiatic Society, Kolkata due to the following reasons:

- (i) The members of the Council are elected by the members of the Society as per the Asiatic Society Act 1984, Regulations and By-Laws and the learned Council members are experts from different fields like academics, administration, law, etc. with vast experiences (Details of the constitution of Society and Executive Council is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Executive Council meets every month.
- (ii) Partially corrective steps have been initiated by the Society with regard to the compliance of PAC paras, CAG paras, MOC's directives, Internal Audit Report, etc.
- (iii) The tenure of the present council is going to end on 2nd May, 2016. Elections for reconstitution of the new council is scheduled to be held on 26th April, 2016.

Statement-I

Composition of Society and Executive Council

- (i) The Asiatic Society is implementing its objectives as laid down in the Asiatic Society Act 1984, Regulations and By-Laws. The Society consists of the following classes of Members and Fellows:
 - (a) Ordinary Members,
 - (b) Associate Members,
 - (c) Institutional Members,
 - (d) Fellows,
 - (e) Honorary Fellows.
- (ii) The Administration, direction and management of affairs of the Society are vested in Council elected by the members of the Society. The office bearers and other members of the Council consist of President (1), Vice-Presidents (4), General Secretary (1), Treasurer (1), 9 Sectional Secretaries

as Library Secretary, Publication Secretary, Philological Secretary, Joint Philological Secretary, Physical Science Secretary, Biological Science Secretary, Anthropological Secretary, Historical and Archaeological Secretary, Medical Secretary, 4 Members of the Council with 4 Nominees of the Government of India, 1 Nominee of the Government of West Bengal and 1 Representative of the Asiatic Society Employees' Union.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, through you, I want to say to the Minister that there has been a charge of sexual harassment of a minority lady working in the Asiatic Society. The lady has filed a complaint and levelled a charge of sexual harassment against one of the employees, who happens to be the union leader there. I want to know from the Minister as to whether any action has been initiated on this complaint filed by this minority lady working in the Asiatic Society.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised an important question of harassment of a lady employee, and, the person against whom this charge has been levelled was a union leader. I personally visited the Asiatic Society. On initiation of the Executive Council, that member has been terminated from the Executive Council and action has been taken.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I have heard the answer but, through you, Sir,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: I am putting the second question but I just want to inform the hon. Minister that, every day, the concerned person who has been terminated is going to the Asiatic Society, sitting there and dictating terms. I will urge upon the Minister to look into the matter.

My second question is that there are different projects, for which money has been allotted. The Asiatic Society, founded by William Jones, is a premier institution and it has worked very well from that time. But incidentally, now there are allegations that in respect of the money which has been given to the projects, even after a lapse of five or six years, the accounts are not submitted and the projects also have not seen the light of the day. I would like to know whether the Ministry is aware of this and whether any action will be taken in this regard.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that this is a premier organization. It is a 232-year old organization. Established in 1874, it is the oldest organization. The Government has shown concern over these irregularities and mismanagement of this great organization. We have taken measures in this regard. I personally visited there and we called their meeting twice. It is true

that apart from a lot of irregularities, hooliganism was going on in this organization but now things are on the roll-back. The organisation has 1400 life members, including 90 ordinary members. Now, the election process for the new council, which is going to be due on 2nd May of this year only, has been declared. We believe that the new executive council which takes over will set the ball rolling.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister has spoken about financial irregularities. I want to ask the Minister that we recently had a *kumb mela* in Delhi, of culture. Organisations like this are the spillers of cultural output. Has there been any assessment made of its scholarly contribution? The Asiatic Society was one of the main organisations doing seminal work in the field of scholarly output. Is the assessment being made by the Ministry of what its output is today?

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, as I accepted, there have been irregularities and what the hon. Member has already pointed out, that a union leader was dictating its terms. But now, as the person has been terminated, I will again look into the matter which the hon. Member has brought to notice, that he is still going there, once the new executive council - it is a matter of about 25 days-takes over. There were lots of complaints from the other life members also. We have addressed all those issues. Now, we have released their funds. What philanthropic work this great Society is doing is a matter of concern for the whole of the House, and the Government is determined to set it right. I am sure that within the next four weeks' time, with the new executive council take-over, the things should set right.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अल्पसंख्यक महिला ने जिस व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाया है, उस व्यक्ति को वहां से निकाल दिया गया। उसको वहां से निकाल देना ही इसका हल नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या पुलिस ने उस व्यक्ति पर कोई कार्रवाई की है? यदि पुलिस ने उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है, तो इस पर उन्होंने क्या पहल की है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: मान्यवर, इसके लिए चार सदस्यों की एक Fact Finding Committee बनाई गई है और उस कमेटी के initiative पर ही(व्यवधान)... सेक्रेटरी के under चार सदस्यों की एक Fact Finding Committee बनाई गई है। यह कमेटी वहां की सभी irregularities including उस महिला के द्वारा जो दोषारोपण किया गया है, इसकी भी जांच करेगी। उसके बाद उस पर पुलिस कार्रवाई या अन्य कार्रवाई भी प्रस्तावित है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें कमेटी बनाने से पहले एफआईआर दर्ज क्यों नहीं करवाई गई? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

डा. महेश शर्मा: मैं आपके concern पर अपनी सहमति ज़ाहिर करता हूँ, लेकिन एफ आई आर दर्ज करने से पहले उस पर पूरी जांच हो जाए। जांच होने के बाद अगर एफआईआर दर्ज करके हम आगे की कार्रवाई करेंगे, तो शायद बेहतर होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: जावेद साहब, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: एफआईआर दर्ज क्यों नहीं की जा रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: अगर कमेटी तय करेगी ...(व्यवधान).... यह अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ अन्याय है। ...(व्यवधान).... यह औरतों के साथ अन्याय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Question 201.

Amendment to Indian Penal Code

*201. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to recommend or has recommended any amendment in the Indian Penal Code as it contains some archaic laws;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has made some recommendations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Amendment in the criminal justice system is a continuous process to make the law in sync with the social changes. Amendments in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) are carried out from time to time based on the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, various Court judgments and the reports of any other committees specially constituted for the purpose. The Departmental Related Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 146th Report dated June 2010 had observed that there should be a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system and introduction of composite draft legislation for revamping of the criminal justice system in the country.

Government is committed to bring in progressive changes in the criminal justice system according to the need and a broad consensus on the proposed changes.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Ministry is considering to recommend or has recommended any amendment in the Indian Penal Code as it contains some archaic laws. If so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Yes, Sir. There are various proposals which are under consideration for amendment in the CrPC and IPC. Some of the important proposals under consideration I would like to read out in this august House. There is a proposal to decriminalize attempt to suicide. There is a section 309 under IPC. The Law Commission has already recommended this in the report 'Humanisation and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide'. There is another important proposal under consideration which is in the Report 'Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents'. This was a concern raised by various Members. So, this is amendment of Section 279 for rash and negligent driving and 304(a) causing death by negligence. These are the reasons where there are a lot of cases of death due to road accidents in India. Besides that, there are certain proposals which are a little bit controversial. But we all know that the matter has come up in this august House from time to time. If and when there are some final steps to be taken, we will definitely inform this House again.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, through you, I want to know this again. My supplementary question is: Is the Government considering to abolish Section 377 which is also an archaic law in Indian Penal Code?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, regarding Section 377, as we all know, it has been widely discussed and the matter is in the Supreme Court. So, at this point of time, it being *sub judice* and Supreme Court scrutinizing the issue, I would rather not comment on that Section.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, considering the fact that merely making amendments in IPC and CrPC is not suffice to cope up with the existing scenario in the society, would the Government consider of having a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system and introduction of a composite draft legislation for revamping the criminal justice system in the country?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, as for criminal justice system, as we all know, there is a certain dynamism in it. It is a continuous process and it takes into account, in sync with the time, the progress and the nature of society it evolves with. There have been various recommendations; as I have mentioned in the beginning of another related question also, that 42nd recommendation of the Law Commission and 156th recommendation also have agreed that there has to be a comprehensive review of

the various criminal laws in this country, especially, CrPC and IPC. This Ministry of Home Affairs is considering it actively. The persuasion is also being adopted and I hope that, as soon as possible, Law Commission will take it into account and a comprehensive draft will be available before us.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, justice delayed is justice denied. The speed of delivery of justice is indication of satisfaction of the citizens of any nation. In our country, after Macaulay reforms, we are still in the process of codification of either Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code. The Law Commission has its own exorbitant task to look after, and several proposals are pending before the Union Government. Several nations are adopting to have Code Evaluation Commissions on a regular basis. Does our Government intend to have a Code Evaluation Commission to look into the reformation of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code as well as the Cyber Security Act so that the speedy delivery of the justice can be possible in the country? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, this Government, after coming to the position, have taken various steps to ensure that all the piled up cases, which are spread over across the country, are dealt with effectively. There is a National Legal Reforms Committee headed by the Law Minister, where I am also the Vice-Chairman. We have already had three sittings. Besides that, the Law Minister has written to Chief Justices of various High Courts also to ensure the speedy disposal of the cases. The Home Minister has also written to various Chief Ministers. This is a very big issue. But we definitely share the concern raised by the hon. Member that there should be no delay, whatsoever, in terms of delivery of justice

Statutory Development Board for Konkan region

*202. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to constitute a Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region as unanimously recommended by the Maharashtra Legislature;
- (b) if so, the time-frame for the same; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

- (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.
- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India had received resolutions passed on 13th March, 1989 and again on 15th December, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of separate Development Board for Konkan. Erstwhile Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter, were of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for a Constitutional Amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region in Maharashtra as there are other instruments available with the Centre and State Government to gear up their developmental machinery for achieving the desired progress in backward regions.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, at present, according to Article 371 of the Constitution, there is a provision to constitute a separate Development Board keeping in view the fact that there is a particular region of a State relatively backward in comparison to the average State development. Now, a Resolution was passed by both the Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature in 1989 and, again, in 2005 that there should be a separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan. The Development Board is solely brought into existence on the basis of economic backwardness. Following this, earlier two Development Boards were established. One for Vidarbha and one for Marathwada. And the rest of Maharashtra was separate. Now the rest of Maharashtra includes three districts of Konkan. They are totally different from the rest of Maharashtra so far as economic development indicators are concerned. This matter was referred to the Planning Commission.

Sir, I am coming to the question. The present Government has successfully abolished the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission earlier has said that it is not necessary. But since they have abolished the Planning Commission, will the Government refer the matter for reconsideration to the new incarnation which is the NITI Aayog to review the decision of the earlier Planning Commission?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने Development Board के बारे में बताया। इस संबंध में एक प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र सरकार के दोनों सदनों से पास होकर 1998 में भी आया था और 2006 में भी आया था। उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा डिटेल में बताना चाहता हूँ। जब पहले यह सन् 1986 में आया था, तब योजना आयोग ने ऐसा बताया था कि यदि राज्य का विकास करना है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खुद पैसे का allocation करके अलग-अलग बोर्ड बना सकती है। फिर भी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो-जो लिखा है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको डिटेल में बता दूँ, ताकि बाद में आपको कुछ पूछना है तो पूछ सकते हैं। वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र में तीन विकास बोर्ड हैं, मराठवाड़ा विकास बोर्ड, विदर्भ विकास बोर्ड और शेष महाराष्ट्र के लिए विकास बोर्ड। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से महाराष्ट्र के कोंकण क्षेत्र के लिए अलग विकास बोर्ड की मांग की गयी है और इस क्षेत्र में चार जिले शामिल हैं, अर्थात् ठाणे, रायगढ़, रत्नागिरि और सिंधु दुर्ग। यह पूरा नक्शा बनाकर रखा है, उसमें एक डिमांड फिर से की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी जो मेरे पास आयी है, वह इन चार जिलों को शामिल करने के बारे में आयी है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मई, 1998 में और वर्ष 2006 में

[श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी]

महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प के माध्यम से भी और उत्तरवर्ती वर्षों में मुख्य मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र के पत्रों के माध्यम से कोंकण के लिए अलग विकास बोर्ड के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा था। बाद में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव को फरवरी, 2006 में योजना आयोग को फिर से भेजा गया और उन्होंने इस आधार पर कोंकण के लिए एक अलग सांविधिक विकास बोर्ड के सृजन के प्रस्ताव को समर्थन नहीं दिया कि पिछड़ापन स्वयं में संवैधानिक संशोधन का एक कारण नहीं बनता क्योंकि केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के पास पिछड़े क्षेत्र में वांछित प्रगति प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने विकास तंत्र में तीव्रता लाने के लिए अन्य उपाय उपलब्ध हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बताता हूं। मैं आखिर तक का बता दूं, मैं आपको लास्ट पोजिशन तक का बताऊंगा। तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र को दिए गए अपने दिनांक 3.7.3009 के उत्तर में जहां योजना आयोग के विचार बताए, वहां यह भी उल्लेख किया कि जब वह अगली बार दिल्ली आएंगे तो उनके साथ कोंकण हेतु अलग सांविधिक विकास बोर्ड के लिए प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेंगे। इस प्रकार गृह मंत्रालय ने मुख्य मंत्री से कहा कि हम इस पर फिर से विचार करेंगे। बाद में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने पुनः कोंकण हेतु सांविधिक विकास बोर्ड के गठन के मामले पर विचार करने के लिए अप्रैल, 2011 में महाराष्ट्र के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री को आमंत्रित किया था। इस दौरान महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 31.05.2011 को backlog के मुद्दे पर विचार करने और विकास व्यय के साम्यपूर्ण वितरण हेतु और संसाधनों के साम्यपूर्ण आवंटन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैकल्पिक रास्ता ढूंढने के लिए डा. विजय केलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया गया था। मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पुनः दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2014 को गृह मंत्री जी को कोंकण और उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में एक अलग विकास बोर्ड पर निर्णय लेने के लिए एक पत्र भेजा।

श्री सभापति: आप उनको बस बता दीजिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सर, मैं लास्ट तक आऊंगा तो उन्हें उनके प्रश्न का जवाब मिल जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: आप पूरा मत पढ़िए, केवल उनके सवाल का जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सर, मैं वही दे रहा हूं। अभी क्या हुआ है, उसे तो बताना पड़ेगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री ने अपने दिनांक 8.8.2014 के उत्तर में सूचना दी कि पूर्व योजना आयोग ने इस प्रस्ताव को अपना समर्थन प्रदान नहीं किया है।

श्री सभापति: यह तो बड़ी लम्बी कथा है। आप उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, इसके पीछे जवाब आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि केलकर कमेटी ने क्या बोला है, वह बताओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लास्ट में बताऊंगा। मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र ने 26.8.2014 को उत्तर दिया कि केलकर कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। केलकर कमेटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकार के विचार भेजने और एक अलग विकास बोर्ड संबंधी नए प्रस्ताव, यदि औचित्य सिद्ध हो जाता है, तो उसके बारे में पूछने पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 2016 को

उत्तर दिया है कि विभिन्न प्रशासनिक विभागों के विचारों के लिए मंत्रिमंडल की एक टीम बनाई है, वह जांच करके एडवाइज़ करेगी।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I express my dissatisfaction to the reply given by the hon. Minister.

The Constitution, Article 371, was amended and clause J(1) was inserted by which a separate development board for Hyderabad Karnataka region was established. Now, when this was established, all these reports were there. If a separate development board could be established for Hyderabad-Karnataka region, why not for Konkan?

That is the answer I want.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, योजना आयोग ने बताया है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: योजना आयोग बिल्कुल समर्थन नहीं करता है। जो विकास नहीं हुआ है, उसके लिए खुद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बजट में allocation कर सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

At present, three development boards – Vidarbha Development Board, Marathwada Development Board and the rest of Maharashtra Development Board – are specified under Article 371 of the Constitution of India. ...(Interruptions)... The term of these boards has since been extended up to 30th April 2017. इसका योजना आयोग खुद समर्थन नहीं करता है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, वहां पर बोर्ड्स बनने चाहिए, इसके लिए हम लोग जेल भी गए। जब बोर्ड्स बने हैं, तो विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा में बने हैं। हमें रेस्ट ऑफडर्स महाराष्ट्र में डाला गया है, जिसमें पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र आता है, जो सबसे प्रगतिशील रीजन है। उसमें कुछ तालुका खराब होंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

वहां पर बोर्ड क्यों होना चाहिए, क्योंकि डेवलपमेंट ही उसका इंडिकेशन होता है। उसमें irrigation है, road है, school है, सभी बातों में हम पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी? क्या सरकार इसके लिए National Development Council के जरिए से विचार करके और एक special category मानकर वहां पर बोर्ड बनाएगी?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अभी 26 फरवरी को बोला है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मैंने आपसे सवाल पूछा है, इसमें महाराष्ट्र सरकार क्या करेगी? आपकी सरकार इसके बारे में बताए कि वह क्या करेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: दलवाई साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, अभी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Bench mark survey for Central assistance to States

*203. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Odisha with regard to Central assistance for carrying out Bench Mark Survey in the States, if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(b) the latest status of the said proposal and by when this proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any proposal from State Government of Odisha for Bench Mark Survey. Government of Maharashtra had proposed an amount of ₹ 2735.57 lakhs and ₹ 3674.43 lakhs for years 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively for Bench Mark Survey. These were not considered as the proposals did not conform to scheme guidelines laid down.

Under the Scheme of “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)”, financial assistance was provided to State Government of Rajasthan and Manipur during 2012-13 to conduct baseline survey of PVTGs. Further, under this Scheme, financial assistance was provided to Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 for conducting health survey of PVTGs.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the tribal population of Odisha is more than 23 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. It is one of the major Tribal State. The Government has identified Rajasthan and Manipur for benchmark survey. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister: Where there is a tribal population of more than 50 per cent in a village, whether it will be considered and money would be given to them and not where in a block area, it is more than 50 per cent.

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, यह प्रश्न बेंचमार्क सर्वे के लिए है और वे पैसा मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए ओडिशा राज्य ने एप्लाइ ही नहीं किया है। अगर ओडिशा राज्य एप्लाइ करेगा, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने राजस्थान को किस बेस पर दिया है, जबकि primitive tribes ओडिशा में बहुत ज्यादा हैं। क्या केंद्र सरकार ओडिशा को भी कुछ देने के बारे में सोच रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**List of monuments worth visiting**

†*204. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is making a list of buildings and monuments worth visiting;

(b) the names of buildings which come under the category of world heritage sites and Indian heritage sites; and

(c) the year-wise details of percentage of budget earmarked for maintenance of protected buildings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India is making a list of “Must See” Monuments and Sites that feature Outstanding Universal Value. The list is dynamic and so far includes World Heritage Sites and other important monuments under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India. List of World Heritage Sites is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and “Must See” Sites is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The year-wise details of percentage of budget earmarked for maintenance of protected monuments and sites during the last three years are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I***World Heritage Sites***

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
Cultural Sites		
Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India		
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutub Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Pre-historic Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani ki Vav (2014)	Gujarat

Under Protection of Ministry of Railways

22.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling, 1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla (2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
23.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra

Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee

24.	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
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Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department

25.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
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Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
Natural Sites		
Under Protection of Ministry of Environment and Forest		
26.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
27.	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
28.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
29.	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
30.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
31.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
32.	Great Himalayan National Park (2014)	Himachal Pradesh

Statement-II

List of "Must See" Monuments and Sites

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
World Heritage Site		
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
16.	Qutub Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani ki Vav (2014)	Gujarat

Tentative List of World Heritage Sites

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 22. | Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi (03.07.1998) | Uttar Pradesh |
| 23. | Archaeological remains of a Harappan Port-Town, Lothal (15.04.2014) | Gujarat |
| 24. | Dholavira: A Harappan City (15.04.2014) | Gujarat |
| 25. | Evolution of Temple Architecture-Aihole-Badami-Pattadakal (09.02.2015) | Karnataka |
| 26. | Excavated Remains at Nalanda (09.01.2009) | Bihar |
| 27. | Group of Monuments at Mandu (03.07.1998) | Madhya Pradesh |
| 28. | Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam (03.07.1998) | Kerala |
| 29. | Maidams – the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (15.04.2014) | Assam |
| 30. | Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (15.04.2014) | |
| 31. | Monuments of Srirangapattana Island Town (15.04.2014) | |
| 32. | Padmanabhapuram Palace (15.04.2014) | |
| 33. | Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas (15.04.2014) | |
| 34. | Silk Road Sites in India (20.01.2010) | |
| 35. | Sites along the Uttarapath, Badshahi Sadak, Sadak-e-Azam, Grand Trunk Road (15.04.2015) | |

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
36.	Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15.04.2014)	
37.	Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03.07.1998)	
38.	The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15.04.2014)	
39.	The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15.04.2014)	
40.	The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Charminar (10.09.2010)	

Adarsh Smarak

41.	Leh Palace, Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
42.	Jageshwar Group of Temples	Uttarakhand
43.	Rock Cut Temple Masroor	Himachal Pradesh
44.	Martand Temple	Jammu and Kashmir
45.	Rang Ghar, Sivasagar	Assam
46.	Hazardwari Palace	West Bengal
47.	Vaishali-Kolhua	Bihar
48.	Daulatabad Fort	Maharashtra
49.	Sravasti	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Sanghol	Punjab
51.	Gopeshwar Temple	Uttarakhand
52.	Gomateshwar Statue	Karnataka
53.	St. Anjelo Fort	Kerala
54.	Khandagiri and Udaigiri	Odisha
55.	Vangchia Group of Monuments	Mizoram
56.	Residency, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
57.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh

Other Prominent Monuments and Sites

58.	Akbar's Tomb, Gateway and Walls Round the Ground	Uttar Pradesh
59.	Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Uttar Pradesh
60.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	Maharashtra
61.	(i) Saivite Temple (ii) Ancient Rock Engravings Bhojpur	Madhya Pradesh
62.	Udaigiri Cave 1 to 20	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
63.	Gwalior Fort (1 to 10 buildings)	Madhya Pradesh
64.	Monuments of Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh
65.	Ashokan Rock Edict and Sculpture of Elephant	Odisha
66.	Bhatinda Fort	Punjab
67.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal	Punjab
68.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb	Haryana
69.	Jal Mahal	Haryana
70.	Ruins of Ancient Buddhist Monastery, Adi Badri	Haryana
71.	Sun Temple, Katarmal	Uttarakhand
72.	Group of Ancient Temples, Consisting of Main Shrine of Siva and 17 Subsidiary Shrines, at Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
73.	Jantar Mantar	Delhi
74.	Purana Qila (Indraprastha) or Delhi with all its Walls, Arcades, Gateways and Bastions, Gardens, the Mosque of Sher Shah (Qila Kuhna Masjid). The Sher Mandala and Entrances to Subterranean Passages.	Delhi
75.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	Karnataka
76.	Ancient Excavated Site Remains of Buddhist Stupa, Kanaganhalli	Karnataka
77.	Bidar Fort	Karnataka
78.	Bahamani Tombs	Karnataka
79.	Nagarjunakonda	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Ruined Buddhist Stupa and Other Remains, Amaravati	Telangana
81.	Deeg Palace	Rajasthan
82.	Koch Bihar Palace	West Bengal
83.	Fort of Kalinjar	Uttar Pradesh
84.	Jhansi Fort	Uttar Pradesh
85.	Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa	Uttar Pradesh
86.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	Maharashtra
87.	Cave Temple and Inscription, Bhaja	Maharashtra
88.	Cave Temple and Inscription, Karle	Maharashtra
89.	Fifteen Temples, Lonar, Buldhana	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State
90.	Gawilgarh Fort, Chikaldara, Amaravati	Maharashtra
91.	Vikramshila Monastery, Madhorampur, Oriup, Kahalgaon, Bhagalpur (Excavated Remains)	Bihar
92.	Lakshman Temple and Old Sites, Sirpur	Chhattisgarh
93.	Old Shahi Fort, Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Hidimba Devi Temple (Mandi), Distt, Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
96.	Buddhist Monastery, Tabo, Distt. Lahaul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
97.	Kudakallu Parambu, Thrissur	Kerala
98.	Sun Temple, Modhera	Gujarat
99.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	Gujarat
100.	Hoysalesvara Temple, Halebidu, Belur, Hasan	Karnataka

Statement-III

The year-wise details of percentage of the Archaeological Survey of India budget earmarked for maintenance of protected monuments and sites during the last three years

(Amount in crores)

Year	Total Allocated Budget	Budget allocated for expenditure on Conservation/Maintenance of Monuments and Sites	Percentage %
2013-14	528.59	171.14	32.4
2014-15	633.45	235.75	37.2
2015-16	712.28	232.35	32.6

Rejection of david headley's statement by NIA

*205. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Investigation Agency (NIA) had earlier rejected David Headley's statement in the context of Ishrat Jahan encounter case as "hearsay" in an affidavit filed in the Gujarat High Court; and

(b) whether Government is aware of the judgment of Gujarat High Court, which held that the encounter of Ishrat and three others was staged and they were killed in cold blood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) National Investigation Agency (NIA) has not investigated the Ishrat Jahan encounter case and hence they have not filed any affidavit in this regard in the Gujarat High Court.

(b) The Hon'ble Gujarat High Court *vide* its Judgement dated 01.12.2011 in Criminal Miscellaneous Application No. 15981 of 2010 and Criminal Miscellaneous Application No. 9832 of 2010 with Special Criminal Application No. 1850 of 2009 had directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to take up the investigation of the case relating to the police action dated 15.6.2004, in which Ishrat Jahan and three others were killed. The CBI, after investigation, filed the first chargesheet on 03.07.2013 *u/s* 302, 364, 368, 346, 120-B, 201, 203, 204, 217, 210 of IPC and Sections 25, 27 of Arms Act, against 7 Gujarat Police officials. Subsequently, the CBI filed a Supplementary chargesheet against 4 Intelligence Bureau (IB) officials on 06.02.2014 *u/s* 120B *r/w* 302, 346, 364, 365 and 368 of IPC and various sections of Arms Act.

Investments by global investors in India

*206. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global investors have been invited to invest in the manufacturing sector of India;

(b) if so, whether this will boost the manufacturing sector of India; and

(c) 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 put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), to attract global foreign investors to invest in different sectors of the economy including the manufacturing sector. Infusion of foreign capital is expected to *inter-alia* enhance competitiveness of Indian manufacturing sector.

(c) Government has launched 'Make in India' initiative aimed 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 by both global and domestic investors, 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.

Plan for expansion of public sector steel plants

*207. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's plan for expansion of various public sector steel plants in the country; and

(b) whether Government has any time-bound plan and programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator. The decisions regarding expansion of steel plants are essentially taken by the respective companies, based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. SAIL and RINL have undertaken modernization and expansion of their steel plants funded by their own sources. The details of these are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of PSU	Capacity after Expansion (in Mtpa)	Cost (₹ in crore)	Present Status
1.	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant	SAIL	7.0	17,266	Scheduled for Completion by December, 2016
2.	Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant	SAIL	4.61	6,325	Completed in September, 2015
3.	Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant	SAIL	2.2	2,875	Completed in June, 2015
4.	Expansion of IISCO Steel Plant	SAIL	2.5	16,408	Completed in December, 2014
5.	Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant	SAIL	4.2	11,812	Completed in December, 2014
6.	Expansion of Salem Steel Plant	SAIL	0.18	1,902	Completed in September, 2010
7.	Expansion of Liquid Steel Capacity from 3 to 6.3 Mtpa of Vizag Steel Plant	RINL	6.3	12,291	Completed in April, 2015

Suspects apprehended for having links with Islamic State

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

(a) the number of suspects apprehended so far by the investigation agencies in the country for having links with the Islamic State;

(b) whether it is a fact that fanatics in Kashmir frequently raise Pro-Islamic State slogans;

(c) whether it is also a fact that educated youth are adopting the ideology of Islamic State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the State Police in some States have registered cases and arrested some active cadres affiliated to the ISIS recently. So far, NIA has arrested 24 accused (Jammu and Kashmir-01, Karnataka-07, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-07, Tamil Nadu-01, Telangana-04 and Uttar Pradesh-03) in the cases being investigated by the agency.

(b) A few incidents of unfurling of flags of ISIS by some misguided youth were noticed on different occasions in Jammu and Kashmir and some other States in the recent past. 'Police' and 'Public Order', being State subjects, the State Governments concerned, are empowered to take appropriate action against such elements as per relevant provisions of Law.

(c) and (d) The ISIS uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world. The outfit is using various internet based platforms for propaganda and to propagate its ideology. However, it has influenced/attracted very few youth from India. The Intelligence and Security Agencies monitor the cyber space closely to identify potential recruits and keep them under surveillance and take further action, if necessary.

Increase in terrorist attacks along Jammu and Kashmir border

*209. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of terrorist attacks along the Jammu and Kashmir border has increased in the past two years;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of such attacks in the past three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the year-wise number of people killed and injured in such attacks during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The year-wise number of terrorists attacks along the border during the past three years, is as under:-

Year	Incidents
2013	24
2014	26
2015	19

(b) The details of attacks are as under:—

Incidents	2013	2014	2015
Grenade Attack	0	0	0
IED/Explosion	1	6	1
Arson	0	0	0
Rocket Attacks	0	0	0
Random Firing	2	0	0
Cross Firing	21	20	18
Arms Snatching	0	0	0
Abduction	0	0	0
Hanging	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	26	19

(c) The number of Civilians and Security Forces personnel killed/injured in these attacks is as under:-

Year	Civilians		Security Forces Personnel	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2013	2	2	13	7
2014	8	1	23	16
2015	4	1	10	23

Foreign participation in 'Make in India' programme

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

(a) the details of the countries who took part in India's flagship programme

‘Make in India’ so far and the details of the investments infused into India since inception of this programme;

(b) the details of the initiatives taken by the foreign countries that took part in this programme and bilateral agreement entered into various fields and the achievements made so far in this direction; and

(c) the details of the challenges encountered and the steps being taken by Government to overcome the challenges and remove the apprehensions of the opposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The country wise details of investment received through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows after launch of ‘Make in India’ initiative in September, 2014 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 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, development of modern and efficient infrastructure and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset. Major countries like USA, Japan, China, United Kingdom, Germany and Singapore have underlined their optimism in the India Growth Story by unveiling new investment plans. Some of the initiatives taken by the foreign countries since the launch of the Make in India initiative are given in Statement-II (*See below*). 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 Service and Investment. The expanded Agreement was signed in November, 2014 and came into effect from 1st July, 2015. The Make in India initiatives of the Government and its outreach to all investors has resulted in a positive direction as there is tremendous growth of 36% in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow (15 months after Make in India initiative launch).

(c) A number of measures have been taken by the Government to improve ease of doing business in India, and to make India an attractive destination for investment. To further boost the entire investment environment and to bring in foreign investments in the country, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalization touching upon 15 major sectors of the economy by putting more and more FDI proposals on automatic route. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has advised Ministries and State Governments to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology. Details of major initiatives taken in this regard to improve Ease of Doing Business

are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Country-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to December, 2015

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (Amount in US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Australia	173.85
2.	Austria	15.71
3.	Bahamas	0.67
4.	Baharain	17.63
5.	Belgium	79.10
6.	Belarus	0.03
7.	Brazil	1.62
8.	Bangladesh	0.02
9.	Bulgaria	1.04
10.	Canada	95.70
11.	Caymen Islands	238.12
12.	Channel Islands	1.83
13.	China	874.89
14.	Czech Republic	3.06
15.	Cyprus	609.26
16.	Denmark	27.74
17.	Estonia	0.47
18.	Finland	69.52
19.	France	624.87
20.	Greece	2.59
21.	Germany	1,533.40
22.	Hong Kong	585.69
23.	Hungary	0.60
24.	Indonesia	2.82
25.	Ireland	24.49
26.	Isle of Man	0.02
27.	Israel	18.87

1	2	3
28.	Italy	312.21
29.	Liechtenstein	4.94
30.	Japan	2,227.72
31.	Korea (North)	0.21
32.	Lebanon	0.52
33.	South Korea	277.68
34.	Kuwait	3.32
35.	Luxembourg	844.41
36.	Malaysia	65.27
37.	Mauritius	10,914.44
38.	Mexico	21.78
39.	Maldives	0.01
40.	Nepal	0.21
41.	Netherlands	3,604.32
42.	New Zealand	10.55
43.	Nigeria	0.33
44.	Norway	18.70
45.	Oman	54.78
46.	Panama	3.21
47.	Philippines	27.42
48.	Poland	3.99
49.	Portugal	4.81
50.	Qatar	0.82
51.	Romania	1.20
52.	Russia	136.90
53.	Saudi Arabia	12.93
54.	Singapore	15,293.34
55.	Scotland	8.90
56.	South Africa	64.10
57.	Slovakia	5.51
58.	Spain	232.75

1	2	3
59.	Sri Lanka	5.85
60.	Sweden	114.95
61.	Slovenia	0.23
62.	Switzerland	350.03
63.	Taiwan	77.42
64.	Thailand	34.49
65.	Turkey	41.66
66.	UAE	626.04
67.	United Kingdom	992.91
68.	U.S.A	4,138.55
69.	Ukraine	3.14
70.	Uruguay	0.73
71.	British Virginia	72.53
72.	West Indies	0.12
73.	Malta	0.60
74.	Muscat	0.01
75.	Tanzania	0.38
76.	Georgia	0.09
77.	Gibraltar	0.04
78.	Jordan	0.57
79.	Vietnam	0.14
80.	Kenya	0.04
81.	Egypt	0.88
82.	Yemen	0.01
83.	Costa Rica	0.01
84.	St. Vincent	3.89
85.	Guersney	3.03
86.	Zambia	0.01
87.	Morocco	0.65
88.	Colombia	2.24
89.	British Isles	0.06

1	2	3
90.	Virgin Islands (US)	0.78
91.	Peru	0.01
92.	Uganda	0.88
93.	Seychelles	7.70
94.	Ghana	1.48
95.	Togolese Republic	0.10
96.	Belize	0.05
97.	Bermuda	17.57
98.	Botswana	1.82
99.	St. Lucia	0.09
100.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.11
101.	Samoa Islands	17.54
102.	Tajikistan	0.74
103.	Lithuania	0.34
104.	Brunei Darussalam	0.09
105.	Fiji Island	0.04
106.	Others	0.04
GRAND TOTAL		45,681.57

Statement-II

Initiatives taken by foreign countries since the launch of Make in India initiative

- Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans for the Chennai Metro Project (IV) and the Ahmedabad Metro Project (I), amounting to more than 100 billion yen.
- Japan-supported Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) on fast-track, with the completion of the masterplan.
- Launch of India-US Infrastructure Collaboration Platform will promote enhanced market access and financing.
- Launch of UAE-India Infrastructure Investment Fund, with the target of USD 75 billion will support investment in India's plans for rapid expansion of next generation infrastructure.
- India-UK Partnership Fund under the umbrella of India's National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF).

- Joint plan to develop Japan Industrial Townships in India, will attract greater Japanese investments.
- Japan agreed for ODA loans for the improvement of road network connectivity in Northeastern States of India, the peripheral ring road surrounding Bengaluru, and the horticulture irrigation in Jharkhand.

Railways and Transport: On Fast-Track

- Agreement between India and Japan for building India's first bullet train project which is Mumbai-Ahmedabad high-speed rail link.
- First ever Government-backed rupee bond will be launched in London for financing railway infrastructure in India.
- France agreed for funding the second phase of Bangalore and Kochi Metro Projects and Nagpur Metro Project.
- India, China enhance railway sector cooperation with projects on speed raising on the existing Chennai-Bengaluru-Mysore Line and setting up of a railway university.
- The first-ever India-US Transportation Partnership will advance safe, secure, efficient and integrated transportation systems.

Investments: Weaving Web of Prosperity

- Signing of MoUs between Indian and Chinese companies, worth over US\$ 22 billion. Proposed investments span renewable energy, power infrastructure, steel and small and medium industries.
- South Korea will invest \$10 billion in infrastructure, comprising Economic Development Cooperation Fund (US \$ 1 billion) and export credits (US \$ 9 billion) for priority sectors, including smart cities, railways, power generation and transmission.
- Sealing of private sector deals between India and British companies amounting to 9.2 billion pounds, including £1.3 billion pound investment by Vodafone.
- Launch of BHARAT Fund in San Jose, California, will encourage startups to invest in India.
- Signing of 17 agreements between Indian and German companies, encompassing diverse areas ranging from renewable energy and skill development to manufacturing and civil aviation.
- German auto engineering giant Bosch will invest 100 million euro in India. Setting up of three new manufacturing plants by Bosch in India.

- Stage set for launch of an India-US Innovation Forum in 2016.
- Signing of a Framework Agreement to establish an integrated PhotoVoltaic Industrial Park in Mundra SEZ, and agreement for possibility of investments in gas power generation and natural gas industry was signed between Adani Group and Golden Concord Holdings Ltd.
- Enhanced India-South Korea cooperation in the steel sector and shipbuilding, including the construction of Indian vessels such as LNG carriers.

Make in India: Igniting National Resurgence

- Launch of \$12 billion "Japan-India Make-in-India Special Finance Facility" (up to 1.5 trillion Yen).
- Maruti will manufacture cars in India and export them to Japan.
- Signing of MOU between L&T and France's AREVA will increase indigenisation of the Jaitapur Project and facilitate transfer of technology.
- Unveiling of joint venture by Boeing in India will produce aero structures for the AH-64 Apache helicopter and to compete for additional manufacturing work packages across Boeing platforms.
- Lockheed Martin will engage in joint development and production in the aerospace sector in India.
- France's Aerospace Giant Airbus will set up assembly lines, supply chains and related infrastructure for military transport aircraft and helicopters in India.
- Signing of an agreement between India and Russia on joint production of the Ka 226 helicopters in India.
- Collaboration between India's Department of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises and Germany's Fraunhofer Society in the field of manufacturing.

Skill India: Empowering Youth, New Opportunities

Initiatives unveiled by Canada, US, Germany, Britain, Japan, Singapore and Malaysia, among others, will reinforce the Indian Government's efforts to empower and enrich the country's youth with requisite skills to excel in the 21st century world.

- Collaboration between the National Skill Development Council of India and 13 premier institutions of Canada across a wide spectrum of sectors.
- US will devise new programmes to build capacity for curriculum and teacher development in India.
- Japan will provide Training at Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs), skills development for managers, curriculum development and the Skills Evaluation System Promotion Program.

- Germany will support policy reforms in the apprenticeship system, including dual system pilot projects in selected industry clusters.
- Assistance by Germany in curriculum development and VET training as well as in helping India in establishing a National Institute for Skill Development for Higher Learning.
- UK will set up "Centres of Excellence" in key sectors, starting with a centre for Automotive and Advanced Engineering in Pune.
- Singapore will establish a Skill Centre in the Northeast through train-the-trainer and consultancy projects.
- Upgradation by Singapore of selected Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Centres in India, including in New Delhi and Rajasthan, which serve as models for other skills centres in India.

Digital India: Catalyst of Change

- Microsoft unveils plans of cloud computing from data centers in India.
- Qualcomm unveils plan to set up \$150 million fund to promote start-ups and foster digital connectivity in India.
- Google will collaborate with Indian Railways (RailTel) to provide free Wi-Fi services at 500 stations by 2016. Google will provide high speed Internet services at 100 railway stations in India initially and then expand it by 400 more by next year.
- To enhance rural connectivity, Google will explore applications of Project Loon in areas like long distance education, rural schools and telemedicine.
- Google will provide Knowledge Panels app in all Indian languages.
- Japan will set up a new mechanism, "Japan-India IoT Investment Initiative," to promote investment in Internet of Things (IoT)-related areas.
- Enhanced cooperation with South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore and UK on Digital India initiatives

Energy Security: Powering Brighter Future

Deals and pacts cutting across hydrocarbon, hydropower and renewable sectors were signed. The accent has been on forging green energy partnerships, which was exemplified in the launch of the pioneering International Solar Alliance in Paris and the signing of civil nuclear and uranium pacts with Japan, UK, Canada and France.

- Launch of the path-breaking International Solar Alliance of over 100 countries in Paris. India will provide land and contribute around \$30 million

to build the secretariat infrastructure at the premises of the National Institute of Solar Energy in Gurgaon.

- Signing of India-UK Civil Nuclear Co-operation Agreement.
- MoU on civil nuclear cooperation between India and Japan.
- Beginning of construction on the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.
- Contract between India and Kazakhstan for a renewed long term supply of natural uranium to India.
- First shipment of Canadian uranium reaches India, following an Indo-Canadian civil nuclear agreement.
- Launch of India-US \$30 million initiative will scale up renewable energy integration into India's power grid.
- India-US collaboration will promote off-grid clean energy access through the 7.9 million PACEsetter Fund for innovative off-grid clean energy projects and a new public-private partnership to mobilize \$ 41 million in finance for clean energy entrepreneurs.
- California-based Tesla Motors will explore application of its Powerwall battery for India.
- Indo-German Solar Energy Partnership, based on concessional loans of around 1 billion Euros over the next 5 years.
- Signing of an India-UK MoU to bolster energy cooperation.
- Signing of tripartite MoU between Axis Energy Ventures India in the renewable energy sector with Chinese companies Mingyang Wind Power and Global Wind Power.
- Unveiling of AFD credit line of 1 billion euros by France over the next three years for sustainable infrastructure and urban development in India which includes promoting use of LED lighting in select Indian municipalities and enhancing renewable energy cooperation.
- UAE will partner India in the development of strategic petroleum reserves.

Statement-III

Initiatives on Improving 'Ease of Doing Business' in India

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

1. A report titled “Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms” was released on 14th September 2015. The report captures the findings of an assessment of reform implementation by States, led by DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India with support from World Bank Group and KPMG. This assessment has been conducted to take stock of reforms implemented by States in the period January 1 to June 30 2015 based on a 98-point action plan for business reforms agreed between DIPP and State/UTs and rank them according to the ease of doing business.

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

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

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

2. Process of applying for Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online and this service is now available to entrepreneurs on 24x7 basis at the eBiz website. This had led to ease of filing applications and online payment of service charges.

3. 20 services are integrated with the eBiz portal which will function as a single window portal for obtaining clearances from various Governments and Government agencies.
4. Notification has been issued on 12.03.2015 by DGFT to limit number of documents required for export and import to three.
5. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced an integrated process of incorporation of a company, wherein applicants can apply for Director's Identification Number (DIN) and company name availability simultaneous to incorporation application [Form INC-29].
6. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies. It also simplifies a number of other regulatory requirements.
7. Application Forms for Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been simplified.
8. *Vide* Press Note 3 (2014), Defence products' list for industrial licensing has been issued, wherein large number of parts/components, castings/forgings etc. have been excluded from the purview of industrial licensing. Similarly dual use items, having military as well as civilian application (unless classified as defence item) will also not require Industrial License from defence angle. For these items only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed.
9. *Vide* Press Note 5 (2014), initial validity period of Industrial License has been increased to three years from two years. This will give enough time to licensees to procure land and obtain the necessary clearances/approvals from authorities.
10. MHA has stipulated that it will grant security clearance on Industrial Licence Applications within 12 weeks. In matters other than Explosives and FIPB cases, security clearances are valid for three years unless there is a change in composition of management or shareholding.
11. Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the license. This has obviated the hardship of licensees to get their Industrial License extended even though they have started production.
12. To facilitate investors and to reply to their queries, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by applicants for grant of industrial license have been developed and uploaded on DIPP website.

13. *Vide* Press Note 4 (2014), the NIC Code NIC 2008 has been adopted, which is the advanced version of industrial classification. This code will allow Indian businesses to be part of globally recognized and accepted classification that facilitate smooth approvals/registration.
14. *Vide* Press Note 6 (2014), the 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. This has obviated the requirement of affidavit from applicants. Earlier, an affidavit signed before Judicial Magistrate was required from the applicant to confirm that they will comply with the safety and security guidelines/procedures laid down by the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India.
15. A checklist with specific time-lines has been developed for processing all applications filed by foreign investors in cases relating to Retail/NRI/EoU foreign investments. This has been placed on the DIPP website.
16. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
17. SEZ Units allowed removing goods for repair, replacement, testing, calibration, quality testing and research and development on self-attestation.
18. Process of applying for Environment and Forests clearances has been made online through Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change's portals <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and <http://forestsclearance.nic.in/>
19. Environment Assessment Report will be required for industrial shed, school, college, hostel for education institution with build-up area above 20,000 square meters and up to 150,000 square meters.
20. The issue of time taken in registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) was taken up with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Director General, ESIC and Central Provident Fund Commissioner. Both the processes have been automated and ESIC registration number is being provided on a real-time basis.
21. An order facilitating revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs through banker's committee has been issued by Ministry of MSME.
22. A unified portal for registration of Units for LIN, reporting of inspection, submission of returns and grievance redressal has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
23. DIPP has requested all Secretaries of Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs to simplify and rationalize the regulatory

environment. In order to improve the regulatory business environment they have been requested to take the following measures on priority: (a) All returns should be filed on-line through a unified form; (b) A check-list of required compliances should be placed on Department's web portal; (c) All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register; (d) No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the Head of the Department; and (e) For all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification should be introduced.

24. Registration process of VAT and Professional Tax has been merged into a single process with single ID on 1st January, 2015 by the Government of Maharashtra.
25. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online. TIN allotment is done real-time and business can start immediately on receipt of TIN number.
26. The time required for giving a new electric connection in Mumbai has been reduced to 21 days from 67 days. The number of procedures involved has been cut down to 3 from existing 7.
27. Simplified procedure for new electric connection in Delhi with reduced procedures and time.
28. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has launched online application process for grant of construction permits for residential and industrial buildings on 16th March, 2015 and commercial buildings in May, 2015.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Action against STC officials for violating DPE guidelines

2080. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against State Trading Corporation (STC) officials who have been taking more than entitlement of cafeteria based perks and allowances and thus flouting Department of Public Enterprises guidelines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of total loss to the exchequer of the country; and

(c) the details of the amount due for recovery from each official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In terms of

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines dated 26.11.2008 and 2.4.2009, the Cafeteria based perks and allowances are paid to employees of STC including Board level functionaries within the prescribed ceiling of 50% of the Basic pay. However, keeping in view the functional requirement and administrative needs, STC was also reimbursing certain expenses to CMD, Directors, CVO, Chief General Managers, Other Executives and Employees at different levels, incurred in connection with official work within the prescribed limits fixed from time to time as per policy of the corporation. In addition, certain service awards/facilities are provided to the employees by the Corporation as welfare measures as per policy of the Corporation, including the medical facilities to ex-employees. The matter regarding grant of other benefits beyond 50% of the basic pay in violation of the extant guidelines, came to the notice of Department of Commerce and the same was examined in consultation with DPE.

After receiving the clarification from DPE, STC was advised *vide* this Department letter dated 21.1.2016 that the extension of perks, allowances and other benefit being provided beyond 50% of the basis pay to the executives may be discontinued forthwith and the process of recovery of extra allowances/perks and other benefits may be placed before the Board of Directors since the facilities had been provided with the prior approval of the Board.

Target for exports

2081. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

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

(a) whether Government has set target for export for the financial year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the export target includes the value of export from the Special Economic Zones;

(c) if so, the target set for such export;

(d) the total amount of exports made from the Special Economic Zones and Non Special Economic Zones during the period April-December, 2015; and

(e) the difference between the actual amount of exports *vis-a-vis* targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) No export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The SEZ units are under obligation to

achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. The total exports from SEZs *vis-a-vis* country's exports during the period from April to December, 2015 is as under:

Period	SEZ exports	Country's exports*
April to December, 2015	3,41,685 crore	12,87,585 crore (provisional)

Source: DGCIS and RBI

‘Make in India’ programme

2082. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) the progress made by ‘Make in India’ programme launched by Government;
- (b) whether Government took into account apprehensions of stakeholders like ASSOCHAM that delay in implementation of investment projects would hamper the campaign; and
- (c) the details of efforts made by Government to remove red-tapism and expedite the investment proposals, including providing single window clearance in respect of land acquisition, environment and other issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The ‘Make in India’ programme aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. As a result of this initiative, FDI inflow has increased 29% during the period October 2014 to December 2015 (15 months after ‘Make in India’) compared to the 15 months period prior to the launch of ‘Make in India’. FDI equity inflow has increased 36%. As a result of initiatives taken to improve business environment, India has been ranked 3rd in the list of top prospective host economies for 2015-2017 in the World Investment Report (WIR) 2015 of UNCTAD. Frost and Sullivan has ranked India as number 1 amongst 100 countries on the growth, innovation and leadership index. In November, 2015 a global consultancy firm namely Ernst and Young (EY) India conducted the India Attractiveness Survey 2015, where they had taken responses of 505 investors on three most attractive markets for investment. On the basis of response received from these investors and data provided by FDI Markets (a service of The Financial Times Limited), India ranked number one FDI destination in the world during the 1st half of 2015.

(b) Apprehensions of all stakeholders are being given due consideration in the programme. Government is coordinating with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment in India, besides participating in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by them. Government has set up 'invest India', a joint-venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, a single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, to act as a structured mechanism for attracting investment. The Government of India, in partnership with various State Government and Business Associations, is also making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. It, therefore, recognizes the active role required to be played by it in investment promotion.

(c) Major initiatives have been taken by Government for improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' in India through simplification and rationalization of existing rules and the introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. Ministries and State Governments have been advised to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology. Other measures 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.

Schemes for promotion of agriculture exports

2083. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per WTO trade statistics, India is the 7th largest exporter of agriculture goods;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to make India one of the top three agriculture exporting countries of the world by 2020;

(c) whether any blueprint for this purpose has been prepared by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes being implemented to promote agriculture exports and performance of each scheme in the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per International Trade Statistics 2015 published by WTO India ranks as 7th largest exporter of agricultural products, with value of export at USD 43 billion during 2014.

(b) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices.

With high domestic consumption base and limited arable land, India is not likely to have adequate export surplus to become one of the top three agriculture export countries of the world by 2020.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to the exporters of agricultural products under various components of the “Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme”.

The year-wise details of expenditure under various component of the above scheme during the past three years and the current year, are as under:

Name of the Schemes	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16 (till 10.03.2016)			
	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure
Development of Infrastructure	43.35	43.35	37.91	37.91	45.00	45.00	42.00	42.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
Market Development	26.98	26.98	17.09	17.09	21.02	21.02	23.00	21.50	21.02	21.02	23.00	21.50	23.00	21.50	23.00	21.50
Quality Development	6.68	6.68	3.32	3.32	8.10	8.10	7.00	7.00	8.10	8.10	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Transport Assistance	72.99	72.99	56.68	56.68	55.88	55.88	35.00	35.00	55.88	55.88	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
North East Area (NER)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	8.00	4.18	8.00	4.18	8.00	4.18
TOTAL	150.00	150.00	115.00	115.00	130.00	130.00	115.00	109.68	130.00	130.00	115.00	109.68	115.00	109.68	115.00	109.68

Source: APEDA

APEDA participates in 10-12 international trade fairs every year to promote the export of agro products from India. APEDA also works with the regulatory bodies in the importing countries to negotiate and achieve market access for Indian agro products. Exports of many of the agricultural products also qualify for rewards under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Assistance for promoting agricultural exports is also provided under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Department of Commerce.

Notification of guidelines for power to SEZs

2084. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government recently notified guidelines for power generation, transmission, distribution in Special Economic Zones (SEZs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether fiscal incentives are provided for supplying uninterrupted power supply at stable frequency, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether operation and maintenance benefits were restored for uninterrupted power supply, including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and tax relief, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what concessions are provided to power generation companies in SEZs as compared to non-processing areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has recently issued the guidelines on generation, transmission and distribution of power in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in supersession of all previous guidelines issued by Department of Commerce. The said guidelines is available at www.sezindia.nic.in

(b) to (d) These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provides for fiscal benefits covered under Section 26 of the SEZs Act, 2005, including the benefits for initial setting up, maintenance and the duty free import of raw materials and consumables for generation of the power within the processing area in respect of IT/ITES SEZs, Research and Development (R&D) facilities, Fabless Semi-Conductor Industry, Electronic Manufacturing Services (EMS) and such other sectors as may be decided by the Central Government, having the requirement of uninterrupted quality power supply at stable frequency in the Zone.

Ministry of Finance has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012.

**Applications from foreign companies for
setting up of industrial units**

2085. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications/proposals received by Government from foreign companies for establishment of industrial units in India under new economic reforms and 'Make in India' and the proposals sanctioned during the last two years;

(b) the details of amount involved in these proposals for setting up of new industrial units in various States of the country; and

(c) what are their projected employment potentials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such data regarding establishment of industrial units in India under new economic reforms and 'Make in India' is maintained centrally. However, the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) applications/proposals, the proposals sanctioned and the amount involved for the proposals received by Government from foreign companies during the last two years under the approval route sector is indicated below:-

Year	No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals disposed	Amount of (in ₹ crore)
2014-15	344	250	44005.85
2015-16 (upto Jan, 2016)	424	285	48902.76

Except few sectors which are under approval route, FDI upto 100% is under automatic route. The FDI equity inflow data is not maintained State-wise, but RBI regional office wise. FDI equity inflows recorded for a particular regional office of RBI, may cover more than one State. Further, a company may report investment transaction in the State where its head office is situated irrespective of the State in which fund has been utilized. Hence, in view of this, it is difficult to find the investment made exclusively for a single State. The details of amount of FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2014 to December, 2015 (RBI's Regional Office-wise) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No such data is maintained. However, FDI complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI, by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies; exposure to global managerial practices and opportunities of integration into global markets resulting into increased production, export and employment generation of the country.

Statement*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April 2014 to December 2015*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Dec	Total
			FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	1,368.72	783.51	2,152.23
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	4.66	6.72	11.38
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	11.13	42.68	53.81
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,531.15	1,476.45	3,007.60
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	4.06	0.00	4.06
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,443.89	3,395.61	6,839.50
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	229.99	71.95	301.94
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	100.13	57.09	157.22
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	6,361.09	5,215.61	11,576.70
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	9.17	5.29	14.45
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	540.93	41.16	582.09

12. Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	3,817.69	4,267.47	8,085.16
13. Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	110.36	66.50	176.86
14. Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238.60	886.62	1,125.21
15. Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	38.57	23.20	61.77
16. New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	6,874.95	10,645.04	17,519.99
17. Panaji	Goa	34.50	18.19	52.69
18. Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,210.91	2,439.38	8,650.28
GRAND TOTAL		30,930.50	29,442.45	60,372.95

Non-operational SEZS in Tamil Nadu

2086. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 9 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which are non-operational in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of those SEZs which are non-functional and reasons for their non functioning; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive the non-operational SEZs in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Out of 50 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified in the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 36 SEZs are exporting and remaining 14 notified SEZs are non-operational. In order to boost SEZs, review meetings with the Development Commissioners of SEZs are held regularly. Besides, open house meeting with SEZ stakeholders and Road Shows have been organised in various parts of the State to give wide publicity of SEZs.

Guidelines for business through e-commerce

2087. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1401 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 18 December, 2013 and State:

(a) whether the Ministry has any specific guidelines/regulations for business through e-commerce, mobile commerce, teleshopping and online business module, if so, the segment-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has any specific data about business through e-commerce, mobile commerce, teleshopping and through online business module, if so, the segment-wise and year-wise details thereof for the last three years?

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

Increase in imports of rubber and spices

2088. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports of rubber and spices during 2013-14 and 2014-15 exceeded exports, if so, by how much;

(b) what are the imports of these during current year so far;

(c) whether Government will take steps to reduce imports so that farmers in the country get fair price for their products; and

(d) if not, whether Government will purchase these products from farmers at a fair price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Import of Natural Rubber (NR) exceeded export during 2013-14 and 2014-15. As far as spices are concerned, the import during 2013-14 and 2014-15 did not exceed exports. Details of export and import of NR and Spices are given in the table below.

Export and Import of NR and Spices

Year	Export		Import	
	Spices (Tons)	NR (Tons)	Spices (Tons)	NR (Tons)
2013-14	817,250	5,398	130,010	360,263
2014-15	893,920	1,002	138,715	442,130

(b) Import of NR during current year 2015-16 (April-January) was around 365,805 tonnes and the import of the spices during 2015-16 (April-November) was around 90,000 tonnes.

(c) Government has taken various steps to regulate import of NR which include, *inter-alia*, reduction in export obligation period, enhancement of basic import duty, port restriction and suspension of import under the scheme for advance authorization for rubber imports. NR is also included in the negative/exclusion lists of Free Trade Agreements with major natural rubber producing countries. India imports spices to meet the domestic demand as well as for value addition and re-export.

(d) For stabilizing market prices, a Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops has been formulated to provide market linked insurance to farmers from losses ensuing from fluctuations in prices and yields. Besides, in case of spices, Government has taken other steps such as establishment of e-auction centers and fixing minimum import price of ₹ 500/kg for cardamom.

Action taken to control trade deficit

2089. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under foreign trade in the country, exports from the country is less than the imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the current account deficit goes up due to the exports being less than the imports; and

(c) if so, what action (s) has so far been taken by Government and its reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Total Merchandise Exports/Imports from the country for the last two years are given as under:

Exim Data

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports
2013-14	314415.73	450213.63
2014-15	310338.47	448033.42

Source: DGCI&S

(b) Total Current account for the last two years is given as under:

(US \$ million)

2013-14			2014-15		
Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
551838	584235	-32397	553824	581761	-27937

Source: RBI

Inter-alia, the value of exports and imports of Merchandise goods, and the difference between them, is one of the elements impacting the Current Account Deficit.

(c) Details of some of the key steps taken for promoting exports are as follows:-

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new Schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier Schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.

- (iii) In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December 2015 have declined by about 19% as a whole, items covered under MEIS have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 crore, and strengthening the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

India's ranking in 'Ease of Doing Business' report

2090. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) country's ranking in 'Ease of Doing Business' in the world at present;
- (b) whether Government has initiated an extensive survey on 'Ease of Doing Business' in Odisha and Karnataka with an objective to improve the business climate and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether online single window is operational at Central and State levels, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India was ranked 130th out of 189 countries in the Doing Business Report 2016 by World Bank Group.

(b) A reform action plan containing 340 points has been circulated to States and Union Territories for implementation. An action plan was shared with the State Governments in the year 2015. States including Odisha and Karnataka have been assessed on implementation of these reforms.

(c) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is implementing the eBiz project which is envisaged to work as a single portal for providing all Central and State services. 20 Central Government and 30 State Government Services have already been integrated on the portal. According to available information 27 States have created 'Single Window' for approvals/clearances. The details are given in Statement (*See below*). The decision to implement a single window system in a State lies with the respective State Government. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has recommended creation of a single window by the States in the 340 point action plan shared with the States.

Statement

Name of the States which have created single window clearance

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.	Jharkhand
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.	Karnataka
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.	Kerala
4.	Assam	17.	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Bihar	18.	Odisha
6.	Chhattisgarh	19.	Puducherry
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.	Punjab
8.	Delhi	21.	Rajasthan
9.	Goa	22.	Tamil Nadu
10.	Gujarat	23.	Telangana
11.	Haryana	24.	Tripura
12.	Himachal Pradesh	25.	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.	Uttarakhand
		27.	West Bengal

Export development fund

2091. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is concerned about the falling exports of the country which have shown downward trend during the last one year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether taking cognizance of the declining exports trend Government is planning to create an 'Export Development Fund' to propose a financing mechanism; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the exports and thereby earn foreign revenue for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The decline in exports of the country is consistent with the global economic and trade slowdown. As per quick estimates of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), there is a decline of 17.65% in US\$ terms and 12.10% in Rupee terms in merchandise exports during the period April 2015-January 2016 as compared to the period April 2014-January 2015. The Government has paid serious attention to the situation and has taken steps to address it.

(b) There is already an Export Development Fund, created in Exim Bank under the provisions of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Service) is the administrative Ministry in respect of the said fund.

(c) The policy initiatives taken by Government to arrest falling exports and enhance exports include the following:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit level. Countries of the globe were grouped into 3 market categories (Country Group A, Country Group B and Country Group C) for grant of incentives under MEIS. Slight changes in lines covered etc. were made on 14.07.2015 and 15.7.2015, thereafter on 29.10.2015, 110 new Tariff Lines at 8 digit level were added under the scheme. The rates/country coverage for 2228 lines at 8 digit level were enhanced. As on date, 5012 Tariff Lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS. The annual resource

allocation under MEIS was enhanced from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015.

- (ii) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The Scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (iii) In addition the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and drawback/refund of duties.

Bringing exporters of cotton under free list

2092. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to remove the mandatory registration for export of cotton and cotton yarn and bring them under the free list;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the likely impact of such move to reduce transaction cost for the exporters of cotton yarn; and
- (d) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) *Vide* Directorate General Foreign Trade (DGFT)'s Notification No. 102(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 08.12.2014 and No. 103(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 08.12.2014, the registration requirement for export of cotton (Tariff Codes 5201 and 5203) and cotton yarn (Tariff Codes 5205, 5206 and 5207) has been dispensed with.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Complaint against P3 licence holder in Jharkhand

2093. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Petroleum Explosive and Safety Organisation (PESO) has received any complaint recently against P3 (for possession and sale of Ammonium Nitrate) License holder from Deoghar District, Jharkhand for illegal sale and blast of explosives in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken;

(c) whether the PESO is considering to revoke the explosives licences for violation of Explosives Rules; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint against M/s. Noorjahan Enterprises, Deoghar (Jharkhand) for illegal sale of explosives in Jharkhand was received through email.

(b) On receipt of the complaint, an officer of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation conducted surprise inspection of the magazine of M/s. Noorjahan Enterprises, Deoghar (Jharkhand) on 09.03.2016. The records were scrutinized, physical stock in the magazine was verified and compared with the online records. No illegal transaction was found. Records also revealed that no illegal blasting has been done by M/s. Noorjahan Enterprises in the district of Pakur.

(c) and (d) No violation of Explosives Rules, 2008 has been found by the officer of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Ranchi. No report regarding illegal sale and blast of explosives has been received from Deputy Commissioner, Pakur. Hence, no action is being considered at this stage.

Closure of tea gradens in West Bengal

2094. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tea gardens in West Bengal have been closed, abandoned or are non-functional;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the tea gardens of the region and ensure that non-functional or abandoned tea gardens function properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, six tea gardens in West Bengal are, at present, closed and seven tea gardens are not functioning properly. The closed gardens, namely Dheklapara, Bundapani, Dharanipur, Redbank, Surendranagar and Madhu are reported to be closed due to several reasons including, *inter-alia*, poor yields, poor garden management, excessive reliance of owners on debt with negligible equity infusion and poor condition of the gardens and factories resulting in low tea quality and price realization.

The seven gardens, namely Birpara, Garganda, Lankapara, Tulsipara, Huntapara, Dhumchipara and Demdima are reported to be under stress as the gardens have defaulted in payment of workers' dues in respect of P.F. Gratuity, Bonus, Wages and Salary etc. and are being managed in a manner detrimental to the tea industry.

(c) The Government of West Bengal has cancelled the lease of gardens viz. Bundapani, Red Bank, Surendranagar, Dharanipur for handing over the management of the gardens to prospective buyers.

The Central Government *vide* notification dated 28.01.2016 has authorized the Tea Board to take steps to take over the management or the control of seven 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 M/s Santipara Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Resumption of negotiations on ETA with EU

2095. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to resume negotiations on Free Trade Agreement with European Union;

(b) if so, what was the rationale of suspending the negotiations and under what conditions is Government resuming the negotiations;

(c) whether Government has consulted the industry associations and other stakeholders before resuming the free trade negotiations with EU; and

(d) if so, what are the apprehensions of domestic industry associations and how does the FTA propose to address these apprehensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India is negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU). Since May 2013, EU had disengaged from the negotiations. Now, on the request of EU side, the Government has agreed to hold further talks with a view to explore resumptions of negotiations.

(c) and (d) The Government consults stakeholders, including industry associations in order to assess the requirement of domestic industries and develops India's negotiation strategy which appropriately address their apprehensions.

Rubber import

2096. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how much rubber has been imported during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the import duty levied by Government on rubber imports; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has decided to change the tariff of import duty, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Import of Natural Rubber (NR) during the last three years is given as under:

Year	Quantity (Tonne)
2012-13	262,753
2013-14	360,263
2014-15	442,130
2015-16	365,805
(Apr-Jan.) Provisional	

(b) The bound rate for tariff on import of NR as per WTO agreement is 25% for all dry forms of NR (HS 400121, 400122 and 400129). The tariff on latex (HS 400110) is unbound. Current rate of import duty for all dry forms of NR is “25% or ₹ 30/ kg whichever is lower” and that of latex is “70% or ₹ 49 per kg whichever is lower”.

(c) As the current tariff is at the maximum of bound rate of 25% for NR, no further change in the duty rate is contemplated.

Balancing of anti-tobacco regulations by tobacco board

2097. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tobacco Board is equipped to balance the stringent antitobacco regulations at home and abroad and the concerns of growers for remunerative prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the response of the tobacco trade at the latest auctions; and
- (d) whether Government would assure that tobacco farmers would not be pushed into distress like last year which had forced some farmers to commit suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India is a signatory to Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) which entails demand and supply reduction strategies. The Tobacco Board, set up under an Act of Parliament "Tobacco Board Act, 1975 is regulating the production and curing of FCV tobacco having regard to the demand for tobacco in India and abroad, marketability of different types of FCV tobacco and other factors to ensure fair and remunerative prices to growers. This objective is achieved through crop planning and fixing crop size of FCV Tobacco every year and by registering tobacco growers.

Further, Tobacco Board, in collaboration with other organizations *viz.* State Government, Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), is implementing various extension and developmental schemes for improvement of productivity and quality of Indian FCV Tobacco to make it more competitive in the international market.

(c) and (d) The traders are active during the current auctions for sale of 2015-16 crop of FCV tobacco in the State of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The average price realized as on 09.03.2016 in Karnataka auction for crop season 2015-16 is ₹ 135.74 per kg which is higher by ₹ 28.25 per kg (26%) over the last year final average price of ₹ 107.49 per kg. Similarly, the average price realized on 09.03.2016 in Andhra Pradesh auction for 2015-16 crops season is ₹ 139.08 per kg which is higher by ₹ 18.58 (15%) per kg as against 120.50 per kg during last year for the corresponding volume marketed.

Broader definition of e-commerce

2098. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to come out with a broader definition of e-commerce after scrapping plans for defining the market place model followed by online retailers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has been necessitated as customs officials are demanding clear rules for the incentives declared under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) for e-commerce exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No such decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

**Expansion of list of permitted pesticides and
chemicals by tea board**

2099. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has expanded the list of pesticides and chemicals that the Indian tea industry is permitted to use, following persistent, attacks by certain types of pests which the industry believes, have increased due to climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Tea Board has added two more chemicals to the existing list of 35 formulations that the industry is allowed to use; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Tea Board of India has implemented a comprehensive guideline called “Plant Protection Code” (PPC) for safe usage of Plant Protection Formulations (PPFs) in the tea plantations in India. Full compliance of the Code requirements has come into force with effect from 1st January, 2015. The list of approved PPFs for use in Tea Plantations in the 4th version of PPC had 35 number of PPFs. The Tea Board has recently added two more chemicals namely, Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG and Flubendiamide 20 WG increasing the number to 37 as reflected in the 5th version of PPC notified on 18th January, 2016.

Increase in merchandise and services exports

2100. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's total merchandise exports for 2014 was valued at 321 billion US dollars against 314 billion US dollars in the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the services exports grew strongly in 2014 at 4.8 per cent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India's total merchandise exports for 2013 and 2014 are given below:

Exports Data

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Year	Value
January-December 2013	314.82
January-December 2014	322.51

Source: DGCI&S

(c) India's Services exports and growth rate (%) for 2014 is given below:

Year	Services Exports (Values in US\$ Billion)	Growth %
January-December 2014 (P)	156.79	5.48

Source: RBI BoP Statistics**Abolition of direct tax benefits for non-operational SEZs**

2101. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export Promotion Council for export oriented units and Special Economic Zones has opposed a proposal considered for abolition of all direct tax benefits for SEZs not operated before April, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite various representations from the SEZ community, Government has neither withdrawn Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) nor reduced the rates of MAT so far and the matter is still pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Export Promotion Council for Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has made representation against the proposal of Ministry of Finance for abolition of tax benefits available to SEZ developers and units having not operationalized by 31.03.2017.

(c) and (d) The provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) have been made applicable to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid is not available after 1st June, 2011.

During the presentation of budget for the financial year 2016-17, honourable Finance Minister has announced that the companies located in international financial service centre shall not be liable to Dividend Distribution Tax and Minimum Alternate Tax shall be charged at the rate of nine per cent from units located in international financial service centre.

Volume of exports and imports

2102. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the year-wise volume of exports and imports of the country for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The year-wise data on volume of exports and imports of the country for the last three years is available in the DGCI&S publication 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. 1 (Exports) and Vol.II (Imports) for March 2013, March 2014 and March 2015. These CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata for reference. The data in this regard for certain key commodity groups is as follows:

Commodity Group	Unit	Quantity		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Exports				
Petroleum Products	Ton	65857389	68735701	73107098
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	Kgs	288910004	353762206	414637056
Iron and Steel	Ton	8679405	12918438	10577421
Marine Products	Kgs	965099417	1192882374	1073965690
Organic Chemicals	Kgs	2799688651	2983389030	3020617797
Buffalo Meat	Ton	1076103	1365643	1475540
Rice-Basmati	Ton	3459829	3754102	3698927
Cotton Yarn	Ton	1047116	1310879	1253342
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	290298572	305675878	328391895
Copper and Products Made of Copper	Ton	337878	341065	466823
Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	6687851	7136191	8278233
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	Ton	574840	714409	1038923

1	2	3	4	5
Gold	Kgs	93032	72006	70819
Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	1687661	1911202	1565607
Spices	Kgs	932591861	895914703	926020950
Dyes	Kgs	314131787	336104089	344420382
Agro Chemicals	Kgs	229211736	253548348	285825711
Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	Ton	2056696754	1947686	1142528
Guergam Meal	Ton	406323	601973	665109
Finished Leather	Kgs	52941695	67163410	64503936
Imports				
Petroleum: Crude	Ton	185533067	189178265	187913565
Gold	Kgs	1013717	661713	915471
Petroleum Products	Ton	28521536	29667279	34083153
Coal, Coke and Briquettes Etc.	Ton	148866638	171028822	215397990
Iron and Steel	Ton	18447572	11581109	16651371
Organic Chemicals	Kgs	6736983572	7641359493	8242623543
Vegetable Oils	Ton	11017661	10467303	12731595
Plastic Raw Materials	Ton	4544676	4699878	5533055
Fertilizers Manufactured	Ton	15950207	14890860	18368748
Silver	Kgs	2020011	6512006	7707855
Inorganic Chemicals	Kgs	6549441242	7178333236	7884384631
Aluminium, Products of Aluminm	Ton	1337055	1361797	1611455
Copper and Prodcets Made of Copper	Ton	421759	423323	500129
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	222147437	246466558	249944641
Pulses	Ton	4013236	3643713	4584852
Fresh Fruits	Ton	802142	769204	866149
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	Kgs	1765638	2226930	2764238
Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	Ton	54291	57083	76468
Paint, Varnish and Allied Prod	Kgs	336158220	353475900	374574624
Fertilizers Crude	Ton	8167073	7170688	8280265

Source: DGCIS

Last three years value of exports and imports of the country are as under:

Eximdata (Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports
2012-13	300400.58	490736.66
2013-14	314415.73	450213.63
2014-15	310338.47	448033.42

Source: DGCIS

Role of export sector in 'Make in India' programme

†2103. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the role of Indian export-sector has been prominent in the success of 'Make in India' programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy measures taken by Government to boost export sector during the last one year and the details of positive results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 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. As manufactured goods form a key part of India's export basket, "Make in India" is an important element in promoting Indian exports also. In the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, Government has on the foreign trade side, *inter-alia*, taken the following measures to boost the "Make in India" initiative:-

- (i) Specific Export Obligation under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme, in case capital goods are procured from indigenous manufacturers, has been reduced to 75% of the normal export obligation. This may help indigenous manufacture of capital goods.
- (ii) Under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), export items with high domestic content and value addition have generally been provided higher level of rewards.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The following are some of the measures Government has taken recently to promote exports:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India. At the time of introduction of MEIS on April 1, 2015, the scheme covered 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit level. Countries of the globe were grouped into 3 market categories (Country Group A, Country Group B and Country Group C) for grant of incentives under MEIS. Slight changes in lines covered etc. were made on 14.07.2015 and 15.7.2015. Thereafter on 29.10.2015, 110 new Tariff Lines at 8 digit level were added under the scheme. The rates/country coverage for 2228 lines at 8 digit level were enhanced. As on date, 5012 Tariff Lines at 8 digit level are eligible for rewards under MEIS. The annual resource allocation under MEIS was enhanced from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015.
- (ii) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (iii) In addition the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/Refund of Duties.

As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December 2015 have declined by about 19 % as a whole, items covered under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.

Effect of mandatory manufacturing of API locally

2104. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new US rule making it mandatory for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) to be manufactured locally will affect Indian exports as about 80 per cent of the drug raw material requirements in US is met by India and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with the US authorities, if so, the details thereof and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no such order by US Government making it mandatory to manufacture Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) locally. However, it has come to the notice of Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) and Government that in one case with respect to procurement of generic medicines for the purposes of U.S. Government, the Customs and Border Protection Agency (CBP) had considered that 'country of origin' of the product would depend where the active ingredient was produced and rejected the subject application on the grounds that API in that case was manufactured in China/India and not in USA or its partner countries. This decision was applicable only to an individual case and was restricted to US Government procurements only. However, if such interpretation by CBP linking country of manufacture of API for deciding country of manufacture of formulation is extended to other procurements, then it may lead to adverse impact. Department of Commerce is monitoring the situation closely.

(c) The matter has been taken up with senior US Government representative who assured DOC that, there is no change in the US Government procurement policy.

Redevelopment of Pragati Maidan structures

2105. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) has a proposal to redevelop the Pragati Maidan structure;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the architects and structural engineers of the city have moved court to stop demolition of iconic structures, the Hall of Nations and Nehru Pavilion at the Pragati Maidan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and Government's reaction thereto?

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

The project entails the total development of 3,26,065 sq. mtrs. of built-up area including 1,19,445 sq. mtrs. of exhibition space, a Convention Centre with a seating

capacity of 7,000 persons with a number of differently sized meeting rooms, space for public circulation, support facilities and parking space for about 4,800 passenger cars in Phase-I of the development plan. In Phase-II, development of 86,225 sq. mtrs. of exhibition space, along with support facilities, is proposed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) had been filed by the Indian Institute of Architects and others. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has dismissed the PIL.

High trade deficit

2106. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the foreign trade deficit for the first six months of 2015-16 and how does it compare with the trade deficit for the same period of 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) what are the reasons for the continuing high trade deficit in spite of the fact that crude oil prices, which is the major item of import, have come down by around 40 per cent during the last one year; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to boost exports and reverse the current trend in foreign trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The foreign trade deficit for the first six months of 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given as under:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Trade Deficit	% Growth of Trade Deficit
2013-14 (Apr-Sep)	-76724.5	
2014-15 (Apr-Sep)	-72692.1	-5.26
2015-16 (Apr-Sep)	-67309.7	-7.4

Source: DGCI&S

(b) The Merchandise Trade Deficit relates to the total deficit based on the total imports and exports of Merchandise goods and not only imports/exports related to the petroleum sector. However, as is apparent from the above table, due to contributory factors like fall in crude prices etc., the trade deficit has declined for the period 2014-15 (April-September) and 2015-16 (April-September) as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(c) Details of some of the key steps taken by Government to boost exports and reverse the current trend in foreign trade are as follows:-

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new Schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- (iii) In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December 2015 have declined by about 19% as a whole, items covered under MEIS have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 crore, and strengthening the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.

- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through Schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/Refund of duties.

Impact of 'Make in India' programme

2107. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had announced the 'Make in India' programme immediately after assumption of office in 2014;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the programme in different sectors like industry, agriculture, defence, etc. and whether Government has fixed any physical targets for achievement under this programme in each sector; and

(c) what is the impact of this programme and real achievements under it during the last one and half years of this Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Prime Minister of India launched the "Make in India" global initiative on 25th September 2014.

(b) 'Make in India' initiative aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing design and innovation, to invite both domestic and foreign investors to invest in India. 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. The "Make in India" initiative is based on four pillars, which have been identified to give boost to entrepreneurship in India, not only in manufacturing but also other sectors. The four pillars are (i) New Processes, (ii) New Infrastructure, (iii) New Sectors and (iv) New Mindset.

25 sectors have been identified under 'Make in India' initiative, *viz.*, (i) Auto Components, (ii) Automobiles, (iii) Aviation, (iv) Biotechnology, (v) Chemicals, (vi) Construction, (vii) Defence Manufacturing, (viii) Electrical Machinery, (ix) Electronic System Design and Manufacturing, (x) Food Processing, (xi) IT and BPM, (xii) Leather, (xiii) Media and Entertainment, (xiv) Mining, (xv) Oil and Gas, (xvi) Pharmaceuticals, (xvii) Ports, (xviii) Railways, (xix) Roads and Highways, (xx) Renewable Energy, (xxi) Space, (xxii) Textiles, (xxiii) Thermal Power, (xxiv) Tourism and Hospitality and (xxv) Wellness. A National Workshop was held on

‘Make in India’ initiative on 29th December 2014 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to prepare Action Plans for one year and three years for the identified sectors. Ministries/ Departments concerned have updated their action plans to identify quantifiable and measurable milestones in respect of each activity of their Action Plan. The progress on ‘Make in India’ Action Plans is being monitored.

(c) The ‘Make in India’ programme has received a very positive response. FDI inflow has increased 29% during the period October 2014 to December 2015 (15 months after ‘Make in India’) compared to the 15 months period prior to the launch of ‘Make in India’. FDI equity inflow has increased 36%. There is an improvement in business environment with the initiatives taken to improve Ease of Doing Business under the ‘Make in India’ programme. This has resulted in the UNCTAD World Investment Report (WIR) 2015, in its analysis of the global trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, ranking India as the third top prospective host economies for 2015-2017. Frost and Sullivan has ranked India as number 1 amongst 100 countries on the growth, innovation and leadership index. In November 2015, a global consultancy firm namely Ernst and Young (EY) India conducted the India Attractiveness Survey 2015, where they had taken responses of 505 investors on three most attractive markets for investment. On the basis of response received from these investors and data provided by FDI Markets (a service of The Financial Times Limited), India ranked number one FDI destination in the world during the 1st half of 2015.

Export target

2108. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export target of the country fixed for the year 2014-15 *vis-a-vis* actual export during the year;

(b) the reasons for continuous expansion of trade deficit for the last several years;

(c) whether Government has taken any aggressive marketing initiative to check the trend of declining exports and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to boost country's export and achieve the export targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) the export target for the country fixed for the year 2014-15 *vis-a-vis* actual exports during the year are as under:

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Exports target*	Actual exports**
340	310.34

*Source: DoC

**Source: DGCI&S

(b) Merchandise Trade deficit for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under:

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Year	Trade Deficit
2012-13	-190.34
2013-14	-135.8
2014-15	-137.69

The Merchandise Trade deficit data does not indicate any steady increase in value of the trade deficit in the recent period.

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

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- (iii) In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December 2015 have declined by about 19% as

a whole, items covered under MEIS have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.

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

Share of India's spices in world market

2109. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of India's spices in the world market, in terms of quantity and rupee value, in the last three years;

(b) the efforts made by Government and Spice Board of India to increase export of quality spices;

(c) the details of lab test facilities available in the country at present to check pesticide residuals and microbiological contamination in spices with details; and

(d) the details of steps taken for 'Target 2020: Clean, Safe and Sustainable Supply Chain' of spices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India is the largest producer,

consumer and exporter of spices in the world. The share of Indian spices constitute around 48% in volume and 44% in value in the world market for the last three years.

(b) For encouraging increase in export of quality spices, the Government of India through Spices Board implements several development and promotion programmes including, *inter-alia*, development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spice Parks, adaptation of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and training of laboratory personnel, assistance to farmers on post-harvest quality improvement and imparting training to farmers in Good Agricultural Practices etc.

(c) Spices Board has established Quality Evaluation Laboratories at Kochi, Mumbai, Delhi, Tuticorin, Chennai, and Guntur which are equipped with state of the art facilities for analysis of pesticide residuals and microbiological contamination in spices. For Microbiological analysis, the list of laboratories approved by Export Inspection Council of India can also be approached. The other Government agencies viz. Pesticide Referral Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad; Nodal Codex Food Analysis Laboratory, Mysuru and Pesticide Residue Laboratory, Bengaluru also provide the facilities for pesticide residue analysis in Spices.

(d) During the World Spice Congress, 2016 held from 27-29 February 2016 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat, steps to achieve its theme “Target 2020: Clean, Safe and Sustainable Supply Chain” were deliberated upon and based on the suggestion received a road map for improvement in production, quality, value chain and marketing of spices was prepared.

FDI in e-commerce

2110. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise growth in e-commerce products during last three years and the revenue earned for each of those top 30 items;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any special formula to check, monitor and control the e-commerce activities of E-bay, Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Myntra and other companies engaged in e-commerce, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 100 per cent FDI is allowed on an automatic basis in e-commerce activities as per the regulations under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the year-wise details of FDI in Indian e-commerce during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such data is Centrally maintained.

(b) Enforcement Directorate conducts investigations under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) for possible contravention of FDI norms/policy by various entities as and when any credible information is received in this regard. Based on the outcome of the investigation, appropriate action under the provision of FEMA is taken in such cases.

(c) With a view to promote foreign investment, as per regulations framed under Foreign Exchange Management Act, (FEMA) 1999, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in companies engaged in e-commerce provided that such companies would engage in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce.

Foreign investment in Business to Customer (B2C) e-commerce activities has been opened in a calibrated manner and an entity is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce under the following circumstances:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail.
- (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (iii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own single brand products through e-commerce retail. Indian manufacturer would be the investee company, which is the owner of the Indian brand and which manufactures in India, in terms of value, at least 70% of its products in house, and sources, at most 30% from Indian manufacturers.

(d) Exclusive data in respect of FDI inflow in the e-commerce sector is not Centrally maintained.

Joint working groups under Indo-US dialogue

2111. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of Indo-US commercial dialogue, four Joint Working Groups have been set up in areas including infrastructure standards, textiles and services;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in these areas so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In the context of Indo-US Strategic and Commercial Dialogue meeting held in September, 2015, four Working Groups were set up, which are (i) infrastructure; (ii) business climate; (iii) innovation, entrepreneurship and skill development; and (iv) standards.

(c) Regular interaction between the two sides under these Working Groups is being held to expand bilateral trade and investment.

Measures to bring in more FDI

2112. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate measures to bring in more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the next three years and fixed any target for the FDI inflow during the period;

(b) if so, the details thereof about the road map on FDI;

(c) the year-wise details of various developed countries from which FDI is likely to come in and the total value of FDI expected from each country in the next three years;

(d) whether the Central Government is facilitating productive States to mobilize more FDI for the industrial and economic growth; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) 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 from time to time to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(d) and (e) FDI Policy does not provide special dispensation to any particular category of States and is uniformly applicable across the country to benefit all the States.

Including basmati rice in India's GI registry

2113. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has agreed not to contest India's move to include Basmati Rice in its Geographical Indicator (GI) Registry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether India conceded to Pakistan to have Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);

(c) whether the hearing at Intellectual Property Appellate Board has recently been concluded; and

(d) if so, when the final notification is likely to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, such information has come to notice.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai has issued the certificate of Registration of GI in respect of "Basmati" Rice on 15th February, 2016 in the name of Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority (APEDA).

Shortfall in Exports

†2114. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall in exports and the results thereof;

(b) whether the rising trade deficit is affecting the growth rate of the country; and

(c) the countries with whom trade deficit is rising and the levels at which efforts were made to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of some key steps taken by Government to promote exports are as follows:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new Schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- (iii) In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. As per DGCIS data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December 2015 have declined by about 19% as a whole, items covered under MEIS have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of ₹ 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over ₹ 2100 crore, and strengthening the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by ₹ 50 crore to ₹ 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.

(vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through Schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and Drawback/refund of Duties.

(b) Growth rate of a country is impacted by many determinants including trade levels. India's exports (Goods and Services) formed about 24.8% of GDP in 2014-15.

(c) List of some key countries with whom our merchandise trade deficit rose in 2014-15 corresponding to the previous year 2013-14 is given as under:

Countries with rising Trade Deficit in 2014-15

Sl. No.	Country	% Growth 2014-15
1.	China PRP	33.98
2.	Switzerland	20.27
3.	Indonesia	10.74
4.	Korea RP	8.03
5.	Malaysia	5.35
6.	Belgium	20.84
7.	Japan	77.98
8.	Chile	36.39
9.	Thailand	46.68
10.	Russia	21.38
11.	Ukraine	42.81
12.	Canada	39.84
13.	Argentina	110.77
14.	South Africa	19.34
15.	Sweden	6.55
16.	Brunei	9.27
17.	Norway	42.95
18.	Morocco	23.57
19.	Kazakhstan	14.23
20.	Czech Republic	6.43
21.	Belarus	28.32
22.	Estonia	38.15

Steps have been taken to address the trade deficit through promotion of exports, as described above. Efforts are also made to address country specific impediments through bilateral trade engagements.

Development of domestic version of ease of doing business index

2115. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop a domestic version of the ease of doing business index/indicators for assessing the overall business performance of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve India's standing in the ease of doing business index along with the corresponding results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has formulated action points to ease doing business in the country.

(b) Various areas have been identified and action points on ease of doing business index/indicators have been prepared for assessing the overall business performance of the country as well as States/Union Territories.

(c) Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. Ministries and State Governments of Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi 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 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 for companies.

FTAs with African countries

2116. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry is planning to take advantage of recently held Indo-African Summit to push its exports to African countries in the coming years;

(b) the details of FTAs with African countries and details of trade with those countries; and

(c) whether any blueprint has been prepared in this regard, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) During the recently concluded India-Africa Forum Summit, India and African countries recognized that businesses of both sides through growing trade, investment and technology linkages provide a strong dimension to India-Africa partnership. Both sides further recognized the huge potential for expansion of trade and investment in Africa and India. Some of the major trade related issues that were discussed and agreed were: to fast track the implementation of the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme offered by India; work towards creating conducive environment for trade facilitation in accordance with the WTO Bali Trade Facilitation Agreement; Support establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Medium and Small Industries (MSIs) in order to promote employment creation and income generation for people of both sides; Promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) by encouraging Indian businesses to set up skills development units in African industrial zones with the aim to train African engineers, technicians, managers and workers as well as other experts in areas such as food security and solar energy; create a mechanism to enable women groups to access credit for productive activities and markets for their products; enhance cooperation through training and collective negotiations on global trade issues, including at the WTO and enter into bilateral Preferential/Free Trade Agreements with African nations, wherever possible.

(b) India has not entered into Free Trade Agreement with any country in Africa, so far.

(c) India is exploring the feasibility of FTAs with Common Market for East Southern Africa (COMESA), a Regional Economic Community in Africa comprising of 19 member States and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), a Regional Economic Community in Africa comprising of 15 member States.

Funds released to Jammu and Kashmir for renovation of monuments

2117. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government has released/sanctioned the grant for repairment/renovation for old monuments of Jammu and Kashmir State for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and if so, the monument-wise and region-wise details of expenditures utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Yes Sir. The monument-wise and region-wise details of expenditure incurred for conservation work of protected monuments in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement

Monument-wise and Region-wise details of expenditure incurred for protected monuments of ASI in Jammu and Kashmir State

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Year/Expenditure incurred	
		2014-15	2015-16 (Up to January 2016)
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir Region			
1.	Ancient Site of Chakradhar/Semthan, District Anantnag	14,770	13,700
2.	Mughal Arcade including Spring together with adjacent land (Verinag), District Anantnag	15,51,258	20,290
3.	Ancient Temple of Martand together with adjacent land (Rambirpur), District Anantnag	29,20,578	11,21,014
4.	Bumzuva Cave and Temple, District Anantnag	4,290	4,820
5.	Detha Mandir Bandi, Uri, District Baramulla	3,670	3,720
6.	Ancient Temple together with adjacent land Buniyar, Uri, District Baramulla	22,411	18,464
7.	Ancient Temple, Fatehgarh, District Baramulla	12,280	16,830
8.	Ancient Stupa (Excavated Remains) together with adjacent land Ushkura, District Baramulla	5,340	6,680
9.	Pratapswamin Temple with Four Subsidiary Shrines together with adjacent land, Tapparqaripora, District Baramulla	13,530	16,780
10.	Shankargaurisvara Temple Pattan, District Baramulla	18,973	76,948
11.	Sugandesha Temple Pattan, District Baramulla	3,76,251	20,944

1	2	3	4
12.	Ancient Stupa, Monastery and Chaitya together with adjacent land Dever Yakhamanpora/Parihaspora, District Baramulla	22,16,217	7,54,732
13.	Mosque and Other Ancient Remains on the Island Wular Lake, District Bandipora	1,87,718	30,790
14.	Khanpur Sarai, Chadura, District Budgam	13,63,082	1,11,702
15.	Akhnoor Fort (Akhnoor), District Jammu	36,97,956	14,46,717
16.	Remains of Ancient Site (Pambaran), Ambaran, District Jammu	24,28,552	37,719
17.	Ancient Temple (Hari Hara) Billawar, District Kathua	81,240	1,14,697
18.	Trilochan Nath Temple Mahadera Basholi, District Kathua	63,195	80,500
19.	Avantiswamin Temple Avantipur, District Pulwama	24,80,273	1,55,521
20.	Avantisvara Temple Avantipur, District Pulwama	18,81,113	3,30,216
21.	Ancient Temple, Kakpora, District Pulwama	20,06,783	5,250
22.	Remains of Ancient Temple Khrew, District Pulwama	1,820	2,590
23.	Ancient Temple Ladhuv, District Pulwama	6,39,677	22,490
24.	Ancient Stupa Remains alongwith adjacent Area Malangpora, District Pulwama	4,290	4,820
25.	Ancient Siva Temple Payer, District Pulwama	4,390	3,770
26.	Pather Masjid Zaina Kadal, District Srinagar	7,01,539	93,020
27.	Ancient Temple Bohri Kadal, District Srinagar	2,040	3,660
28.	Tomb of Zain-ul-Abdin's Mother together with adjacent land Zaina Kadal, District Srinagar	1,28,105	3,38,405
29.	Khanqah of Shah Hamdan, District Srinagar	24,700	34,990
30.	Mosque of Akhun Mulla Shah together with adjacent Area Kathi Darwaza, District Srinagar	13,54,026	35,040
31.	Gates in the Rampart of the Fort		
	(a) Kathi Darwaza, District Srinagar	85,519	2,160
	(b) Sangeen Darwaza, District Srinagar	2,370	2,360

1	2	3	4
32.	Group of Ancient Temples Naranag, Kangan, District Ganderbal	28,36,344	6,81,315
33.	Ancient Site and Remains Burzahom, District Srinagar	1,76,371	8,688
34.	Ancient Monastery and Stupa together with adjacent Land Harwan, District Srinagar	55,15,978	14,81,295
35.	Group of Arched Terraces/Structural Complex Pari Mahal, District Srinagar	15,04,337	4,01,500
36.	Shankracharya Temple together with adjacent Land Kothi Bagh/Durganag, District Srinagar	12,74,311	6,22,600
37.	Pandrethan Temple together with adjacent Land Pandrethan, District Srinagar	11,80,822	5,970
38.	Temple of Devi Bhagwati together with adjacent Land (Babour), Thalora, District Udhampur	77,100	1,34,392
39.	Ancient Temple (Dera Babour) together with adjacent Land, Thalora, District Udhampur	3,39,775	9,792
40.	Ancient Temples Kala Dera I and II Manwal, District Udhampur	24,41,108	1,40,307
41.	Ancient Temple Nand Babour together with adjacent Land Thalora, District Udhampur	98,491	95,543
42.	Group of Temples Kiramchi, District Udhampur	53,454	74,723
43.	Ancient Fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh Ramnagar, District Udhampur	25,79,240	7,30,577
44.	Ancient Palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh Ramnagar, District Udhampur	32,85,443	7,16,117
Leh Ladakh Region			
45.	Rock Cut Sculptures (Mulbeg)	34,100	35,450
46.	Sculpture at Drass	9,81,421	1,69,850
47.	Buddhist Monastery (Lamayuru)	22,32,064	11,69,993
48.	Buddhist Monastery (Alchi)	16,65,752	13,45,258

1	2	3	4
49.	Buddhist Gonpa (Phyang)	16,36,833	22,32,371
50.	Ancient Palace, Leh	26,75,217	37,76,911
51.	Old Castle (Tsemo Hill)	7,81,355	21,13,768
52.	Stupa at Tisseru	13,39,780	34,500
53.	Ancient Palace and Shrine (Shey)	1,34,560	1,49,220
54.	Ancient Gonpa (Thiksey)	17,93,950	17,42,143

White paper on status of classical languages

2118. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Classical Languages like Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit are dying because of Government apathy towards them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pali and Prakrit have been removed from UPSC syllabi; and

(c) whether Government would consider bringing a White Paper on the status of the Classical Languages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no apathy from Government towards Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit.

(i) A scheme for the Award of the Certificates of Honours was introduced in the year 1958 to honour the scholars of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian Languages. The scheme was extended to cover Pali/Prakrit in year 1996. Certificate of Honour is awarded to Scholars of eminence over 60 years of age with outstanding contribution in the field of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Pali/Prakrit. This scheme envisages a one time monetary grant of ₹ 5,00,000/- to the Scholars. This Scheme included one award of Certificate of Honour to One Scholar of either of Pali or Prakrit for a year. In addition to this, the Scheme also provides for Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman for young Scholars in the age group of 30 to 45 years in the field of Sanskrit, Pali/ Prakrit, Arabic and Persian. This award carries an amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh as one-time payment to each Awardee along with a Sanad and shawl, which is presented by Hon'ble President of India. However, from the year 2016, separate awards shall be

awarded to Scholars, one each from Pali and Prakrit both under Category of Certificate of Honour and Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman.

- (ii) Further, Pali-Prakrit Development Project was started in the year 2009 on the initiative taken by Ministry of Human Resource Development as regular Scheme of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University) in the current five year Plan (2012-2017) for Sanskrit, there are several independent departments in colleges, universities, and Sanskrit institutes and universities. It is taught at various levels of education, from schools to universities.

(b) Literature of Pali Language was removed from the scheme of the examination *w.e.f.* Civil Services Examination, 2013 *vide* Gazette Notification dated 6th March, 2013 issued by Department of Personnel and Training. Literature of Prakrit Language had never been an optional subject in the scheme of Civil Services Examination.

- (c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

Vacant posts of directors in museums

2119. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are 800 museums in the country without Directors;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) what are the reasons for not appointing Directors to the above 800 museums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Insofar as museums which are directly under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture are concerned, the details of vacancies of Directors are given below:

Name of Organization	Number of vacant post
National Museum, New Delhi	1
National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai	1
National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru	1
Indian Museum, Kolkata	1
Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	1

(c) The posts are laying vacant mainly because of non-availability of suitable candidates and litigation. However, process of selection for the vacant post of Directors is ongoing.

Equipping NDRF with modern technology

2120. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been fully equipped with modern technology to undertake rescue activities in case of disasters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any project under the National Disaster Management Authority for areas which are vulnerable to earthquake and flood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is fully equipped with modern technology to undertake rescue activities in case of disasters in the country. NDRF Battalions are authorized for 310 numbers disaster management equipment. The Ministry of Home Affairs considers the proposals of the NDRF on regular basis as per the technical and operational requirement to keep the force equipped with the modern technology and gadgets.

(c) and (d) The National Disaster Management Authority has undertaken 8 projects for areas which are vulnerable to earthquakes and floods. Details of the projects and expenditure incurred thereon are given in the Statement.

Statement

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project/Study	Funds released (till date)
1	2	3
Projects related to Earthquakes		
1.	Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA)	56.14
2.	Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Micro-zonation of Indian Land Mass	39.50

1	2	3
3.	Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazard Maps	34.57
4.	Seismic Vulnerability Assessment of Building Types in India	72.27
5.	National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Preparatory Phase)	5.98
6.	M8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario: NE Multi-State Preparedness Campaign Project (Including Sikkim)	455.00
7.	M 8 Mandi Earthquake Scenario: Multi-State Exercise and Awareness Campaign	94.38
Project related to Floods		
1.	Study of Brahmaputra River Erosion and its Control	32.49

Need to strengthen mechanism for protection of human rights

2121. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to strengthen the mechanism for protection of human rights;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the States to ensure the promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights, particularly of the weaker sections of the society, so as to bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all section of the society. The civil and criminal laws of the country have also in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for

the setting up of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. In addition, under section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, Human Rights Courts have also been set up. For better protection of human rights, efforts are made by the NHRC to sensitize public servants during various seminars, workshops and camp sittings. In discharge of its function under section 12 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC is also making efforts to spread human rights literacy among various section of society as well as encouraging efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

The NHRC consist of:

- (a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;
- (b) one Member who is or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court;
- (c) one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court;
- (d) two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of function specified in clauses (b) to (J) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and project taken up in the discharge of these functions. The Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee in the Statutory Full Commission.

Rise in cases of destruction of property by agitators

2122. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of destruction of public property by agitators are rising in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of incidents of such nature for the last two years;

(c) the losses suffered by the nation due to such incidents during the said period; and

(d) what effective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) no centralized data on destruction of public property by agitators is maintained. Further, “Police and Public Order” being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting criminals.

(d) The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories for the State Governments to take further course of action in the prevention of crimes. The Advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website link: mha.nic.in. The Union Government also provides the support of Central Armed Police Forces and army, as per the requests of the State Governments concerned.

Molestation of women by security forces in Chhattisgarh

†2123. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from Kunna, Peddagelur in the naxal-affected Sukma and Bijapur districts of Chhattisgarh wherein security forces have been alleged to have molested women and other serious charges have also been labelled on them;

(b) whether any FIR has also been lodged against the security forces; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken to prevent the development of such mentality among the security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two FIRs have been lodged against unidentified security personnel at PS Basaguda and PS Kukanar of Bijapur and Sukma districts respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Guidelines of National Human Right Commission are reiterated to field units from time to time.

Citizenship to Hindus migrated from Pakistan

†2124. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have come from Pakistan to India and have demanded Indian citizenship and steps taken by Government to grant them citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Religion-wise data is not centrally maintained. However, the number of Indian citizenship certificates granted to Pakistani nationals during last three years (till 29.02.2016) is 903. And at present 861 applications are pending for disposal at various levels.

Various relaxations have been provided from time to time especially for Pakistani minority migrants for obtaining Indian citizenship. They may file an affidavit before the authority prescribed under Rule 38 of the Citizenship Rules 2009 that may be considered *in lieu* of Renunciation Certificate; the eligible applicants who are facing difficulty in applying in On Line System can submit their application through Off Line mode; children of Minority Community who entered in India on the basis of their parents passport, they can apply without passport for grant of Indian Citizenship after regularization of stay in India; etc.

Further, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015 has already been enacted and notified in the Official Gazette on 10.03.2015 relaxing the period of twelve months of stay immediately before making an application under section 5 or 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 by a maximum of thirty days which may be in different breaks.

Banned terrorist organizations supporting ISIS

2125. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the existing banned terrorist organisations operating in and around India have publicly declared that they have working links with, or support the ISIS;

(b) if so, whether Government considers the ISIS to be a serious terrorist threat to India or the ISIS will carry out any terrorist activity in India in the near future; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if the ISIS is a serious threat to India, then what measures Government is taking to neutralize this threat to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government. The outfit uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world. However, it has influenced/attracted very few youth from India.

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the State Police in some States have registered cases and arrested some active cadres affiliated to ISIS in the recent past. So far, NIA has arrested 24 accused in the cases being investigated by the agency.

The ISIS is using various internet based platforms for propaganda and to propagate its ideology. The Intelligence and Security agencies monitor the cyber space closely to identify potential recruits and keep them under surveillance and take further action, if necessary.

In order to assess the threat posed by ISIS/ISIL and to devise a national strategy to deal with it, meetings have been held by the Ministry of Home Affairs with all the Central agencies concerned and the State Governments on 01.08.2015 and 16.01.2016 respectively.

The Government has taken all necessary measures to counter the incipient threat posed by the ISIS and further details cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

Implementation of the Civil Defence Act, 1968

2126. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 with a focus on its implementation in Border States of the North-Eastern Region;

(b) the States that have constituted a Civil Defence Corps pursuant to Section 4 of the Act, and the strength of each of the Corps thus constituted;

(c) the States that have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps and reasons for the same;

- (d) whether Government is planning to revise and amend the said Act; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Civil Defence Act, 1968 extends to the whole of India and includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or, for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack, or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before during, at, or after any disaster. The rules and regulations under the Act have been framed and issued for implementation by States/UTs.

(b) The States that have constituted Civil Defence Corps and the strength of each of the corps is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The following States/UTs have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps:

1. Arunachal Pradesh	5. Mizoram
2. Daman and Diu	6. Puducherry
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7. Telangana
4. Lakshadweep	

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for mainstreaming of Civil Defence for Disaster Risk Reduction was approved in the year 2014-15 for ₹ 291 crore so as to strengthen the Civil Defence set up in the country and community participation in the disaster management. The scheme has since been subsumed in State Plan Funds. It is now for the States/UTs to constitute the Civil Defence Corps.

(d) and (e) No Sir, the Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended by the Civil Defence (Amendment) Act, 2009 by Notification No. 3 of 2010, to include the disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence Corps, while retaining its primary role.

Statement

The enrolment strength of civil defence in the States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Held	Remarks
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	907	308	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68353	7645	

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Held	Remarks
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	No CD set up
4.	Assam	22335	26602	
5.	Bihar	14858	5483	
6.	Chandigarh	3578	3575	
7.	Chhattisgarh	3600	3600	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	--	No CD set up
9.	Daman Diu	-	--	No CD set up
10.	Delhi	84165	34970	
11.	Goa	2120	783	
12.	Gujarat	124059	26640	
13.	Haryana	15094	3812	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	26149	542	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33366	5855	
16.	Jharkhand	11151	4186	
17.	Karnataka	97740	11469	
18.	Kerala	-	-	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	No CD set up
20.	Madhya Pradesh	40288	9738	
21.	Maharashtra	146790	68111	
22.	Manipur	6043	-	
23.	Meghalaya	38403	38739	
24.	Mizoram	-	-	No CD set up
25.	Nagaland	23300	965	
26.	Odisha	20076	9543	
27.	Puducherry	-	-	No CD set up
28.	Punjab	67201	37419	
29.	Rajasthan	59924	43622	
30.	Sikkim	59	766	

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Held	Remarks
31.	Tamil Nadu	--	--	
32.	Telangana	--	-	No CD set up
33.	Tripura	4320	4072	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	116392	107576	
35.	Uttarakhand	3614	3471	
36.	West Bengal	275610	51374	
		13,08,495	510866	

Note: This figure is dynamic as enrolment and weeding out is ongoing process. Above data is based on report received from States/UTs.

The Director Civil Defence has been appointed in Kerala, Manipur and Tamil Nadu. The enrolment of Civil Defence personnel is under process.

Guidelines for blockage of roads during movement of VIPs in Delhi

2127. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed guidelines for blockage of roads and deployment of police personnel on roads during movement of VIPs in Delhi;

(b) whether there is a provision of law under which pedestrians are asked to step aside from footpaths or not walk during such VIP movements if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the recourse available to people facing such circumstances, including the competent authority to receive such complaints and the action liable to be taken; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce VIP culture and to increase non-intrusive security measures for security of VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed guidelines for blockage of roads during movement of VIPs in Delhi. As per the guidelines, stoppage of traffic for giving safe passage to the protected persons should only be in the case of President of India, the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister of India and the visiting foreign dignitaries

who are given President's/PM level security cover. In all other cases, the traffic should not be stopped. The guidelines also provide that pedestrians moving in their assigned lanes who are not carrying any baggage etc. should not be stopped and those carrying baggage should be frisked by Delhi Police and then allowed to go in their assigned lanes.

Delhi Police has reported that they make necessary arrangements to ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to the general public and overall uninterrupted flow of traffic is broadly maintained. Diversions are kept to the minimum and efforts are made to avoid any hardships to the road users and to meet emergent situation. Some steps undertaken by Delhi Police to ensure smooth movement/flow of traffic for general public during movement of VVIPs are as follows:-

- Traffic staff deployed for VVIP route duties are regularly briefed and sensitized to ensure that common people do not suffer in such traffic situations.
- Traffic staff is also briefed/ instructed to stop the general traffic for minimum period and cross traffic is allowed whenever possible.
- Proper facilitation for emergency vehicles such as ambulances, fire tenders etc.

Unclaimed dead bodies in Delhi

2128. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of dead bodies in Delhi and around have been piling up unabatedly and nobody is coming forward to claim such dead bodies;

(b) if so, what is the number of such unclaimed dead bodies registered in the official records of Delhi during the last four months;

(c) whether it is proposed to create awareness among the public to report unattended ailing persons on the footpaths/other such places for appropriate action to control such untimely deaths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that 962 unclaimed dead bodies were recovered during the last four months *i.e.* from November 2015 to February 2016.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has informed that whenever any information is received by the local police station or Police Control Room from general public, immediate action is taken for shifting the aged/sick persons found lying hapless on roadsides.

**Financial assistance to CPMF personnel sacrificing
lives fighting terrorists**

†2129. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance being provided by Government to those personnel serving in the para-military forces who sacrifice their lives fighting against the terrorist during their services;

(b) the details of compensation provided to police personnel posthumously during the last three years; and

(c) the details of other facilities being provided to the martyrs besides financial help in cash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Next of Kin (NOK) of the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel sacrificed their lives while fighting against the terrorists are entitled to get a *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation of ₹ 15 lakh (Rupees fifteen lakh) as per Department of Pensions and Pensioner's Welfare (DOP&PW) Office Memorandum dated 02.09.2008. In addition, the NOK of the deceased is entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension (*i.e.* last pay drawn) under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939 and other pensionary benefits as admissible.

(b) During the last three years (*i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation have been paid to NOKs of 585 (all circumstance of death) CAPF and AR personnel.

(c) The following facilities provided to the NoK of CAPF and AR personnel who sacrifice lives fighting against the terrorist;

(i) 5% vacancies reserved in Group "C" and "D" for compassionate appointments for NoK of the deceased personnel.

(ii) Under the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹ 2250 p.m. for girls and ₹ 2000 p.m. for boys is being released to the wards of serving/retired CAPFs and AR personnel. Number of Prime Minister

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scholarship has been increased from 910 to 2000 additional scholarship per annum from this academic year 2015-16.

- (iii) There is a reserved 07 MBBS and 02 BDS seats for the wards of CAPFs and AR personnel.
- (iv) A Central Police Canteen has been introduced on 18.09.2006 to provide consumer goods of wide range and variety at desirable locations at cheaper rates.
- (v) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board has been established on 17.05.2007 for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPF and AR personnel and their families including disabled personnel.

**Paramilitary forces deployed in areas affected
by naxalism/left wing extremism**

2130. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of paramilitary forces and central police forces personnel currently deployed in areas affected by Naxalism/Left Wing Extremism; and
- (b) the State-wise and district-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total of 116 battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are currently deployed for assisting the State Government in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. These are deployed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Deployment is a dynamic process and is done on the basis of violence profile and other parameters.

Incidents of gang rape in the country

2131. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of gang rape have increased during the past six months;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) what effective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), monthly Crime Statistics, State/UT-wise and month-wise provisional data cases reported under gang rape during 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(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.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 04.09.2009 on Crime against Women and advisory dated 12.05.2015 on Comprehensive approach to crimes against women which are available at:

http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women170909.pdf

http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf

Statement

A. State-wise and month-wise cases registered under custodial rape during 2015 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	July
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	Dec. Except Sep.
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			1	October
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	Nov. Except Jan-Mar
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	October except July
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	December
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	November

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	July
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	October
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	15	1	19	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics
Data is provisional
NR: implies for data not received

B. State-wise and month-wise cases registered under rape (other than custodial)during 2015 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	December
3.	Assam	1	2	2	2	4	4	9						24	July
4.	Bihar	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0					8	August
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	4	4	1	5	6	2		1	3	1	33	Dec. Except Sep.
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	December

7. Gujarat	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	7 December
8. Haryana	17	14	13	15	16	18	28	22	18	11	8	18	198 October
9. Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	7 December
10. Jammu and Kashmir				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Nov. Except Jan-March
11. Jharkhand	3	6	4	4	4	8		3	6	4			42 October except July
12. Karnataka	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	21 December
13. Kerala	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	16 December
14. Madhya Pradesh	6	15	12	12	14	19	15	15	12	16	7		143 November
15. Maharashtra	15	16	14	12	8	9	12	11	11	16	8	7	139 December
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 December
17. Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4 December
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4 December
19. Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		2 November
20. Odisha	12	13	6	8		8	8	12	5	4			76 October
21. Punjab	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1		22 November
22. Rajasthan	24	43	30	26	35								158 May
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 December
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3 December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25.	Telangana	1	0	3	2	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	16	December
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0		9	November
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33	33	33	26	25	41	38	32	22	22	17		322	November
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	November
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATE)		127	155	132	120	129	126	129	108	93	79	50	35	1283	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	July
34.	Delhi	5	6	7	5	5	7	2	13	11	9			70	October
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
TOTAL (UTs)		5	6	7	5	5	7	2	14	12	9	2	0	74	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		132	161	139	125	134	133	131	122	105	88	52	35	1357	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics
Data is provisional
NR: implies for data not received

Personnel needed to keep the international borders adequately safe

2132. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the ideal number of personnel per kilometre needed to keep the international borders adequately safe;

(b) the number of men and women personnel stationed on the International borders, region-wise;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the number of personnel deployed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The International borders of India are not uniform in character. They have different physical features, terrain and climate conditions along with different threat perceptions. Therefore, the ideal number of personnel required to guard the borders varies from border to border and sector to sector.

(b) The number of companies of the different Border Guarding Forces deployed for border guarding duties on different sectors of India's International Borders is given below:

Sl. No.	Border	Border Guarding Force			
		Border Security Force (BSF)	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	Assam Rifles (AR)
1.	Indo-Pakistan Border	411	-	-	-
2.	Indo-Bangladesh Border	480	-	-	-
3.	Indo-China Border		136	-	-
4.	Indo-Nepal Border	-	-	162	-
5.	Indo-Bhutan Border	-	-	97	-
6.	Indo-Myanmar Border	-	-	-	60
TOTAL		891	136	259	60

(c) and (d) The deployment of Border Guarding Forces in the international borders is reviewed and suitably calibrated by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Border Guarding Forces from time to time. Recently, BSF has deployed 18 additional companies on international border in Punjab.

Decriminalising suicide

2133. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that one in three suicides in the world happens in India;

(b) whether the Ministry has made any progress on decriminalising suicide, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures have been taken by the Ministry to combat rising suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the data furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau the State-wise total number of cases of suicide during the year 2012-2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Law Commission of India, in its 210th Report: "Humanization and Decriminalization of Attempt to Suicide" had recommended that section 309 (attempt to commit suicide) of IPC needs to be effaced from the statute book. A draft formulation is presently under examination in the Ministry. 'Public Health' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. However, the Government of India attaches high importance in the matter and has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Further, 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects as per provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rests primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement*State/UT-wise number of suicides during 2012-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
		Number of Suicides	Number of Suicides	Number of Suicides
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14238	14607	6101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130	229	156
3.	Assam	3264	3553	3546
4.	Bihar	759	1057	719
5.	Chhattisgarh	5654	5436	5683

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	289	328	291
7.	Gujarat	7110	7166	7225
8.	Haryana	2827	3316	3203
9.	Himachal Pradesh	528	554	644
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	414	302	258
11.	Jharkhand	1319	1460	1300
12.	Karnataka	12753	11266	10945
13.	Kerala	8490	8646	8446
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9775	9446	9039
15.	Maharashtra	16112	16622	16307
16.	Manipur	41	37	50
17.	Meghalaya	128	137	99
18.	Mizoram	173	95	116
19.	Nagaland	30	37	13
20.	Odisha	5027	5252	4160
21.	Punjab	1030	972	943
22.	Rajasthan	4821	4860	4459
23.	Sikkim	181	184	244
24.	Tamil Nadu	16927	16601	16122
25.	Telangana#	-	-	9623
26.	Tripura	844	961	762
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4422	5286	3590
28.	Uttarakhand	424	365	207
29.	West Bengal	14957	13055	14310
TOTAL (STATES)		132667	131830	128561
Union Territories				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	121	151	155
31.	Chandigarh	114	97	105
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	84	76
33.	Daman and Diu	36	29	27

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Delhi (UT)	1899	2059	2095
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	3
36.	Puducherry	541	546	644
TOTAL (UTs)		2778	2969	3105
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		135445	134799	131666

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

#: Telangana is newly created State.

-: started collecting since 2014.

Ineffectiveness of MPVs

2134. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that paramilitary troops in LWE-affected States are being asked to move on foot or use motorbikes to avoid casualties, given the ineffectiveness of current Mine-Protected Vehicles (MPVs) acquired by CRPF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of number of MPVs that have been acquired along with total cost;

(d) when were the QRs for these MPVs finalized; and

(e) given that CRPF and other Paramilitary forces require new and safer MPVs why Government is delaying finalization of specification of these MPVs thus continuing to put the lives of our security personnel at risk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) CRPF undertakes multi-mode operational movement in LWE affected States depending upon the ground reality, threat perception, intelligence inputs etc.

(c) CAPFs have acquired 170 Nos. of MPVs having total approx. cost of ₹ 127.50 crore.

(d) The Qualitative Requirement QRs/Specifications, of MPVs were approved in 2014.

(e) There was no delay in approving the QRs/specifications, hence the question does not arise.

**Steps taken to provide modern and effective
weapons to State police forces**

2135. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that police personnel in some of the States, particularly Jharkhand are ill-equipped and lack modern and effective weapons to deal with the rising terrorist and naxalite activities;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide modern and effective weapons to the State police forces; and

(d) the other measures proposed to be taken by Government for bringing reforms/modernization in the functioning of the State police forces in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected and border areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Police and Public order are State subjects. The Central Government is assisting the LWE affected States including Jharkhand in, providing modern and effective weapons and in upgrading their weapons and equipments, from time to time through Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, where in funding is provided to strengthen the police infrastructure and acquisition of modern weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and vehicles. The allocation of funds for the States under MPF Scheme was ₹ 1055.45 crore, ₹ 300.00 crore, ₹ 1754.65 crore, ₹ 1500.00 crore and ₹ 595.00 crore for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. For Jharkhand ₹ 29.86 crore, ₹ 34.52 crore and ₹ 21.98 crore were released under MPF for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Funds under SRE scheme

2136. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme allotted to the different Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts during last five years;

(b) how much fund is due to be released to State of Odisha during the period and by when balance amount will be released; and

(c) whether Ministry has received proposal from Government of Odisha to include Angul, Boudh and Sonepur district of Odisha, if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State-wise details of funds reimbursed to the LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme during last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Reimbursement under the SRE Scheme is of recurring and continuous nature. An amount of ₹ 60.47 crore is found due for Odisha till 31.03.2015. Reimbursement could not be made in wake of exhaustion of funds under the SRE Scheme in the current financial year and hence further reimbursement can only be made after allocation of funds in the next financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir. The inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme are based on their violence profile and other parameters as per SRE Scheme guidelines and is a continuous process.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States during last five years

(Figures in ₹ lakh)

States	Funds released				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	2818.84	1072.77	1512.82	1798.02	1202.21
Bihar	2941.19	1364.91	786.83	1710.89	1898.79
Chhattisgarh	8774.35	4237.08	5074.01	4214.41	4179.51
Jharkhand	5940.65	7535.95	6754.94	4778.74	4801.23
Madhya Pradesh	155.41	27.50	65.05	55.75	140.07
Maharashtra	1367.17	762.91	460.44	738.51	1758.21
Odisha	5661.61	2156.62	1531.34	4813.30	4624.69
Telangana	-	-	-	-	509.56
Uttar Pradesh	356.14	200.01	550.11	533.28	316.02
West Bengal	1891.08	1390.68	1330.70	2065.10	1277.71
TOTAL	29906.44	18748.43	18066.24	20708.00	20708.00

Cases of sedition registered for anti-India slogans

2137. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the incidents of anti-India slogans raised and reported in the country during last two years;

(b) the State-wise details of the cases of sedition registered for anti-India slogans during 2015 and 2016;

(c) the details of the cases in which Delhi Police has registered cases of sedition for anti-India slogans on the basis of morphed videos/audios during 2015 and 2016; and

(d) the details of action Government has taken against culprits of doctored video?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain data related to raising anti-India slogans etc. since Police and Public Order are State subjects and such data is maintained by the States concerned. However, as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of cases of sedition registered under Section 124A for the year 2014 are 47. The NCRB has further intimated that the data for the year 2015 is under collection. Two cases relating to raising anti-India slogans and other offences have been registered by the Delhi Police during the year 2016.

(c) and (d) The cases registered by the Delhi Police are under investigation.

Empowering OISD to impose fines on violating companies

2138. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's oil safety regulator, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) is not fully empowered to impose financial penalty on companies found guilty of violating norms leading to accidents;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider a proposal, to provide teeth to the OISD, if any received from them; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has been designated as competent authority to enforce "Petroleum

and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules 2008” for exploration and production activities in Indian offshore. Rule 173 of the said Rules provides power to OISD to impose penalty for contravention of the above mentioned rules in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Oilfield (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 on entities.

(b) and (c) Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) regulates midstream/downstream sector under the provision of Petroleum Act, 1934 and Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Mines Act, 1952 and rules framed thereunder regulates safety aspects in upstream sector (onshore).

Counter insurgency operations in North-Eastern States

2139. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of North-Eastern States where counter-insurgency operations are undertaken;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise details of amount allocated for these counter-insurgency operations under different heads and the number of security personnel deployed for counter-insurgency operations during last three years;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of number of civilian casualties in counter-insurgency operations during the above period;

(d) the State-wise and year-wise details of number of recorded cases of encounters by security personnel during these counter-insurgency operations during the period; and

(e) the State-wise and year-wise details of amount of compensation paid in such cases during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) To overcome insurgency related problems and counter the unlawful activities perpetrated by insurgents groups, Counter-Insurgency Operations are carried out by the Security Forces in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura from time to time.

(b) No separate fund is allocated under any specific head of account for Counter-Insurgency Operations to the North Eastern States. However, Central Government is reimbursing the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the North Eastern States (except Mizoram and Sikkim) including expenditure incurred on logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the States for Counter-Insurgency Operations, 75%

of the expenditure incurred on Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (POL) in operations etc. The details of funds released to the NE States under SRE Scheme during last three years and current financial year (upto 14.3.2016) are as under:-

(In crore)

Years	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2012-13	108.96	69.36	20.62	11.32	-	50.74	261.00
2013-14	159.18	42.50	25.01	42.18	16.60	4.53	290.00
2014-15	106.69	57.88	37.76	27.23	12.61	18.83	261.00
2015-16 (upto 14.3.2016)	140.08	67.60	45.78	11.18	12.64	0.92	278.20

The details of deployment of Security Forces Personnel in NE States for Counter-Insurgency Operations and other Internal Security Duties are secret in nature and as such disclosure of information is considered prejudicial to security of the country.

(c) Information is being collected from the North Eastern States and a Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) State-wise and year-wise details of number of recorded cases of encounters by security personnel in North Eastern States during last three years and current year (upto 29.2.2016) are as under:-

Years	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh
2013	49	4	5	-	41	12
2014	80	5	8	1	52	14
2015	41	20	14	-	44	9
2016 (upto 29.2.2016)	5	3	1	-	11	-

(e) Information is being collected from the North Eastern States and a Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in completion of border fencing work

2140. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the border that the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan share with Pakistan;

(b) the length of the border that has been sanctioned to be fenced and the length of the border that has been fenced so far and the amount required for length of border that is remaining to be fenced;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of border fencing work as the work was supposed to be completed by March, 2012; and

(d) the deadlines Government has set by when the remaining border fencing work shall be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The State of Rajasthan and Gujarat shares 1037 km and 508 km of International Border with Pakistan, respectively.

(b) The status of fence length sanctioned, completed and balance in States of Rajasthan and Gujarat is as follows:

State	Sanctioned (km)	Completed (km)	Amount required for Remaining fence
Rajasthan	1056	1048.27	Nil [Remaining not feasible]
Gujarat	340	264.34	₹ 344 crore (Approx) Including embankment and along fence

(c) The fencing work in Gujarat was targeted for completion by March, 2012 or three working seasons (November-May) whichever is later. The fence work has been delayed due to frequent floods, hostile terrain and sites in balance stretches generally remains swampy/water logged.

(d) The balance work is to be completed in 36 months from the date of start.

Lynching of women declared witches in Jharkhand

2141. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of women in Jharkhand have been declared witches and subsequently lynched;

(b) if so, how many such women have been lynched/killed in the last three years in Jharkhand;

(c) what action has been taken against the perpetrators; and

(d) how Government proposes to put an end to this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 26, 54 and 47 cases were reported under murder for witchcraft (section 302 IPC) in Jharkhand during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. Also, one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was reported for witchcraft in 2013.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by Government of Jharkhand, cases under relevant sections of IPC and witchcraft Act have been registered against accused perpetrators. Continuous awareness programmes through print and visual media are being conducted. Help of NGOs in educating people on witchcraft related superstition is being taken. SPs of all the districts of the State have been instructed to launch massive campaign to eradicate witchcraft related superstition and incidents.

Surrender by naxalites

†2142. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of naxalites are surrendering in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of naxalites who have surrendered so far and the number of those who are about to surrender;

(c) if not, whether Government is considering to take any action against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when such action would be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of surrender of Left Wing Extremists during last year and in the current year (upto 29th February) are given below:

State	2015	2016 (upto 29th February)
Andhra Pradesh	100	0
Bihar	22	2
Chhattisgarh	323	176
Jharkhand	14	0

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	2015	2016 (upto 29th February)
Madhya Pradesh	0	0
Maharashtra	29	18
Odisha	73	10
Others	9	2
TOTAL	570	208

The details of Left Wing Extremists who are yet to surrender are not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. 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 and as per the revised guidelines for ‘Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme, in the affected States’ with effect from 1.4.2013.

Stealing of children of poor people and selling them to rich

†2143. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons are involved in the large scale practice of stealing the children of poor people and selling them to the rich in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data on persons involved in the large scale practice of stealing the children of poor people and selling them to the rich is not maintained Centrally. Further, “Police and Public Order” being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting criminals. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focussed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions. The Ministry has also supported establishment of 225 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in different States. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories to tackle crime against children, mandatory registration of FIR in case of missing children and also advisories on combating human trafficking to the State Governments to take further course of action in the prevention of crimes. The advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website link: *mha.nic.in*.

Pending claims of refugees since the time of partition

2144. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are still pending claims of refugees since the time of partition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such refugees have settled in the North-Eastern part of India;
- (d) whether these refugees have not been provided with protection under the law and access to State services etc.;
- (e) if so, the details in respect of above; and
- (f) the remedial measures undertaken and the time by when such claims will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (f) Since partition, a large number of displaced persons had migrated from Pakistan (both erstwhile West Pakistan and East Pakistan) to India and had settled in different States of the country, including the North-Eastern part of India. In order to rehabilitate displaced persons from erstwhile West Pakistan, the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and other allied acts were enacted to pay compensation and rehabilitation grants to them. The acts have been repealed in 2005.

In order to rehabilitate the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan, the Central Government had undertaken wide range of relief and rehabilitation measures through various schemes. The Central Government schemes for rehabilitation of the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan, who had come to the country by March, 1971 have been completed by 1980s. The matter is now being dealt with by the respective State Governments.

Linking police stations through information grid

2145. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to link police stations all over the country through an information grid, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the objective of this initiative and what is the time schedule for its completion;

(c) whether it will entail specialized cadre or training to operate this information grid, if so, what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Central Government will share the financial burden of this scheme with the State Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to link police stations all over the country through the Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) Project with the objective of tracking of crime and crime related data across the country in a common networked eco-system.

(c) The State/UT System Integrators will provide hand holding training to the State Police persons for operating the system.

(d) The Central Government is funding expenses on computers, hardware/software, networking, capacity building etc. in the States/UTs for the CCTNS Project, up to 31st March, 2017.

Ceasefire violation by Pakistan

2146. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise details of number of ceasefire violations and encounters by Pakistan that have occurred on the Indo-Pak border during last year;

(b) the assessed losses, damage and number of persons that have been displaced due to such ceasefire violations;

(c) the details of India's response to such ceasefire violations; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to put an end to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of cross border

firing at Indo-Pak border in Jammu region during the year 2015, month-wise, is as under:-

Sl. No.	Month	No. of cross border firing	
		Along International Border (IB)	Along Line of Control (LoC)
1.	January	133	2
2.	February	23	3
3.	March	8	2
4.	April	5	2
5.	May	6	1
6.	June	8	6
7.	July	9	25
8.	August	21	62
9.	September	9	42
10.	October	27	6
11.	November	4	1
12.	December	-	-
TOTAL		253	152

(b) The loss of life and private property due to border shelling/firing along the border during the year 2015 is as under:-

Nature of loss	Number
Civilians Death	16
Persons Injured	71
Houses Damaged	72

7,110 persons (upto November, 2015) were temporarily affected due to ceasefire violation in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken by the Government to check ceasefire violations at the borders:

- (i) Proper defence preparedness (including strengthening of Nakas, field fortifications, high mast lights etc.) is ensured on the International Border.

- (ii) Immediate and effective retaliation by BSF Personnel is carried out instances of unprovoked fire and ceasefire violations.
- (iii) Mechanism has been instituted at Border Out Posts (BOPs) and border areas to expeditiously inform the villagers on occurrence of cross-border firing.
- (iv) BSF regularly interacts with border population situated close to border and educates them not to move in vicinity of areas prone to unprovoked fire without prior information/permission of BSF.
- (v) Bullet proof bunkers and ambulances are kept in readiness at convenient locations for evacuation of persons in case of emergency.
- (vi) Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LoC.

Counselling services in police stations for trafficked children

2147. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of cases registered for children trafficked and the number of children rescued during last three years;
- (b) the areas/industries into which children have been employed and corrective action taken to reduce trafficking in these industries;
- (c) the State-wise details of number of police stations across the country, which have counselling services for trafficking instances and the steps taken to increase the coverage and efficiency of these counselling services; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to reduce the menace of human trafficking, particularly trafficking of children, and the timeline for implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total 991, 1361 and 2204 cases of child trafficking were reported during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, which includes importation of girls from foreign countries, buying of minors for prostitution, selling of minors for prostitution, procurement of minor girls and the Immoral Traffic

(Prevention) Act. Details of States/UT-wise cases reported of child trafficking during 2012, 2013 and 2014 and number of children rescued during 2014-2015 are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(b) Purpose-wise data of children rescued from trafficking of State/UTs for the year 2015 as per NCRB is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of number of police stations across the country, which have counselling services for trafficking victims is not maintained Centrally. However, under a comprehensive Scheme for establishment of integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Capacity Building of Responders, including Training of Trainers for strengthening the law enforcement response to human trafficking, Ministry of Home Affairs have released funds to States for setting up of Anti Human Trafficking Units and there is a provision of a counseling expert in each AHTU.

(d) The Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach alongwith concerned Ministries and stakeholders, as detailed below:-

- (i) Enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human Trafficking.
- (ii) Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 226 districts of the country.
- (iii) Issued following advisories on Human Trafficking to all States/UTs:
 - Advisory for preventing crime of human trafficking dated 9.9.2009.
 - Advisory on missing children - measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children - dated 31.1.2012
 - Advisory on Human Trafficking as Organised Crime dated 30.4.2012.
 - Advisory on Preventing and combating Human Trafficking in India-dealing with foreign nationals dated 1.5.2012
 - Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) to handle trafficking of children for child labour dated 12.8.2013

These advisories are available at MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in).

- (iv) Organization of periodic meetings with Nodal Officers of AHTUs and concerned Ministries to review the efforts taken to combat Human Trafficking.
- (v) Ministry of Railways has issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Act), 2000 and the related rules, to ensure care and protection of children in contact with railways.
- (vi) The Government also carried out operation smile and operation muskan during January, 2015 and July, 2015 and more than 28,000 children were rescued in these campaigns.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Child Trafficking during 2012-2014*

Sl.	State/UT	2012						2013						2014					
No.		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	41	7	45	55	7	42	42	1	69	64	2	46	25	0	57	29	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
3.	Assam	124	98	1	124	98	1	131	84	4	136	84	4	304	75	5	304	75	5
4.	Bihar	64	35	17	60	53	22	203	95	9	215	137	16	285	157	7	241	184	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	16	5	18	19	3	45	25	0	35	32	0	3	2	0	8	8	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	0
7.	Gujarat	19	10	2	26	25	3	2	5	0	4	5	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	2	1	280	208	5	280	263	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	4	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	3	0	2	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	31	31	1	31	31	1	26	16	0	16	26	0	24	16	2	22	16	2
12.	Karnataka	77	14	0	18	18	0	72	30	0	52	34	0	71	47	1	69	63	1
13.	Kerala	10	9	0	11	13	0	15	8	0	14	4	0	4	7	0	4	12	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	36	4	53	58	14	31	25	8	51	49	19	8	16	2	22	24	2

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	8	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	1	8	21	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		8	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	1	11	21	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		991	650	40	875	795	55	1361	831	29	1267	1115	52	2204	1480	34	2322	1774	38

Source: Crime in India

* Includes importation of girls from foreign country, buying of minors for prostitution, selling of minors for prostitution, procurement of minor girls and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act@

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of children (below 18 years) trafficked and rescued during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015			
		Child Trafficked		Data not available for the month of		Child Rescued		Data not available for the month of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	28	May	70	108	December		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	19		11	4			

3. Assam	103	46		129	101
4. Bihar	220	220		230	230
5. Chhattisgarh	93	86		101	97
6. Goa	19	469		2	1099
7. Gujarat	26	23		335	335
8. Haryana	26	25	Jan to Nov.	62	51
9. Himachal Pradesh	1	6		7	19
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2	0		4	2
11. Jharkhand	0	51	Jan to Nov.	0	0
12. Karnataka	62	66	Feb, Apr, Jun, Jul	178	178
13. Kerala	1	1	Jan to Nov.	66	69
14. Madhya Pradesh	110	234		55	1591
15. Maharashtra	402	453	Feb	295	305
16. Manipur	16	18		NA	NA
17. Meghalaya	5	7		1	1
18. Mizoram	0	0		0	0
19. Nagaland	2	2		2	2
20. Odisha	827	607		220	203
					May to Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	3	3	Jan to Nov.	106	106	Jan. to Dec. except Sep.
22.	Rajasthan	893	3705		2051	3484	
23.	Sikkim	0	0		0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	62	60	Jan to Nov.	143	202	
25.	Telangana	1	1	Jul, Aug.	300	347	
26.	Tripura	1	1		5	5	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27	377	Mar, Oct to Dec.	41	50	May to Dec.
28.	Uttarakhand	19	19		14	12	
29.	West Bengal	1452	1188		1394	936	Nov. and Dec.
TOTAL (STATES)		4428	7715		5822	9537	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	Jan, Feb, Apr, Aug.	0	0	
31.	Chandigarh	16	16		27	27	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		0	0	Dec.
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0		1	1	
34.	Delhi UT	762	762	Jan to Nov.	465	465	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0		0	0	

[illegible]

7.	Gujarat	18	149	6	38	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	22	244
8.	Haryana	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	16	Nov. and Dec.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan. to Dec. except Sep.
12.	Karnataka	40	5	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	75	
13.	Kerala	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	162	666	48	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	149	1110	
15.	Maharashtra	93	107	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	212	
16.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
20.	Odisha	1	54	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	155	May to Dec.

**Development of islands off the coast of Vasco
and Canacona in Goa**

2148. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has requested the Government of Goa to permit it survey, develop or monitor the developments of the islands off the coast of Vasco and Canacona in Goa;

(b) if so, the names and area of these islands;

(c) what is the objective of the Ministry in doing so;

(d) when was the request made and when was the consent/approval given by the Government of Goa; and

(e) whether owners of these islands were taken on board or whether their consent was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Increase in freedom fighters' pension and family pension

†2149. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will increase the freedom fighters' pension and family pension as Seventh Central Pay Commission has recommended to increase the salary and pension of Government servants *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The Central Freedom Fighter Pension is given to the freedom fighters/their dependents in accordance with the provisions of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. This is a distinct scheme and is not related to Central Civil Service Pension of Central Government employees and therefore, does not come under the ambit of the Central Pay Commission.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Battalion of RAF of CRPF in States

†2150. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the battalions of Rapid Action Force (RAF) of CRPF are stationed in some States of the country, if so, the details of these States;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has also sent a proposal to the Ministry to deploy a battalion of RAF in the State; and

(c) if so, whether Government intends to approve the same, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes. At present 10 RAF Battalions of CRPF are deployed in various parts of the country. Details of such locations are not disclosed in public interest.

(b) to (c) A request has been received from Government of Rajasthan for establishment of a new RAF Battalion at Jaipur. The State Government has been requested to clarify whether land required for establishment of RAF Battalion is available free of cost.

**Parade ceremony at Indo-Pak border in
Suchetgarh, Jammu and Kashmir**

2151. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests for holding parade ceremony at Indo-Pak border at Suchetgarh in Jammu and Kashmir everyday on the pattern of Wagah border in Amritsar;

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

(c) the time-frame to start the said parade ceremony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Government has received requests for holding parade ceremony at Indo-pak border at Suchetgarh in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) The proposal is not under consideration of the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Poor living condition of retired paramilitary personnel

2152. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor living condition of retired paramilitary personnel;
- (b) whether Government plans to increase the pension for them and extend One Rank One Pension benefit to them too;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith target; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government plans to provide better living standard to retired paramilitary personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) “Living conditions” is a relative term. However, the Government has been taking appropriate steps as follows:

- (i) Under the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹ 2250/- pm for girls and ₹ 2000/- pm for boys is being released to the wards of serving/retired CAPFs and AR personnel. Number of Prime Minister Scholarship has been increased from 910 to 2000 additional scholarship per annum from this academic year 2015-16.
- (ii) There are 07 MBBS and 02 BDS seats reserved for the wards of serving/retired CAPFs and AR personnel form the Central Pool Quota.
- (iii) A Central Police Canteen has been introduced on 18.09.2006 to provide consumer goods of wide range and variety at desirable locations at cheaper rates.
- (iv) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board has been established on 17.05.2007 for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPF and AR personnel and their families including disabled personnel.

Retired Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel are governed under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and their pension is revised periodically based on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission (CPC). Further, no proposal is under consideration to extend One Rank One Pension (OROP).

Progress on Naga Accord

2153. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what progress has been made on Naga Accord since the announcement of signing of an accord on 3rd August, 2015;

(b) why have the details of the accord not been made public yet;

(c) how does the accord address the main demand of NSCN-IM for integration of all Naga-inhabited areas in North-East India including Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam;

(d) what special privileges, over and above those guaranteed by Article 371-A of the Constitution of India, will this accord promise to the Nagas; and

(e) when will the final accord be signed between Government and Naga groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The Government of India signed a Framework Agreement with the NSCN on Naga issue on August, 3, 2015, which lays down broad principles within which the final agreement would be worked out. Consultations with all the stakeholders including State Governments involved will be held before reaching the final agreement.

Deploying additional border guards of BSF

2154. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals from the Border Security Force (BSF) on matter of deploying additional border guards along the international borders is pending with the Ministry for long; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal of BSF is pending in this Ministry for long. However, recently BSF has deployed 18 additional companies on International Border in Punjab.

Projects undertaken by NDMA

2155. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects undertaken by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) during last three years for disaster mitigation in the country;

(b) the State and project-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for these projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether cases of alleged irregularities in the implementation of the projects or abandoning projects mid-way have been reported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The major projects undertaken by NDMA during last three years are National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and the National School Safety Project (NSSP). The details of these projects and the funds allocated/released/utilized during last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) On record, no complaints of irregularities of abandoning projects have been reported.

2. *Name of Scheme: National School Safety Programme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Funds							
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.23	-	1.56	1.15	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	0.23	-	1.56	1.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	0.23	-	1.56	0.56	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	0.23	-	1.56	0.15	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	0.23	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23	-	1.56	1.47	-	-	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	0.23	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Manipur	0.23	-	1.56	1.59	-	-	-	-
9.	Meghalaya	0.23	-	1.56	1.07	-	-	-	-
10.	Mizoram	0.23	-	1.56	1.12	-	-	-	-
11.	Nagaland	0.23	-	1.56	1.78	-	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	0.23	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Tripura	0.23	-	1.56	1.12	-	-	-	-

14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.23	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	1.78	1.29	-	-	-	-
16.	Chandigarh	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Delhi	0.23	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	0.23	-	1.56	0.98	-	-	-	-
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.23	-	0.04	0.25	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	0.23	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttarakhand	0.23	-	1.56	0.16	-	-	-	-
22.	West Bengal	0.23	-	1.56	0.67	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4.56		28.28	14.36				

Essential equipment to BSF for surveillance of border

†2156. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the surveillance of international border in Punjab;

(b) by when Government will provide essential equipments to BSF for surveillance of Border;

(c) whether incidents of intrusion through Punjab are increasing in the absence of better surveillance system; and

(d) the names of equipments which are required by BSF and efforts made to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) In order to improve the surveillance of the International Border in Punjab the following steps have been taken:

(i) The border intrusion detection systems have been provided to the Border Security Force in Punjab and these have been installed in the vulnerable areas.

(ii) After the Pathankot incident, additional surveillance equipments have been provided to the Punjab Fortrier of Border Security Force (BSF).

(iii) The Government has agreed for a Pilot Project of Integrated Surveillance covering about 30 kms in sensitive areas along the Punjab Border.

(b) Providing latest surveillance equipments to Force is a continuous process and based on the requirement, additional surveillance equipments are provided to BSF.

(c) There is no increase in the incidents of intrusion in Punjab.

(d) Presently, BSF is equipped with technical gadgets viz. Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HHTI), LORROS (Long Range Reccee Observation System), BFSR (Battle Field Surveillance Radar), NVG/D (Night Vision Goggle/Device), Binoculars, laser/Infra-red intrusion Detection System, etc. for surveillance along border areas. Based on the requirement, additional surveillance equipments are provided to BSF from time to time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Missing children and women

2157. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many children and women have been reported missing in the country during last three years;
- (b) how many of them were found out later;
- (c) whether they are properly rehabilitated;
- (d) how many are still missing;
- (e) the main reasons for their disappearance; and
- (f) whether there is enough vigilance among authorities, families and schools against this rising trend of disappearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), information on missing Children and Missing Women Traced/Untraced during 2013-15 is given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is primary legislation which provides for rehabilitation and social integration of Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) through non-institutional care by adoption and foster care, and through institutional care in various types of Child Care Institutions like Children's Homes, Observation Homes etc. Child in need of care and protection *inter-alia* includes orphan, abandoned, missing and surrendered children. For the better implementation of JJ Act, Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme from the financial year 2009-10 onwards namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of the above mentioned institutions. All States/UTs have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India to implement the scheme.

There are various reasons for children going missing which include trafficking, running away from family, kidnapping, abduction etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to the States/UTs to strengthen the efforts on tracing missing children. The advisories are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website.

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. During these operations, more than 28,000 children were rescued. States//UTs have again been advised to roll out another campaign titled Operation Smile-II in the month of January, 2016.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter Human Trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in various Districts of the country. In order to augment the capacity of the States, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated steps to set up 150 specialized units of Investigative Units on crimes against women in States/UTs.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement-I
Total no. of children missing (M) traced (T)/untraced (U) State-wise Gender-wise for the year 2013-15

Sl. No.	States/UT	Gender	2013			2014			2015		
			M	T	U	M	T	U	M	T	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2)13	13	2	(2)11	11	2	(2)11	9	4
		Female	(2)22	21	3	(3)17	17	3	(3)33	28	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(345)766	709	402	(402)858	754	506	(506)756	341	921
		Female	(312)1365	1330	347	(347)1423	1320	450	(450)1366	666	1150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(15)12	8	19	(19)NIL	NIL	19	(19)28	4	43
		Female	(37)23	11	49	(49)35	20	64	(64)80	31	113
4.	Assam	Male	(1246)618	275	1589	(1589)569	275	1883	(1883)537	290	2130
		Female	(1866)929	375	2420	(2420)1006	518	2908	(2908)849	470	3287
5.	Bihar	Male	(495)632	792	335	(335)1238	955	618	(618)NIL	NR	618
		Female	(402)859	503	758	(758)712	532	938	(938)NIL	NR	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(28)69	57	40	(40)52	49	43	(43)75	57	61
		Female	(46)131	106	71	(71)112	100	83	(83)164	92	155
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(237)902	860	279	(279)712	685	306	(306)691	401	596
		Female	(250)2005	1961	294	(294)1064	1049	309	(309)1473	718	1064

17. Karnataka	Male	(610)1898	1812	696	(696)1817	1666	847	(847)1659	789	1717
	Female	(511)1671	1644	538	(538)1208	1140	606	(606)1018	490	1134
18. Kerala	Male	(109)510	488	131	(131)519	498	152	(152)829	731	250
	Female	(119)709	659	169	(169)702	656	215	(215)827	709	333
19. Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL
	Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL
20. Madhya Pradesh	Male	(414)3618	3278	754	(754)2356	2269	841	(841)2149	1902	1088
	Female	(960)5737	4787	1910	(1910)4691	4151	2450	(2450)5380	4572	3258
21. Maharashtra	Male	(1813)5874	5109	2578	(258)4808	4074	3312	(3312)1631	1067	3876
	Female	(1951)9460	8042	3369	(3369)8286	6927	4728	(4728)2164	1354	5538
22. Manipur	Male	(4)17	18	3	(3)13	14	2	(2)24	21	5
	Female	(0)21	20	1	(1)19	20	NIL	(NIL)15	15	0
23. Meghalaya	Male	(12)66	61	17	(17)53	47	23	(23)66	43	46
	Female	(12)83	72	23	(23)81	75	29	(29)78	43	64
24. Mizoram	Male	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)2	2	NIL	(NIL)5	5	0
	Female	(1)1	1	1	(1)5	4	2	(2)4	2	4
25. Nagaland	Male	(111)78	43	146	(146)80	37	189	(189)66	33	222
	Female	(122)90	44	168	(168)105	48	225	(225)88	54	259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Odisha	Male	(605)743	691	657	(657)414	333	738	(738)491	213	1016
		Female	(1545)1903	1724	1724	(1724)835	678	1881	(1881)1152	437	2596
27	Puducherry	Male	(10)24	23	11	(11)19	18	12	(12)26	23	15
		Female	(4)47	47	4	(4)43	39	8	(8)37	37	8
28	Punjab	Male	(465)306	273	498	(498)403	323	578	(578)174	41	711
		Female	(199)306	281	224	(224)275	216	283	(283)319	85	517
29	Rajasthan	Male	(398)1088	1010	476	(476)926	870	532	(532)713	384	861
		Female	(428)1635	1626	437	(437)1181	1108	510	(510)1186	580	1116
30	Sikkim	Male	(NIL)48	48	NIL	(NIL)51	48	3	(3)51	37	17
		Female	(NIL)76	72	4	(4)48	45	7	(7)64	49	22
31	Tamil Nadu	Male	(522)1051	1069	504	(504)1176	1138	542	(542)1252	780	1014
		Female	(552)2012	2011	553	(553)2197	2202	548	(548)2690	1747	1491
32	Telangana	Male	(300)1067	995	372	(372)988	933	427	(427)1809	969	1267
		Female	(392)1969	1863	468	(468)2008	1896	610	(610)2200	993	1817
33	Tripura	Male	(NIL)136	135	1	(1)119	118	2	(2)594	224	372
		Female	(1)350	347	4	(4)327	326	5	(5)42	40	7
34	Uttar Pradesh	Male	(755)1924	1767	912	(912)1359	1134	1137	(1137)1458	869	1726
		Female	(471)1492	1306	657	(657)958	750	865	(865)1222	715	1372

35	Uttarakhand	Male	(151)181	159	173	(173)164	160	177	(177)240	122	295
		Female	(80)101	93	88	(88)143	126	105	(105)191	94	202
36	West Bengal	Male	(657)12800	12255	1202	(1202)11617	10913	1906	(1906)NR	NR	1906
		Female									
GRAND TOTAL			79508	71053	34244	69660	60397	43537	48847	29396	62988
			25819			(34244)			(43537)		

1. The figures mentioned in the () are the backlog of previous year.
2. NR stands for data not received 3. M, T and U stands for Missing, Traced and Untraced
3. NIL stands for no children missing/traced/untraced
4. Data for 2015 are provisional

Statement-II

Total no. of women missing (M) traced (T)/untraced (U) State-wise for the year 2013-15

States	2013			2014			2015		
	M	T	U	M	T	U	M	T	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(22)44	42	24	(24)41	38	27	(27)56	38	45
Andhra Pradesh	(810)2576	2311	1075	(1075)2785	2420	1440	(1440)2948	1157	3231
Arunachal Pradesh	(1)15	4	12	(12)1	1	12	(12)39	15	36
Assam	(2497)1439	531	3405	(3408)1608	725	4288	(4288)1784	679	5393

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	(697)91	11	777	(777)NR	NR	777	(777)NR	NR	777
Chandigarh	(139)100	60	179	(179)133	80	232	(232)169	70	331
Chhattisgarh	(1911)3895	3360	2446	(2446)4100	3297	3249	(3249)4408	1719	5938
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(6)21	14	13	(13)15	9	19	(19)29	13	35
Daman and Diu	(37)30	17	50	(50)22	14	58	(58)17	7	68
Delhi	(3323)6683	5059	4947	(4947)7491	5070	7368	(7368)8125	4274	11219
Goa	(187)341	297	231	(231)320	268	283	(283)269	151	401
Gujarat	(1346)5567	4803	2110	(2110)5755	4767	3098	(3098)5939	2301	6736
Haryana	(2730)1206	650	3286	(3286)1706	984	4008	(4008)2027	756	5279
Himachal Pradesh	(210)750	663	297	(297)604	497	404	(404)466	182	688
Jammu and Kashmir	(931)762	686	1007	(1007)853	697	1163	(1163)837	368	1632
Jharkhand	(295)324	208	411	(411)262	178	495	(495)NR	NR	495
Karnataka	(1785)6785	6281	2289	(2289)7119	6428	2980	(2980)7165	2977	7168
Kerala	(677)2884	2779	782	(782)3134	2972	944	(944)4147	3619	1472
Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	1	NIL	(NIL)0	NIL	NIL
Madhya Pradesh	(6093)13603	10528	9173	(9173)14920	11223	12870	(12870)13839	7402	19307
Maharashtra	(3073)20559	18895	4737	(4737)21899	18612	8024	(8024)23834	12322	19536
Manipur	(2)45	45	2	(2)53	54	1	(1)29	27	3

Meghalaya	(17)83	75	25	(25)95	66	54	(54)101	60	95
Mizoram	(1)1	1	1	(1)2	2	1	(1)3	2	2
Nagaland	(48)38	8	78	(78)67	22	123	(123)51	24	150
Odisha	(4485)4175	2507	6153	(6153)4439	2129	8463	(8463)4215	715	11963
Puducherry	(20)136	125	31	(31)117	92	56	(56)87	59	84
Punjab	(1491)798	476	1813	(1813)992	520	2285	(2285)903	88	3100
Rajasthan	(1430)5223	4703	1950	(1950)5832	5043	2739	(2739)6102	2498	6343
Sikkim	(125)285	48	362	(362)228	19	571	(571)263	137	697
Tamil Nadu	(1806) 4003	3741	2068	(2068)5261	4808	2521	(2521)6462	3610	5373
Telangana	(731) 3728	3467	992	(992)4242	3930	1304	(1304)5288	2465	4127
Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	(NIL)NIL	NIL	NIL
Uttar Pradesh	(1454) 2135	1426	2163	(2163)2256	1199	3220	(3220)2523	898	4845
Uttarakhand	(491) 205	195	501	(501)270	181	590	(590)351	124	817
West Bengal	(2881) 15682	5790	12773	(12773)16266	5253	23786	(23786)NR	NR	23786
ALL INDIA	(50199) 104212	79806	66163	(66163) 112972	81599	97453	(97453)102476	48757	151172

1. The figures mentioned in the () are the backlog of previous year.

2. NR stands for data not received.

3. NIL stands for no women missing.

4. Data from Madhya Pradesh and Telangana for the year 2013 and 2014 have been revised as per revised data received from States.

5. Figures of 2015 are provisional.

6. M, T and U stands for Missing, Traced and Untraced.

Shortage of IPS officers

2158. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of IPS officers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to recruit retired armed forces personnel or Central Armed Police Forces in the IPS cadre; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The vacancy position as on 01.01.2016 in the Indian Police Service is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to recruit the retired armed forces personnel or Central Armed Police Forces in the Indian Police Service. However, in order to mitigate the shortage of IPS officers, the Government has introduced “Limited Competitive Examination” as the third mode of recruitment to IPS. Officers of the rank of Dy. SPs of State Police Services, Assistant Commandants of Central Paramilitary Forces and Captains and Majors of Defence Forces fulfilling certain criteria are eligible for appearing in the aforesaid examination. But, a large number of Court Cases have been filled against this Ministry, UPSC, DoP&T and MoD challenging various aspects of the Scheme of this mode of recruitment. At present, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement***State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2016***

Sl. No.	States	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	122	22
2.	AGMUT	295	245	50
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	149	39
4.	Bihar	231	188	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	89	14
6.	Gujarat	195	160	35

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	137	105	32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	71	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	91	56
10.	Jharkhand	149	111	38
11.	Karnataka	215	143	72
12.	Kerala	163	122	41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	249	56
14.	Maharashtra	302	239	63
15.	Manipur	89	59	30
16.	Nagaland	70	49	21
17.	Odisha	188	109	79
18.	Punjab	172	144	28
19.	Rajasthan	215	188	27
20.	Sikkim	32	26	06
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	223	40
22.	Telangana	112	96	16
23.	Tripura	65	54	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	403	114
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	09
26.	West Bengal	347	259	88
	2015 batch of IPS probationers		140	-140
		4802	3894	908

Extensive use of AK-47 rifles by criminals in Bihar

2159. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that many criminals are using AK-47 rifles, for criminal activities in Bihar, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what Central Government is planning to curb the excessive use of AK47 by the criminals in Bihar, as it has been reported in media?

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

reports of the State of Bihar arresting and filing criminal cases against a number of persons under the relevant provisions of the Arms Act 1959. Illegal weapons including AK-47 Rifles were sized from the arrested persons.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting criminals. The Arms Act has elaborate Provisions, under Section 19 to 25 to curb illicit manufacture and trade in arms. The Central Government, wherever considered necessary, issues directions to the State Governments/UTs for strict compliance of the Arms Act.

Threat of chemical attacks

†2160. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the threats of chemical attacks on European and American nations by international terrorist organizations the internal security of our country is also being strengthened accordingly to deal with any such eventuality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the security forces are capable of countering chemical attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The internal security situation is regularly reviewed by the Government to ensure that internal security apparatus, technical facilities, responses and counter measures are continually updated to meet the changing threat levels and perception, including the threat of chemical attacks.

The Government has devised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with terrorist attacks using chemical weapons which are reviewed and revised periodically. The SOPs *inter-alia* provide for formation of specialist response teams both at Central and State level to deal with such emergencies. The security set up of the country is capable of countering chemical attacks.

Rehabilitation of acquitted undertrial prisoners

2161. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1647 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th December, 2011 and state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of persons are languishing in jails for a long period of time as undertrials and subsequent to their acquittal, they are neither accepted by their families nor society;

(b) the updated status of action taken by the Ministry, in coordination with State Governments and other Ministries like Law and Justice, for compensation and rehabilitation of such acquitted persons; and

(c) the State-wise number of such acquittals taken place during the last three years along with the period of their languishing in jails *e.g.* two years, five years, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, a State/UT-wise details of undertrial prisoners acquitted during 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The details regarding the period spent by the particular prisoners are not maintained centrally.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of Undertrials acquitted during the year 2012	Number of Undertrials acquitted during the year 2013	Number of Undertrials acquitted during the year 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4902	3868	3137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	894	944	969
4.	Bihar	6104	4911	3189
5.	Chhattisgarh	3963	3569	4197
6.	Goa	53	14	67
7.	Gujarat	4595	3988	3477
8.	Haryana	2986	3891	3291
9.	Himachal Pradesh	296	228	307

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	238	302	222
11.	Jharkhand	3287	3631	3122
12.	Karnataka	3165	2658	2916
13.	Kerala	6290	5554	5554
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5329	4434	5099
15.	Maharashtra	4140	4134	4814
16.	Manipur	76	23	23
17.	Meghalaya	4	10	24
18.	Mizoram	160	212	216
19.	Nagaland	415	241	272
20.	Odisha	2577	2647	2667
21.	Punjab	5518	3170	2810
22.	Rajasthan	5254	6667	6448
23.	Sikkim	33	40	53
24.	Tamil Nadu	998	1201	1018
25.	Telangana	--	--	1724
26.	Tripura	320	217	208
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10212	4482	3928
28.	Uttarakhand	759	1184	1184
29.	West Bengal	1168	1522	828
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	51	48	99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	8	7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	1	3
34.	Delhi	2275	1661	2319
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	26	24
TOTAL		76083	65486	64216

Profiles of sympathisers of ISIS

2162. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the profiles of the individuals arrested/detained in the country as ISIS sympathisers with regard to their age, religion, geographical location, educational and economic status; and

(b) what are the reasons behind and implications of the large number of alleged ISIS recruits and sympathisers emerging from the coastal region of Karnataka and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the State Police in some States have registered cases and arrested some active cadres affiliated to ISIS in the recent past. So far, NIA has arrested 24 accused (Jammu and Kashmir-01, Karnataka-07, Madhya Pradesh-01, Maharashtra-07, Tamil Nadu-01, Telangana-04 and Uttar Pradesh-03) in the cases being investigated by the agency. The outfit uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world especially youth. However, it has influenced/ attracted very few youth from India. Most of the arrested cadres are educated and got attracted to the ISIS ideology through social media sites.

ESIC hospitals

2163. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of hospitals set up and proposed to be set up by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country;

(b) what is the total number of insured persons in the country as on 29th February, 2016;

(c) whether the ESIC hospitals are adequate to attend to medical needs of the beneficiaries, if not, the steps taken to augment hospital facilities for the workers and their families; and

(d) in view of more workers being enrolled under ESIC, steps proposed to be taken to expand ESIC dispensaries and hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) (a) The State-wise total number

of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals already set-up and proposed to be setup in the country is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(b) Total number of Insured Persons as on 31.03.2015 is 20344530. Data compilation as on 29.02.2016 has not been finalized.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Medical needs of ESI beneficiaries are adequately addressed at all ESIC hospital. Further, under ESIC 2.0 ESI Corporation has taken a number of reform initiatives to augment and expand ESIC dispensaries and hospitals in the country for the workers and their families, as under:

- To make available electronic health records of patients.
- 24x7 medical helpline
- Evening OPD for senior Citizen and differently abled patients.
- Cancer detection/ treatment facilities.
- Cardiology treatment facilities.
- Dialysis facilities.
- Queue management system and OPD registration through mobile phones.
- Complete immunization facilities.
- Facility of Yoga.
- Telemedicine facilities.
- Ayush facilities.

Further, ESI Corporation has also taken following decisions:

- Establishing ESI hospitals and dispensaries based on geographical necessity.
- Setting up of In-house super specialty services.
- Increasing hospital bed strength by 50%.
- Norms for setting up of one doctor dispensary and Upgradation of dispensaries to 6/30 bedded hospitals.
- Increasing sanctioned strength of ESIC hospitals.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of number of hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Hospital
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Delhi	4
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Haryana	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Jharkhand	3
13.	Karnataka	10
14.	Kerala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Maharashtra	13
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	6
20.	Puducherry	1
21.	Punjab	8
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	Telangana	7
29.	West Bengal	14
TOTAL		151

Statement-II

New hospital approved by ESI corporation

Sl. No.	Name of States	Place of Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	Chhattisgarh	Korba

Sl. No.	Name of States	Place of Hospital
3.		Raipur
4.		Bhilai
5.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar
6.	Karnataka	Bommsandra
7.		Doddaballapur
8.	Odisha	Dubri, Jajpur
9.		Angul
10.	Punjab	Lalru, SAS Nagar
11.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
12.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur
13.		Turicorin
14.		Tirupur
15.		Tirunelveli
16.		Kanyakumari
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
18.		Sidkul area Haridwar
19.		Sidkul area Udham Singh Nagar
20.		Kashipur
21.	West Bengal	Siliguri
22.		Haldia
23.	Kerala	Perumbaboar
24.	Maharashtra	Buti Bori

Pensioners in unorganised sector

†2164. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pensioners in the unorganised sector and the amount of pension being provided to them every month, at present;

(b) the amount of interest being earned per month by Government on the deposited amount of pensioners in the unorganised sector;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee has recommended to enhance pension of these pensioners also; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delaying the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is administering and regulating the following social security Schemes in the pension sector namely Swavalamban and Atal Pension Yojana. These Schemes are focused on covering workers in the unorganized sector. Swavalamban is a contributory pension scheme and the pension amount is payable depending upon the amount of pension corpus and type of annuity opted. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a guaranteed Scheme by Government of India. The subscribers under these Schemes are majorly in the phase of accumulation and yet to reach the stage of 60 years so as to draw pension. As on date, there are subscribers in these schemes and no one is drawing pension in these schemes.

Under the Swavalamban Scheme, contributions collected from the subscriber is being invested in the market as per the approved investment guidelines and on the superannuation of the subscriber a regular pension would be being paid to the subscriber which essentially depends on the corpus at the time of his superannuation. Hence no defined pension is being provided under this Scheme.

Under the Atal Pension Yojana regular contribution is being collected from the subscriber and a minimum defined pension from ₹ 1,000/- to ₹ 5,000/- will be provided to the subscriber upon attaining the age of 60 years. This Scheme was launched during the FY 2015-16 and hence it is in the accumulation phase and till date no pension has been paid. The total number of subscribers under both the Schemes is as below:

Scheme Name	Total number of subscribers as on 14.03.2016	Total number of subscribers drawing pension
Swavalamban	42.84 lacs	Nil
Atal Pension Yojana	22.51 lacs	Not Applicable

(b) Government is co-contributor along with subscribers under Swavalamban Scheme and Atal Pension Yojana. However, Government does not earn any interest on the deposit amount of subscribers in these schemes. The returns to the subscribers under the NPS Lite which cover Swavalamban Scheme as well as Atal Pension Yojana as on 29th February, 2016 are as below—

NPS Lite

Pension Fund	Since Inception (%)
LIC PF	9.77%
SBI PF	9.99%
UTI RSL	9.89%
Kotak PF	10.02%

APY Scheme

Pension Fund	Annualised return
LIC PF	0.89%
SBI PF	4.49%
UTI PF	4.11%

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the above reply at part (c).

Maternity leave to female employees

2165. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employers that currently provide mandated paid maternity leave to female employees;

(b) whether Government has received complaints of non-provision of paid maternity leave by employers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to increase the maternity leave allowance, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether women who have children through surrogacy or adoption are entitled to the same maternity benefits as mothers who have children through pregnancy, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Statistics about number of employers that provide mandated paid maternity benefits under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is not maintained Centrally.

(b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is implemented by the Central Government as well as the State Governments in specific spheres. The complaints received for

violation of provision of the Act by respective Governments are dealt with as per the provisions of the Act.

(c) A proposal to increase maternity benefits from existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The maternity benefit proposed for surrogate and adopted mother under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, is sixteen weeks as they are not undergoing physical distress as those of the women actually delivering the child.

Benefits for construction labourers by States

2166. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would examine the benefits given by different States of the country for the construction labourers, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to support those State Governments who are giving good package to the labourers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Government of Odisha is giving the best package to the construction labourers; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in recent past in the field of Labour Welfare as per the international treaties and conventions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (BOCW Act, 1996) aims at regulating the safety, health, welfare and other conditions of service of building and other construction workers through the Welfare Boards in every State/UT, which are administered by respective State/UT.

As stipulated under Section 18 of BOCW Act, 1996, the State Governments/UT Administrations have constituted State Welfare Board for the Welfare of building and other construction workers in their respective States/UTs. In terms of Section 22 of the Act, the State Welfare Boards provide immediate assistance in case of accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans/advances for the purpose of construction of house, premia for Group Insurance Scheme, Financial Assistance for education of children, medical expenses, maternity benefits, etc. The Central

Government has been issuing directions under section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State/UT Governments from time to time for carrying into execution the provisions of the Act. Further the States/UTs have been directed to ensure that the cess money collected under Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is utilized only for the purpose(s) specified under Section 22 of the BOCW Act, 1996. In case any amount of cess fund so collected has been utilized for any purpose other than mandated under section 22 of the BOCW Act, 1996, it shall be the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration concerned to recoup such amount into the cess fund on immediate basis and furnish compliance report to this Ministry.

(c) Benefits being provided to the BOC workers by the Odisha State Welfare Board are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) International Labour Organization (ILO) is the specialized agency of UN mandated to formulate international labour standards. These labour standards are prescribed in the form of binding and non-binding instruments known as Conventions and Recommendations. ILO Conventions are international labour instruments or treaties, which on ratification create legally binding obligations upon the States to ensure that the national legal framework is in conformity with the provisions of the convention. Recommendations are non-binding guidelines and are not subject to ratification.

Ratification of an ILO Convention is a voluntary process. In India, we ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws and practices are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question. Once an ILO Convention is ratified, we are obliged to provide periodic report regarding the application of the Conventions under Article 22 of ILO Constitution.

ILO has adopted 189 conventions and 204 recommendations. India has so far ratified 45 conventions of ILO including four core or fundamental human rights conventions like forced labour convention (C-29), Equal remuneration Convention (C-100), Abolition of forced labour convention (C-105) and Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) convention (C-111). Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts regular meeting of Committee on Convention (CoC), a tripartite working body to explore the possibility of ratification of ILO conventions. We are also in regular consultation with other social partners and stake holders to obtain a consensus for enacting new laws or bringing about changes in the existing laws.

Statement

Different benefits under the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board.

1.	Assistance in Case of Accident	
a.	Permanent total disability due to accident	₹ 1,50,000/-
b.	Loss of one limb/eye	₹ 80,000/-
c.	Permanent disability without loss of two limbs/eyes	₹ 40,000/-
2.	Death Benefit	
a.	Normal Death	₹ 1,00,000/-
b.	Accidental Death	₹ 2,00,000/-
3.	Assistance for Funeral Expenses	₹ 5,000/-
4.	Medical expenses for treatment of major ailments (on completion of 1 year)	Benefits at par with RSBY
5.	Educational Assistance	
a.	For class-11th/12th	₹ 5,000/- per annum
b.	For classes of B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./PG Studies	₹ 7,000/- per annum
c.	For ITI	₹ 7,000/- per annum
d.	For Diploma/Polytechnic	₹ 10,000/- per annum
e.	For B.Tech/MCA/MBA/B.Arch/M.Arch/M.Tech/M.Sc./B.Pharm/M.Pharm/Hotel Management and Catering Services/Medical	₹ 40,000/- per annum
6.	Marriage Assistance (on completion of 1 year)	₹ 25,000/-
7.	Maternity Benefit (on completion of 1 year)	₹ 8,000/-
8.	Assistance for Purchase of Working Tools	₹ 4,000/-
9.	Assistance for Purchase of Bi-cycle (on completion of 1 year)	₹ 4,000/-
10.	Assistance for Purchase of Safety Equipment (on completion of 1 year)	₹ 1,000/-

11.	Financial Assistance for Skill Up-gradation Training	₹ 2000/- per month towards stipend for training (maximum for six months)
a.	Through CSTI, Gopalpur, Cuttack and Odisha State Employment Mission.	₹ 200/- per day towards daily wage compensation for the training period
b.	Through RPL Scheme	
12.	Construction of Rest Shed	At labour congregation place (as per requisition)
13.	Construction of Drinking Water Outlets	At labour congregation place (as per requisition)
14.	Housing Scheme namely Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana	Maximum upto ₹ 1,00,000/-

Recommendations of Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee

†2167. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee constituted to resolve the problems of pensioners, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government is facing difficulties to implement the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details of efforts made by Government to address the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 147th Report of the Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha (Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee Report) was presented on 03.09.2013.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Committee have been considered by the Government and to the extent of administrative and financial feasibility, the same have been implemented or taken up for implementation. The details of main recommendations and the action taken thereof are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Main Recommendations of the 147th Report of the Committee on Petitions
(Rajya Sabha) and Action Taken thereof*

The recommendations of the 147th Report of the Committee on Petitions (Rajya Sabha) also known as the Bhagat Singh Koshyari Committee Report have been considered by the Government and to the extent of administrative and financial feasibility, the same have been implemented or taken up for implementation. The main recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon are briefly enumerated below:

- (i) The Committee had recommended increasing Government's contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 from 1.16 per cent of member's wages to at least 8.33 per cent to support a minimum pension of ₹ 3,000/- per month.

Given the constraints of financial feasibility the Government has implemented a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month under EPS, 1995 with effect from 01.09.2014 by providing budgetary support for the initiative.

- (ii) The recommendation for enhancing the wage ceiling for contributions has been implemented and the wage ceiling has been enhanced from ₹ 6,500/- per month to ₹ 15,000/- per month with effect from 01.09.2014.

- (iii) The Committee had recommended review of the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976 with a view to create incentive for enhanced Provident Fund (PF) accumulation. It had also advised optimizing use of surplus EDLI funds to provide relief/indexation to existing pensioners.

Accordingly, an actuarial valuation of the EDLI funds was conducted by a professional actuary and based on the recommendations of the study, a proposal for increase in the benefits under EDLI Scheme to a maximum of ₹ 6,00,000/- from ₹ 3,60,000/- duly linking the benefits to PF balance to incentive building of PF accumulation is presently under consideration. However, the use of surplus EDLI funds to provide meaningful relief to pensioners was not found feasible.

- (iv) As recommended by the Committee, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has taken up the task of adopting modern accounting methods consistent with the standards prescribed by Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in the organisation with the help of expertise from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- (v) The Committee had suggested appointment of Fund Managers and investment in equity for better management of the corpus fund.

EPFO has already appointed fund managers since September, 2008 for better and efficient management of funds and the investments are carried out as per Pattern of Investment prescribed by the Ministry of Finance and notified by Ministry of Labour and Employment and the guidelines laid down by Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) from time to time within the parameters of the Investment Pattern.

- (vi) The Committee had suggested that the quantity and quality of data in respect of Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 members for purposes of valuation of the fund should be improved significantly. The Committee had also recommended that the actuarial valuation of the fund should be conducted after every 3 years instead of every year presently and also that the Government should take responsibility to curb actuarial deficit. It had also suggested replacement of the existing Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 with a Provident Fund-cum-Pension Annuity Scheme with mandatory annuitization.

As suggested by the Committee, special efforts have been made to collect information of members and the valuation for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was carried out with data of almost 60 per cent of active contributing members and 100 per cent of the pensioners data resulting in better quality and reliability of the valuation exercise. Taking into account the recommendations of the actuarial valuation report and the suggestions of the Ministry of Finance while agreeing to the minimum pension proposal, a number of amendments have been carried out in the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 to curtail the deficit. These measures, *inter-alia*, include calculating pensionable salary on the basis of 60 months' average instead of 12 months' average and determination of eligible service on the basis of contributory service instead of simple length of service. The improvement in the quality of data and the amendments have resulted in significant drop in the deficit of the Employees' Pension Fund. As regards the suggestion for conducting valuation every 3 years and replacement of the Scheme with an annuity based Scheme, it is stated that these were considered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 190th and 202nd meeting where no consensus could emerge on the proposal for an annuity based scheme and it was felt that the annual valuation should continue.

- (vii) The Committee had also recommended for providing price rise neutralization in the pension amount to offset inflation.

The Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 being a funded Scheme with features of defined benefits and defined contribution, it is not found

feasible to provide for increase in pension by neutralizing effect of inflation. However, if the annual valuation reveals surplus in future then appropriate relief can be considered as per the provision of the Scheme.

- (viii) The Committee had suggested that withdrawal from the Pension Fund should be discouraged and the age of superannuation should be increased from 58 years to 60 years.

In this connection, it is stated that the EPFO has introduced the Universal Account Number (UAN) for members and an online transfer claim portal providing ease to members to transfer their accounts instead of seeking withdrawal. A proposal for deferring the age for vesting pension from 58 years to 60 years on voluntary basis is also under consideration.

- (ix) The Committee had also suggested a separate grievance redressal mechanism for pensioners and for grant of interest in case of delay in credit in pension.

In this connection, it is stated that a separate Customer Service Division (CSD-VI) is in place for pension grievances in EPFO headquarters apart from the fact that an Online Grievances Portal is also in operation. As regards the delay in credit of pension is concerned, it is mentioned that EPS Pensions are credited electronically through core banking system every month and every effort is taken to ensure that the pension is credited on the first working day of each month.

Occupational deaths

2168. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about occupational deaths that happened in various factories during the last two years;

(b) if so, the State-wise and industry-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government has details about number of permanent and contractual employees among them; and

(d) whether Government is mooted any measures to ensure insurance coverage for contractual workers against incidence of occupational hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The occupational death as reported by ESIC for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Industries-wise detail is not maintained.

(c) There is no difference under ESI Act between permanent or contractual employees because Section 2(9) of the Act defines “employee” which includes all types of workers and therefore, no such bifurcation of contractual employees is separately maintained.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

The occupational death as reported by ESIC for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Period		Total No. of occupational deaths
		2013-2014	2014-2015	
1.	West Bengal			
	• Regional office-Kolkata	2	Nil	02
	• Sub-Regional Office-Barrackpore	01	Nil	01
2.	Gujarat			
	• Regional Office- Ahmedabad	1	Nil	01
	• Sub-Regional Office-Vadodara	01	01	02
3.	Madhya Pradesh	08	04	12
4.	Tamil Nadu			
	• Sub-Regional Office-Salem	Nil	02	02
5.	Delhi			
	• Sub-Regional Office-Shahdara	01	Nil	01
6.	Odisha	Nil	01	01

**Extension of maternity benefit to women workers
in private sector**

2169. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the benefits of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 to the women working in private sector;

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

(c) whether Government also proposes to further increase the existing leave period under this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 extends to the whole of India. It applies to every establishment being a factory, mine or plantation (including those belonging to private and Government) and to every shop or establishment wherein 10 or more persons are employed on any day of the preceding 12 months.

(c) A proposal to increase maternity benefits from existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, is under consideration of the Government.

Non-implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act

2170. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that women are paid lesser wages than men for the same work from small businesses to large organisation in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has failed to enforce or implement Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 effectively which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for work of similar nature; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally payable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. In the Central sphere, the enforcement of the Act is entrusted to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) who heads the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). Central Government is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Act. In cases where the State Government are “appropriate Government”, the enforcement of provisions of Equal Remuneration Act is done by the State Labour Departments. During the three year period from 2011-12 to 2013-14, total of 1,51,715 inspections were conducted and 3397 prosecutions were launched against those found violating the Act.

Neglect of local labourers in Chhattisgarh

†2171. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite presence of a large number of cement, power and steel plants and aluminium factories the local labour is being ignored continuously in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) whether Government would consider to bring to book industrialists of such industries who are quite indifferent to this despite repeated warnings to them from Government of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such information is available at Central level.

(b) Does not arise in view of above. However, as per the constitutional provisions, every citizen has a right to move to any part of the country for employment irrespective of his place of birth.

Expected fresh accruals from employees' contributions in EPFO

2172. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retirement savings managed and overseen by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) have crossed ₹ 10 lakh crore mark, making it the eleventh largest pension fund in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during 2015-16, the EPF coffers are expected to receive ₹ 1,15,000 crore of fresh accruals from employees' contributions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the above would be 15 per cent higher than it was originally estimated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the Audited Consolidated Annual Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) for the year 2014-15, the closing balance of Funds managed by EPFO is ₹ 6,34,174.33 crores.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Regarding EPFO being the eleventh largest pension fund in the world, no such information is available with EPFO.

(c) No, Sir. The fresh accruals in 2015-16 in the three Schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952, as per the revised estimates, is ₹ 1,01,538.54 crore.

(d) and (e) The revised estimates for the year 2015-16 are projected to be 13.81 per cent higher than the Budget estimates. The details of revised estimates of the three Schemes are as under:

- (i) Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952: ₹ 71,398.25 crore
- (ii) Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995: ₹ 29,000.00 crore
- (iii) Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) Scheme, 1976: ₹ 1,140.29 crore.

Medical benefits under ESIC

2173. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to cast the social security net much wider and include around 30 crore workers and their families across 393 districts to provide medical benefits under the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to conduct surveys of all the remaining 271 districts where ESI scheme has not been implemented so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation in its 167th meeting has taken a decision to initiate expansion and reforms measures under ESIC 2.0 and there is target to expands ESI Scheme to the entire 393 districts where ESI Scheme is currently implemented in some centers so as to provide various social security benefits, including Medical Benefit. The details of these initiatives regarding medical benefit is as under:-

- Establishing ESI hospitals and dispensaries based on geographical necessity.
- Setting up of in-house super specialty services.
- Increasing hospital bed strength by 50%.

- New norms for setting up of one doctor dispensary and Upgradation of dispensaries to 6/30 bedded hospitals.
- Increasing sanctioned strength of medical and paramedical manpower.
- Tie up with the existing Government facilities, Insured Medical Practitioners, Mobile Medical Vans and Private Nursing Homes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The survey in this regard has already been initiated with target to complete the same by 31st December, 2016.

Making gratuity benefits portable for employees

2174. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make gratuity benefits portable for employees moving from one workplace to another, irrespective of the tenure of their stint;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to cut service period for gratuity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Contract labourers

2175. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the year-wise and State-wise number of contract labourers in the country for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): The State-wise number of contract workers engaged in the Central Sphere for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The data in regard to contract workers engaged in the States other than those in the Central Sphere is not Centrally maintained.

Statement*State-wise number of Contract workers engaged in Central Sphere*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103178	88059	71820
2.	Assam			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			
4.	Manipur			
5.	Tripura	93979	168670	93034
6.	Sikkim			
7.	Meghalaya			
8.	Nagaland			
9.	Bihar	22738	26074	25816
10.	Chhattisgarh	135855	112755	127130
11.	Gujarat	96836	114093	192682
12.	Jharkhand	12093	38710	24263
13.	Karnataka	89952	105874	138892
14.	Kerala	100212	76530	135798
15.	Madhya Pradesh	116217	134098	144884
16.	Maharashtra	111271	251628	207554
17.	Delhi	70079	55190	39145
18.	Odisha	75883	123345	166308
19.	Rajasthan	103102	62689	90216
20.	Tamil Nadu	117607	126932	23507
21.	Uttarakhand	9769	14742	17536
22.	Uttar Pradesh	85003	99775	100584
23.	West Bengal	91367	94397	80376
24.	Himachal Pradesh			
25.	Jammu and Kashmir			
26.	Punjab	42075	56584	68440
27.	Haryana			
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)		1477216	1750145	1747985

Note: Bold indicated (combined data received from the regions i.e. Guwahati and Chandigarh)

Bringing of hospitals for beedi workers in Tamil Nadu under ESIC

2176. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Health Centres, Hospitals and Dispensaries run for the welfare of Beedi Workers in Tamil Nadu Especially in Tirunelveli District would be switched over to the governance of ESIC or taken over by ESI administration;

(b) if so, what are the plans and how many such hospitals would be taken over; and

(c) what would happen to the existing Doctors, Staff and other paramedical staff working on contractual salary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under process to hand over Hospitals/Dispensaries under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund to ESIC all over the country. No Public Health Centres are functioning for Beedi Workers.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government. Total 12 Hospitals and 292 Dispensaries under all cess funds namely: BEEDI, MICA, LSDM, IOMC and CINE have been decided to be handed over to ESIC.

(c) This will be decided as per requirements of ESIC.

Setting up of new structure of medical facilities in States

2177. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to ensure quality medical facilities in the States, the Employees State Insurance Corporation has decided that it will run the health services directly in all the States and the States will not be asked to bear the cost of medical expenses;

(b) whether the ESIC has decided to form a sub committee for working out the modalities for setting up of new structure in States in the form of subsidiary corporation with representation from State Government, the Centre as well as employees and employers' organizations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. During its 166th meeting, the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has taken decision to directly run the health services in all the States and States should not be asked to bear the cost of medical expenses.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation constituted a sub-committee for working out the modalities for setting up of a new structure in States in the form of Subsidiary Corporation with representation from State Government, the Centre Government as well as employees and employers organizations. Recommendation of the sub-committee regarding formation of subsidiary corporation have been approved by ESI Corporation in its 167th meeting. The approved constitution of the governing body of the Subsidiary Corporation is given in the Statement.

Statement

Governing body of ESIC subsidiary corporation

1. Chairman	Chief Secretary/Secretary (Health/Labour)
2. Vice Chairman	To be appointed by the State Government
3. CEO/Member Secretary	SSMC/SMC
4. Addl. CEO	Director, State ESI (MB) Scheme
5. Members	ESIC Nominee (1)
	Corporation member residing in the State/nominated by the ESIC.
	Employer Representative (3) To be appointed by State Government from recognized Employer's Association/federation.
	Employee Representative (3) To be appointed by State Government from Trade Unions affiliated to CTUOs.
	Government of India Nominees (2)
	Regional Director, ESIC

Social security to unemployed

†2178. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unemployed persons in the country at present;
- (b) the year-wise and State-wise number of persons who had been provided with employment from Government during last three years;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide social security to these unemployed persons;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government proposes to bring those people within its ambit who have not been provided with employment within certain time period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated number of unemployed persons in the country on usual status basis in 2011-12 were 1.06 crore.

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment by implementing various 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 and State-wise details of employment generated under these Schemes are given in Statement-I to IV, respectively (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Government has launched three social security schemes pertaining to the Insurance and Pension Sectors, namely Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to move towards creating a universal social security system. The Schemes provide essential and affordable social protection to all citizens in a convenient manner linked to auto-debit facility from bank accounts and is applicable to all.

Statement-I

State-wise details of estimated employment generated under PMEGP during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	17452	11818	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4522	5307	6352
3.	Punjab	5206	7536	6438
4.	UT Chandigarh	239	385	160

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Uttarakhand	8368	7335	7889
6.	Haryana	4867	6352	7024
7.	Delhi	1284	1136	1584
8.	Rajasthan	21252	13280	15002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	49883	43449	48604
10.	Bihar	19106	20043	9240
11.	Sikkim	283	255	54
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2364	6570	2871
13.	Nagaland	5570	4365	2407
14.	Manipur	3541	5277	829
15.	Mizoram	3201	5050	6736
16.	Tripura	10228	9175	6333
17.	Meghalaya	2160	1037	3680
18.	Assam	26976	24555	15535
19.	West Bengal	52624	24189	24646
20.	Jharkhand	11466	13060	8495
21.	Odisha	29937	20482	10211
22.	Chhattisgarh	12026	4435	5821
23.	Madhya Pradesh	27825	19449	21896
24.	Gujarat*	11095	13420	18107
25.	Maharashtra**	22358	14869	28311
26.	Andhra Pradesh	17982	18170	12220
27.	Karnataka	10103	25261	21825
28.	Goa	355	214	406
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	93
30.	Kerala	12396	11507	9738
31.	Tamil Nadu	32723	29496	36190
32.	Puducherry	294	181	386
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	560	887	790
TOTAL		428246	368545	357502

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Person days generated under MGNREGA during
2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.*

Sl. No.	States	Person days generated		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3273.35	2993.84	1324.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.50	36.56	7.80
3.	Assam	314.04	298.47	163.02
4.	Bihar	941.85	862.34	337.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	1194.34	1298.97	553.06
6.	Gujarat	281.90	230.30	155.27
7.	Haryana	128.87	117.88	51.41
8.	Himachal Pradesh	262.10	282.50	154.22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	365.56	338.20	52.48
10.	Jharkhand	566.58	436.22	357.71
11.	Karnataka	617.81	718.86	345.22
12.	Kerala	837.74	866.03	396.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1399.47	1229.50	1131.24
14.	Maharashtra	872.39	517.36	477.86
15.	Manipur	285.11	113.23	81.12
16.	Meghalaya	174.31	215.83	85.41
17.	Mizoram	153.56	133.65	28.94
18.	Nagaland	245.31	183.80	59.91
19.	Odisha	546.01	711.82	427.64
20.	Punjab	65.50	134.68	53.29
21.	Rajasthan	2203.38	1838.56	1488.35
22.	Sikkim	36.31	44.03	17.29
23.	Tamil Nadu	4081.44	3677.23	2233.40

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Telangana			871.16
25.	Tripura	518.51	521.41	340.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1411.85	1753.60	957.87
27.	Uttarakhand	192.00	165.62	82.63
28.	West Bengal	2018.42	2296.23	1323.70
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.61	8.01	3.48
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.69	1.15	1.48
33.	Lakshadweep	0.49	0.14	0.04
34.	Puducherry	8.67	8.45	2.15
35.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		23047.67	22034.47	13566.54

*Till 18.02.2015.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement-III

State-wise details of Candidates Placed under Aajeevika Skill (DDU-GKY) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	States	Total Candidates Placed		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12119	56,177	2471
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6,932	1,515	1516
4.	Bihar	8,718	7,496	3611
5.	Chandigarh	24	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	10,986	5,129	360
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Delhi	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	7,112	2,875	4856
11.	Haryana	3,254	394	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3,084	2,872	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,950	10,093	7882
14.	Jharkhand	7,491	4,326	1371
15.	Karnataka	9,428	1,508	0
16.	Kerala	1,172	443	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	20,077	8,784	1688
18.	Maharashtra	8,071	2,866	0
19.	Manipur	16	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	1,259	1,140	0
21.	Mizoram	697	0	0
22.	Nagaland	463	266	0
23.	Odissa	12,768	14,213	3495
24.	Puducherry	453	0	0
25.	Punjab	1034	1,366	0
26.	Rajasthan	6,607	1,729	8
27.	Tamil Nadu	12,687	2,089	10029
28.	Tripura	309	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	18,584	9,647	2096
30.	Uttarakhand	3,998	404	0
31.	West Bengal	5,209	2,085	597
TOTAL		162,552	137,417	39980

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Statement-IV

State-wise number of beneficiaries under SJSR/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11737	50567	9275	47171	2159	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	252	98	229	20	823
3.	Assam	190	3903	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	35	58663	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4407	16908	4737	14890	933	4090
6.	Goa	45	40	164	680	0	91
7.	Gujarat	3085	40778	2734	42762	0	0
8.	Haryana	2752	4217	1907	21334	181	433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	169	485	266	1236	316	1126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	573	1904	771	4579	3	5089
11.	Jharkhand	2690	8733	170	1803	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8333	45562	13536	40338	3839	5502
13.	Kerala	8003	20011	6907	9402	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17603	51269	13147	59109	3555	30104
15.	Maharashtra	33037	60821	31656	86223	812	0
16.	Manipur	0	669	517	683	0	422
17.	Meghalaya	34	150	6	32	21	465
18.	Mizoram	554	4913	288	2620	376	5287
19.	Nagaland	321	1350	440	1845	310	4780
20.	Odisha	8594	30389	4496	32237	571	0
21.	Punjab	13	2502	76	9603	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	5629	26485	4910	30598	87	316
23.	Sikkim	73	112	27	1744	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11282	27570	19213	121378	19569	94894
25.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	389	2378
26.	Tripura	458	1659	150	503	0	0

27. Uttarakhand	694	1520	1124	4277	256	0
28. Uttar Pradesh	10724	11393	8542	100491	2026	0
29. West Bengal	10750	58116	8434	49160	0	24054
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	0	49	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	324	816	294	1382	26	771
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi	415	3807	132	19198	0	983
35. Puducherry	254	215	94	0	0	0
TOTAL	142991	535779	134160	705507	35449	182037

Unemployment in Puducherry

2179. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12, there is more than 2 per cent of unemployment in Puducherry;

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

(c) whether any latest survey has been conducted by the NSSO after 2011-12;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome of the above survey in the country, with a particular reference to Puducherry; and

(e) the efforts being made by Government to reduce unemployment in Puducherry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the results of recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate in Puducherry on usual status basis was 2.1% during 2011-12. The distribution of workers on usual status basis by broad industry of work *viz.* agriculture sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector was 48.9%, 24.3% and 26.8% respectively.

(c) and (d) Labour force surveys on employment and unemployment are conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and last such survey was conducted in 2011-12. In addition the Labour Bureau also conducts employment and unemployment survey. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above for all India is 3.4% and Puducherry is 8.8% for 2013-14.

(e) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Puducherry 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.

Consolidating and amending labour laws

2180. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to improve the 'ease of doing business', the Government proposes to consolidate and amend the laws on registration of trade unions, conditions of employment, investigation and settlement of disputes and related matters;

(b) whether the proposal calls for the merger of Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Trade Union Act 1926 and Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to update the legislative system to make it more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario, 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,

(iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

This initiative will reduce the complexity in compliance due to multiplicity of labour laws and facilitate ease of doing business/setting up of enterprises and thus catalyze the creation of employment opportunities in the country, without diluting basic aspects of safety, security and health of workers.

Indoor facilities in ESI hospitals in Maharashtra

2181. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI hospitals with indoor facilities presently functioning in the State of Maharashtra with details of each of their locations;

(b) what facilities are available in these hospitals;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of such hospitals in the State; and

(d) 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) The details of the ESI hospitals with indoor facilities presently functioning in the State of Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme provides comprehensive medical care in the form of medical attendance, treatment, drugs and injections, specialist consultation and hospitalization. Insured persons and their families are provided medical care which includes outpatient care/inpatient care, specialized medical care and super speciality medical care in most of the specialities including facilities under AYUSH.

The range of medical services provided covers preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation has proposed to set-up an ESI hospital at Butibori in the State of Maharashtra. Further, ESI hospitals at Bibvewadi and Kohlapur are also planned to be made operational.

Statement

Number of ESI hospitals in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Location of the hospital	Bed strength
1.	ESI Hospital and ODC, Andheri	650
2.	ESI Hospital, Ulhasnagar	200
3.	ESI Hospital, Thane	632
4.	ESI Hospital, Mulund	650
5.	ESI Hospital, MGM, Parel	700
6.	ESI Hospital, Washi	650
7.	ESI Hospital, Kandivali	350
8.	ESI Hospital, Sholapur	100
9.	ESI Hospital, Nasik	200
10.	ESI Hospital, Nagpur	100
11.	ESI Hospital, Aurangabad	100
12.	ESI Hospital, Chinchwad	100
13.	ESI Hospital, Worli	550

Increasing minimum wages for unskilled employees

2182. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of informal sector by way of revenues and number of people working as a percentage of the total;

(b) the details of the sector-wise average wages for the skilled and unskilled employees;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to increase the minimum wages for unskilled labour; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of workers in informal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated workforce in informal sector was around 83% in the country on usual status basis during 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. The range of minimum wage fixed by the various State Government/UTs and central sphere is given at Statement (*See below*). According to the provision contained in the Minimum Wage Act, 1948, the Government revises the appropriate minimum wages in the scheduled employments under its jurisdiction at an interval not exceeding five years.

(d) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government introduced the idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA). Accordingly, the Central Government revises rates of VDA in the month of April and October every year in Central Sphere.

Statement

Category-wise Range of Minimum Rates of Wages in all States as on 01.12.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories									
		Unskilled		Semi Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled			
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Central Sphere	204.00	294.00	209.00	353.00	227.00	411.00	247.00	467.00		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	858.83		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-		
3.	Assam	177.84	177.84	205.20	205.20	284.55	284.55	-	-		
4.	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	157.00	242.00	201.00	247.00	210.00	256.00	236.00	266.00		
6.	Goa	215.00	216.00	223.00	229.00	227.00	232.00	235.00	292.00		
7.	Gujarat	150.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	-	-		
8.	Haryana	226.40	226.40	231.40	236.40	241.40	246.40	251.40	251.40		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	170.00	185.55	180.17	187.00	206.52	214.00	227.12	274.50		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	150.00	150.00	175.00	175.00	225.00	225.00	-	-		

11.	Jharkhand	210.00	225.00	220.00	240.00	290.00	335.00	259.31	360.00
12.	Karnataka	198.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	343.58
13.	Kerala	275.46	548.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	187.00	253.00	248.00	339.00	294.00	387.00	337.00	389.00
15.	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49					-	-
16.	Meghalaya	170.00	170.00	181.00	181.00	191.00	191.00	212.00	212.00
17.	Manipur	122.10	122.10	129.97	129.97	132.60	132.60	-	-
18.	Mizoram	220.00	220.00	250.00	250.00	310.00	380.00	-	-
19.	Nagaland	115.00	115.00	125.00	125.00	135.00	135.00	145.00	145.00
20.	Odisha	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	240.00	240.00	260.00	260.00
21.	Punjab	267.13	277.13	297.13	297.13	331.63	331.63	371.33	371.33
22.	Rajasthan	166.00	166.00	176.00	176.00	186.00	186.00	236.00	236.00
23.	Sikkim	220.00	220.00	242.00	242.00	275.00	275.00	319.00	319.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	146.00	431.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	142.46	346.15	162.81	375.00	184.96	403.85	280.00	405.42
26.	Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	161.00	262.11	240.24	288.32	282.07	322.96	299.19	299.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	171.00	268.00	172.00	295.00	175.00	324.50	181.00	357.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	274.00	285.00	286.00	294.00	338.00	363.00	363.00	384.00
30.	Chandigarh	306.19	306.19	311.96	316.00	323.15	332.15	348.00	348.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220.80	220.80	227.30	227.30	233.80	233.80	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	268.20	268.20	276.20	276.20	284.20	284.20	-	-
33.	Delhi	316.00	353.00	349.00	390.00	384.00	429.00	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	255.20	255.20	280.50	280.20	305.20	305.20	335.20	335.20
35.	Puducherry	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	69.27	363.26						

*Data is yet to be received. Figures indicate rates of wages as on 31.12.2013 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. The minimum wages shown for unskilled category for the State of Assam, and West Bengal don't include the rates for Tea plantation. However, the rate of Tea plantation Tamil Nadu and Kerala are higher than the minimum for unskilled category.

Illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh

†2183. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 102 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th February, 2016 and State:

(a) whether in Uttar Pradesh alone, total 38256 cases of illegal mining were found from the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 (upto January, 2016);

(b) the year-wise number of cases, in which FIRs have been lodged, judicial cases were filed, vehicles impounded and number of cases in which the guilty were punished during said period;

(c) whether the action taken by Uttar Pradesh Government seems adequate in view of the large number of cases of illegal mining being found; and

(d) if not, the stand of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): As per the information received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh:

(a) The 38256 cases pertain to illegal mining, illegal transportation and illegal storage of the minerals etc. during the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 (upto January, 2016);

(b) The Year-wise number of cases in which F.I.R have been lodged and complaints filed are provided in the table below:

Years	No. of F.I.R Lodged	No. of Complaint Filed
2012-13	83	174
2013-14	124	111
2014-15	233	199
2015-16 upto Jan. 2016	93	151
TOTAL	533	635

After filing complaint, the competent court has to take cognizance and thereafter the trial court has to decide the matter. The number of vehicles/cases impounded are provided in the table below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Years	No. of Cases	Amount recovered (In ₹ lakhs)
2012-13	9708	3193.98
2013-14	8612	2978.35
2014-15	9920	2527.35
2015-16 (upto Jan. 2016)	10016	2953.67
TOTAL	38256	11653.35

(c) and (d) State Governments are empowered, under Section 23C of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to make rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals; and, therefore, matters relating to illegal mining come under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of State Governments. The Central Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 to, *inter-alia*, provide for stringent punitive measures for combating illegal mining, wherein 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 also been made for setting up of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences relating to illegal mining.

Investment in mining sector

2184. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to invest in the mining sector and public sector industries to maximize the production capacity;

(b) if so, the State-wise and sector-wise details therein; and

(c) the details of project proposals therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and it is dominated by large number of private sector miners. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic feasibility and commercial considerations. However, the proposed project-wise investment details of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Mines *viz* Hindustan Copper Limited, National Aluminium Company Limited and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited are given in Statement.

Statement

*Project-wise investment details of Public Sector Undertakings under
the Ministry of Mines*

(₹ in crore)

Project	Capital Expenditure Layout
Hindustan Copper Limited	
Malanjkhand Mine (Madhya Pradesh)	1856
Khetri Mine (Rajasthan)	167
Kolihan Mine (Rajasthan)	274
Surda Mine (Jharkhand)	219
Banwas Mine (Rajasthan)	92
Rakha Mine (Jharkhand)	315
Kendadih Mine (Jharkhand)	94
Chapri-Sideshwar Mine (Jharkhand)	418
TOTAL	3,435
National Aluminium Company Limited	
Pottangi Bauxite Mines (Odisha)	5,540
Technological Upgradation (Odisha)	355
Utkal-D&E Coal Block (Odisha)	500
TOTAL	6,395
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	
Investment in Capital Assets under Capex Plan	207.5

Allowing private sector in mineral exploration

2185. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to allow private sector in mineral exploration, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many blocks of minerals have been auctioned to private sector so far, the details thereof along with the names of successful bidders;

(c) the types of minerals which will be explored in these mines; and

(d) the details of revenue sharing mechanism between Government and companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 (MMDR Amendment Act, 2015) has, besides Mining Lease (ML), two specific provisions for mineral exploration viz. Non-Exclusive Reconnaissance Permit [NERP] and Prospecting License-cum-Mining Lease [PL-cum-ML] through which private sector can participate in mineral exploration.

(b) and (c) The allocation of mineral blocks through auction is carried out by the respective State Governments. The details of the mineral blocks auctioned to private sector bidders are as follows:

Sl. No.	Block	Auction for ML/PL-cum-ML	State	Mineral	Successful Bidder
1.	Baghmara, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	PL-cum-ML	Chhattisgarh	Gold	Vedanta Ltd.
2.	Kesla, Raipur	ML		Limestone	Century Cement
3.	Karhi Chandi, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	ML		Limestone	Shree Cement
4.	Harihaspura Block-I, Ramgarh	PL-cum-ML		Limestone	Burnpur Cement Plant
5.	Harihaspura Block-II, Ramgarh	PL-cum-ML		Limestone	Burnpur Cement Plant
6.	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi, Sundargarh	ML	Odisha	Iron-ore	Essar Steel

(d) On operationalization of the auctioned blocks, the bidder is required to pay (i) auction amount (as percentage of value of the minerals dispatched) in addition to (ii) royalty, (iii) contribution to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and (iv) contribution to District Mineral Foundation (DMF) as per MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 and relevant Rules framed thereunder.

Non-completion of targets of Geological Survey of India

2186. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that most of the targets under the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the Geological Survey of India have not been achieved;

(b) if so, the project-wise targets and achievements under the Twelfth Five Year Plan for various projects undertaken under the Geological Survey of India for the last three years;

(c) the steps taken to achieve the targets for various projects on time; and

(d) the project-wise allocation and utilization of funds for various projects under the Geological Survey of India during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has achieved almost all the physical targets on pro-rata basis in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period under various schemes. The scheme-wise physical achievements of GSI till February, 2016 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Schemes	XII Plan Target	Total Achievement (till Feb'16)
1	2	3	4
Schemes			
I. Survey and Mapping			
1.	Systematic Geological Mapping (in square kilometers (sq.km.) (1:50k)	4,200	4,561
2.	Specialised Thematic Studies (in sq. km) (1:25k)	80,000	81,347
3.	Geochemical Mapping (1:50k) (in sq. km)	2,83,500	3,83,081
4.	Geophysical Mapping (in sq. km) (1:50k)	2,23,250	1,71,628
5.	Multisensor Survey (in line km)	1,20,000	93,504
6.	Heliborne Surveys	45,000 sq. km.	465 line km
7.	Marine Surveys:		
(i)	Swath Bathymetry (in sq. km)	2,09,480	2,54,944
(ii)	Bathymetry (in sq. km)	38,205	32,123

1	2	3	4
	(iii) Mineral Investigation (in sq. km)	20,030	32,392
II. Mineral Exploration			
7.	Large Scale Mapping (1:10,000 to 1:12,500) (in sq. km)	18,463	21,179
8.	Detailed Mapping (in sq.km.)	200	273
9.	Drilling (meters)	3,72,000	3,23,626
III. Information Disseminations		200 items	152 items
IV(A) Research and Development		240 items	204 items
IV(B) Special Investigation (including Antarctica items)		450 items	355 items
V. Human Resources Development (No. of Courses)		350	362 (courses completed) (six courses in progress)

(c) and (d) Proper monitoring on execution and appropriate measures are taken by GSI to complete targets on time. GSI has developed mechanism for monitoring of the set targets through Stage Review and Mid Term Review of the projects wherein the progress of the projects are discussed thoroughly and midcourse corrections, if any, are suggested. All projects are reviewed and it is ensured that targets set are completed on time. Moreover, monthly monitoring of the targets and achievements are carried out both, in GSI, as well as in the Ministry and corrections, if any, are taken up.

The fund allocation and utilization for different schemes of GSI during the last three years:

Schemes	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	B.E.	F.E.	Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Exp.	B.E.	R.E.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Survey and Mapping	48.04	49.76	49.50	71.83	71.83	71.66	165.84	129.90	129.39
Mineral Exploration	22.90	25.29	25.16	25.25	25.25	25.02	42.04	31.74	31.54
Special Investigation	8.00	8.00	7.69	6.12	6.12	6.00	8.17	5.62	5.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Research and Development	8.08	8.36	8.36	8.33	8.33	8.25	25.89	12.91	12.56
Information Dissemination	18.17	15.75	15.27	16.22	16.22	15.67	101.57	24.09	23.84
Human Resource Development	6.14	5.62	5.62	7.78	7.78	7.75	15.21	11.56	11.33
Modernisation and Replacement	74.91	151.23	152.48	249.31	352.45	351.49	105.63	39.93	39.61
Tribal Sub Plan	7.76	7.76	7.51	7.16	8.56	8.55	19.35	10.75	10.69
TOTAL	194.00	271.77	271.59	392.00	496.54	494.39	483.70	266.50	264.50
% of Utilisation of Fund against R.E.			99.93			99.57			99.25

B.E.— Budget Estimate; F.E.— Final Estimate; R.E.— Revised Estimate; and Exp.— Actual Expenditure.

Increasing quota of PDS kerosene to Maharashtra

2187. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra is currently receiving only 27 per cent of kerosene through Public Distribution System (PDS):

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra had requested to increase the quota of kerosene to meet its rising demand for avoiding black-marketing of kerosene in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto indicating what criteria have been fixed by Government for providing kerosene quota to various State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) PDS kerosene constitutes 98% share in the total sale of kerosene in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Quota of PDS kerosene in respect of States/UTs, including Maharashtra is rationalized based on various factors, *inter-alia*, increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs, cap on the per capita PDS kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

Allocation of PDS kerosene made to the State during the last two years and current year is as under:

Year	Allocation in KL
2013-14	730464
2014-15	695844
2015-16	626256

In view of the requests of various State Governments, including Maharashtra, for restoration of kerosene quota, the Government has however, taken a considered decision to allow the States/UTs to draw one month of quota of PDS kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

Security challenges of TAPI pipeline project

2188. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Turkmenistan is confident of overcoming security challenges to the TAPI pipeline projects and the same was communicated to Indian Government during the recent visit of officials at the high level delegation;

(b) whether the 10 billion US dollars 1735 km project is one of the those great ideas in regional cooperation, that hasn't materialized until now, if so, the details thereof and reasons for delay; and

(c) whether there are concerns about Taliban attacks in Afghanistan and the prevailing situation in Pakistan, if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Ground Breaking ceremony to start the work on the Turkmen leg of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline was held at Mary, Turkmenistan on 13th December 2015. India was represented by Hon'ble Vice President at the event and during his meeting with the President of Turkmenistan, the later expressed optimism and confidence regarding successful completion of the project over coming all challenges.

(b) The 1814 km TAPI Project will be spread across four participating countries. While there are challenges due to terrain conditions, following the feasibility report and technical study conducted by relevant agencies, the overall project duration is estimated to be 6¾ years from the start of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) process till handing over of the pipeline for commercial operation.

(c) Asian Development Bank (ADB) which is the Transaction Advisor for the project has received a report on Security Risk Assessment and Security Plan prepared by the Security Consultant for the project M/s. Pacific Strategies and Assessments, Inc. (PSA). PSA has carried out situation analysis in Afghanistan and in Pakistan to address the security concerns. Further, as per the Inter-Governmental Agreement signed among the participating countries on 11th December 2010, the Parties have guaranteed the security and safety of that part of the TAPI Pipeline crossing their respective territories.

Pilferage of subsidised kerosene

2189. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints on large scale pilferage of subsidized kerosene;

(b) if so, the details of pilferage modules thereof;

(c) whether Government is losing more than 500 crores per annum of the subsidy therefor; and

(d) if so, action proposal of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) PDS kerosene is supplied to kerosene dealers from the marketing installation by OMCs. Distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is done through the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities make arrangements that the product uplifted is delivered to the fair price shops and to the intended beneficiaries.

In order to check the pilferage of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as per which dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Further, PDS Kerosene released is dyed with blue dye to facilitate detection of PDS Kerosene in non-PDS uses. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Field Officers of OMCs inspect the kerosene dealerships and check for irregularities like non-observance of Government/OMCs regulations, over charging,

unauthorized purchase and stock variation. In case of any irregularities, action is taken as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

OMCs have hosted a web portal which enables public access to the movement of PDS Kerosene tank trucks. It provides details of the tank truck movement carrying PDS kerosene from their Dispatch Units/Depots/Installations to the various dealers along with their names, invoice number, quantity of product, time of dispatch, tank truck number, etc. on the websites on real time basis.

(d) With a view to reach the PDS kerosene to the targeted beneficiaries, the Government has announced implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK) *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.

Fire incidents in oil and gas installations

2190. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fire incidents that have taken place in oil and gas installations during the last three years and quantum of life and property damaged in those incidents;

(b) the details of measures taken to check fire incidents in oil and gas installations; and

(c) whether Government has ascertained the reasons for fire incidents in oil and gas installations and accountability fixed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of fire incidents that have taken place in oil and gas installations during the last three years and quantum of life and property damaged in those incidents is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Each Oil PSU has safety mechanisms in place. OISD also conducts safety audit of oil and gas installations at regular intervals. Some of the major safety measures already implemented by industry are delineated hereunder:-

- Installation of LPG mounded bullets by decommissioning the Horton spheres storage.
- Relocating the fire station control room to safe area.
- Connection of Safety valve discharge to flare.
- Provision of hydrocarbon detectors near LPG and Naphtha Pumps and double mechanical seals in LPG Pumps.
- Provision of close blow-down system.
- Implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System for leak detection and effective monitoring of Cross Country Pipelines.
- Implementation of GPS enabled Pipeline Patrolling System.

(c) Fire incidents in oil and gas installations have been found to be of different types as the shortcomings in the safety aspects are different for each type of oil installations. The shortcomings noticed during safety audits are communicated to the concerned organizations by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) for rectification of the same. Simultaneously, the measures for improvement of safety are recommended for implementation by industry in a time bound manner. OISD monitors the implementation of these measures.

Statement

Details of fire incidents taken place in oil PSUs

Year	No. of Fire Incidents	No. of Lives Lost	No. of Persons injured	Property/ Financial Loss (In crores)
2013-14	19	32	32	171.77
2014-15	25	24	33	29.16
2015-16	31	02	06	1.85

Source: Oil PSUs

Reserves and demand of oil and natural gas

2191. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present reserves and demand of oil and natural gas in the country;

(b) the details of sectors which demand oil and natural gas along with the quantum of their demand;

(c) the expenditure on import of oil since 2008;

(d) the amount spent on exploration of natural gas reserves since 2008;

(e) the efforts made by Government to promote use of natural gas and reduce dependence on oil; and

(f) the details of the recent deal struck with Qatar on supply of LNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The balance recoverable reserves in the country are 636 Million Metric Tonne of Crude Oil and 1252 Billion Cubic Meter of Natural Gas. Demand of various petroleum products during 2014-15 was 165.52 MMT. Demand during current financial year upto January 2016 is 150.08 MMT. Consumption of natural gas during the year 2014-15 was 46.96 BCM. During the current financial year, the consumption of natural gas upto January 2016 is 39.09 BCM. The oil and gas are mainly consumed in the sector like Road Transport, Aviation, Shipping, Railways, Agriculture, Power Generation, Manufacturing, Fertilizer and for Cooking and Heating purposes.

(c) The expenditure on import of crude oil during 2008-09 to 2015-16 (Apr-Jan) is given in table below:

Year	₹ crore	Million US \$
2008-09	348304	76876
2009-10	375277	79553
2010-11	455276	100080
2011-12	672220	139690
2012-13	784652	144293
2013-14	864875	142962
2014-15	687416	112744
2015-16 (Apr.-Jan.)*	364731	56271

*: Provisional

(d) Under PSC regime US\$ 5.80 Billion has been invested by operators in exploration of hydrocarbon reserves during 2008-09 to 2014-15 (excluding ONGC and OIL). The expenditures incurred by ONGC and OIL for exploring hydrocarbon reserves since 2008 are ₹ 76,582 crore and ₹ 6715 crores respectively.

(e) Natural gas is emerging as the preferred fuel of the future in view of it being an environmental friendly economically attractive fuel and also a desirable feedstock. The Government is taking following steps in this regard:

- Encouraging use of natural gas, in various sectors.
- Ensuring adequate availability by a mix of domestic gas imports through pipelines and import of LNG.
- Tapping unconventional sources of natural gas like coal bed methane, natural gas hydrates, underground coal gassification etc.
- Timely and continuous review of gas demand and supply options to facilitate policy interventions.
- Provide a level playing field for all the gas players and ensure reasonable transportation tariffs.

(f) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has a 7.5 MMTPA Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) supply agreement with RasGas, Qatar on long term basis for 25 years. The supply under the agreement commenced in 2004. Recently, PLL has successfully negotiated the revised price formula for the said contract effective from 01.01.2016 thereby aligning prices with market. Earlier, the prices during 2015 were in excess of USD 12/MMBTU. The current price applicable under the contract works out to less than USD 5.00/MMBTU. This revision has lead to substantial savings for the country and also made the LNG affordable for the end consumers. Further, PLL has also executed agreement for additional supply of 1MMTPA of LNG from RasGas, Qatar for a period of about 12 years *w.e.f.* January 1, 2016 at the prevailing market prices.

Levy of special fuel upgradation cess on petrol and diesel

2192. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee report-Auto Fuel Vision and Policy, 2025 had proposed to levy a special fuel upgradation cess of 75 paise per litre on all petrol and diesel sold in the country upto 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided not to levy any cess to make the investment needed to roll out clear Bharat Stage (BS)-V and VI grade fuel in the country in a relief to consumers; 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 Expert

Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, in its report, namely, Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 submitted in May, 2014 has proposed to levy a special fuel upgradation cess of 75 paise per litre on all gasoline and diesel sale in India upto 2021-22.

(c) and (d) When recommendations were made by the Committee, Government was regulating the diesel prices. However, since the deregulation of diesel prices *w.e.f* 19.10.2014 (and petrol prices *w.e.f* 26.06.2010), presently, the price of petrol and diesel are decided by Oil Marketing Companies based on international prices and other market conditions.

**Delay in setting up of LNG terminal at
Gangavaram Port, Andhra Pradesh**

2193. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in setting up a LNG Terminal proposed at Gangavaram Port near Visakhapatnam; and

(b) what steps Government will take to realise the project which would help speedy industrialisation of North Coastal Andhra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) had planned setting up of a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal at Gangavaram Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh with an approximate investment of ₹ 4500 crore. However, in the absence of firm commitment for buying regasified LNG/capacity booking from the end consumers, the project has been put on hold.

(b) RLNG terminals are developed based on techno-commercial viability by the concerned entities.

Investment by ONGC in extracting gas below coal seams

2194. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) will invest ₹ 3,500 crores in extracting gas laying below coal seams in three Coal Bed Methane blocks in eastern India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC seeks a peak production of 3.2 million standard cubic meters per day of gas from the three Coal Bed Methane Blocks (CBM); 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 Block-wise details of planned capital expenditure as per Field Development Plan for the Coal Bed Methane blocks of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the State of Jharkhand and West Bengal are mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	State	Block	Capital Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	823
2.		North Karanpura	447
3.		Jharia	696
4.	West Bengal	Raniganj	600
TOTAL			2566

(c) and (d) As per the Field Development Plan prepared by ONGC, the plateau production from above 4 blocks is envisaged around 1.98 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD). Block-wise details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Block	Envisaged Production (MMSCMD)
1.	Bokaro	0.75
2.	North Karanpura	0.30
3.	Jharia	0.60
4.	Raniganj	0.33
TOTAL		1.98

Postponement of procurement protective equipment for ONGC

†2195. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement process of personal protective equipment for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been postponed due to some shortcomings while the procurement process was completed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the postponement and the details of the shortcomings;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the experts are expressing their apprehensions that the efficiency of ONGC may be affected due to the delay in procurement of equipments; 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) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are procured either through centralized procurement system or locally. Pending finalization of rate contract for procurement through centralized procurement system, all the work centres of ONGC have been advised to procure these items for their respective requirement on need basis, locally.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Measures to discourage use of diesel

†2196. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the annual taxes particularly on private vehicles to discourage use of diesel;

(b) whether Government is formulating any policy to reduce the price gap between petrol and diesel and to fix fuel prices;

(c) whether Government is considering to formulate any policy on the use of petrol and diesel keeping in mind climate concerns and public health also; and

(d) if so, the details of the above policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; there is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions.

(c) and (d) As per the recommendations contained in the Auto Fuel Vision and Policy, 2025, this Ministry has issued an orders for supply of BS IV auto fuels in the entire country *w.e.f.* 01.04.2017 in a phased manner. Further, in an inter-Ministerial meeting held on 06.01.2016, it has been decided that the country will

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

leap-frog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards and BS-VI fuel standards will be implemented in the country *w.e.f.* 01.04.2020.

Increasing the import of crude oil

†2197. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special scheme to increase the import of crude oil in view of the slump in global prices of crude oil;

(b) if so, whether the adequate storage facilities have been put in place for storage of crude oil in the country;

(c) whether Government is chalking out a plan to revise the policy aimed for purchase of oil and gas through exchange of goods to avoid payment of the cost of crude oil in terms of dollar; and

(d) if so, the details of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The requirement of crude oil imports for oil refineries depends on production of domestic crude oil, requirement of Indian Refineries, success in conservation efforts, etc. At present, storage capacity of crude oil and products with Industry in Public Sector is 14.6 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and 14.08 MMT respectively which provides 62 days of cover on consumption basis. The Government, through the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, has set up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 MMT at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. In order to further increase the Strategic Crude Oil Reserves, a detailed feasibility report has been prepared for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of strategic crude oil storages at Chandikhol, Rajkot, Bikaner and Padur.

(c) and (d) While there is no existing barter arrangement involving import of crude oil, Government continues to explore possibilities for such an arrangement as it would lead to export promotion and result in saving of foreign exchange.

Benefits of TAPI gas pipeline to Fazilka, Punjab

2198. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline, for which, an agreement was signed recently among partner countries;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the work has actually been started and what is the expected date of completion;

(c) what are the benefits, which will accrue at terminal station in India, namely, Fazilka in Punjab;

(d) whether Fazilka will get an industrial township status or what kind of activities beneficial to development of Fazilka town have been planned after implementation of this pipeline; and

(e) whether there will be any employment opportunity for youth belonging to this backward district by the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) On 13th December 2015, the Ground Breaking ceremony to start the work on the Turkmen leg of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline was held at Mary, Turkmenistan. Earlier in November 2014, the Pipeline Consortium, TAPI Pipeline Company Limited (TPCL) was incorporated in Isle of Man, a British Crown dependency. The Share Holders Agreement of TPCL was also signed on 13th December 2015. The shareholding percentage in the TPCL would be Turkmenistan 85%, India 5%, Pakistan 5% and Afghanistan 5%.

(b) With the Ground Breaking Ceremony on 13th December, 2015 work has begun on the Turkmen leg of the pipeline. The technical study of the TAPI Project has estimated an overall project duration of 6¾ years from the start of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) process till handing over of the pipeline for commercial operation.

(c) to (e) The Pipeline will enter India at Fazilka, Punjab. The gas available from the project is expected to boost development of industrial and commercial activities in Fazilka district, including start of CNG and City gas distribution and associated employment generation.

Dues owed by Sudan to ONGC Videsh Limited

2199. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sudan owes India 240 million US dollars as dues to ONGC Videsh Limited for crude oil supplied from Greater Nile Oil project as well as unpaid lease for a pipeline connecting Khartoum Refinery to Port Sudan;

(b) whether ONGC Videsh Limited holds a 25 per cent stake in the Greater Nile Oil project with its share working out to one million tonnes per year; and

(c) whether Sudan has offered ONGC Videsh Limited a stake in offshore Exploration Block 17 as barter for the ONGC Videsh to recoup its dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total outstanding amount of ONGC Videsh as on December, 2015 is USD 236.51 million for crude oil and USD 98.94 million for balance installments of Sudan product pipeline.

(b) ONGC Videsh has 25% share in GNPOC blocks in Sudan with an estimated share of 0.63 MMT of crude production in the year 2015-16.

(c) Sudan has invited ONGC Videsh to discuss opportunities in Hydrocarbon exploration and production in free blocks-8 and 15 and farm-in opportunities in blocks-17 and 25 in Sudan.

**Additional distribution points for export gas pipeline
at Palanpur, Gujarat**

†2200. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions under which agreement for setting up additional distribution points for export gas pipeline and sale of gas in Palanpur (Gujarat) in favour of Cairn-ONGC consortium was executed; and

(b) whether consultations were made by the Central Government with Government of Rajasthan as per rule 5 (2) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 before agreeing to the said proposal, if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No such agreement has been executed.

(b) Does not arise

Allotment of Retail Outlets

2201. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of new Retail Outlets (ROs) for fuel (petrol and diesel) allotted during the last two years;

(b) what are the criteria for selection; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this criteria or system misused, if so, what steps will be taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of State/UT/OMCs-wise number of Retail Outlets allotted during the last two years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The norms/criteria followed by OMCs for allotment of Retail Outlets are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) A Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in place for addressing all complaints related to dealer selection.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT/OMC-wise Retail Outlets allotted during the last two years

Sl.No.	State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	109	262
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	45	25	14
4.	Bihar	227	97	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	95	34	49
6.	Delhi	5	5	0
7.	Goa	2	1	2
8.	Gujarat	196	144	111
9.	Haryana	203	51	61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	45	4	11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	18	8
12.	Jharkhand	36	35	46
13.	Karnataka	149	33	87
14.	Kerala	68	26	41
15.	Madhya Pradesh	309	85	170
16.	Maharashtra	495	124	275
17.	Manipur	2	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	0	2
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	95	40	14
22.	Punjab	118	29	10
23.	Rajasthan	317	205	113
24.	Sikkim	7	2	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	73	70	38
26.	Telangana	101	17	64
27.	Tripura	6	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	598	152	87
29.	Uttarakhand	46	17	9
30.	West Bengal	70	86	20
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1
5.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0
6.	Puducherry	1	0	1
TOTAL		3481	1412	1579

Statement-II

Norms/criteria for dealership selection guidelines

Dealer selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, finance, age and educational qualification. However, for Corpus Fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21.05.2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the main categories *i.e.* SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence Personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU Employees, Physically Handicapped Personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex-servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence Personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the new guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding Process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group-1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group-2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group-1 or applicants in Group-1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be videographed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST — ₹ 500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST — ₹ 50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH/SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A-Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0 lakh {Initial Down Payment (IDP) — 1.5 lakh}	₹ 10.0 lakh {Initial Down Payment (IDP) — 0.5 lakh}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B-Site RO	₹ 15.0 lakh	₹ 5.0 lakh
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 lakh	0.5 lakh
Nationality/Residency Criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income Tax Rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income Tax Rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	10th pass for all categories except Freedom Fighters	10th pass for all categories except Freedom Fighters.

Status of SAIL depot in Madhya Pradesh

†2202. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the present status of construction of depot meant for manufacturing various steel products and making them available to consumers under SAIL in Madhya Pradesh and the action plan to start marketing services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): Two Steel Processing Units (SPUs), for conversion of semi-finished

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

steel to TMT bars have been set up on Joint Venture basis by SAIL at Gwalior and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh. Commercial production has started in Gwalior in January, 2016 and the SPU at Ujjain is likely to be completed by the middle of 2017. The TMT bars will be marketed through SAIL's marketing network under its Central Marketing Organization.

Dumping of low grade steel in the country

2203. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons that excessive steel produced in countries like China, Japan, Russia, Korea, etc. is dumped into India;
- (b) whether there is any quantitative restrictions on steel dumping;
- (c) how the dumping of low grade steel is impacting steel industry in the country; and
- (d) what remedial measures have been taken by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Production, import, export etc. of various steel items are, therefore, solely depend on the decision of individual steel manufacturer and the Government has not imposed any quantitative restrictions on them. As per available information, presently there is glut in global steel market. Due to the excess capacity in many of the leading steel producing countries like China, Japan, Russia, Korea etc. these countries export steel products into growing markets like India, even at below cost of production, resulting in the prices of imported items being much lower than their domestic prices.

(d) In order to protect domestic steel sector against cheap steel imports, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (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.

Funds released to Maharashtra for tourism sector

2204. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds released to the State of Maharashtra for the tourism sector;
- (b) the names of tourism projects undertaken by the Maharashtra Government in the last 18 months; and
- (c) by when the remaining amount would be released to the State for development of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) An amount of ₹ 2696.59 lakh was released during the year 2014-15 for ongoing projects under Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) and ₹ 1279.00 lakh was released under Swadesh Darshan during the year 2015-16. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union Support with effect from 2015-16 in pursuance of the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission regarding higher devolution of 42% to States from Union's Taxes and Duties during its award period 2015-2020. Now this scheme has to be implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. For the projects sanctioned under other schemes of Ministry of Tourism, further release of funds is subject to physical and financial progress and availability of funds.

Statement

Details of tourism projects for which Central Financial Assistance has been released to the State Government of Maharashtra during last two years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Released
2014-15 (PIDDC)		
1.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit at Mahur-Nanded-Vishnupuri back water-Kandhar (Fort circuit) (Nanded-Kaleshwar-Hottal) in Maharashtra	1061.47
2.	Destination Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Nashik City), Kalagram at Govardhan (Nashik City and Gondeshwar) as a Mega Project	285.49
3.	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and Pilgrimage Center at Dhapewada, District, Nagpur in Maharashtra	468.10
4.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco-Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	881.53
TOTAL		2696.59
2015-16 (Under Swadesh Darshan)		
1.	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit	1279.00
TOTAL		1279.00

Share of tourism industry in global tourism market

2205. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Indian tourism industry in the global tourism market;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase India's share in the global tourism market in the coming year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of the likely increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals around the world during 2015 was 0.68%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (FYP) document of the Niti Aayog, (the then Planning Commission) had recommended that India strive to increase its share to 1 per cent in Global Foreign Tourist Arrivals by the terminal year of the Twelfth FYP.

Tourism development projects for Maharashtra

2206. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the tourism development projects sanctioned for Maharashtra during the last two years and till date and the funds sanctioned and released for each of these projects;

(b) the number and details of the proposals received from State Government for tourism development, indicating the status of each project and reasons for delay, if any, in sanctioning these proposals; and

(c) by when the pending proposals of the State are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Two projects each were received from the State Government of Maharashtra for tourism development during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Grant of Central Financial Assistance for the projects is subject to receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), liquidation of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the funds released earlier, availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines. Accordingly, one project namely "Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit" has been sanctioned under the scheme Swadesh Darshan during 2015-16.

Statement

Project received from the State Government of Maharashtra during the last two financial years and till date

Sl. No. Name of the projects

2014-15

1. Mehun-Hartale-Changdev-Edlabad-Saibardi-Unapdev Circuit in Jalgaon district
2. Sound and light show at Daultabad and Ellore district, Aurangabad.

2015-16

1. Development of Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsinga Religious Circuit
 2. Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit
-

Declaring Sabarimala as a National Pilgrimage Centre

2207. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been progress in the initiative to declare Sabarimala a 'National Pilgrimage Centre';
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what is the status of the PRASAD scheme at Sabarimala temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism does not declare any site as a National Pilgrimage Centre. However, under the schemes 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD' (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive), thematic circuits and pilgrimage sites respectively are identified for integrated development. Under Swadesh Darshan 13 thematic circuits have been identified, which include 'Spiritual Circuit'. Suitable Projects for development of important pilgrimage/religious/spiritual places including Sabarimala are eligible for grant of Central Financial Assistance under this thematic circuit subject to receipt of suitable Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, liquidation of pending Utilization Certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Under 'PRASAD' scheme, presently 13 sites have been identified for infrastructure development; these are Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni. Identification of sites under the scheme is a continuous process, subject to availability of resources and adherence to scheme guidelines.

Strengthening of tourism infrastructure

2208. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen tourism infrastructure under the various schemes of Government;

(b) the details of amount spent on each scheme during the last five years; and

(c) the details of infrastructure created under these schemes during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has been providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of tourism infrastructure in States/UTs under various plan scheme 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. Details of expenditure incurred on tourism infrastructure under the major plan scheme are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure
2010-11 to 2014-15	
Swadesh Darshan	20.00
National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)	15.60
Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development	66.92
Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)	2341.75

The list of projects completed under major plan schemes for tourism infrastructure during 2010-11 to 2014-15 years is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of projects completed under major plan schemes for tourism infrastructure during 2010-11 to 2014-15 years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Completed Projects
2010-11 to 2014-15		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23
3.	Assam	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Completed Projects
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Mizoram	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7
10.	Nagaland	8
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	4
13.	Uttarakhand	1
TOTAL		76

Funds released to Andhra Pradesh for tourism sector

2209. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourism projects undertaken by the Andhra Pradesh Government in the last 18 months;

(b) the details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the tourism sector; and

(c) by when the remaining amount, if any, would be released to the State for the development of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of tourism projects for which Central Financial Assistance has been provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till date) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme has been delinked from Union Support with effect from 2015-16 in pursuance of the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission regarding higher devolution of 42% to States from Union's Taxes and Duties during its award period 2015-2020. Now this scheme has to be implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. For the projects sanctioned under other schemes of Ministry of Tourism, further release of funds is subject to physical and financial progress and availability of funds.

Statement

Details of tourism projects for which central financial assistance has been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till date)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Released
2014-15 (Ongoing Projects)		
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh	91.88
2.	Development and Beautification of Vijayavanam, Konda Reddy Buruju, Golagumbaz and Sri Rupala Sangameswara Jaganatha Gattu Temple in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh	84.71
3.	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh	56.11
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit in West and East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh	118.17
5.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Beechupalli, Mahaboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh	39.79
6.	Development of Bhadrachalam-Papikondalu-Konaseema Mega Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	910.76
7.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam district: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme. (Tribal Head)	19.22
8.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	77.52
9.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a Major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head)	39.67

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Released
10.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Lambasingl, Visakhapatnam district: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head).	93.33
11.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam district: Andhra Pradesh : Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	36.83
12.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Ananthagiri Valley Resort, Vishakhapatnam district: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme	73.90

2014-15 (New Projects)

1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh (Swadesh Darshan)	337.00
TOTAL		1978.89

2015-16 (New Projects)

1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh scheme (Swadesh Darshan)	1059.61
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh (Swadesh Darshan)	1207.55
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination (PRASAD)	567.00
TOTAL		1774.55

ITDC MoU with foreign entities

2210. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) entered into Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with any foreign entities to construct more hotels/Yatri Niwas/motels across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) since inception has added hotels either on its own or through formation of Joint Venture with different State Governments.

Identification of places for Buddhist Tourism Circuits

2211. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identified any tourist places of Buddhist importance for Buddhist Tourism Circuit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no such exercise is undertaken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2014-15 for the integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. The Buddhist Circuit has been identified as one of the thirteen thematic circuits for development under the scheme. All places associated with Buddhist heritage in the country are covered under this theme.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project 'Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar' for ₹ 33.17 crore in the year 2014-15 under the Buddhist Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.

Development of tourists places in Chhattisgarh

†2212. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajim, Dongargarh, Ratanpur, Boramdeo, Danteshwari, Gangrel Dam, Sirpur, Tandula, Mainpat, Saroda Dam, Chitrakot waterfall, Thirathgarh waterfalls, etc. in Chhattisgarh have been identified for tourism;

(b) if so, whether centre's share will be sanctioned for their development of these places; and

(c) the details of projects chalked out by State Government for these tourist places so that facilities may be provided to tourists?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Identification and development of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories, including the State Government of Chhattisgarh. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to tourism projects in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificates and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

The following projects have been sanctioned with 100% Central Share of Central Financial Assistance under various schemes covering Rajim, Ratanpur, Borhamdeo, Gangrel Dam, Sirpur, Mainpat, Chitrakot, Thirathgarh, etc. to the Government of Chhattisgarh.

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned
2005-06		
1.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit on Raipur-Arang-Sirpur-Narayanpur-Girodpuri-Sheorinarayan-Kharod-Mathar-Ratanpur-Tata Sector in Chhattisgarh	714.46
2.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Mainpat-Sarguja district	468.41
3.	Tourism Circuit on Raipur-Nagpura-Borhamdeo improvement of surroundings of the destination	447.72
2006-07		
4.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Rajim	295.95
5.	Development of Chitrakote Chhattisgarh	278.45
6.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Borhamdeo	331.97
2008-09		
7.	Development of Jagdalpur-Chitrakote-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Mega Circuit	1133.82
2010-11		
8.	Development of Jagdalpur-Chitrakote-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirthgarh as a Mega Tourist Circuit and Illumination of Chitrakote Waterfalls in Chhattisgarh	1362.71
9.	Development of Tourist Destination at Gangrel Dam, Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh	363.78

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned
2015-16		
10.	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	9994.11

Tourism centres

2213. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise total number of tourism centres in the country at present;

(b) whether State Governments have requested for development of tourism centres in their States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(d) whether any specific theme based tourist circuits have been identified, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) 13 thematic circuits and 13 pilgrimage sites/destinations each have been identified by Ministry of Tourism (MOT) under the new plan scheme Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) respectively. Details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	Name of the Circuits
Swadesh Darshan	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
PRASAD	Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni

Proposals have been received from State Governments/UT Administrations for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects in Circuits/Destinations identified under these schemes.

The MOT provides 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.

The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till date) is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till date).

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan.

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17
TOTAL				153.00
2015-16				
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
			Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
6.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan scheme	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
10.	Wild Life Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel-Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa	99.59
13.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl, Reike and South Zote	94.91
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	85.39
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" scheme	85.28
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg Circuit	82.76
TOTAL				1513.52

Projects sanctioned under PRASAD

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned
2014-15		
Bihar		
1.	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River Front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL		78.58
2015-16		
Punjab		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
Rajasthan		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
Andhra Pradesh		
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
Assam		
4.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54
TOTAL		150.77

Government owned hotels and yatri niwas

2214. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Government owned hotels/motels/yatri niwas in the country;

(b) the units under profit, loss and no loss and no profit and reasons for loss;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to construct more hotels/motels/yatri niwas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India runs 15 hotels in the country. The details of the hotels are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) ITDC has been in profit for the last three years. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit Before Tax	5.48	11.93	38.95
Profit After Tax	3.00	9.42	34.37

However, some of hotels were in losses. The hotel-wise and year-wise details of loss and profitability for the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The reasons for losses in hotels are as under:

- (i) Spurt in availability of overall room supply position as compared to demand.
- (ii) High wage cost.
- (iii) Weakening of global economy have contributed to a room supply vs. demand 'mismatch'.
- (iv) Reducing average room recovery due to high competition.

(c) and (d) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. has no such plan at present.

Statement-I

State and city-wise details of ITDC Hotels

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	State
(A) ITDC Hotels*			
1.	Ashok Hotel	New Delhi	New Delhi
2.	Samrat Hotel	New Delhi	New Delhi
3.	Janpath Hotel	New Delhi	New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	State
4.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel**	Mysore	Karnataka
5.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
6.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmr
7.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok	Patna	Bihar
8.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Jaipur	Rajasthan

(B) ITDC (Managed Hotels)

9.	Hotel Bharatpur Ashok	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
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(C) ITDC (Joint Venture Hotels)

10.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok (Joint Venture with Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.)	Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok (Joint Venture with State of Assam)	Guwahati	Assam
12.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok (Joint Venture with Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Investment Corporation Ltd.)	Puducherry	Puducherry
13.	Hotel Lake View Ashok (Joint Venture with Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.)	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok (Joint Venture with Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development Finance Corporation Ltd.)	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Hotel Nilachal Ashok (Joint Venture with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.) (not operational)	Puri	Odisha

* Hotels have been constructed by ITDC on land leased out by Central/State Government.

** In case of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore the Palace building and the land has been given on lease to ITDC by the State Government of Karnataka.

Statement-II*The hotel-wise details of Loss and Profitability for the last three years.*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Operating Profit	Net Profit (PBT)	Operating Profit	Net Profit (PBT)	Operating Profit	Net Profit (PBT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ITDC Hotels							
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	-661.41	-1027.44	744.23	-1363.48	1927.36	28.39
2.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	-359.70	-401.26	-214.31	-267.50	-185.12	-239.48
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok	-77.54	-109.46	-93.15	-131.39	-161.72	-201.79
4.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	987.64	432.06	1031.54	420.46	817.01	194.46
5.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	-250.51	-281.29	-276.68	-310.09	-265.85	-317.30
6.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	2.47	-78.11	-26.93	-117.86	-68.02	-140.40
7.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	264.61	144.10	180.00	52.64	30.50	-72.08
8.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	1669.99	889.88	2323.94	1309.86	2591.89	1814.82
ITDC (Managed Hotel)							
9.	Hotel Bharatpur Ashok	-88.59	-85.18	-66.93	-69.90	-62.45	-65.00
ITDC (Joint Venture Hotels)							
10.	Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal	124.71	104.93	88.74	72.78	61.24	15.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok	-27.58	-20.52	-10.23	-23.36	-5.06	-46.95
12.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati	-33.38	-35.22	50.94	39.90	-109.65	-125.20
13.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	12.77	7.13	39.21	32.84	8.07	-0.93
14.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok	-89.26	-95.26	-90.15	-96.25	-99.87	-106.71
15.	Hotel Nilachal Ashok, Puri*	-58.38	-61.40	-55.85	-58.62	-67.67	-69.94

*Operationally closed

**Krishnapuram Rock Cut Cave Temple and Swami Nellaiappar
temple in Tamil Nadu as heritage temple**

2215. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would declare Krishnapuram Rock Cut Cave Temple in Thoothukudi District of Tamil Nadu as an ancient heritage temple and International tourist destination since the temples has many sculptures which are magnificent masterpieces; and

(b) whether the Ministry would also declare Swami Nellaiappar temple which has unique musical pillars (classical ragas sounds in every unique pillars) in Tirunelveli Town, Tamil Nadu as Temple of Ancient Culture and International Tourist Destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to declare Krishnapuram Rock Cut Cave Temple in Thoothukudi District of Tamil Nadu as a monument of national importance.

(b) There is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to declare Swami Nellaiappar Temple in Tirunelveli Town, Tamil Nadu as a monument of national importance.

Popularising tourist attraction in Punjab and U.T. of Chandigarh

2216. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government's plans to popularise places of tourist attraction in Punjab and U.T. of Chandigarh;

(b) whether any campaign has been launched abroad attracting foreign tourists to places of religious and tourist attraction in Punjab and U.T. of Chandigarh;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the total foreign exchange earned from tourists who visited Punjab and Chandigarh during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets and also undertakes other promotional activities under the Incredible India brand-line including production of promotional material and hosting information on various tourist places in India including Punjab and Chandigarh on the website of the Ministry of Tourism to promote India as a holistic destination.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism compiles information on Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) for the country as a whole. The provisional Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism in India during 2014 and 2015 were ₹ 1,23,320 crore and ₹ 1,35,193 crore, respectively.

Foreign tourist inflow into the country

2217. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise foreign tourist inflow in the country for the last three years *vis-a-vis* the target set for the next three years;

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to make India a low cost tourist destination with modern infrastructure and a large number of inbound flights;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to explore the huge potential existing in tourism sector in order to enhance foreign exchange earnings as well as job

generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively. Ministry of Tourism has not fixed any year-wise target. However, the Twelfth Five Year Plan (FYP) document of the Niti Aayog (the then Planning Commission) had recommended that India strive to increase its share to 1 per cent in global foreign tourist arrivals by the terminal year of the Twelfth FYP.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India has undertaken following measures to make India a low cost destination with modern infrastructure and other basic amenities in tourism sector:

- (i) Stimulus to approve low cost accommodation like Bed and Breakfast units and guest houses.
- (ii) Revision of the e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) fee in four slabs of 0, US \$ 25, US \$ 48, and US \$ 60 from November 3, 2015. Earlier, e-TV application fee was US \$ 60 and bank charge was US \$ 2 which was uniform for all the countries. Bank charges have also been reduced from US \$ 2 to 2.5 % of the e-TV fee.
- (iii) With the objective to reduce the marketing cost of Foreign Tour Operators in developing and selling tour packages to India, the Ministry of Tourism through its India Tourism Offices overseas provides financial support in form of 'Brochure Support' for producing exclusive India tour package brochures. The India Tourism Offices overseas also undertake Joint Promotions and Joint Advertising with Foreign Tour Operators/travel agents/wholesalers, and Airlines, etc.
- (iv) Extending rewards under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). The SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. The rewards provided to Tourism and Travel related services under SEIS are as follows:

a.	Hotel	3%
b.	Restaurants (including Catering)	3%
c.	Travel Agencies and Tour Operators Services	5%
d.	Tourist Guides services	5%

(d) Various initiatives undertaken by the Government to boost tourism in the country and subsequently enhance the foreign exchange earnings as well as job generation are as below:

(i) Multilingual Tourist Infoline:

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line on 8.2.2016. The languages handled by the contact centers include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The multi-lingual helpdesk in the designated languages provides support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India and 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.

(ii) E-Tourist Visa (e-TV):

The Government of India has introduced the facility of e-TV for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports. Introduction of e-TV is a Path breaking measure by the Government in easing entry formalities in the country.

During 2015, a total of 4,45,300 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process.

(iii) Publicity and Promotion:

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the MoT releases campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage.

Moreover, a series of promotional activities are being undertaken in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

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

(iv) Central Financial Assistance (CFA):

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, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under the Scheme.

Promotion of Silk Route tourism

2218. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to promote the Silk Route tourism; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) Silk Road Programme is a collaborative platform of 33 member States dedicated to enhance sustainable tourism development along the historic Silk Road route. India at

present is not member of this programme. The Ministry of Tourism has received a communication dated 22.2.2015 from the UNWTO requesting for official partnership between India and the Silk Road Programme. The matter has been referred to Ministry of External Affairs.

Bed and Breakfast scheme

2219. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Incredible India – Bed and Breakfast/Home-stay scheme;
- (b) how the scheme has performed since its inception;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to assist the States for popularising the scheme; and
- (d) how much financial assistance has been provided to Maharashtra under the scheme, and utilized by the State during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Scheme for Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Homestay Establishments of the Ministry of Tourism is voluntary in nature. The main objective of the scheme is to provide a clean and affordable place for foreigners and domestic tourists alike including an opportunity for foreign tourists to stay with an Indian family to experience Indian customs and traditions and relish authentic Indian cuisine. The Scheme's salient features are:

- (i) The classification for Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Homestay Establishments will be given only in those cases where the owner/promoter of the establishment along with his/her family is physically residing in the same establishment and letting out minimum one room and maximum six rooms (12 beds).
- (ii) The scheme will be on bed and breakfast basis and charges will have to be levied accordingly.
- (iii) Classification will be valid for two years from the date of issue of orders.
- (iv) The quality of facilities and services of the Bed and Breakfast/Home-stay Establishment will be inspected and evaluated by the Regional Classification Committee.
- (v) Two categories of classification namely, 'Silver' and 'Gold' are given under the scheme.

The detailed scheme guidelines are available on the Ministry of Tourism's website www.tourism.gov.in.

(b) The number of units under the scheme for Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Home-stay Establishments, approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is as follows:

Region	Total number of units
Northern Region	257
Southern Region	14
Eastern Region	15
Western and Central Region	23
North East Region	4
TOTAL	313

Some State Governments also have their own schemes for approval of Bed and Breakfast Establishments.

(c) With a view to propagate and promote the Scheme for Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Home-stay Establishments, the 05 Regional Offices of India Tourism at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Guwahati alongwith the respective State and Union Territory Governments conducted workshops in their region.

(d) There is no provision to grant financial assistance under the Scheme for Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Home-stay Establishments of the Ministry of Tourism.

Tourism projects in Jammu and Kashmir

2220. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned Grants for the growth of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, project-wise, region-wise and district-wise details thereof;

(c) how many projects have been developed or are under development in Jammu region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories including the State of Jammu and Kashmir for development of tourism infrastructure in the country under various Schemes. During the last three years, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 20721.40 lakh to promote tourism in Jammu and Kashmir for various projects as per details given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Regions	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Kashmir	6115.51	4547.99	797.66	11461.16
2	Jammu	4344.65	3936.86	65.89	8347.40
3	Leh Ladakh	850.84	62.00	0.00	912.84
TOTAL		11311.00	8546.85	863.55	20721.40

The region-wise list of projects sanctioned during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Projects Sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir during Twelfth Plan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
Kashmir Region		
2012-13		
1.	Eco friendly Dev. of Satkudi (Base Camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37
2.	Construction of Kashmir Haat at Chinar Bagh, Srinagar	329.77
3.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Yousmarg, Srinagar	397.70
4.	Dev. of Picnic Spot at Pahalgam by Pahalgam Dev. Authority	424.82
5.	Budgeted Accommodation at Aharabal, Jammu and Kashmir	389.22
6.	Sound and Light Show (SEL) at Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar	500.00

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
7.	Destination Dev. of Doodhpathri Tourist Destination	409.40
8.	Development of Facilities En-route to Pahalgam Shrine of Shri Amarnathji track by Pahalgam Development Authority	163.49
9.	Development of Tourist Destination–Jamia Masjid Heritage Corridor, Srinagar	492.49
10.	Dev. of Sarbal Lake, Verinag, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir	393.71
11.	Setting up of Laser Show/Multimedia Show at Dal Lake in Srinagar	500.00
12.	Construction of Budget Accommodation with Allied Facilities in Lolab Valley in Jammu and Kashmir	456.08
13.	Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure around Wullar Lake by way of Dev. of Tourist Resort at Ningli, Weir Halgam and wayside facility at Naid Khai, Kashmir by Wullar Manasbal Dev. Authority	388.28
14.	Development of Shrine of Hazratbal at Khiram Bijbehara, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir	379.55
15.	Creation of Tourist Facilities in and Around Aharbal, Kashmir by Aharbal Dev. Auth.	467.63
16.	Rural Tourism Project (Software) at Village Bagh-e-Sangerwani, District Phulwana, Jammu and Kashmir	17.00
TOTAL		6115.51

2013-14

1.	Kashmir Festival 2013 (13-29 May 2013)	25.00
2.	Concert for Kashmir (Zubin Mehta Concert) in Srinagar in Sept. 2013	100.00
3.	Integrated Development Project for Creation of Tourist Facilities in Kahwakhull, Nadoora, Kapran, Lisser in Verinag in Jammu and Kashmir	393.76
4.	Integrated Development of Tourist Spots in Srinagar-Chashmi-E-Awami Bagh at Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir	383.47

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
5.	Development of Tourist Circuit from Poshkar Drang, Tangmarg, Baba Reshi, Shrunj, Nagain to Gulmarg in Jammu and Kashmir	645.48
6.	Development of wayside amenities from Verinag Kokernag <i>via</i> Lisser and from Verinag to Kokernag <i>via</i> Butagund in Jammu and Kashmir	678.63
7.	Development of wayside amenities from Khanabal to Verinag and Khanabal to Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir	641.83
8.	Development of Mughal Circuit at Mughal Road in Jammu and Kashmir	564.77
9.	Development of facilities in the villages around Manasbal Lake	693.26
10.	Development of Tourist Village at Chunti Pathri, Nambalnar, Baba Reshi, District Baramulla-Hardware	50.00
11.	Development of Tourist Village at Chunti Pathri, Nambalnar, Baba Reshi, District Baramulla- Software	20.00
12.	Development of Tourist Village at Pakharpora, District Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	39.50
13.	Development of Tourist Village at Pakharpora, District Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.07
14.	Development of Tourist Village at Quimoh, District Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	39.50
15.	Development of Tourist Village at Quimoh, District Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.37
16.	Development of Tourist Village at Dedikote Kupwara-Hardware	49.19
17.	Development of Tourist Village at Dedikote Kupwara-Software	16.00
18.	Development of Tourist Village at Poshkar District Budgam-Hardware	41.34
19.	Development of Tourist Village at Poshkar District Budgam-Software	18.50

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
20.	Development of Tourist Village at Omah Verinag, District Anantnag-Hardware	39.49
21.	Development of Tourist Village at Omah Verinag, District Anantnag-Software	17.32
22.	Development of Tourist Village at Kachwari, District Budgam-Hardware	39.49
23.	Development of Tourist Village at Kachwari, District Budgam-Software	17.02
TOTAL		4547.99

2014-15

1.	Introduction of Glass Railway Coach on the Railway Train Plying between Qazigund and Baramulla in Jammu and Kashmir	400.00
2.	Release of Flexi Fund within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for the State of Jammu and Kashmir	332.50
3.	Development of Tourist Village at Banimullah, Kulgam District, in Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	45.16
4.	Development of Tourist Village at Banimullah, Kulgam District, in Jammu and Kashmir-Software	20.00
TOTAL		797.66
GRAND TOTAL		11461.16

Jammu Region**2012-13**

1.	Bhaderwah Tourism cum Cultural Festival 2012 (24-27 June 2012)	25.00
2.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Mansar, Jammu by Surinsar- Mansar Dev. Authority	455.79
3.	Development of Darhal as Base Camp and Shaker Marg as Gateway of Tourist Destination of Pir Panjal Phase-I under Product/Inf. Dev./Circuit Scheme by Rajouri Development Authority	598.53

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
4.	Dev. of different locations falling in Billawar, Basholi and Bani Areas-Phase II (Peedi, Mahanpur Morh, Phinter, Kharkal, Kardo, Rehani, Khajjar, Chandel, Machedi, Gujroo, Nagrota, Ramkot Billawar) by Lakhanpur Development Authority	377.79
5.	Mughal Road Lake Circuit Infrastructure Dev. of Girgan, the Valley of Seven Lakes, Poonch, Jammu by Pooch Development Authority	419.09
6.	Conservation/Restoration of Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu as a Mega Tourist Destination in Jammu and Kashmir	1691.57
7.	Development of Sanasar-Nathatop Tourist Destination, Jammu by Patnitop Development Authority	323.14
8.	Development and Promotion of Pilgrim Circuit (TRC at Gurudwara Nangali Sahib, TRC at Shri Buddha Amarnathji and TRC at Ziarat Sain Miran Sahib) in Poonch District by Pooch Dev. Authority	419.74
9.	Rural Tourism Project (Software) at Village Dalsar, District Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir	17.00
10.	Rural Tourism Project (Software) at Village Mata Bala Sundri, District Kathua, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	17.00
TOTAL		4344.65

2013-14

1.	Development of Tourist Circuit from Sinthan Top to Kishtwar Base Camp	736.65
2.	Bhaderwah-Bhallessa Tourist Circuit Development	784.00
3.	Augmenting infrastructure by way of providing additional accommodation, separate kitchen block and chain link at various places at Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir by Bhaderwah Dev. Authority	401.49
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit from Malipath Shalimar-Maiparan Kishtwar-Tatapani in Jammu and Kashmir by Kishtwar Development Authority	709.47

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
5.	Development of Chiryai Muttal, District Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir	401.12
6.	Development of Lal Dhraman, Dal Dhraman, Gai area of District Doda in Jammu and Kashmir	459.61
7.	Development of Tourist Village at Nai Basti Gulabgarh, District Jammu-Hardware	48.25
8.	Development of Tourist Village at Nai Basti Gulabgarh, District Jammu-Software	17.00
9.	Development of Tourist Village at Loran Mandi, Poonch District in Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	48.59
10.	Development of Tourist Village at Loran Mandi, Poonch District in Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.00
11.	Development of Tourist Village at Pingla Mata, Udhampur District in Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	50.00
12.	Development of Tourist Village at Pingla Mata, Udhampur District in Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.00
13.	Development of Tourist Village at Data Da Talab at Birpur, Distt. Samba, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	48.89
14.	Development of Tourist Village at Data Da Talab at Birpur, Distt. Samba, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.00
15.	Development of Tourist Village at Arnas, District Udhampur-Hardware	48.89
16.	Development of Tourist Village at Arnas, District Udhampur-Software	17.00
17.	Development of Tourist Village at Dera Baba Bandha, District Reasi, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	34.72
18.	Development of Tourist Village at Dera Baba Bandha, District Reasi, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.00
19.	Dev. of Tourist Village at Mir Panchari District Udhampur (Hardware)	46.18

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
20.	Dev. of Tourist Village at Mir Panchari District Udhampur (Software)	17.00
TOTAL		3936.86
2014-15		
1.	Development of Tourist Village at Kalhota Marmat Doda District, in Jammu and Kashmir-Hardware	48.89
2.	Development of Tourist Village at Kalhota Marmat Doda District, in Jammu and Kashmir-Software	17.00
TOTAL		65.89
GRAND TOTAL		8347.40
Leh-Ladakh Region		
2012-13		
1.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure in Kargil (Gumri, Bhimbhat Drass, Bemathang, Goma, Shakardoo, Silmoo, Hinaskote) Phase-I, Jammu and Kashmir	444.74
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Hunder- Turtuk including Wayside Amenities at Leh-Dha Beema Route	406.10
TOTAL		850.84
2013-14		
1.	Development of Tourist Village at Sankoo, District Kargil-Hardware	50.00
2.	Development of Tourist Village at Sankoo, District Kargil-Software	12.00
TOTAL		62.00
GRAND TOTAL		912.84

**Fewer foreign tourists visiting Taj Mahal
due to rising crimes**

2221. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rising crimes, fewer foreign tourists have visited Taj Mahal, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what remedial measures Government has taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of foreign tourists who had visited Taj Mahal during 2012 to 2014 are as below:

2012	:	7,43,256
2013	:	6,95,702
2014	:	6,48,511

No market study has been done to pinpoint the reasons for fall in footfalls of foreign tourists to Taj Mahal. However, some of the factors determining international tourist arrivals in any tourist destination including Taj Mahal (Agra) are: the prevailing travel trends, economies of the tourism source markets, connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure etc.

(b) The remedial measures 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 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.

- (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.

Medical and wellness tourism

2222. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Singapore and Thailand are in the forefront of medical and wellness tourism in the world;

(b) the year-wise medical and wellness tourism in the country in the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Ministry is trying to find out the impediments in medical and wellness tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that National Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board has recently met; and

(e) if so, the details of decisions taken by the Board to address the concerns in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) There are several Asian destinations including Singapore and Thailand etc., that are offering Medical care facilities and promoting Medical Tourism. India has an advantage for reasons such as State of the Art Medical facilities, reputed healthcare professionals, quality nursing facilities and no waiting time for availing medical services.

In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted. The Board shall work as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. The Ministry would drive the promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism and will act as a facilitator and support the medical/wellness segment in promoting tourism and promoting India as a medical and wellness destination. The board held its first meeting on 13th January, 2016 and will look into the issues relating to regulation, monitoring, marketing and promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism. The foreign tourists who visited India for Medical purpose during 2012, 2013 and 2014* were 171021, 236898 and 184298, respectively. (*In the year 2014, the number of FTAs who came on Medical Visa (including Medical Attendant).

Financial assistance for tourism development in Jharkhand

2223. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prioritized some projects for tourism development in Jharkhand during last two years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided thereunder;
- (c) the expected tourism growth and earnings after completion of the said projects;
- (d) the arrangement made by Government for manning and maintenance of such projects;
- (e) whether Government also provides any financial assistance for the maintenance of the tourism projects after their completion; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development of Tourism Projects is the primary responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificates and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

In the last two years, the following projects have been sanctioned for development of tourism infrastructure in the State of Jharkhand:-

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development of Ranchi-Saraikela-Kharshawan-Purbi-Singbhum Mega Circuit, Jharkhand (2012-13)	3812.53
2.	Development of Ranchi-Saraikela-Kharshawan-Purbi-Singbhum Mega Circuit Part-II, Jharkhand Remaining Site (2012-13)	1073.18
3.	Light and Sound (SEL) Show at Kanke Dam, Ranchi, Jharkhand (2013-14)	500.00
TOTAL		5385.71

(c) The Ministry of Tourism does not maintain data on expected tourism growth and earnings after completion of projects.

(d) to (f) After completion of the projects the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations submit Completion Certificate along with Agreement for Management of Assets Created, on Judicial Stamp Paper and Undertaking in which they undertake to

properly upkeep, maintain and operate the project for tourism purpose only. However, cost of operation and maintenance is provided under the scheme of funding to Central Agencies such as Railways, ITDC, CPWD for tourism infrastructure development.

Deprivation of rights of Gram Sabha over forest clearance

2224. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gram Sabha in scheduled areas have been deprived of their rights of deciding over forest clearance for non-forest projects in their jurisdiction under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to implement recommendations of High Level Committee on status of Tribal communities constituted in August, 2013 pertaining to strengthening the Forest Rights Act, 2006; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Steps taken in the Ministry to strengthen Forest Rights Act, 2006, based on feedback, review and recommendations of various Committees:

- (i) The Ministry has issued guidelines and clarifications from time to time to ensure that the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 are not violated. The close monitoring of implementation of FRA and providing guidance to States has resulted in the conferment of 16.73 lakh Individual titles and 41,367 Community titles comprising 36.36 lakh hectares of forest land as on 31.01.2016.
- (ii) In order to expedite recognition and vesting of community rights, the Ministry has issued guidelines dated 23.4.2015 and 22.9.2015, based on experience and feedback from the States and other stakeholders. This has resulted in 41,367 Community titles being issued thus far.
- (iii) Attention of low performing States has been drawn to the speedy implementation of Forest Rights Act and their progress is monitored through video conferencing and monthly progress reports.
- (iv) A code for managing community forests is the strategy to empower the community to sustainably manage forest resources.

- (v) Use of satellite imagery as an evidence for rights claim and Geo-referencing for Record of Rights.
- (vi) Further, the right holders under FRA are also being linked to the different development programmes of the Central and State Governments for their sustainable livelihood.

Tribal welfare projects allotted to NGOs

2225. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of projects of tribal welfare sanctioned along with money disbursed during last two years;
- (b) the State-wise number of projects allotted to NGOs;
- (c) whether there is any system of monitoring the work done by NGOs which is essential as many NGOs are dependent on Government funds;
- (d) whether the Ministry has come across non-functioning and money spinning NGOs during last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of number of projects under the following Schemes of the Ministry for the Welfare of STs being implemented through various Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), along with details of grants in aid sanctioned during the last two years are given in the Statement-I to IV, respectively (*See* below).

- (i) Grants in Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- (c) The projects are monitored through:
 - (i) Mandatory Annual Inspection by District Authorities.

- (ii) Scrutiny of Proposals by Multidisciplinary State Level Committee every year.
- (iii) Mandatory Submission of Audited Statements of accounts as well as Utilization Certificates pertaining to the releases.
- (iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.

In addition to above, the accounts of grantee institutions are open for inspection by representatives/officers from the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Government of India, or concerned State Government at any time.

(d) and (e) During inspection/enquiry carried by the Ministry/State Government it has been found that the following projects approved by the Ministry are not functioning during the current year 2015-16:

- (i) Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Jharkhand-Projects:
 - (a) Handloom/Weaving Training Centre, Tatiba.
 - (b) Cap Making Training (Grass and Leaf) Centre, Makula/Bhangot
 - (c) Cane and Bamboo Training Centre, Samanpur
 - (d) Handloom/Weaving Training Centre, Makula
- (ii) Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, Gaddamanugu, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh

Project: Residential School (Primary), at G. Konduru Mandal, Krishna Distt., AP

These organisations have not been sanctioned grants in aid during the last financial year 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16.

Statement-I

The State/UT-wise details of number of projects and grant released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of scheduled tribes' during 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
		No. of NGOs	No. of Project	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Project	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Project	No. of NGOs	No. of Project	Amount released	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	22	3.07	2	2	0.34	3	21	3	21	2.07	2.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	28	6.71	8	25	4.5	3	62	3	62	0.96	0.96
3.	Assam	5	10	0.99	6	12	0.88	2	2	2	2	0.10	0.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	9	0.95	1	8	0.49	1	1	1	1	0.16	0.16
5.	Gujarat	2	7	0.84	7	23	2.14	2	2	2	2	0.13	0.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	1.53	6	6	1.71	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	8	36	3.07	8	48	5.42	3	15	3	15	1.61	1.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0.19	1	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	7	12	1.67	8	16	2.49	6	14	6	14	1.88	1.88
10.	Kerala	4	4	0.7	4	6	0.99	3	5	3	5	0.53	0.53
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3	0.65	7	8	1.02	1	1	1	1	0.08	0.08

(Amount ₹ in crore)

12.	Maharashtra	4	4	0.63	11	12	1.97	1	1	0.18
13.	Manipur	9	11	2.14	9	1215	2.11	2	3	0.19
14.	Meghalaya	2	71	8.58	1	142	6.72	1	4	0.17
15.	Mizoram	3	3	0.4	3	3	0.4	0	0	0.00
16.	Nagaland	1	0	0.11	2	2	0.32	0	0	0.00
17.	Odisha	9	14	2.22	15	27	4.19	3	5	0.37
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	3	3	0.83	1	1	0.16
19.	Sikkim	1	1	0.28	1	1	0.26	0	0	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	0.34	2	3	0.35	1	1	0.12
21.	Telangana	1	1	0.24	1	1	0.24	0	0	0.00
22.	Tripura	1	1	0.01	1	1	0.17	1	1	0.16
23.	Uttarakhand	3	2	0.9	4	8	1.19	0	0	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0.17	3	9	0.69	1	1	0.16
25.	West Bengal	7	18	3.61	16	40	4.53	9	17	1.88
26.	Delhi	0	0	0	1	3	0.15	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		96	269	40	131	1625	44.5	44	157	10.91

Statement-II

The State-wise details of number of projects and grant released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts' during 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	8	0.52	1	44	19.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.13	1	1	0.43	0	0	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0.44	1	1	0.39	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	3	40	14.6	3	40	19.42	2	44	16.98
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	2	0.44	0	0	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10	22	6.86	8	25	5.71	0	0	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	3	3	0.95	2	2	0.36	0	0	0.00
8.	Odisha	8	26	16.22	7	7	2.65	3	20	9.84
9.	Rajasthan	3	3	1.1	3	3	0.97	0	0	0.00
10.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	14	4.11	1	16	4.81
TOTAL		29	96	40.3	28	103	35	7	124	50.94

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Statement-III

The State-wise details of number of projects and grant released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'vocational training in tribal areas' during 2013-14 to 2015-16

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Assam	2	2	0.74	2	2	0.72	0	0	0.00
2.	Karnataka	1	1	0.54	1	1	0.64	0	0	0.00
3.	Meghalaya	1	1	0.49	1	1	0.30	0	0	0.00
4.	Nagaland	0	0	0	2	2	1.04	0	0	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0.94	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		5	5	2.71	6	6	2.70	0	0	0.00

Statement-IV

The State/UT-wise details of number of projects and grant released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' during 2013-14 to 2015-16

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	0.23	2	3	0.12	0	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	3	25	3.78	3	16	3.01	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	1	1	0.27	1	1	0.09	1	1	0.36
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	0.27	1	7	1.28	1	7	0.71
TOTAL		8	37	5.3	7	27	4.5	2	8	1.07

Showcasing various tribal art forms at national level

2226. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make permanent mechanism to showcase various tribal art forms at national level;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals are ready with Government regarding this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs from time to time has been organizing programmes to showcase various tribal art form at the National level. During the year 2015, a National Festival namely VANAJ was organized from 13th to 18th February 2015 in New Delhi to showcase tribal art, craft, food, literature, medicines and also display and sale of tribal arts and craft. More than 900 participants from various States participated in this event. In addition, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also organizes Tribal Artisan Mela (TAM), Aadishilp and Aadichitra to showcase various tribal art forms at National level.

Besides, Ministry of Culture through Zonal Cultural Centres is showcasing regularly various tribal art forms at national level in its main fairs/festival and mega events. Zonal Cultural Centres are regularly inviting folk tribal arts and cultural forms from various States in its national level festivals, fairs and programmes such as Chandigarh National Crafts Mela- Kalagram Utsav at Chandigarh, Geeta Jayanti Samaroh- Kurukshetra Utsav at Kurukshetra, Octave-a festival of North East at various places in member States of Zonal Cultural Centres, Tribal Dance and Music Festival at Madikeri, Karnataka, Tribal Festival at Nilambur, Kerala, Adi Bimb festival in member States of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre. In the year 2015, “Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav” was organized in Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi from 1st to 8th November, 2015 in which folk and tribal arts of India as well as handicrafts and cuisines were prominently displayed for the general public.

Visit of officials of NCST to Andhra Pradesh

2227. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) visited Andhra Pradesh particularly Visakhapatnam district, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the visit of officials, tribals told them that they are facing various problems and atrocities from both police and naxalites in the agency areas, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to solve such issues and to protect the interests of tribals; and

(c) whether tribals are fighting for their rights through constitutional means, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to create proper awareness among tribals to utilize their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) As informed by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), Vice-Chairperson, NCST visited Andhra Pradesh including Vishakhapatnam District from 13.01.2016 to 16.01.2016. As per Minutes of meeting of the Vice Chairperson, NCST he met representatives of ST and SC Employees Welfare Association, RINL (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant); Visakhapatnam Steel Plant ST Employees Welfare Association; SC/ST Welfare Association of Visakhapatnam Port Trust; Joint Association, Andhra University ST Teaching; Non-Teaching Staff and Students; Dandakaranya Liberation Organisation; Hindustan Shipyard SC and ST Employees Welfare Association; Andhra University ST Employees Welfare Association; ABAVP, Visakhapatnam; AP ST Employees Welfare Association; Contract Residential Teacher Union of Ashram Schools Paderu; BHPV ST Employees Welfare Association; BHPV SC and ST Employees Welfare Association; JAC (constituted for opposing bauxite excavation); Adivasi Reservation Samrakshna Seva Sangham, AP; AP Girijana Sangham, Visakhapatnam District Committee; CPI (Marxist), Visakhapatnam District Committee and BJP ST Morcha, Greater Visakhapatnam and other representatives from various unions. As per Minutes, the Vice-Chairperson has issued directions to the concerned officials of State Government and PSUs.

(c) Various Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and other Central Ministries/Departments provide assistance to the State for capacity building and training of village level institutions and officials for creating awareness on the statutory safeguards of Scheduled Tribes amongst other things.

Rise in population of STs

2228. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of the tribal people in India has risen recently and now it constitutes 8.6 per cent of the total population;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this rise in population 7.5 per cent reservation for STs in Government jobs is proving to be inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to address this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Honourable Supreme Court in its judgement dated 16.11.1992 in the matter of Indra Sawhney has *inter-alia* observed that clause (4) of Article 16 speaks of adequate representation and not proportionate representation and held that the power conferred by clause (4) of Article 16 should be exercised in a fair manner and within reasonable limits so that reservation does not exceed 50%.

This was also reiterated by the Honourable Supreme Court in M. Nagaraj Case.

Poor condition of tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2229. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor condition of the tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any initiative to protect their shelter and provide basic amenities to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration is fully aware of socio-economic and health condition of tribals of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is implementing the A&N Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 for the safety and protection of tribes. Policy of Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Island, 2004 and Policy for Shom Pens, 2015 are also being implemented for the protection, welfare and well-being of Jarawas and Shom Pens tribes.

Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) had been constituted under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 by Andaman and Nicobar Administration to (i) protect and preserve Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), (ii) promote social, economic and cultural interests of PVTGs, (iii) conduct research studies to identify specific issues of PVTGs and formulate policies and programmes, and (iv) protect health and prevent extinction of PVTGs.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration through AAJVS extends all financial support to tribals for their education and health facilities. Andaman and Nicobar Administration is also providing scholarships to ST students for pursuing their studies at various levels and implementing Tribal Sub-Plan as a part of UT Plan for the socio-economic development of tribals.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has also constituted Tribal Research and Training Institute (ANTRI) with objectives to provide input to direct a research led welfare policy, work in partnership with tribes, act as clearing house for research proposal and collect, conserve, preserve document, work for establishment of tribal museum and for giving training.

**Irregularities by NGOs in implementation
of schemes for tribals**

†2230. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tribal welfare and development projects are being run by Government in collaboration with NGOs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of irregularities by NGOs in implementation of projects have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following Schemes through Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country:-

- (i) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTVGs).

(b) and (c) No such instance of irregularities by NGOs in implementation of projects have come to the notice of the Ministry. However, where complaints are received, officers of the State Government/Ministry are deputed for inspection to ensure remedial measures.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in atrocities against STs

2231. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes have increased in the last three years;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof during the said period; and

(c) the category-wise, State-wise and year-wise details of complaints received by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per the information received from National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs a total of 1,311 cases, 1,390 cases and 6826 cases were reported under crimes against persons belonging to Schedule Tribes during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(b) State/UT-wise cases reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 2012-14 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The category-wise, State-wise and year-wise details of complaints received by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PART), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCST) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) Under atrocities against persons belonging to STs during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127	58	4	282	208	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	118	113	4	246	212	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	65	63	4	111	111	6
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	0	5	7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	133	49	14	173	116	25
12.	Karnataka	164	122	5	544	611	24
13.	Kerala	10	4	0	7	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	53	38	2	109	93	2
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	579	415	15	649	624	24
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	31	7	9	10	10	27
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	0	3	1	0
25.	Telangana						

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12	12	1	104	94	1
28.	Uttarakhand	3	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	5	29	0	59	58	0
	TOTAL STATES	1308	917	59	2304	2151	133
30.	A & N Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	1	0	0	1	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	3	0	0	1	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1311	917	59	2305	2151	133

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	56	7	281	195	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	68	50	0	93	126	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	89
6.	Goa	4	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	58	56	0	83	79	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	195	90	21	169	218	37
12.	Karnataka	303	229	3	806	684	16
13.	Kerala	5	4	0	5	5	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	4	0	0	7
15.	Maharashtra	45	31	1	71	89	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	513	471	14	624	635	19
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	24	3	4	6	6	8
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	4	1	12	7	2
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	9	3	25	23	14
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	26	13	0	80	62	0
	TOTAL STATES	1386	1018	58	2257	2131	201
30.	A & N Islands	0	2	0	3	3	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	1	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	4	2	0	4	3	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1390	1020	58	2261	2134	201

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	389	190	6	517	327	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	490	69	737	777	88
6.	Goa	6	6	0	5	7	0
7.	Gujarat	223	203	3	504	518	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PART	PCST	PCVT
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	402	277	36	460	411	39
12.	Karnataka	397	390	11	1093	1014	13
13.	Kerala	120	86	6	130	109	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	1573	607	2691	2701	927
15.	Maharashtra	443	396	12	940	879	15
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	533	511	18	744	730	26
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1681	660	209	1262	1261	375
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	8	8	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0
25.	Telangana	333	216	5	737	649	9
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	18	6	35	36	23
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	107	96	2	147	140	3
TOTAL STATES		6814	5184	994	10241	9786	1573
30.	A&N Islands	6	3	0	12	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D&N Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	0	2	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL UTs		12	5	0	15	12	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6826	5189	994	10256	9798	1573

Source: Crime in India

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts includes cases/persons of preveious year also

Statement-II*Complaints received by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)*

Sl. No.	Row Labels	Atrocity	Education	Land	Job
2013					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	05	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04	-	03	40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	01	-	02
4.	Assam	01	-	-	07
5.	Bihar	10		01	05
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	04
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	03	13	33
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	06	04	04
10.	Delhi	12	-	02	108
11.	Goa	-	02	-	-
12.	Gujarat	04	01	-	06
13.	Haryana	02		-	08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	02	01	-	02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	06	-	01
16.	Jharkhand	65	-	03	49
17.	Karnataka	01	-	01	18
18.	Kerala	03	-	01	08
19.	Lakshadweep	01	-	-	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18	02	19	69
21.	Maharashtra	06	01	07	44
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	03
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	02
24.	Mizoram	01	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	34	07	11	61

Sl. No.	Row Labels	Atrocity	Education	Land	Job
27.	Puducherry	-	01	-	-
28.	Punjab	30	-	-	04
29.	Rajasthan	-	02	02	40
30.	Sikkim	02	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	31
32.	Telangana	16	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	01	-	-	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15	02	-	32
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	02
36.	West Bengal	-	04	10	4
GRAND TOTAL		242	44	81	589

2014

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	1	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	-	8	66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	6	3
4.	Assam	3	1	5	13
5.	Bihar	9	1	3	6
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	-	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	4	8	34
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	-	14	2
10.	Delhi	13	5	-	111
11.	Goa	2	1	2	3
12.	Gujarat	4	1	12	19
13.	Haryana	2	-	-	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	1	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	5
16.	Jharkhand	30	3	22	34
17.	Karnataka	8	1	2	25

Sl. No.	Row Labels	Atrocity	Education	Land	Job
18.	Kerala	1	0	1	13
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36	14	29	57
21.	Maharashtra	10	1	18	52
22.	Manipur	2	-	5	5
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	5
24.	Mizoram	-	-	1	1
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	2
26.	Odisha	23	4	11	39
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	3
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	3
29.	Rajasthan	43	8	15	55
30.	Sikkim	1	-	-	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	-	3	38
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	1	1	3	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	25	2	1	46
35.	Uttarakhand	5	-	2	3
36.	West Bengal	11	1	14	35
GRAND TOTAL		256	48	187	764

2015

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	2	3	68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
4.	Assam	10	-	7	12
5.	Bihar	8	-	2	4
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	25	8	30
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Row Labels	Atrocity	Education	Land	Job
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	-	22	13
10.	Delhi	12	8	3	90
11.	Goa	2	-	2	2
12.	Gujarat	3	-	2	10
13.	Haryana	1	-	-	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2	-	4
16.	Jharkhand	25	4	31	39
17.	Karnataka	7	3	1	16
18.	Kerala	2	1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38	19	27	80
21.	Maharashtra	10	6	18	63
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	3	-	-	2
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	3	-	-	2
26.	Odisha	39	5	11	58
27.	Puducherry	-	1	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	49	4	11	45
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	-	33
32.	Telangana	1	1	1	8
33.	Tripura	8	1	6	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	13	3	8	10
35.	Uttarakhand	4	-	6	3
36.	West Bengal	7	-	15	44
GRAND TOTAL		283	89	186	661

**Funds for protection and promotion of
traditional culture of STs**

†2232. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would allocate funds for protection and promotion of traditional culture and languages of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether any other scheme has been prepared/is being prepared for this purpose by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Under its Scheme of “Grant-in Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)”, the Ministry extends financial assistance for protection and promotion of traditional culture and languages of Scheduled Tribes. The functions of the TRI, *inter-alia*, include preservation and promotion of tribal culture through documentation work, tribal festivals etc. with the commitment to preserve and protect the distinctiveness of their culture, habit and language. TRIs undertake preparation of books/dictionaries of Tribal Languages, translating some of the policy provisions in the major tribal languages and dissemination by publishing those among tribal communities. TRIs also undertakes the activities related to purchasing and preservation of books for tribal libraries and digitization of their collection, digital cataloguing of books and publications and development and printing of primers in tribal languages/local official languages. Under the Scheme of “Assistance for support of Centres of Excellence (CoE)”, grants are released to CoEs, which have been recognised to involve them for working out a long term and policy oriented research studies for the development of tribals in the country. The Ministry has recognized Department of Odia, Vishwa Bharti, Shantiniketan, West Bengal as a CoE in the field of Tribal Literature and language. The Ministry also funded Bhasha Research and Documentation Centre, Vadodra, a CoE for preservation and promotion of tribal culture and languages. The year-wise and State-wise details of the fund released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (See below). The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not release pre-decided funds and these are on the basis of scheme guidelines and proposals received from States/UTs.

The Ministry of Culture has also been releasing funds under Tribal Sub-Plan to various institutions of the Central Government for protection and promotion of traditional culture and languages of Scheduled Tribes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The existing scheme adequately covers release of funds for protection and promotion of traditional culture and languages of Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, no new scheme has been prepared/is being prepared for this purpose.

Statement-I

Funds released to TRIs from 2012-13 to 2015-16

(As on 29th February 2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRIs	Tribal Research Institutes			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.25	-	96.50	-
2.	Assam	27.56	60.01	85.77	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.50	-	164.50	-
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	-	107.10572	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	10.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	16.10	69.91353	86.53647
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	00.00	-
8.	Karnataka	16.00	29.00	93.00	148.00
9.	Kerala	44.93	-	45.45	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	77.00	-	157.50	78.75
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	58.10	
12.	Manipur	68.64	56.50	151.00	119.00
13.	Odisha	115.31	109.8	305.50075	250.30
14.	Rajasthan	-	-	34.00	106.58
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	32.50	-
16.	Telangana	-	-	60.16	-
17.	Tripura	28.02	Nil	66.00	159.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	00.00	-
19.	West Bengal	-	-	73.00	43.50
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.00	41.00	-
TOTAL		416.21	274.41	1641.00	957.1665

Statement-II

*Funds released to Centre of Excellence (CoEs) from 2012-13 to 2015-16
(upto 29.02.2016)*

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Names of Centre of Excellences (CoEs)			
	BHASHA	NIRD	BAIF	Visva Bharati Santiniketan
2012-13	19.99	28.87	15.87	-
2013-14	19.70	-	9.12	-
2014-15	19.89	28.90	11.00	100.10
2015-16 (upto 29.02.2016)	22.27	-	-	-
TOTAL	111.85	57.77	35.99	100.10

**Allocation of funds to National Commission
for Scheduled Tribes**

2233. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for National Commission on Scheduled Tribes separately showing the expenditure incurred for each centre during the last three years;

(b) the details of assigned strength and vacant positions across various centres or offices of the Commission; and

(c) the State-wise details of cases dealt with by the National Commission during each of the last three years along with current status of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for National Commission on Scheduled Tribes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of assigned strength and vacant positions across various centres or offices of the Commission is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of cases dealt with by the National Commission during each of the last three years along with current status is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for NCST separately showing the expenditure incurred for each centre during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Year 2012-13		Year 2013-14		Year 2014-15	
		Allocated	Expenditure	Allocated	Expenditure	Allocated	Expenditure
1.	Bhopal	37,55,000	37,48,867	46,01,000	45,82,450	54,21,000	44,39,500
2.	Bhubaneswar	29,60,000	29,19,559	29,84,000	28,47,996	36,63,000	34,40,992
3.	Raipur	14,65,033	13,98,955	11,23,000	10,99,025	13,93,000	10,26,246
4.	Ranchi	13,86,000	13,95,355	17,17,000	16,84,735	19,75,000	19,33,491
5.	Jaipur	48,45,000	46,65,891	46,00,000	42,86,710	53,05,000	36,65,015
6.	Shillong	22,27,000	21,99,853	24,19,000	22,71,338	29,04,000	22,99,014
7.	Headquarters, New Delhi	2,84,61,967	2,77,61,529	3,14,56,000	2,86,27,746	5,22,39,000	4,50,23,242
	TOTAL	4,51,00,000	4,40,90,009	4,89,00,000	4,54,00,000	7,29,00,000	6,18,27,500

Statement-II

Assigned strength and vacant positions across various centres/offices of the NCST

Sl. No.	Location	Sanctioned Strength	Vacant Posts
1.	Head Quarters, New Delhi	55	24
2.	Regional Office, Jaipur	15	08

3.	Regional Office, Ranchi	08	04
4.	Regional Office, Shillong	12	09
5.	Regional Office, Raipur	08	01
6.	Regional Office, Bhopal	14	09
7.	Regional Office, Bhubaneswar	14	08

Statement-III

State-wise details of the cases dealt by NCST

Sl. No.	States	Total no. of cases				Disposed off			Pending		
		2013	2014	2015	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	06	00	01	01	02	00	00	04	00	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54	82	90	90	09	53	24	45	29	66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	08	12	01	01	08	12	01	00	00	00
4.	Assam	21	24	30	30	10	21	10	11	03	20
5.	Bihar	21	30	23	23	10	10	09	11	20	14
6.	Chandigarh	09	07	01	01	09	05	01	00	02	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	94	89	179	179	86	70	98	08	19	81
8.	Daman and Diu	00	02	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	22	47	11	14	16	00	08	31
10.	Delhi	142	144	116	142	122	55	00	22	61
11.	Goa	00	09	07	00	07	03	00	02	04
12.	Gujarat	18	39	15	11	15	07	07	24	08
13.	Haryana	12	10	04	10	09	02	02	01	02
14.	Himachal Pradesh	07	19	19	05	05	00	02	14	19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	05	08	04	04	05	00	01	03
16.	Jharkhand	147	160	141	73	90	58	74	70	83
17.	Karnataka	26	41	31	25	22	04	01	19	27
18.	Kerala	15	17	10	13	09	02	02	08	08
19.	Lakshadweep	04	00	06	04	00	02	00	00	04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	132	171	179	94	49	85	38	122	94
21.	Maharashtra	69	95	118	62	16	50	07	79	68
22.	Manipur	09	13	00	09	08	00	00	05	00
23.	Meghalaya	08	05	05	08	05	00	00	00	05
24.	Mizoram	03	01	01	03	00	00	00	01	01
25.	Nagaland	01	06	05	01	06	02	00	00	03

26. Odisha	131	94	142	53	30	24	78	64	118
27. Puducherry	01	01	02	01	01	00	00	00	02
28. Punjab	04	03	00	04	02	00	00	01	00
29. Rajasthan	142	148	124	50	31	11	92	117	113
30. Sikkim	01	03	00	01	03	00	00	00	00
31. Tamil Nadu	41	60	45	04	44	10	37	16	35
32. Telangana	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
33. Tripura	05	03	20	05	03	07	00	00	13
34. Uttar Pradesh	77	95	42	77	70	13	00	25	29
35. Uttarakhand	11	10	13	11	04	00	00	06	13
36. West Bengal	80	71	77	36	31	16	44	40	61

**Allocation of funds for development of
sports and youth affairs**

2234. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was allocated for youth affairs and development of sports separately during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) how much of these allocated amounts were actually spent; and

(c) what was the outcome of these expenditures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Details of funds allocated and actual expenditure during last three years under various schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The outcome of these expenditures for youth affairs has been youth club mobilization and organization, youth development and empowerment, training and deployment of youth volunteers for engagement in social action for nation building, skilled and employable youth Work Force, enrollment of NSS volunteers, conducting of their Special camps and adoption of villages by them for community service, promotion of national integration, communal harmony, adventure, life skills education, youth employability, counseling, career guidance etc. for both school going and out of schools adolescents, professionally trained Postgraduates and Researchers in youth work, training of trainers for creating a Cadre of master trainers, capacity building of youth functionaries, mainstreaming of tribal youth in north eastern region, promotion of youth travel in the country, promotion of Scouts and Guides movement in the country and exchange of delegations with friendly countries for promoting exchange of ideas, value and culture amongst the youth.

The outcome of expenditures for Sports has been creation/development of sports infrastructure in rural areas, urban areas, conduct of sports competitions at block, district, State and national levels, organizing of coaching camps preparatory to participation in international tournaments, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international tournaments, engagement of foreign coaches and support personnel, procurement of sports equipment, conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, disbursement of cash awards to medal winners in international tournaments and their coaches, pension to meritorious sportspersons, customized training of elite athletes and medal prospects in international sports events, grant of sports awards to sportspersons and coaches, identification of talented

sportspersons and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons for their participation in national and international tournaments, preparing highly qualified teachers and leaders in the field of Physical Education and Sports, anti-doping measures etc.

Statement

A. Department of Youth Affairs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2012-13	345.60	340.99
2013-14	341.17	333.87
2014-15	384.61	350.32

B. Department of Sports

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2012-13	660.00	657.88
2013-14	866.59	809.69
2014-15	772.00	766.64

Tie up of SAI for setting up of CRPF sports company

2235. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has entered into an understanding with CRPF to establish a CRPF sports company;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof along with the procedure for selection of new talents and amenities/training to be provided to selected boys; and

(c) the time by when the said sport company is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Government of India through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has approved establishment of a Boys Sports Company to be run by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) at Padma, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand).

(b) Sports Authority of India proposes to provide the following financial assistance to CRPF for Boys Sports Company:-

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Boarding/lodging 330 days per trainee per year	175.00
Sports Kit (per trainee, per annum) (Max. ₹ 5000)	12000.00
Educational Expenses (per trainee, per annum)	
Competition Exposure (per trainee, per annum)	
Medical (per trainee, per annum)	
Insurance (per trainee, per annum)	
Sports Equipment (per annum)	27500.00
Maintenance of Playfield	20000.00
Magazine/Periodical (per annum)	2500.00
One time grant of linen and Blankets, per trainee	2000.00

One time grant for creation and development of infrastructure and purchase of essential sports equipments upto a maximum of ₹ 3.00 lakh.

One time issue of training kit/aid, in the shape of Audio-Video equipments, special training equipment like multi-gym, wrestling mat, training films, etc. upto a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh. CRPF authorities have been requested to identify sports disciplines for Boys Sports Company to be set up at Padma, Hazaribagh. Cadets from the State of Jharkhand and adjoining States will be inducted in the proposed Boys Sports Company. Selection of Cadets will be carried out as per selection criteria fixed by Sports Authority of India, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) A definite time-frame cannot be indicated at this stage.

Statement

Cadets Selection criteria fixed by Sports Authority of India

- (i) **Age:-** 8 to 14 years.

- (ii) **Relaxation:-**

However relaxation both for lower and upper age limit as well as induction can be granted by DG SAI in exceptional cases based upon outstanding performance in Battery of Test and also taking into account specific nature of sports. The performance of the trainees in the battery of test and achievements at the time of induction should be clearly documented.

The trainees, who failed in the Battery of test are provisionally selected and will be evaluated after six months for retention.

Battery of test result, specific test result and performance appraisal record considered at the time of admission should be properly documented as base performance so as to compare the performance enhancement of the trainees periodically.

A Unique Identity Card (UID) number may be allotted to each trainee for the purpose of issue of UID Card and for maintaining data on computer.

Training diary of each individual trainee must be maintained, which will be taken into consideration at the time of retention and weeding out process.

(iii) Selection criteria for induction:-

- (a) Talents who are medal winners at district level competitions or have participated in State level competitions during the current or the year preceding admission may be admitted subject to age verification and being found medically fit.
- (b) Further talent may be selected by organizing the competitions among the short-listed talent in individual as well as in team events.
- (c) Talents who are medal winners in State/national level competitions organized by recognized State or National Sports Federations may be admitted subject to medically found fit and after passing anthropometric measurement, physiological and psychological tests and depending on age, discipline, event and evaluation of future potential.

(iv) Pre-condition for admission:-

The admission in the above two categories may be made based on the performance indicators, anthropometric measurement, physiological and psychological tests and depending on age, discipline, event and evaluation of future potential, battery of test result etc. are to be documented at the time of induction.

(v) Medical checkup and battery of tests:-

The talent selected on the above basis may be admitted after conducting specific skill tests, motor quality tests, age verification, medical fitness tests and finding suitability for Army Recruitment in future as per Army QR so as to avoid future complication of finding the talent unfit for Army recruitment.

(vi) Retention criteria:-

Retention of the inmate will be based on his/her maintaining the minimum level of performance on the basis of which the inmate was admitted and also achieving the target set for the year.

(vii) Weeding out:-

- (a) Not maintaining the expected level of performance
- (b) Dope abuse, age fraud, misconduct.

Proposals sent by Rajasthan under RGKA

†2236. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals sent to the Ministry for approval by the Government of Rajasthan under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan during the last two years;

(b) the details of number of proposals approved by the Ministry out of those and the total amount sanctioned thereon; and

(c) whether the Central Government has reimbursed the amount of ₹ 1.09 crore spent on women sports events organised in Rajasthan in the year 2014-15, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) No proposal was received during the year 2014-15 from the State of Rajasthan under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) for creation of sports infrastructure. Subsequently, a proposal for creation of sports infrastructure in 05 blocks under the RGKA was received from Government of Rajasthan in February, 2016. However, the proposal could not be considered due to funds constraint.

In the meantime, it has been decided to restructure and merge a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the RGKA, into one Central Sector Scheme to address talent search, grooming of talent and provision of infrastructure. Details of funds released to the State of Rajasthan for conducting annual sports competitions under the RGKA during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, including reimbursement of expenditure made towards conducting women sports competitions during the year 2014-15, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to the State of Rajasthan under RGKA during 2014-15 for conduct of annual competitions

- (i) **Rural Sports Competitions:-** Based on the proposal submitted by Rajasthan State Sports Council on behalf of Government of Rajasthan grants-in-aid amounting to ₹ 2,68,20,000/- was sanctioned and released to Rajasthan State Sports Council *vide* sanction letters dated 20.10.2014. Rajasthan State Sports Council did not conduct the rural sports competitions during 2014-15. Therefore, the entire grant of ₹ 2,68,20,000/- was refunded during 2014-15 itself.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) **Women Sports Competitions:-** Proposal was received from Rajasthan State Sports Council, based on which grants-in-aid amounting to ₹ 67,32,000/- (60% of the admissible grant of ₹ 1,12,20,000/-) was approved for release. However, the amount could not be released due to non settlement of Utilization Certificates (UCs) at that juncture, for the grants released earlier. Subsequently, on settlement of UCs, an expenditure of ₹ 90,10,771/- was reimbursed to Rajasthan State Sports Council incurred by it on conducting women sports competitions during 2014-15.

Details of funds released to the State of Rajasthan under RGKA during 2015-16 for conduct of annual competitions

- (i) **Rural Sports Competitions:-** Based on the proposal submitted by Rajasthan State Sports Council grants-in-aid amounting to ₹ 1,84,87,500/- (75% of the central share of ₹ 2,46,00,000/-) has been sanctioned and released.
- (ii) **Women Sports Competitions:-** Based on the proposal submitted by Rajasthan State Sports Council *grants-in-aid* amounting to ₹ 42,07,500/- (75% of the Central share of ₹ 56,10,000/-) has been sanctioned and released.

Funds for training of sportspersons

†2237. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of estimated requirement of funds and funds made available for promotion and training of sports and sportspersons for making them competitive in the last three years; and

(b) the estimated financial requirement to arrange for essential resources and equipments in order to provide proper training to the players participating in top international competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. Promotion and development of sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments and the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs by providing financial assistance to them under its various schemes of sports promotion. During the last three years, the Department of Sports assessed the requirement for its various schemes as ₹ 4,748 crores. Funds actually made available to the Department was ₹ 2,114 crores.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) For training of players, participating in top international competitions, the funding mainly comes from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, under which assistance is given to NSFs for holding coaching camps, procurement of sports and sports science equipments and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts, etc. Under this scheme, the estimated requirement during the last three years was ₹ 650 crores.

Implementation of schemes for promotion/development of sports

2238. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by Government for promotion/development of sports in the country including sports education and training institutes for the purpose;

(b) whether Government has recently reviewed the functioning/implementation of these schemes;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the deficiencies identified in the working of the above schemes; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing only one Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of sports, namely the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014. This Scheme provides for construction of an integrated sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines and also provides for grant-in-aid for holding competitions at block, district, State and National levels.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, implements the following sports promotional schemes all over the country in order to identify young sports talent in the age group ranging from 8-25 years and to nurture them to excel at National and International competitions:

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centres of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- SAI National Sports Academies

(b) to (d) The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme provided for funding of infrastructure component through convergence of various Schemes implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Development of North East Region, and erstwhile Planning Commission. However, no funds could be obtained towards infrastructure due to non-convergence of various schemes by the concerned Ministries. Accordingly, the Government of India, after consultation with the State Governments/Sports Authority of India (SAI), etc., has decided to restructure and merge a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGKA, into one Central Sector Scheme to address talent search, grooming of talent and provision of infrastructure to ensure its effective implementation.

Schemes for promotion of sports

2239. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of schemes implemented by Government for promotion of sports along with the funds released to various States for these schemes;

(b) the Sport-wise number of sportspersons benefited under the said sports schemes/programmes for the past three years; and

(c) whether the Ministry is actively promoting sports as part of school curriculum in Government schools, 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) Under erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme, development of basic sports infrastructure in village and block panchayats was an item of Central assistance to States/UTs along with for holding annual sports competitions, from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for development of infrastructure and conduct of

annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09 to 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*). The PYKKA Scheme was restructured as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014 which provides for construction of an integrated sports complex in each block of the country both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines and also provides for grant-in-aid for holding competitions at block, district, State and National levels. State-wise details of funds released under RGKA for conduct of competitions during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The Ministry is also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), introduced in 2010-11, which envisages creation of infrastructure including laying of artificial turfs for hockey, football and athletics, and construction of multi-purpose hall. Details of funds released under USIS from 2010-11 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

Sport-wise number of sportspersons benefited under the above said sports schemes is not maintained by the Ministry. However, a total of 1.64 crore sportspersons have participated in the PYKKA competitions from 2008-09 to 2013-14 and a total of 29 lakh sportspersons have participated in RGKA competitions during 2014-15.

(c) School curriculum is decided by respective School Boards under State Governments and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) under Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD). However, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter-alia*, provides for

- (i) A playground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary schools;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfills the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has, *inter-alia*, intimated that as per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, Health and Physical Education, which includes sports, is a compulsory subject from classes I to X and an optional subject at the higher secondary stage. However, education is a subject in the Concurrent List and most of the schools are under the purview of the State/Union Territory Government.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for development of infrastructure under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
							(₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98	10.63	7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	4.44	10.51	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3.85	0	0	10.28	0
4.	Bihar	5.22	5.02	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	5.06	0	0	25.27	0
6.	Goa	0	0.18	0	0	0.18	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7.1	2.55	13.43	0	0
8.	Haryana	3.26	3.25	14.43	5.09	0	3.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01	8.8	3.66	6.34	2.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	2.1	0	0.56	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	2.39	0	2.4	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	3.12	14.86	0	9.61	10.2
13.	Kerala	0.8	0.8	11.17	0	10.36	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	0	0	39.99	0	32.55
15.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86	41.94	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
16.	Manipur	0.87	0	0	0.22	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1.06	1.19	1.72	0	0.44
18.	Mizoram	0.85	0.21	2.27	2.07	2.07	4.1
19.	Nagaland	1.18	0.3	2.96	4.7	0	6
20.	Odisha	3.67	8.05	5.98	7.34	19.21	7.53
21.	Punjab	6.27	6.27	26.66	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3.71	4.72	0	2.75	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0.54	0.13	2.02	1.66	2.51	0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	1.91	0	0	0	6.58
25.	Tripura	1.09	0	3.24	4.09	0	4.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	16.96	62.27	18.39	9.03	4.92
27.	Uttarakhand	3	5.9	19.43	0	3.38	22.84
28.	West Bengal	0	2.32	2.32	0	0	0
	UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1.06	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.14	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.51	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0.69	0	0	0
	TOTAL	83.85	105	260.84	134.05	109.01	113.85

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of funds released to States/UTs for conducting annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme during 2008-09 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09 (Through SAI)	2009-10 (Through SAI)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		(₹ in crore)		
				Rural	Women	Rural	Women	NEG	Rural	Women	NEG			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	0	0	0	0	11.16	0.34	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	0	2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1.88	0	2.96	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	3.42	6.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1.17	2.01	0	1.95	0.28	0	1.99	0.32	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0.18	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	2.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	1.1	1.5	0.31	1.51	0.09	0	0.62	0.23	0	1.6	0.21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.7	1.18	0.15	1.11	0.13	0	1.12	0.14	0	0.7	0.13	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2.81	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(₹ in crore)

	UTs															
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NSDF PYKKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	5.93	24.91	72.92	4.6	24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32	22.12	2.64	0.31		
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0		
	TOTAL	5.93	24.91	72.92	4.6	26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32	24.62	2.64	0.31		

NEG = North East Games

Statement-III

*Details of funds released under RGKA for conduct of competitions
during 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 29.02.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.06	3.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.68	
3.	Assam	1.27	
4.	Gujarat	5.84	
5.	Haryana	3.05	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.80	0.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.13	0.37
8.	Jharkhand	0.26	
9.	Karnataka	5.91	1.72
10.	Kerala	4.17	
11.	Maharashtra	5.18	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.85	0.57
13.	Manipur	1.42	1.43
14.	Meghalaya	0.99	
15.	Mizoram	1.33	0.23
16.	Odisha	4.70	3.90
17.	Punjab	3.49	1.12
18.	Sikkim	0.61	
19.	Rajasthan		3.31
20.	Tamil Nadu		0.35
21.	Telangana	7.60	0.59
22.	Tripura	1.45	1.26
23.	Uttarakhand	1.70	1.15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13.25	
25.	West Bengal	5.11	
	TOTAL	82.81	19.93
26.	SAI	0.82	0.72
	TOTAL	83.63	20.65
27.	MD RGKA (A&P)	0.21	-
	TOTAL	83.84	20.65

Statement-IV

The details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation up-gradation of Sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00 (17.03.2011)	3.50 (17.03.2011)
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00 (24.03.2011)	4.00 (24.03.2011)
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 (17.03.2011)	2.00 (17.03.2011)
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and Modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata However, the Project could not be Completed and hence the Principal returned by Government of West Bengal on 29.08.2014.	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00 (17.03.2011)
TOTAL			19.98	12.50
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000 (24.08.2011)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620 (18.10.2011)
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00 (20.10.2011)	4.500 (20.10.2011)
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00 (29.08.2011)	3.000 (29.08.2011)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00 (19.10.2011)	4.500 (19.10.2011)
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50 (01.03.2012)	4.300 (01.03.2012)
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG Centre Tinsukia	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.200 (27.03.2012)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465 (28.03.2012)
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540 (23.03.2012)
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.875 (27.03.2012)
TOTAL			54.81	40.00

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 Installment 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, Dist. 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,	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80 (19.11.2012)

1	2	3	4	5
		the Project Could not be Completed and Hence the Principal along with interest returned by Government of Odisha on 30.03.2015.		
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvavur 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)
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 Multipurpose 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 Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Szaikawn, 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)

1	2	3	4	5
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)
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 installment 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 installment of the Project sanctioned on 29.08.2011).	2.00 (20.01.2014)	2.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			79.50	36.35

1	2	3	4	5
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)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una. (Balance installment of the Project sanctioned on 17.03.2011)	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shillong. (Balance Installment 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 Installment 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 Installment of Project Sanctioned on 16th July, 2013).	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance Installment 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)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second installment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89
2015-16 (As on 29.2.2016)				
1.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Senapati Dist. HQs, Manipur (Second Instalment for the Project Sanctioned on 22.06.2012)	-	2.40 (05.06.2015)
2.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala. (Balance Instalment for the Project Sanctioned on 27.06.2013)	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
4.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Government Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (Balance Instalment for the Project Sanctioned on 5.11.2013)	-	2.40 (22.07.2015)
6.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall (60MX40M) at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram (Balance Instalment for the project sanctioned on 07.08.2015)	-	2.40 (06.08.2015)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
8.	Kerala	construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kottayam, Kerala (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	2.13 (26.08.2015)
9.	Tamil Nadu	construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	1.80 (26.08.2015)
10.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab. (Second Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	0.98 (23.09.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Uttarakhand	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand. (Second Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 04th July, 2013).	-	2.40 (06.10.2015)
12.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun. (Balance Instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 07th November, 2013).	-	3.20 (06.10.2015)
13.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
14.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia. (Second instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 27th March, 2012).	-	2.60 (03.12.2015)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey Turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur. (Balance instalment of the Project Sanctioned on 4th October, 2013).	-	2.00 (03.12.2015)
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic athletic Track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur.	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)
17.	Meghalaya	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District.	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015)
18.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.695 (18.01.2016)
TOTAL			40.00	39.905

1.00 P.M.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to U.Q. No.1427 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 2015, regarding "incurring of losses due to faulty freight policy".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch for half-an-hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty-minutes past one of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS — Contd.

Demand for a ruling with regard to Money Bill

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, yesterday, all Andhra MPs spoke about special status. And our hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has made a statement in the Lok Sabha that whatever promises they had made to Andhra, they had given IIT, IIM, AIIMS, IIIT and ₹ 65,000 crores... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao, what are you doing?
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, what are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: They have not given it to Telangana, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please. ...(Interruptions)... You can raise it during the Budget discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You can raise it during the Budget discussion.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: It is a step-motherly treatment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would ask the Chief Whip of the Congress Party to include your name too... ...(Interruptions)... You may raise it during the Budget discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, for the past two years, there have been no rains. People are suffering. I request the Government to... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may raise it in the Budget discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. Now, you raise it in the Budget discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your point of order, Mr. Agrawal?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मेरा आर्टिकल 109 एवं आर्टिकल 110 के अंतर्गत प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody says that you raise a point of order every day.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Not every day, Sir. Yesterday I did not raise any point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you raise it on alternate days!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मेरा आर्टिकल 109 एवं आर्टिकल 110 के अंतर्गत प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मेरा इस पर यह पूछना है कि अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन कहीं पर साइलेंट है तो फिर इस सदन की क्या जिम्मेदारी बनती है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: कहां पर है? कांस्टीट्यूशन साइलेंट नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: है। आप सुन लीजिए *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं बता रहा हूं। आप आर्टिकल 110 में देखिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandan Mitra, sit down. Point of order... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Mr. Mitra, you are not the Minister. You are not in the Government. You are a Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he can become a Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I can recommend his name for becoming a Minister! *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, that is some kind of an understanding! Please... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, उनके अंदर मंत्री बनने के सारे गुण मौजूद हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, आप आर्टिकल 110 में (a) to (g) तक की सारी कंडीशन्स पढ़ लीजिए। फाइनेंस विधेयक बनने की क्या-क्या शर्तें हैं, यह (a) to (g) की कंडीशन्स में दिया हुआ है। आज फाइनेंस विधेयक के नाम पर जो विधेयक लाया जा रहा है, मैं उसके लिए (a) to (g) की सारी कंडीशन्स पढ़ देता हूं, आप भी पढ़ लीजिए, इस विधेयक में फाइनेंस से जुड़ी

एक भी कंडीशन नहीं है। इसमें आखिर में दिया गया है कि, "धन विधेयक वह विधेयक होगा, जिसको लोक सभा के स्पीकर अप्रूव कर दें कि यह धन विधेयक है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you know that. Okay.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, अगर * तो फिर राज्य सभा की क्या ड्यूटी बनती है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I got your point. I understood your point. But you said that, as per the Constitution, the hon. Speaker will certify that a particular Bill, under article 110,(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, एक शर्त है, इसमें बहुत साफ दिया हुआ है कि अगर (a) to (g) की शर्तें पूरी होती हैं, तो लोक सभा स्पीकर उसे वित्त विधेयक मानेंगे। आप (a) to (g) तक पूरा पढ़ लीजिए कि क्या-क्या शर्तें हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. I have read it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप (a) to (g) तक पूरा पढ़ लीजिए कि कौन-कौन सी कंडीशन्स हैं। इस सदन के नेता बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि (a) to (g) में जो कंडीशन्स दी गई हैं, यह बिल ऐसी एक भी कंडीशन पूरी नहीं कर रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर यह बिल कोई कंडीशन पूरी नहीं करता और लोक सभा के स्पीकर दस्तखत कर देते हैं कि यह वित्त विधेयक है, तब राज्य सभा की क्या जिम्मेदारी बनती है? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो लोक सभा लिख दे, वही राज्य सभा मान ले। हम इंडिपेंडेंट हाउस हैं। संविधान में हमारा गठन पहले हुआ है, लोक सभा का गठन बाद में हुआ है। आप रिकॉर्ड निकाल लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is also said that.. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before you give a ruling, you must listen to us also. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप राजा जी को भी सुन लें। मेरा यह कहना है कि संविधान में यह बड़ा साफ लिखा है कि अगर विधेयक (a) to (g) की कोई शर्त पूरी नहीं करता है या इसकी किसी भी शर्त के अंतर्गत नहीं आता, तो वह धन विधेयक नहीं हो सकता है। Even अगर लोकसभा की स्पीकर उसको certify कर देती हैं, तो भी राज्य सभा को यह अधिकार है कि राज्य सभा उसको turn down कर दे और अपने आप independent judgement ले। इसलिए इस विधेयक को वित्त विधेयक न माना जाए। इस पर मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, before you give your ruling ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of the Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion on the Calling Attention!

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, before you give the ruling, please listen to me also for half-a-minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is there anything additional? If you can give an additional point(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I have an additional point. Sir, this *Aadhaar* Bill is certainly not a Money Bill because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view.

SHRI D. RAJA: ... it actually does not provide for any benefit of subsidy or service to anybody. It is an identity project. The Leader of the House will understand this. It is an identity project and that identity may or may not be used by the Government or may also be used without any limits by private companies and persons. That is why I am arguing that this is not a Money Bill. Rajya Sabha will have to express its opinion on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down.(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I am not allowing a discussion on this because we have to dispose of a lot of business. The point is(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसका मतलब आपने तो पहले ही कह दिया कि हम इसको turn down करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप मुझे पहले बोलने दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने तो जजमेंट पहले दे दिया कि हम इसको turn down करने जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that. Let me say it. I will meet your point. You have read Article 110. It is very clear. But you or Shri Raja or me, are not permitted to sit over judgement on what the hon. Speaker has done.(*Interruptions*)... Please do not interrupt. Here the Constitution is very clear that the decision of the hon. Speaker is final. It is also said that if there is a dispute over the question whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not, the Speaker's decision shall be final.(*Interruptions*)... Let me say it. This is a constitutional provision. But that does not mean that you cannot express your view. You can express your view. While discussing it, you can express your view. You have every right to keep a view which you think is correct. According to you, that is correct. I have no problem.(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I do not want anybody to interrupt in this. I do not want a discussion on the subject. According to the Constitution, it is the prerogative of the Speaker to decide whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not. I cannot go into the details how the hon. Speaker decided and what the reason is. I am nobody to question the hon. Speaker, neither you. As far as I am concerned, as far as we are concerned, this is a Money Bill. But you can express your view either way. I have no problem. That is all. That is the ruling. This is a Money Bill.(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: * तो क्या हम लोग उसको मानने के लिए बाध्य हैं?

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दीजिए। He just said *. It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No aspersions against ...*(Interruptions)*... Any aspersion against the Speaker is expunged. I would also say ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, please sit down. I would also request that ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that you can very well disagree and say that this is not a Money Bill. But no aspersions against the Speaker will be allowed. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now I am taking the *Aadhaar* Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I am not allowing this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले गुरुद्वारा वाला बिल ले लीजिए।

श्री दिलीप कुमार टिकी (ओडिशा): सर, पहले गुरुद्वारा वाला बिल ले लीजिए।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, let us take up the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. As per the List of Business, the first one is the *Aadhaar* Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just listen to me. I should have some authority for that. If the House wants to take up the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill after that, there is no problem, we will take it up. In the agenda before me, first is the *Aadhaar* Bill. That is why I am taking up that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. If the entire House is in agreement, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर पूरे हाउस की सहमति है, यह बिना डिस्कशन के ही पास हो जाएगा। इस पर ढिंडसा साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

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

श्री दिलीप कुमार टिकी: सर, यह बिल 10 मिनट में ही खत्म हो जाएगा।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: If the entire House is ready, then, please pass it without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need of any discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying ? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the view from my left side? ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to get the view of this side also. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want consensus for that.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we have no objection whether the first one is taken or the second is taken, but both can be taken before the Budget discussion starts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप गुरुद्वारा वाला बिल ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. LoP has no objection.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have said that I have no objection. You can take either of the two.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, if there is a total consensus, it may be passed without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is the consensus, I think nobody is objecting. Therefore, there is unanimity in the House.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this Bill can be passed without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one person to speak. Therefore, Shri Raj Nath Singh to move the Motion for the consideration of the Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second, there is a point of order.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, in Rule 67, the second paragraph states, "Provided that where a Motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates a legislation outside the legislative competence of the Council, the Chairman may permit a full discussion thereon." I am seeking you to permit a discussion. The reason why I am saying is that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was introduced. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The consensus of the House is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody wants this Bill to be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: What is the objection? ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The consensus of the House is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody is ready for this Bill to be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with this matter. *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* I will deal with it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please leave it to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I understood. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what can I do if the clarity is not there? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Which Bill are you taking up? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain it. Now, Yechuryji, you have raised a point and I will reply to that. The position is that what is listed first is the *Aadhaar* Bill. But when I came — you did not come by that time; you came late by 5 minutes — everybody said, everybody wanted, the entire House wanted that the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill should be taken up first. That was the point. *...(Interruptions)...* Then I checked whether there was any dissenting voice. There was no dissenting voice. I asked again. There was no dissenting voice. So I said, "I will take it up." Then you raised a point that on the question of legislative competence, a discussion should be allowed. But the fact is that the Bill had already been introduced. So, that stage is over.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: When was it introduced?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was introduced yesterday, I believe.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It was introduced yesterday. *...(Interruptions)...* Sitaramji, this Bill has been introduced. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the Sikh Gurudwaras Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sitaramji, *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* This kind of prompting is not permitted, Mr. Naresh Gujral. *...(Interruptions)...* Nareshji, this is not permitted. MPs cannot go to any other place like this. I will tell you. I am coming to that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Allow me to say. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me make the record clear. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Tyagiji, please sit down. We are passing an important Bill. So, every point raised should be made clear here because any Bill, passed here, can be questioned in a Court. Therefore, I want to make every point clear. I want to address every point raised here. That is why I am saying this. Number one, your objection is valid if it was raised at the time of introduction. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not talking about the *Aadhaar* Bill. Anyhow, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to put it on record.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he is not objecting to the Sikh Gurudwaras Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please listen to me. I am asking the Chair to say which Bill he is taking up. The Chair is not saying it. What can I do?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already explained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is the Gurudwaras Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister is saying it. But, let the Chair say so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji is trying to pass the buck. Mr. Yechury is trying to hide under..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am open. I am only asking the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After you reached here, in your presence, I explained that there was consensus, unanimity, for taking up the Sikh Gurudwaras Bill and that I was taking up the Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, Sir, you are taking up the Sikh Gurudwaras Bill now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Every time I find that Mr. Yechury understands everything immediately and quickly. Today Mr. Yechury has some delayed understanding.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a purpose for that also. You please understand.

Now, Shri Raj Nath Singh to move the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1925, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have one name already received here...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, please pass it without discussion.

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, since there is unanimity, please pass it without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Since there is unanimity in the House for passing it without discussion, I am proceeding. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1925, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am happy that there is a great unity in the House.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): वह हरसिमरत जी के लिए है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016. Shri Arun Jaitley to move.

**The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies,
Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this Bill? Okay, alright.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What alright?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say what is your point of order? I don't know what you are going to say.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): ये काम में इतने व्यस्त हैं कि इनको कुछ याद ही नहीं रहता।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: छोड़िए, मैं इसलिए जान बूझकर कह रहा हूँ यह सब, ताकि इसका माहौल बने।

Sir, the reason why I am raising this objection is: I think, this Bill is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. The Constitution provides us, as a Fundamental Right, the right to 'Life' and 'Liberty', and 'Liberty' includes privacy. This Bill violates the individual privacy of any citizen of our country. Given that, this is something which I think is beyond the legislative competence of the House. This is number one.

The second objection is, the hon. Supreme Court has constituted a Five Member Bench. The Bench is examining this issue. I will go into the merits of the Bill when we take it up for consideration. I am not going into the merits. So, my objection is, since a Five Member Bench of the Supreme Court is seized of the matter and it will pass its judicial verdict on it, in the meanwhile, this haste to legislate is, actually, I suspect, a method of trying to subvert the judicial verdict which is something not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point of order is this. On these two counts, the Bill is beyond the legislative competence of the House. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Bill is transmitted from the Lok Sabha. So, at this stage, the legislative competence question does not arise.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It does, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That you can express in your speech. But, as a point of order and, on the basis of your point of order, I cannot reject it. The reason is that the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and we received it from the Lok Sabha. So, we are bound to consider it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point I am trying to drive at is, the Bill is being introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It was introduced in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No. It is coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for consideration.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is being introduced now. And, at the stage of introduction, you know the rules as much as I do.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not introduction; it is consideration.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: At the consideration stage, I will give my arguments. I am talking at the introduction stage.

Sir, please, don't use the argument that the other House passed it and, therefore, we cannot do anything. Sir, I have said it a number of times and I repeat. The colour of the other House is Green. When it passes something without proper consideration — our colour Red — we show the red light or red flag and stop...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the colour of your party flag.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: ...the wrong thing from happening. That is our right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You do that by voting.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Sir, even at this stage, I am questioning the competence of the House or the Parliament to pass this legislation. You have to give your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will hear the Leader of the House also and then give my ruling.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, has been transmitted to this House. Before I explain this Bill, I will also deal with various kinds of points raised, really not as an objection to introduction because there is no introduction; it is only a transmission from the House of People to this House. One argument raised is that the Supreme Court's Five Judge Bench is considering this issue and, therefore, the Parliament suspend its own powers of legislation. It is an unprecedented argument, particularly in a democracy which is governed by separation of power. The power to legislate belongs to Parliament; the power to legislate does not belong to court. And, therefore, the court only has a power of judicial review. Before legislation is framed, hold your hands and don't legislate is an unprecedented argument. It is bound to be rejected. It is an unstatable argument. It is an unstatable argument. The history is that the Government — I take Government as a continuing identity — decided by an Executive decision to constitute the UID Authority. For some services, UID was being made mandatory. Thereafter, a Bill was introduced in 2010 in this House. The Bill was never passed. So, the UID functioned as an Executive Authority without a law. The Court may be concerned with different questions. But the principal challenge was that in the absence of any due process, there could be, on the *prima facie*, a violation of right of privacy and, therefore, was challenged on

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the ground that the right of privacy is a fundamental right, which is pending before a five-judge Bench of the Court.

Let us, first of all, deal with the right of privacy. The Constitution as a document does not use the word 'privacy'. So, the Constitutional text does not mention privacy as a fundamental right. The original interpretation given by the Supreme Court used to be and, through the 1950s, the interpretation by a very large Bench was, particularly when the cases came up in the context of policemen going and making midnight knocks at houses, that privacy is not a fundamental right. There were clear pronouncements. Subsequently, a smaller Bench of the Court said that probably privacy is a fundamental right. The five-judge Bench which is now dealing with the theoretical question...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I don't think we have appointed a commentator in this House as yet! Let me have a say. Let me first give you the argument.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish his say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can't curtail my right to comment on what you are saying. ...(Interruptions)... I say that it is an attack on personal liberty again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't argue on that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Sitaram Yechury will sit here, give a running commentary when everybody speaks and nobody can ask him to allow the House to proceed in order!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why? It is going on in order.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is going on in order but please allow others. Others may also be speaking some sense. You can't have this kind of intellectual arrogance. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You are displaying an authoritative arrogance of not even willing to listen to other point of view.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me, Sir, now enlighten Mr. Sitaram Yechury and his colleagues a little. Somebody has sent me anonymously a few lines which I want to read for his benefit because this kind of comments from him and his friends keep coming. This is in the context of a larger debate and I am deviating from the point I was making. The comment which has been sent to me is — I am sorry I am deviating from the subject a little: "If you criticize me, it is your freedom of

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speech; if I criticize you, it is my intolerance.” ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very nice text. I will pass on a copy to you to read the full text!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Privately you can tell me who that anonymous person is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do it privately.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is only somebody who disagrees with you.

Sir, the question Court was considering is: Is privacy the conflict between those Benches in the absence of any law? Is privacy a fundamental right or not? The present Bill presupposes and is based on a premise that it is too late in the day to contend that privacy is not a fundamental right. So, I do accept that probably privacy is a fundamental right. Now, where do you fit in privacy as a Fundamental Right? And that is where I want to clear the misconception behind some of the amendments which have also been proposed and this debate is on. It is contended and, broadly, it is now accepted that privacy is a part of individual liberty. So when Article 21 says, "No person shall be deprived of his right of life and liberty without procedure established by law," then let us assume that privacy is a part of liberty and no person shall be deprived of his privacy without procedure established by law. The underlying point is that privacy is not an absolute right. It is a right even in our Constitution. If it is Fundamental Right in Article 21, which is subject to a restriction that it can be restricted by a procedure established by law, now, that procedure established by law, obviously, has to be a fair, just and reasonable procedure. The case before the Supreme Court is, you have no law, you have not legislated, you have not laid down any guidelines and you have by an executive fiat created an authority where all the personal data and biometric information will go in. What will that be used for? Is this a fair, just and reasonable procedure? The UPA Government, therefore, was well-advised to come out with a legislation and they came out with the legislation. The UPA legislation was — and I will separately deal with the privacy provisions — that a UID authority will be created. There will be a procedure as to how the authority is created. There will be a procedure as to how personal details are taken and the storage of those personal details; the storage of those biometrics and when can that information be shared and in what manner. That was the UPA law in effect. That law kept on being discussed between committees, etc. The law, unfortunately, could not be passed. What that information will be eventually used for and what the purpose of that information is, were absent in the UPA law. So there was no detailed chapter in the UPA law. Maybe, they thought, subsequently, by rules and, otherwise, they could explain what that information will

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be used for. I am not criticising that law because, since, it was the beginning of a thought process, that you need that Unique Identity Number and you will use this Unique Identity Number for some purpose. So obviously there were some gaps and with passage of time that law, itself, could be improved. The present law, in pith and substance, is completely different. It borrows the complete idea from the UPA law that you need a Unique Identity Number and to that extent, I give them all the credit for it. That was an idea which was rightly created. There will be some personal details and there will be some core biometric details. Compared to the UPA law, and I will subsequently demonstrate, there is a very strict procedure. The privacy law is much more tightened and the core purpose of this law is that both the Centre and State Governments give several subsidies to people. There are monetary assistances given; there are cost rebates given; there are subsidies given which are worth thousands and thousands, almost lakhs of crores. Now the purpose of these subsidies is that these have to be quantified amounts given to identifiable sections. If subsidies are given as unquantified amounts to unidentified section, then non-merit people will get the subsidies and the merit will not get it. And from the public exchequer, you will keep spending money which does not go to the targeted people; which goes to the people who don't deserve subsidies. So, today, every Central Government, every State Government, in some way or the other, is assisting the people by way of subsidies. So, you are entitled to take a UID identification. But if you want the benefit of that subsidy, production of the UID identity or any other alternative document is a condition precedent.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one Minute. Sorry, I am only saying, we are on a point of objection on the basis of the rules. He is explaining the contents of the Bill. So, are you allowing the introduction?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am asking him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, under the rules, there is no introduction. It is transmission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, you have ruled on my point of order!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I have already told you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a transmission. It is not an introduction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, one minute. See, I have already told you the position is that the Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, and it is

transmitted to us after passing there. So, I am bound to take it up. There is no provision in the rule to object the consideration at this point of time. You can object only when a Bill is introduced in this House. But you cannot object now. This is not introduced in this House. This is introduced there, passed there, and transmitted here. So, I am bound to allow it. Therefore, I have called him to move the Motion for consideration. I have already called him.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I disagree with you on that point. But, anyway, I disagree with you according to our own rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can; you can.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I disagree with you. I want that to be on record. But since you have permitted now...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have already permitted.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My only request, through you, to the hon. Minister is to explain also the reasons why this had to be considered as a Money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he will do that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why has this to be considered as a Money Bill? Please explain that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If I am entitled to an interruption-free right to address the Parliament, I will certainly, meet all the questions that Mr. Yechury has raised. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, the nature of this Bill, the core of this Bill or the pith or substance of this Bill is that Government moneys are being spent by the Centre and State Governments. When you spend that money, in order to ensure that money reaches the right man, you insist on the identity of the person. And the other provisions in the Bill are: How that identity is going to be determined? Now, there are two or three questions, which I may *prima facie* like to satisfy the hon. Members of this House. The first is, which Mr. Yechury raised. Because to an unlegislated Executive decision a challenge on Article 21 is pending, the House must suspend its power to legislate. My respectful submission is, it is an unsustainable argument. Parliament will not voluntarily abrogate its authority; it will not surrender or squander its authority merely because some case is pending in a court.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, the argument of *sub judice* is not valid here. There is nothing called *sub judice*.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: '*Sub judice*' on a legislation?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. That is what I am asking you. You have used that argument so many times. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have used that argument so many times. 'The matter is *sub judice*'.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, '*sub judice*' is an argument which is available when issues of individual culpability are pending in court. You don't prejudice a trial or a hearing in a court by discussing it in a Parliamentary forum. So, tomorrow, if Article 356 is imposed, and somebody challenges it in court, you will say, 'It must not come up before Parliament for ratification because the challenge is pending, the matter is *sub judice*.' Can it ever be a sustainable argument?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, no *sub judice*!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There are issues where important political and constitutional issues are pending challenge before the court. Legislative bodies don't lose their right to discuss those issues. The '*sub judice*' rule today has to be construed as applicable to matters of individual culpability so that we don't prejudice trials. Therefore, the best way, if Mr. Yechury's argument is accepted, that somebody should file a petition challenging an issue in court, and, then, say, 'Parliament has lost its right to legislate because the Supreme Court has taken over.' If that were to happen, then, you would have a third chamber, the Supreme Court to legislate, and both Houses of Parliament itself would lose their authority.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please permit me. I entirely agree with you. But, I want ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish. After that, I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, Sir, merely because an unlegislated executive action of the Government has been challenged before a court, Parliament does not lose its right to legislate. It is absolutely clear. It is as clear as daylight.

Secondly, why is it a Money Bill? That is a question, which Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised. This House, in my respectful submission, should not have been on a matter of propriety discussing it since it has been raised and a contention made. Article 110 defines what a Money Bill is. Sub-clause (c) of Article 110 is absolutely clear that if moneys flow into the Consolidated Fund of India and if moneys are spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India and a law, in pith and substance, deals with that matter, it becomes a Money Bill. What is that law? It has several other provisions.

Will it cease to be a Money Bill? That is a question. The first Lok Sabha was faced with this issue because Article 110 uses a word 'only if'. So, 'only' being a narrower phrase, must a Bill only deal with a taxation provision? Must it only deal with an expenditure provision and no other provision? Therefore, the First Lok Sabha was confronted with this question. And, Mr. Mavlankar gave a detailed ruling that there is no law which can ever be framed which is a one-section law. And, that one-section law says, "There shall be a tax for the following...." When you say that there will be a tax for the following purpose, you will need an administrative machinery for the levy of that tax, for the collection of that tax, for the appointment of tax officers, for an appeal provision, and for the general administration of the tax. Will those provisions, which provide for administration of that taxation, render a Money Bill to be a non-Money Bill? That was the question. And, Mr. Mavlankar gave a clear ruling. The answer is: 'No'. It will remain a Money Bill if the principal purpose of the Bill is to impose a tax and the incidental provisions thereto. Now read Article 110(c), read with Article 110(g). Article 110(g) means, any other power incidental to the main purpose. So, the purpose of the present Bill is: Moneys spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India, which go towards the expenditure of subsidies, makes it a Money Bill. The administrative machinery around it makes it, under sub-clause (g), a provision incidental to the administration of that Money Bill. And, Article 110(c) clearly says, "In this matter, it is the satisfaction of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha which is final." And, since it is final, on a matter of propriety, in a bicameral House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's over. ...(Interruptions)... We cannot discuss that. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. That question cannot ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister has explained it. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you to dispute whether it is a Money Bill or not. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... I have given a ruling that it is a Money Bill, as per the certification of the Speaker, Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): This way, every Bill will be a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody else. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कौन सा बिल है, जिसमें मनी इन्वाल्व नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से तो सारे बिल मनी बिल हो जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... As per the certification of the hon. Speaker, it is a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: नरेश जी, एक मिनट। मैं इसको और स्पष्टता से समझा देता हूँ। The test to be applied is this. Merely because there is a provision that we have created a particular Authority and moneys will be provided from the Consolidated Fund of India for that authority, will not make it a Money Bill. Supposing a Development Authority is being created and the funds are to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India, in pith and substance, the money deals with the creation of the Development Authority and its functioning. Providing funds is incidental; it won't be a Money Bill. That is the answer to Mr. Raja's question. But if the principal purpose is that money spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India has to be spent in a particular manner, and a machinery is created for spending that money, then, Article 110 (c) read with Article 110 (g), that is, spending money out of the Consolidated Fund of India and any other matter incidental thereto, the machinery created is a matter which is incidental thereto, and, that is why it is a Money Bill. This satisfaction to that effect has to be of the Speaker. Therefore, once the Speaker satisfies herself and says, "I certify, it is a Money Bill.", this Money Bill, then, is transmitted to this House, it will be a Money Bill, and no authority in the country can question that provision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now comes the third question: How is this Bill different from the one that the UPA brought in? The UPA Bill — because this whole thought process has grown — conceived of an idea and it was a welcome idea, and I must straightaway concede. Dr. *Saheb* is here, well, at that time, some of my colleagues, probably, had reservations. There were several questions we used to raise. When new ideas come up, doubts will come up - that every Indian must be given a unique identity; issues of citizenship came up, and these are legitimate issues. The UPA Bill, at that time, confined itself, to creating an authority. Mr. Nilekani was created as the authority. He brought in the technology; he brought in the expertise; then, core information, core biometric information and personal data will be fed in, some privacy provisions and the Bill stopped with that. It wasn't a Money Bill. It was a Bill only for the creation of a UID authority. That Bill today stands altered. One principal idea is borrowed from that Bill, that UID will be the machinery, which will be used for distribution of Government money as subsidies. But the core purpose of the Bill will be how is money to be spent, so that the money is spent in a targeted manner, it must reach the persons to whom the benefits are to be conferred and those persons are the persons who are entitled to the subsidies. Now, questions have been raised. I have seen, in the LPG, where direct benefit transfer has been used, 25 per cent has been saved. These five crore families which will get free gas connection will, actually, get it from the money saved from this. The

State Government of Telangana and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have already started using this in several other areas itself. So, every State Government will, then, be able to ensure that subsidy has reached the right person itself. That is the whole objective. Now, one question which has been raised, and I have seen a lot of articles coming, which mention the privacy provisions have been violated. I have seen my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has proposed alongwith some other Members several amendments to the Bill. I have, in fact, analysed each one of his amendments, I will address the House after he moves those amendments. Most of those amendments are against the UPA Bill itself. So, what were the provisions of the UPA Bill, today are being damned by these amendments and we have borrowed those ideas. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think Shri Jairam Ramesh's stand on these issues depends on where he sits. If he sits this side, his stand is different and if he sits that side, his stand is different.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Unlike you, I have not changed my mind on *Aadhaar*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if I look at the earlier UPA Bill, on the privacy provisions, we are committed. Therefore, first of all, let us move on a constitutional premise clarity. I am moving on a premise : (a) that privacy is a fundamental right, without bothering for the Supreme Court's Constitution Bench Judgement, (b) it is a right which is a part of individual liberty, (c) that liberty, that is, a right of privacy, will depend on a procedure established by law and, therefore, this law is establishing that procedure. The only question is: Is that procedure fair, just and reasonable?

Now, if you see the UPA law and if you see it from Chapter VI, clause 30 downwards, you had several provisions of confidentiality, and then you created a mechanism by which that confidentiality and privacy itself can be breached. The UPA law created this. The present law now restricts itself to two situations. A person by his consent can say that 'my personal data can be shared'. So, you need his consent. But his biometric data, the core biometric data, can't even be shared with consent. So, it is a much tighter provision.

The UPA law spoke in terms of Authorities which are created, which can then say that on grounds mentioned in the Bill, under special circumstances, some data can be shared. What have we done? The only ground on which data can be shared is 'national security'. And who will decide that 'national security'? One Authority will be created in Delhi. That Authority will be headed by an officer of a certain category, and then the decision of that Authority will be reviewed by a Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. So, an Authority, headed by the Cabinet Secretary, will review it, and that sharing then is also time-bound, three months. Now, all these

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

are safeguards, additionally put, over and above the UPA Bill provisions. So, the only question is, can national security be a ground for sharing an information by creating such a tight provision? Is that tight provision, which we have created, by a legislation, is that procedure established by law? Is that a fair, just and reasonable procedure? The answer is, 'Yes, it is'.

Now, if we look at the entire history of similar legislations, Sir, a legislation of this kind, for the first time, came, I have seen, in the United States. In the United States, for the social security number, legislation was first created, which is an equivalent of *Aadhaar*, in 1935. So, we are already 80 years behind times. Now, we are 80 years behind time. This was repeatedly challenged. Same debate took place 80 years ago, and, over 80 years, they have been adding to it. I have a list. For income-tax, they made it compulsory; for some policies, they made it compulsory; for buying bonds, they made it compulsory; for a lot of economic activities, they made it compulsory; for possessing arms, they made it compulsory. So, there is a list running into 10 pages where they kept expanding it from time to time. Now, this has helped them in matters of national security. It has been repeatedly challenged in the US – 'does this violate the due process?' In America, just as we use the expression 'procedure established by law', they use the expression 'due process of law', though I must concede that now, with the Supreme Court's interpretation, the two almost mean the same. It has repeatedly been challenged and on every occasion, the United States, which is a liberal democracy, has conceded, and their courts have said, 'yes, national security is a good ground'. In fact, they went on to say, 'A person may need to make a choice between receiving a Government benefit and adhering to religious beliefs. So, you have to chose; if you want Government benefits, you need this. But if some information is required for national security, it can always be shared with national security. There are a series of challenges which resulted in that.

Now, Sir, in a nutshell, if I take all these objections, the purpose of this Bill is distribution of Government monies by subsidies. The rest is incidental. So, it is a Money Bill. Two, merely because Executive action challenge is pending in the Supreme Court, the Parliament cannot suspend its right to legislate. Three, learning from the UPA experience, and the kind of debate which took place, we have further tightened the privacy laws much more than what the UPA had in its Bill. I am straightaway conceding that the debate evolves and so, we learnt from our experience and the only ground now is national security, and every Member has to agree that an individual's right has to give way to national security and, therefore, this House must accept the recommendation in relation to a Money Bill of the House of People.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, move the motion for consideration.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill to provide for, as a good governance, efficient, transparent, and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers to such individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you may speak first. Now, the Bill has been moved for discussion. You may speak first.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, has it been taken up for discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are taking it up, because it has already been moved for consideration. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, Sir, I am underlining the word 'moved'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill has been moved for consideration.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you were telling me earlier that it has not been moved here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said, it is now moved.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you insisted on moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Otherwise, that cannot be *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please underline *...(Interruptions)...* No decision.... *(Interruptions)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am bound to move it. *....(Interruptions)....* I am bound to allow it because I said... *...(Interruptions)....* Mr. Yechury, I made it very clear that since the Bill has been transmitted from the Lok Sabha, after having been passed in the Lok Sabha, I am bound to allow to move it here. *...(Interruptions)....* You can raise all your objections when you speak, and I am allowing you to speak first. Your Party has six minutes. You can take six minutes. *...(Interruptions)....*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no objection. I said, no objection will stand. I gave a ruling twice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your objection will not stand. I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Listen. Whether it is Sitaram Yechury ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sitaram Yechury, I am making it very clear. I have said it here twice that objection with regard to moving the Bill for consideration does not stand. Because it is a Bill transmitted from Lok Sabha, the Chair is bound to allow it. The Chair has no other option. The Chair can allow a discussion and you can raise your objections while you discuss it. You can say anything. You may say whatever you want to say. I am allowing Shri Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the names of the speakers should be called according to the Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Chair can also decide it. I changed it. That is my. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जो परंपरा रही है वह परंपरा चेयर तोड़ती नहीं है। हरदम पार्टीवाइज बुलाया जाता है, तो आप परंपरा कैसे तोड़ देंगे? ऐसा थोड़े ही है कि चेयर परंपरा तोड़ दे।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह इश्यू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please cooperate with me because ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please sit down. I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Just a second, Sir.*(Interruptions)*....

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, if some alliance has happened in another State, you cannot bring that here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Congress is giving the time to the CPI(M). ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Congress is giving time to the CPI(M). The alliance has happened in Bengal. What alliance has happened here in Rajya Sabha?

...(Interruptions)... The Congress Party of India is now giving time to Mr. Sitaram Yechury or CPI (M) to speak. ...(Interruptions)... The alliance has happened there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you make it clear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप यह कैसी परंपरा शुरू कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह बिल्कुल नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसे ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सदन में कोई एलायंस नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... If you don't want to listen to me, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... That is a different thing. ...(Interruptions)... You hear me. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Will you take your seat? ...(Interruptions)... Will you take your seat? ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, will you take your seat? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am on my seat. ...(Interruptions)... मैं अपनी सीट पर ही हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will hear you. अभी आप बैठिए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... Now listen to me. First of all, you should know that the list is only a guidance to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Chair has always a right to call anybody who the Chair thinks is useful. I called him because he has raised an objection with regard to the very introduction. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ऑब्जेक्शन तो मैंने भी किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम बाईकॉट कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ऐसे किसी को डांट नहीं सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I never told you that I will not call you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम यहां पर इंसल्ट होने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम ऐसे बैठे नहीं रह सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you do what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Chair cannot control this House, you come and sit here, and do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there are parties with fifteen-twenty Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House explained the objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now the Congress Party has the right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill was brought by the Congress Party, UPA. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called him; I cannot allow you. I called him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should I? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not listening to me.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am listening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me respond. Then I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You help me to solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the authority of the Chair is questioned, then I have no go. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the authority of the Chair is questioned, then I have no go. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I don't have the right to call the Member who I think is useful, then there is no point in discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Are we useless? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not prepared to listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We are all equal. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all equal. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no *prima donna*. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no *prima donna*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derek O'Brien, why don't you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, सर, मुझे एक तकलीफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, क्या तकलीफ है? What is your problem?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुझे एक तकलीफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to explain the position. ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow me to explain why I called him. ...**(Interruptions)**... Will you not allow that? ...**(Interruptions)**... You questioned why I called him. ...**(Interruptions)**... I agree. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me say. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are not allowing me to explain why I called him. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is my point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं दूसरी बात कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you question the authority of the Chair, I am not going to do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप कह रहे हैं कि यह मेरा विशेषाधिकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो खुद ही यह कह रहे हैं, कि यह मेरा विशेषाधिकार है, मैं जिसको चाहूँ, उसको बुला लूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर इसमें क्वेश्चन करने का प्रश्न ही कहां पैदा होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। हम लोग इस सदन में इंसल्ट होने के लिए नहीं आए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: क्यों, क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इंसल्ट होने के लिए नहीं आया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कैसे इंसल्ट कर दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं मेम्बर नहीं रहना पसन्द करूंगा, लेकिन मैं इंसल्ट होना पसन्द नहीं करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कैसे इंसल्ट कर दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या इंसल्ट कर दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अभी जिस तरीके से चेयर ने मुझे कहा है...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या कहा है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैंने कभी उम्मीद नहीं की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा कि बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर इस तरीके से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chair's authority should not be questioned. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे 36 years हो गये। इस कारण नहीं हो गये कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने क्या कर दिया? ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने क्या कर दिया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम अपना राइट इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्यों नाराज हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने क्या कर दिया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे इस बात की तकलीफ है, जो मैंने आपसे कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, whatever may be the issue,...
(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या तकलीफ है, आप बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आप बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)... राम गोपाल जी, आप बताइए, what is the problem? ...(Interruptions)... Please let me listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक वैलिड प्वायंट रखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक वैलिड प्वायंट उठाया कि जो परम्परा रही है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यहां जिस तरीके से, जिस ऑर्डर में लोगों को बुलाया जाता है, उसी क्रम में बुलाया जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जिस ग्राउंड पर येचुरी जी को बुला रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... उस ग्राउंड पर उससे पहले नरेश अग्रवाल जी इसे उठा चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, I will explain it.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: नहीं, आप कांग्रेस से पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. I want to say that only, but you are not allowing me to say that. I want to say only that. Let me say that. Can I say it now?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से लोग पहले बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, Shri Jairam Ramesh wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you allow me to explain that, I am ready to allow. I will explain. See, the reason is very simple. Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri K.C. Tyagi and Shri Naresh Agrawal, these three, if I am correct, objected the very introduction of the Bill. Then, I gave the clarification...(Interruptions)... Let me complete.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a request. You made a decision. Now, please take the sense of the House which, he feels, that the Congress ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know what to do. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please, I am making a humble request. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you sit down. But, at least, you should not interrupt the Chair. At least, that much you should know. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, at least, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, see that I am speaking. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let me explain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Once in a while, you listen to us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to adjourn the House and go! That is the only way. You can bring somebody; make him sit here and run the House! You put somebody in the Chair. I will have to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... See, you criticize the Chair, but you don't allow the Chair to explain. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They are casting aspersions on the Chair. That is what I want to tell. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, allegation is made against the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, please ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please; I have no complaint. You can allege, but you have to allow me to explain that. ...(Interruptions)... You come and sit here and conduct. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You either explain to me...(Interruptions)... After my explanation, you may say anything. के. सी. त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... के. सी. त्यागी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... If you permit me to explain; I am ready for that. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, Tyagiji, Jairamji ...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी, आप मेरे बड़े अच्छे दोस्त हैं, लेकिन इस बात को समझिए। The point is: Sitaramji, Nareshji and Tyagiji, if I remember, — Shri K. C. Tyagi gave in writing also — opposed the very introduction of the Bill, and they had points to raise objecting the very consideration of the Bill. Then, I said, "This objection is not valid now because it is not the stage of introduction; it is the stage of consideration." So, I said, "After he speaks, I will allow Shri Sitaram Yechury." On the same ground, I have decided to talk to Shri K. C. Tyagi and Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me complete. Then, what I did was...(Interruptions)... I will explain. If I

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

had allowed like that, if I had allowed them to explain at that time, a lot of time would have consumed. Our time is limited. Since we have to take up the Budget discussion, I thought their explanation can be given within their time of the Party. So, my whole intention was to dispose of it early so that what Shri Sitaram Yechury says, what Shri K. C. Tyagi says and what Shri Naresh Agrawal says, will be taken from their Party time. So, I said, first, these three will speak so that their objections will be there. That was my intention. If you don't want that, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सबसे पहले मैंने ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया, उसके बाद त्यागी जी ने लिखकर दिया। सीताराम भाई ने उसके बाद ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया। अगर आप ऑब्जेक्शन के हिसाब से भी चलेंगे तो सबसे पहले मेरा नम्बर आएगा। Yes, Mr. D. Raja also objected.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you called me, I stood up. Now, they are all charging me and saying that I have made a deal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not come here to be insulted by my colleagues. They are charging me of having made a deal. ...*(Interruptions)*... These sorts of insults, I don't want, and, then, they are talking about... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I have to make only one request. We have our fullest regard for you. Since you have already allowed the transmission, hon. Finance Minister explained the rationale, I am only urging upon you, Sir, to allow the debate to proceed in the conventional sense in terms of the Parties strength. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only requesting you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am here because you called me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if I do not have the freedom to select and call another member, what is the use of my sitting here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you have full freedom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am standing here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please listen. I am standing here because you had called me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I thought it was good.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All these disparaging, insulting remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mantri ji, please don't disturb. All these disparaging, insulting remarks were made. You make it clear that I am standing because you called me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I called you deliberately.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If the Trinamool Congress wants to do* with BJP, why do you drag us in this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? That should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You talk about ...*(Interruptions)*... And, if my colleague wants to say that I am insulting him... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have made some deal... *(Interruptions)*... Why should I be insulted like that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you can make that clear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am making it ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you called me... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... I deliberately called Mr. Yechury and I thought that I would call those who had raised objections first because I wanted the objections to be on record. That is all what I thought. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only that, whatever time is taken by them will be taken out from their Party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, okay. All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sukhendu, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: One minute. Mr. Minister... ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqvi ji, let me speak.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आपने इस पर रूलिंग दे दी है। हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इस पर डिस्कशन कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now you have given a ruling. Please start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Tyagi ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you follow the normal procedure. Let Congress speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I can follow. ...*(Interruptions)*... But if I decide, due to justifiable reasons, on my conviction, and, if I change that, how can you question that? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my point. If I have not the freedom, why should I sit here? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should I sit here, if I have... ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I am ready to go by the procedure. I have no problem. But if you question my right to call anybody else, why should I sit here? That is all what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should I sit here? That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, nobody is questioning your right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have full confidence in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): We have full confidence... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am the servant of the House, but if anyone of you do not have confidence in me, that moment I should quit. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): We have full confidence in you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what I am saying. All right. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, we have full confidence of your being in the Chair. I would like to appeal to you on one matter. I would like to appeal to you, *bar bar* while talking on the issue that he wants to convey to you, * allegation has been thrown at the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want that to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is not fair ..*(Interruptions)*.. He may convey what he wants to convey, but this is an allegation which we don't accept. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, if you expunge this, you will expunge

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

all other comments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the entire record and expunge everything that is unparliamentary or allegatory in nature, and also the aspersions on the Chair will be expunged. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir,* is not an unparliamentary word. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): 'Allegation' is also not an unparliamentary word. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His name is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has not given the name. How can I call? ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are very strict about the rule. You have not given the name. ...(*Interruptions*)... Look, here he has not given the name. See, Jairam Ramesh is a well-versed person, an expert, I know. But he has not given the name in time. It is not here. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I rise to strongly support ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, can I speak for one minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has been telling me since 5.00 p.m. last evening that I am going to speak on behalf of my party and you are saying I can't speak on behalf of my party. What is this, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; because your name is not here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Leader of the Opposition has been telling me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have not given the name. How can I call you?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: After BJP, it is your turn. ...(*Interruptions*)... बीजेपी के बाद आपकी टर्न होगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is not here. Your party has not given the name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have moved 11 amendments. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be here before the commencement of the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fixed direction from the hon. Chairman, which has been already in force for the last two weeks, is that names should be given before the commencement of the discussion. Last week and before that also, that was being strictly followed. And I am not calling you because your name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have been told that I am going to speak from my party and you are saying that I can't speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have moved 11 amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At that time, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know the rules. At the time of moving the amendments, I will call you and you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, how can it be possible that someone from the main party, who is moving the amendments, will not speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because you did not give the name in time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: When has it come? It has come for consideration just now, after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; yesterday, it was in the List of Business.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, हमारा अनुरोध यह है कि आप main Opposition Party कांग्रेस पार्टी से नाम ले लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा अनुरोध यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जिनका भी नाम दे, उनको बोलने दिया जाए, इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, it is there in the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We had not decided as and when it will be finally discussed; whether it will be taken up at 10 o'clock or 12 o'clock midnight or it will be taken up at 1.30. ...*(Interruptions)*... That was decided right now.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We have no objection. Please give the name of the Member from your party who is going to speak, and there is no objection.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Since yesterday, you have not been able to decide when to take it up, after the Budget is done or now.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, in the morning we decided it. You please give the name from your party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What is your suggestion now?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think we are going to give the name of only one speaker; we are not going to give the names of twenty speakers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, you sit down.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, let him speak first. And he is the first and the last speaker from our party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, I have no objection, no problem, in Congress Party Member speaking first. But I did not call him because in the List given here, his name is not there. If the House has no objection, ...(*Interruptions*)... Anyway, I have called him. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. If the House has no objection, after Mr. Chandan Mitra, I can call him because I have already called him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य पहले बोलना चाहते हैं तो उनको आप पहले बुलवा लीजिए, जबकि उन्होंने नाम नहीं दिया है। Though they have not given a name. उसके बावजूद अगर वे पहले बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोल लें, हमारे सदस्य बाद में बोल लेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you all agree? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... In that case, before Shri Jairam Ramesh, message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th March, 2016, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015:—

MOTION

“That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon Session, 2016.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh because that is the consensus of the House. Therefore, I am calling him.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 — Contd.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And I thank Mr. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi for the gesture for allowing me to speak first. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You thank the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Because the House wanted, I am doing that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I thank you first, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I rise in considerable anguish to speak and support, with amendments, the *Aadhaar* Bill, 2016. Yesterday, we had the ritualistic obeisance to the importance of the Rajya Sabha. Today, we are knocking a nail into the coffin of the Upper House. I say this advisably, Sir, and I am sure that Lord Krishna had Opposition Members of the Rajya Sabha in mind when he advised Arjuna in Chapter 2:

"कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूर्मा ते संगोस्त्वकर्मणि॥"

I feel in the same situation today. I am executing only my duty which is enjoined on me by Article 109 of the Constitution. I have no regard to the consequences of this debate because we all know what the end result of this debate is going to be. However, we have to do our duty and that duty has been enjoined on us by Article 109 and I am grateful for small mercies that we are, at least, having the opportunity for having a debate on this Bill in this House.

Sir, let me begin by saying that contrary to what the Leader of the House has tried to portray, I have been a strong, vocal and enthusiastic supporter of the *Aadhaar* idea and the *Aadhaar* legislation from the day it was born in the chamber of the

then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. As Union Rural Development Minister, I was the first one to use the *Aadhaar* idea, the *Aadhaar* number in the payment of wages for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the payment of pensions under the National Social Assistance Programme and for the delivery of food subsidies beginning in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and then taken up in Chittoor district. So, I need no certificates or lectures on my commitment to *Aadhaar*.

Sir, the Leader of the House has given a detailed exposition on why this is a Money Bill and I will not go over those arguments. I am not a lawyer. I am not a Constitutional expert. But I am a student of Constitutional history. In Article 110, the word ‘only’, as the hon. Leader of the House has mentioned, has a special significance. Unfortunately, the former Attorney General of India, who is a Nominated Member of this House, is not present. I spent long hours with him over the weekend and he has given me a ten page letter, a ten page note, which I am willing to place on the Table of the House which argues that in pith and substance – the same language that the hon. Leader of the House has used – the *Aadhaar* Bill is not a Money Bill. This is the former Attorney General of India, who has said this. However, Sir, the Speaker’s decision is final. We respect that decision. But I do want to raise one question here. The hon. Leader of the House, in this House and in the other House, said, “Who are you to argue about the *Aadhaar* Bill being a Money Bill? The Juvenile Justice Bill in 1986 and the African Development Bank Bill in 1983 were declared as Money Bills. Who gives you the moral authority to argue?” Sir, I was astonished by what the hon. Leader of the House said. Could it be that the Juvenile Justice Bill was a Money Bill? Could it be that the African Development Bank Bill of 1983 was a Money Bill? I went to the Parliament House Library. I read 500 pages of debate on both these Bills. I contacted the officers concerned with both the Bills. And finally, Sir, I asked the Rajya Sabha Secretariat whether they were Money Bills or not. And what do I get from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat? The African Development Bank Bill, 1983 debated in this House on May 9, 1983 was not a Money Bill. The Juvenile Justice Bill debated in this House on the 18th of November 1986 was not a Money Bill. And the Leader of the House is telling us that these are Money Bills! Sir, I don’t know where this information came from. This is a note I got from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I will authenticate it and put it on the Table of the House. But I would like the Leader of the House, once and for all, to tell us where this information was manufactured — the Juvenile Justice Bill as a Money Bill and the African Development Bank Bill as a Money Bill. This goes contrary to the information that we have. I may be wrong. But I am going by what the Rajya Sabha Secretariat has told me.

Sir, much has been made in the opening remarks of the Leader of the House

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

3.00 P.M.

on the LPG subsidy. The main justification for the *Aadhaar* was ₹ 14,000 crore saving in LPG subsidy in the first year of the introduction of *Aadhaar* based DBT.

Sir, I have here a study that has been done by a London based think tank called the International Institute for Sustainable Development which says the following:

“Publicly available information clearly demonstrates that the *Aadhaar* based DBT was not responsible for identifying and blocking 3.3 crore connections or even a significant fraction of that during any part of the financial year.”

Sir, where from are these numbers being manufactured? Is Make in India going to be on numbers or on goods and services? Here is a study which I will authenticate and place on the Table of the House. If this is wrong, let this be challenged. Here is a study which is calling into question one of the fundamental premises of what the hon. Leader of the House has said that there is ₹ 14,000 crore worth of saving on account of *Aadhaar* and its use for Direct Benefit Transfer in the LPG subsidy.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the House has compared the 2010 Bill and the 2016 Bill. I pleaded with the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Prime Minister sent me to meet the Standing Committee Members. I pleaded with them but in 2010, the Standing Committee vetoed the Bill lock, stock and barrel.

I am glad six years later this Government is coming forward with a different Bill, similar in some respects, different in other aspects; but they are coming forward with this Bill. The hon. Leader of the House said, “Where I stand depends on where I sit.” Sir, I supported GST when I stood there and I support GST when I am sitting here. I supported *Aadhaar* when I was there and I support *Aadhaar* when I am here. I supported the Land Acquisition Bill there and I support the Land Acquisition Bill here. On all these three, the former Leader of the Opposition and his Party have changed their minds when they have gone from here to there. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I need no certificates of my intellectual integrity from the Leader of the House.

Sir, I now come to the Bill proper. I support the *Aadhaar* Bill. I want the *Aadhaar* Bill. But, I am proposing some major amendments. Yes, those are amendments even to the 2010 Bill. As the hon. Leader of the House has admitted, we learn from experience. So, what is wrong if the amendments I am proposing go against the 2010 Bill itself?

Sir, much has been said about the Finance Minister’s Budget. But, one thing that struck me in this Budget is his enormous fascination for the number 9, some numerology for number 9. In paragraph 13 in the Budget speech, the Finance

Minister gives 9 objectives for economic policy. In para 90, the Finance Minister gives 9 objectives for financial sector reforms and, finally, in para 117, he gives 9 objectives for tax policy. Sir, I am a great admirer of the Leader of the House. I will give 9 objections to the *Aadhaar* Bill.

Sir, the fundamental departure on the *Aadhaar* Bill, 2016 comes from a recognition that even today *Aadhaar* must be used, but it must be voluntary. It must not be mandatory. Sir, let me backtrack a little, let me rewind a little. What is *Aadhaar*? There is enormous confusion on what is *Aadhaar* and that *Aadhaar* will somehow identify people who are entitled for subsidy. My friend, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, is shaking his head. I hope he will have the courage of his conviction and support me when his turn comes. Sir, *Aadhaar* does not determine who is eligible and who is not eligible. Please let us get rid of this myth. *Aadhaar* is proof of identity. It says if I am eligible, I am who I am. It does not determine that just because I have an *Aadhaar* number, I am entitled to a subsidy. No. That is not the idea. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is proof of identity. It does not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure the hon. Leader of the House agrees with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is proof of identity. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह तय नहीं करेगा कि आप सबसिडी के लायक हैं या नहीं। यह कहेगा कि जावेद अली खान, आप जावेद अली खान हैं, आप और कोई व्यक्ति नहीं हैं। यह identity का एक प्रूफ है। So, I am 100 per cent with the hon. Leader of the House. This *Aadhaar* is a subsidy sudhaar programme because fakes, duplicates are a reality. What *Aadhaar* does? My experience shows, is that in NREGA, in PDS, in old age pensions that the fake and duplicate, during my time, ranged anywhere from 8 per cent to 15 per cent, get eliminated. But it does not determine who is entitled for pension. It does not determine who is entitled for wages. It does not determine who is entitled for subsidy. It only determines, who you are. नीरज, आप नीरज हो और कोई नहीं हो। This is what *Aadhaar* does.

Sir, this Government comes out with beautiful phrases. They deserve Bharat Ratna for marketing. Bharat Ratna for labelling. JAM is a big naara of this Government. Let alone the Government is in a jam, but that is a separate issue. But that is a Derek type joke. So, don't laugh. Jan Dhan Yojana, *Aadhaar* and Mobile (JAM) . This legislation is for 'A', not for 'J', not for 'M'. It is for 'A'. But the reform is JAM. Without 'J', without 'M' that 'A' is useless bread. *Aadhaar* by itself does not solve the problem. So, let us understand what we are doing today. We must have a legislation for *Aadhaar*. We must have a legislation for the UID Authority, but let us not go away from here that we have done subsidy sudhaar, that we have somehow managed to solve the problem of delivering subsidies, wages and pensions. We have tackled one part of the issue which is fake identity, duplicate identity. When I complete you can do so.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, you will appreciate the intervention. The hon. Member says that with regard to the two legislations where did I get the information from.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I know it from where you got it. On the website of Parliament of India, Sir, websites can be wrong. Websites can be wrong. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to tell the Leader of the House that I browsed the same website. I click the same button. I got the same Money Bill. I want to believe the website of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, making a sound and dance about the fact that the information is incorrect. Regarding the information for your knowledge, the information comes from the Lok Sabha website. At four minutes past three, again I took a print from the Lok Sabha website. It says, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Leader of the House, it is completely wrong. No website. I will give you *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The information provided to the world by the Lok Sabha may be wrong *...(Interruptions)...* Since you *...(Interruptions)...* you should have been fair enough and candid enough to come out with the *Aadhaar* factor. *...(Interruptions)...* At four minutes past three, just now, the website contains the information that this is a Money Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have been restrained in my manner, but you are forcing me to say that you have deliberately misled the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: How? You have the information that you got from the website. Even now it is on the website saying that it is a Money Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In your usual way you have misled the House. *...(Interruptions)...* You should have verified it. I have verified it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You can accuse me of being misled by the Lok Sabha website. But you are misleading the House by half truths. *...(Interruptions)...* You use the Lok Sabha website just now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Ramesh, let me make it clear. The hon. Finance Minister has received the information from the website of either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. Then, you can't say that he has misled the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Now you proceed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But I am saying on full authority that the website of the Lok Sabha is wrong. It is completely wrong. It is not a money Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Anyway that is a separate issue. That is a separate issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Now, proceed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if, in fact, the website of the Lok Sabha is right, I am prepared to tender an unconditional apology.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of apology. He is not saying that. A mistake can either be here or there. You proceed with your speech.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Fair enough to say, perhaps, we have all been misled by the Lok Sabha website. Then, don't say that I have manufactured this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you proceed with your speech.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, because the hon. Leader of the House, I know, usually has his facts right, sometimes he gives it a spin. That is why when he said it, I went to cross-check... ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... you will soon take over his job. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, you also said that in the Lok Sabha website, it is so. So, it is okay. There is no deliberate misleading. You proceed now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is an important point because allegation was made against us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You proceed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I said that I will take a leaf out of the hon. Leader of the House's book and with his fascination for nine, I will give nine objections.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already said two. Now, seven.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir. I am glad, you have got your sense of humour back, Sir.

Sir, the fundamental difference is mandatory versus voluntary. We do not believe — I do not believe and my Party does not believe — that *Aadhaar* should be made mandatory across the board from day one. However, this Bill, if you look at clause 57 and clause 7, certainly gives the interpretation and opens the door for mandatory use of the *Aadhaar* Number. The Bill is being brought to target subsidies. So, let the Bill be confined to the targeting of subsidies. Sir, I don't have an *Aadhaar* Number. And I don't need one, because I am not a beneficiary of a subsidy. But tomorrow if I were to want a mobile connection, if I were to go and buy an airline ticket, or if I were to go somewhere and the guy asks for my *Aadhaar* Number, then, you have made it mandatory. The whole idea of *Aadhaar* is subsidy reform. The whole idea of *Aadhaar* is to remove fake, duplicate identities, which we support. Now, I

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believe that if you read this legislation, as currently drafted, it certainly widens this ambit of *Aadhaar* and it certainly makes it a mandatory proposition as opposed to a voluntary proposition, which was the intention of the UPA from day one.

Sir, I have some specific amendments. At the time of taking up amendments, I will go into these changes. Every individual must have the flexibility to opt out of *Aadhaar*. That is what the essence of the voluntariness means. The legislation, as currently drafted, does not allow the room for manoeuvre to somebody to either opt out of *Aadhaar* or somebody who does not desire an *Aadhaar* Number.

Sir, my next problem with this legislation is on privacy aspect that has been dealt with extensively by the Leader of the House. This is engaging the attention of the Supreme Court; so, I will not say much on this. There are some amendments that I have proposed which will take care of some of the privacy concerns. In 2012, the hon. Leader of the House knows, the then Planning Commission set up an expert committee under the chairmanship of Justice A. P. Shah, a former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court and a former Chairman of the Law Commission. Justice A. P. Shah Committee enumerated a large number of principles which the *Aadhaar* legislation must follow to make it privacy-compatible, and the amendments that I am proposing are basically anchored in the recommendations of the Justice A. P. Shah Committee. Sir, the law, as presently stands, gives sweeping powers under the name of national security. The Indian Telegraph Act of 1885 does not use the word 'national security'. It uses the words 'public emergency' and 'public safety'. What I am suggesting is that we must be consistent because the word 'national security' is very broad, very amorphous, which can be misused. We have seen how it is being misused. What I am suggesting is that instead of 'national security', there should be 'public emergency' and 'public safety'. The Supreme Court has ruled on this in 1996. It has given a series of guidelines which were incorporated in this legislation. What I am suggesting is that the presence of another independent member like the CVC or the CAG should also be there when the *Aadhaar* information is being shared in the name of 'public emergency' and 'public safety'. Sir, I have already mentioned the fact that Clause 57 widens the scope of *Aadhaar*. I want, my Party wants, the *Aadhaar* to be confined to the targeting of subsidies. Clause 57 opens a Pandora's box for the widespread use of *Aadhaar* for any purpose to be determined, and we certainly want Clause 57 to be dropped.

Sir, there are a number of clauses which I will come to when I speak on the amendments, which give power to the UID Authority under regulation. I am opposed to this and we are opposed to this collectively. Whatever is to be done, must be done and passed by Parliament. No power should be delegated to the UID Authority

because then the UID Authority will decide tomorrow that DNA is required, and they will then have the powers to take DNA information as well. My premise and my assumption, I hope all Members will agree, is that whatever the UID Authority wants to collect, should be empowered by Parliament. There should be no delegated legislation, no delegated regulation, no *suo motu* powers to the UID Authority to even collect the information because we do not believe that this will be done in a manner that will inspire public confidence on all occasions. Therefore, in order to remove any ambiguity, in order to remove any doubt, whatever the UID Authority needs to do, whatever the UID Authority needs to collect, should be a part of the main law that is being passed by Parliament.

Sir, these are, in broad terms, the differences that we have. Let me straightaway concede that the 2016 law has improved on the 2010 law in many respects. But in many respects of the 2010 law, it is silent. Obviously, in 2016, we are wiser than we were in 2010. We have listened to different points of views; we have listened to different stakeholders. We have practical experience on the ground. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister knows that yesterday one of the leading newspapers of the country, reported on the conclusion of a study, a survey that was done, that 40 per cent of the Jan Dhan Account holders, which had *Aadhaar* Numbers, have not been able to access their accounts. I am giving the study here. I will give a report of the study here. Forty per cent of the Jan Dhan Account holders faced problems and hiccups on account of the *Aadhaar* Number. This is not an argument for not using *Aadhaar*; this is just an argument for caution for moving slowly because we have problems of connectivity, we have problems of biometrics, we have problems associated with old people and their biometrics becoming unreliable. So, I think anybody who raises questions on *Aadhaar* is not anti-national, anybody who raises questions on *Aadhaar* is not anti-technology, and anybody who raises questions on this legislation, it is not that he does not want subsidy *sudhaar*. We want to reform the regime of subsidies. If you use the *Aadhaar* properly, the Government stands to save anywhere between ₹ 40,000 crores and ₹ 45,000 crores a year. That was an estimate which was made when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister and that was the impetus, Sir, that led to the creation of *Aadhaar*. Let me also say this, Sir, that even though the Civil Society was deeply skeptical of *Aadhaar*, even though the National Advisory Council was deeply apprehensive on *Aadhaar*, the *Aadhaar* Programme would not have seen the light of the day had the Congress President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi not given her full backing to *Aadhaar*. The then Prime Minister is witness to this. The then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the President of the Party Mrs. Gandhi, and the Vice-President Mr. Gandhi, went to Kotkasim in Rajasthan when the first *Aadhaar* experiment was launched for Direct Benefit Transfer. And even though, there was a lot of opposition, coming from

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different segments of society, the then Prime Minister, the Congress President and the Congress Vice-President held firm. The technocrats of UID deserve full credit for what they have done. But let us be very clear, Mr. Nilekani could not have done what he did without Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and Mr. Rahul Gandhi. Let us be very clear on this. So, Sir, as I said, I stood in anguish because we are presented with a *fate accompli*. However, I am going to move certain significant Amendments. I hope to get the support of the House for these Amendments. I know it is a formality. I know this Bill will go back to the Lok Sabha and be*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you say that? Why should you comment like that?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me end by saying, Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They can also accept your Amendments. Don't think like that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If only the Leader of the House had been a little more magnanimous, and brought this Bill as a non-Money Bill, all we would have done is to refer it to a Select Committee, chaired by either Mr. Anil Madhav Dave or by Mr. Bhupender Yadav, whose track record, ...(Interruptions)... whose track record of coming out with Reports is 100 per cent. Whatever Committee they have Chaired, we have agreed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am more worried about your track record.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Even now, I am requesting them, refer it to a Select Committee, have Mr. Madhav Dave or Mr. Bhupender Yadav to chair it, give them time till the 25th of April. By 25th of April, we can come up with a better Bill, a Bill which all of us can be proud of. This is my humble request to the hon. Leader of the House. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you expressed an apprehension that the Lok Sabha may do it in a particular way. That is why I am expunging it, and I am also telling you that the Lok Sabha can very well accept your Amendments. Why do you say that it will not? Okay, now Dr. Chandan Mitra.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, एक मिनट, आधार विधेयक के बाद, चूंकि जनरल बजट पर ऑलरेडी हमारा डिस्कशन चल रहा था, इसलिए हमारी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि हम लोग 4.00 बजे तक आधार विधेयक के डिस्कशन को कंक्लूड कर लें, उसके बाद हम जनरल बजट पर कंटीन्यू करेंगे।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, प्रॉब्लम यह है, मेरे पास जो रिकॉर्ड है, उसके हिसाब से आधार विधेयक के तीन घंटे एलॉट किए हैं, इसलिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को इतना टाइम दिया है। If you want to curtail, the House has to decide. If you want to limit the time, the House has to decide whether it should be for one hour or more. The House has to decide then.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मुझे लगता है कि बहुत से ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ऐसे हैं, जो जनरल बजट पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि हाउस इसे accept करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we say, 'total one hour', then, there is only a very little time left. So, one hour from now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Finance Minister has spoken enough. So, the Government side need not speak. Let the others speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us make it 4.30 p.m., so that you will all get some time. So, before 4.30 p.m., the Bill is to be disposed of, including the reply. This will enable you to take up the discussion on the General Budget after that. Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you must give time for every Member who has given the name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the fun of taking up the business in this way?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. Please take just five minutes.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, thank you very much for finally allowing me. After the Leader of the House and Finance Minister made a complete exposure of the *Aadhaar* Bill, there is, frankly, not much to talk. I believe there is not much to talk either for that side or for this side. And, this has also been proved by Mr. Jairam Ramesh who, I found today, was very uncharacteristically, confused and contradicting himself in an argument. He is, normally, a very good speaker and I have great respects for his writings and speeches. But today, Sir, on the *Aadhaar* Bill, I think, the Opposition is confused. So, I find no harm in having a very short discussion and returning the Bill to the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I am surprised by some of the observations that Mr. Jairam Ramesh made, while speaking on this. Firstly, he mentioned that anybody, who criticises *Aadhaar*, should not be deemed as an antinational. I do not know how this thought entered his mind. But, Sir,...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): चंदन जी, आपकी आवाज नहीं आ रही है। आप थोड़ा जोर से बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mitra, I can hear you. You speak.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Perhaps the mike is not on. मैं नॉर्मल आवाज में बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear your speech.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: But the hon. Members don't seem to hear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? It will go on record.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I don't think he will read the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will read it. You speak. Don't worry.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Thank you, Sir. As I was saying, Mr. Jairam Ramesh's comment that anybody criticising *Aadhaar* should not be considered as anti-national, I wonder how this thought came to his head. There is a saying in Hindi, "चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।" This means that if you are guilty, then, that shows and reflects somewhere on your persona and in your speech. Of course, anybody, criticising *Aadhaar*, is not an anti-national person at all. How does the issue come up at all? This paranoia of the Opposition is really showing up in a large number of things and this paranoia is also reflected in this *Aadhaar* Bill. A much better and a qualitatively superior *Aadhaar* Bill has been brought by the NDA Government, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, which has improved upon the *Aadhaar* Bill that was brought by the UPA Government. We have no hesitation in admitting that the Bill was, first, brought by the UPA and we give full credit to the UPA for this. But, now, the debate that has started about the purpose of the Bill is not proper. Sir, the purpose is two-fold and they are related. It is, unless you first establish the identity of the individual and the targeted beneficiary, how do you reach the intended benefits from the Government of India's Consolidated Fund. How do you reach to that person? So, you must first identify the person who is intended to be the beneficiary and then monies will have to be transferred. And, as you see in the Bill, money is to be transferred directly, not through a process of intermediary ...(Time-Bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your five minutes is over. I told you five minutes.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, 3-4 minutes lost in din.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, my time starts now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are 12 speakers. Even if each speaker takes five minutes, it comes to one hour. What do I do?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I have hardly begun.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only wanted to reduce the time.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I just want to point out a few things that have been raised by the Opposition.

Now, this Bill is intended to identify and enable people to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India to which the Government will transfer directly.

I, again, want to recall something which I think the hon. Leader of the House also indicated. But, it was not stated in so many words. The former Prime Minister and leader of the Congress Party, the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had once said a very famous thing which, I am sure, everybody here knows. He said that of every rupee that goes out from Delhi, only fifteen paisa reaches people in the villages. Sir, eighty-five paisa is siphoned on the way. What does the *Aadhaar* Bill intends to do? It wants to stop the siphoning of money midway. This is the biggest service that *Aadhaar* is doing ...(Time-Bell rings)...

Secondly, it is going directly to the people and, as you have seen, and Mr. Ramesh mentioned this, 25 crore families have already received *Aadhaar* Numbers. I am sure, sooner or later, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, would also have to get one. This Unique Identity Number is something on the basis of which. ...(Interruptions)... The countries all over the world are doing this. Those who talked about the United States and other countries I lived in the United Kingdom. So, I know how this number is crucial for various benefits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chandan Mitraji, it is okay. Your Minister has explained it very well.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I stop it today, because I have no doubt...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No doubt, your Minister has explained it very well. Nobody can explain better than your Minister. He has done it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: This Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, helps the Indian countryside and will stop corruption to a significant extent. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We are friends. Why are you saying all this? नरेश जी, नाराज मत हो, आपका टाइम 5 मिनट बढ़ा दूंगा। अगर आप नाराज हो जाएंगे तो मैं बहुत दुखी हो जाता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर मेरी किसी बात से आपको कष्ट हुआ हो तो मैं * चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. एक्सपंज कर दिया। That is expunged. No question of asking apology. That is expunged. We are friends. No problem.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं श्री जयराम नरेश जी और हमारे दूसरी साथी, जिन्होंने अमेंडमेंट्स रखे हैं, उन अमेंडमेंट्स के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। श्रीमन्, हमने शुरू में ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया, हमने शुरू में यह बात कही कि यह बिल मनी बिल है ही नहीं, किसी कारण भी नहीं हो सकता है। श्रीमन्, ये क्यों इसको मनी बिल बनाकर लाए? इनकी इसी आशंका से हम लोगों को शंका बनी हुई है कि एक बिल को, जो जनरल बिल था, अगर ये मनी बिल बना रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब कहीं न कहीं पर्दे के पीछे कोई खेल है और उस चीज को मैं चाहता था कि कहीं स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। लेकिन हां, चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनके वाली बात हो गई। कहीं न कहीं शंका जरूर है, नहीं तो इसको मनी बिल क्यों बनाते? जैसा जयराम रमेश जी कह रहे थे कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज देना चाहिए था। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने के बाद एक-एक चीज सेलेक्ट होकर आ जाती और हमारे दवे भाई को महीने, दो महीने के लिए आराम हो जाता। लेकिन यह तो वही लोग कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, "जन-धन योजना" जब लागू की गई थी, तब भी इस बात को बड़े जोरों से कहा गया था कि जब "जन-धन योजना" के अंतर्गत लोगों के अकाउंट खुल जाएंगे, तब सब्सिडी गलत लोगों को जानी बंद हो जाएगी और यही इसमें भी कहा जा रहा है। यह मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन्, इस देश में जब वोटर आईडी बनने की बात आई थी, उस समय इलेक्शन कमिशन ने कहा था वोटर आईडी जरूर बनना चाहिए, तब भी यह बात आई थी कि जो वोटर आईडी बनाई जाएगी, वह पूरे वर्ल्ड में मान्यता रखेगी। लेकिन यहां जब वोटर आईडी बनी, तो मालूम पड़ा कि वोटर लिस्ट में हमारा नाम नहीं है, लेकिन वोटर आईडी हमारे पास है। जब हम उस वोटर आईडी को लेकर गए, चूंकि वोटर लिस्ट में हमारा नाम नहीं था, इसलिए हमें वोट डालने नहीं दिया गया। ऐसा ही हो रहा है। इस पर कितने रूपए खर्च हुए? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आधार कार्ड बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन पर कुल कितना इन्वेस्ट हो रहा है और इसमें किसको oblige किया गया? यह भी पता चलना चाहिए कि कहीं यह किसी को oblige करने के लिए तो नहीं किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि इससे पहले वोटर आईडी में बहुत लोगों को oblige किया गया। मेरा आधार कार्ड नहीं बना है। अगर इन्होंने इसको mandatory कर दिया, तो चाहे मेरे पास पैन कार्ड है, बर्थ सर्टिफिकेट है, वोटर आईडी है, बैंक की पासबुक है, तो भी ये कह देंगे कि ये सब बेकार हैं। अगर आपके पास आधार कार्ड नहीं है, तो आप इस देश के नागरिक भी नहीं हैं। यह तो ऐसी चीज हो रही है, जो कहीं न कहीं कुछ और संकेत कर रही है कि इसके पीछे कुछ और बड़ा खेल करने की आपकी योजना है। आप यह बता दीजिए कि जिसका आधार कार्ड बनेगा, उसके लिए कितने दिनों तक हिन्दुस्तान में रहना या हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक होना compulsory होगा? आखिर यह भी तो पता लगे। कल अगर बंगलादेश या नेपाल से कोई आदमी आ जाए, तो क्या उसका आधार कार्ड बन जाएगा? इसके लिए कितने दिन की essentiality है? यह कैसे सर्टिफाई होगा कि यह इस देश का नागरिक है? आधार कार्ड बनाने से पहले उसको कौन सर्टिफाई करेगा? इन्होंने इस संबंध में कहीं कुछ बताया ही नहीं है। कहीं इसको शुरू नहीं

किया। हो सकता है कि नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी के नाम पर तमाम लोगों को इस देश से बाहर कर दिया जाए, तमाम लोगों की नागरिकता पर प्रश्न चिह्न खड़ा कर दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपका जो एनजीटी है, कहीं उसकी तरह नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी के नाम पर जो कमेटियां बन रही हैं, जैसा कि अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि एक कमेटी होगी, उसके ऊपर केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में दूसरी कमेटी होगी। ऐसे आपने एनजीटी बनाया और जब एनजीटी बनाया गया था... **...(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हमने नहीं बनाया, उन्होंने बनाया था।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जिसने भी बनाया, जो सरकार में थे, उन्होंने बनाया। इन्होंने जो पाप किए थे, वे पाप आप क्यों ढो रहे हैं? आप तो यहां कहते हैं कि आधार कार्ड भी इनका बनाया हुआ है, यह भी इनका बनाया हुआ है। सब इन्हीं का बनाया हुआ है, तो आपने क्या बनाया? **...(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: यह सरकार भी इन्हीं की बनाई हुई है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सरकार भी आपकी बनाई हुई है। **...(व्यवधान)**... त्यागी जी ठीक कह रहे हैं कि सरकार भी आप ही की बनाई हुई है। इन्होंने ने ही सरकार बनवाई है और आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि इन्हें फिर लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह दोनों की मिलीभगत है।

श्रीमन्, कहीं ऐसा न हो, जैसे एनजीटी बना था... जब एनजीटी बनाया गया था, तब यह कहा गया था कि पर्यावरण को बचाया जाएगा। पर्यावरण में कहीं भी छेड़छाड़ होगी, तो कोर्ट में अपील की जाएगी। आज एनजीटी ने ऐसे-ऐसे आदेश पारित कर दिए कि गरीब आदमी अपने खेत में मिट्टी भी नहीं खोद सकता है। अब तो यह है कि गंगा के किनारे अगर मकान है और गलती से पॉलिथिन गंगा में पहुंच गया, तो हमारा मकान भी सील कर दिया जाएगा। ये तो इस स्टेज पर आ गए हैं।

श्रीमन्, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पर बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न चिह्न है और यह सुप्रीम कार्ट में विचारधीन है। आप कह रहे हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का अधिकार है, लेकिन हमने National Judiciary Appointment Commission बनाया, इस संबंध में हमने बिल पास किया, एक्ट बनाया, उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया, लेकिन आपकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि दोबारा इस पार्लियामेंट में चले आए। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? आप जजों से डर गए। **...(समय की घंटी)**... इस पार्लियामेंट ने, जिसने खुल कर आपका साथ दिया और एक्ट बनाया, उस पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार को जजों ने चुनौती दे दी और वह खत्म हो गया। **...(समय की घंटी)**... श्रीमन्, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उसी तरीके से फिर हो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की पांच जजों की बेंच इसको रिजेक्ट कर दे और इस पर पैसा खर्च हो जाए, इसलिए मैं फिर से जयराम रमेश जी के द्वारा जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, उन पर बल देता हूं और चाहूंगा कि उन पर वोटिंग हो, जिससे सही चीज देश की जनता के सामने आए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं अपनी चिन्ताएं जयराम रमेश जी के साथ शेयर करते हुए यहां जाहिर करना चाहता हूं। हमारे बेहतरीन दोस्त, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी के स्पोक्समैन थे, तब लोक सभा चुनाव से पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि इस आधार कार्ड को लेकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की दो चिन्ताएं हैं, जिनमें से एक कानूनी है, और दूसरी सुरक्षा से संबंधित है। इन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार आई, तो हम इसकी समीक्षा करेंगे। सर, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि मैं पिछले कई सालों से यह देख रहा हूं कि जो बिल इनके बनाए हुए हैं, वे पड़े हुए हैं और अब वे आपके सामने कंसिडरेशन के लिए आते हैं। यहां जयंत सिन्हा जी बैठे हुए हैं। इनके काबिल पिता जी हम लोगों के साथ लम्बे समय तक रहे। वे स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के चेयरमैन थे। उनका लिखित नोट है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है, यह बिल्कुल पास नहीं होना चाहिए। यानी, जब आप उधर होते हैं तो आपकी चिन्ताएं भिन्न होती हैं और जब आप इधर होते हैं, तो आपकी चिन्ताएं भिन्न होती हैं।

सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यूरोप और अमेरिका समेत तमाम विकसित देशों ने बायोमीट्रिक डाटा पर आधारित विशिष्ट पहचान पत्र बनाने का फैसला किया, लेकिन जब उन्हें इसके खतरे का एहसास हुआ तो उन्होंने इसके प्रोजेक्ट को बीच में ही रोक दिया। सर, मेरे पास ये आधे दर्जन अखबार हैं और दिल्ली के हमारे नेता चंद्रशेखर जी थे, उनके मित्र द्वारा संचालित यह अखबार है। यह लिखता है, "आधार कार्ड एक विशिष्ट घोटाला" नम्बर वन। नम्बर टू— "यूआईडी कार्ड नाजियों की याद दिलाता है, कार्ड खतरनाक है।" नम्बर तीन— "मोदी सरकार इन सवालों का जवाब दे। आधार कार्ड खतरनाक है।" नम्बर चार— "देश में कानून का राज खत्म हो गया है।"

सर, पहली बात है कि इस संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है और उसकी स्पष्ट व्याख्या है कि आधार कार्ड अनिवार्य नहीं है। दूसरा, सरकार इसे सबके लिए अनिवार्य करने का आदेश वापस ले। मैं इस संबंध में मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट के एक आदेश के बारे में भी दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं। मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने आतंकवादियों को लेकर एक आदेश जारी किया था कि वे फॉरेन कंपनीज़ के साथ आतंकवाद के मामले में डाटा शेयर कर सकते हैं। आतंकवाद माने क्या? सर, यह यहीं तक नहीं है। यह नाज़ीज़ के टाइम पर भी हुआ था। मैं किसी की दूसरे से तुलना करना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन वहां भी ये कार्ड बने थे। अभी 1938 का ये जिक्र कर रहे थे, तो नाजियों ने भी, हिटलर ने भी कार्ड बनाए थे। वॉशिंगटन डी. सी. के म्यूजियम में एक Hollerith D-11 machine रखी हुई है, जिसमें जर्मनी में यहूदियों की अलग से पहचान कराई गई थी। उस समय वह आईबीएम के द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई थी और अब नंदन नीलेकणी की जो कंपनी इसकी मैनुफैक्चरिंग का काम कर रही है, उसका आईबीएम से भी रिश्ता है।

सर, मैं इसमें एक और बात जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी तीन कंपनीज़ हैं, जो यूआईडी के लिए चुनी गई हैं—(i) Accenture, (ii) Mahindra Satyam और (iii) Morpho L-1 Identity. इसमें जो तीसरी कंपनी है, उसके मैनेजमेंट में सीआईए से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। इसके अलावा, अमेरिका की जो सैन्य खुफिया एजेंसी है, जो पूरी दुनिया में बदनाम हैं, उसकी जो होमलैंड यूएस सिक्योरिटी है, उसका काम देखिए। सर, जॉर्ज टेनेट नामक सीआईए के डायरेक्टर हैं, जो अब इस कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, इस्रायल की जो खुफिया

एजेंसी है, वह भी इससे जुड़ी हुई है। सीआईए, इजराइल, मोसाद, थर्ड वर्ल्ड कंट्रीज़, डिज़ास्टर इस कम्पनी ने इराक के अंदर रासायनिक हथियार पाए जाने जैसी झूठी जानकारी सीआईए के जरिए पूरी दुनिया को दी थी। हमारे आदरणीय राम गोपाल जी यहां बैठे हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी बहुत सारे नेता हैं जो थोड़े दिनों के लिए इंदिरा जी की गिरफ्तारी पर जेल गए थे, हम तो लम्बे दिनों वाले हैं। यह वास्तव में जेल मैनुअल की तरह है। यहां आपातकाल के समय के भी कई लोग बैठे हुए हैं। जब हम जेल में जाते थे ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one more minute.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूं। जिस दिन हम जेल में घुसते हैं, उस दिन हमारा थम्ब इंप्रेशन लिया जाता है और हमारी सारी ऐक्टिविटीज़ जेल मैनुअल के हिसाब से थम्ब के इंप्रेशन के जरिए ली जाती हैं, जैसे इसमें ली जा रही है। जिस दिन हम जेल छोड़ते हैं, उस दिन वे सारे रिकॉर्ड बन्द हो जाते हैं, जो अब इसके अन्दर अंकित होंगे। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मनी बिल है या नहीं, यह चिन्ता मेरी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके जरिए हमारे जितने भी सीक्रेट्स हैं, उन्हें क्या हम अमेरिका की या जो दूसरी कम्पनियां हैं, उनके हवाले करेंगे and which will become a potential threat to the national security.

सर, अगर मेरे आंकड़े गलत हों तो आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी माफ करेंगे कि ये हजार करोड़ रुपये बगैर कैबिनेट की मंजूरी के उस समय इस कम्पनी को बनाने के लिए दिए गए थे... जिसका आपने और हमने इकट्ठे विरोध किया था और ठीक कह रहे हैं, रमेश जी, मेरे पास दस्तावेज हैं कि आपकी भी कैबिनेट के कई मंत्रियों ने आपके इस प्रोजेक्ट को अच्छा नहीं माना था। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। शैलजा जी बराबर में बैठी हुई हैं, मैं उनका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैंने अखबारों में देखा है। इस पर आपके यहां भी एका नहीं था, लेकिन आधार कार्ड ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, you can do a lot of things. सर, जब मैं intervene करना चाह रहा था तो आपने मुझे इजाज़त नहीं दी। यह जो गुस्सा है, यह आपके स्वास्थ्य के लिए इसलिए खतरनाक है कि अभी एक Presiding Officer, जो आपकी ही तरह किसी राज्य में बैठे हुए थे, उनको अपने मेंबर को संभालते समय दिल का दौरा पड़ गया। मेरी आपसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना है, कि गुस्से को आप शांत रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know you are my very good friend.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: जया जी बैठी हैं, इनके पास ऐसी गोली है जो दिमाग की बत्ती खोलती है। इनके यहां से आप एक गोल मंगवा लिया करें, आप दिन भर फ्रेश रहेंगे। इनके यहां ऐसा ही वातावरण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, if I got angry. Okay.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: हमारा सारा गुस्सा खत्म हो जाता है। मैं इनके यहां से एक गोली आपके पास भिजवाऊंगा, तो आपकी प्रॉब्लम भी ठीक हो जाएगी।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अब समाप्त कीजिए। You are my friend. So, you please conclude.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो): आप उपसभापति जी को गोली दे रहे हैं।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सुप्रियो जी, मैं ऐसी कोई गोली नहीं दे रहा हूँ। यह जया दीदी की गोली है। It is very useful for the health. आप देखिए, ये जो बीच में बैठने वाले हैं, उधर वाले गड़बड़ करें, उधर वाले गड़बड़ करें बीच वाले लोग बिल्कुल ठीक रहते हैं। उधर से लेकर यहां तक, जितना disciplined crowd है, उसमें गोलियों की बड़ी भारी भूमिका है। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस कार्ड का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दुरुपयोग होने की पूरी संभावनाएं हैं। यह data, चाहे अमेरिका की सीआईए हो, चाहे इज़राइल की कम्पनी हो...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: इसी तरह से हमारी सारी आबादी है, उनके हर तरह के impression अमेरिका के पास होंगे, उनसे शेयर किए जाएंगे। मैं इनकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ इसीलिए जो भी अमेंडमेंट्स आप ला रहे हैं, उनके हम टोटली खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन आपका साथ देने के लिए अमेंडमेंट्स में भी आपका साथ देंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. You have four minutes.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank me for 'four minutes'.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, this Bill intends to provide for targeted delivery of subsidies and services to individuals residing in India by assigning them unique identity numbers called *Aadhaar* numbers. We appreciate that the Government has finally brought in a legislation to give statutory backing to the UID Project. While the idea of *Aadhaar* is good, the implementation has been flawed and inadequate.

At the outset, Sir, I would like to say that questions have been raised whether it is an ordinary Bill or a Money Bill. This House is not barred from recommending amendments to a Money Bill and returning it to the Lok Sabha within 14 days. The Lok Sabha may choose to accept or reject such recommendations. However, Sir, there are some serious concerns which I want to raise here. The first aspect of the Bill, over which concerns and doubts have been raised, is the question of privacy violation. Sir, people's apprehensions about their privacy being violated are well-founded. We do not have a strong privacy protection law in the country nor a data

protection regime. Sir, the Standing Committee, in 2011 had stated that the enactment of a National Data Protection Law is a pre-requisite to implement *Aadhaar*. Though it is good that the Government has taken such positive measures under the Bill to protect privacy, under Clauses 28 and 29 of the Bill, it also provides exceptions to these protections. Sir, Clause 33 permits the sharing of information by an order of a court or in cases pertaining to national security. However, Sir, the Bill does not give any guidelines for judges to issue orders suspending the privacy restrictions.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

It is not made clear for what purpose the confidentiality and the security Clauses can be lifted and with whom this information can be shared. Therefore, the question arises whether access to Government services must come at the cost of one's right to privacy. Legislating such a tradeoff could set a very dangerous precedent.

Secondly, Sir, Clause 7 of the Bill makes *Aadhaar* registration compulsory in order to avail subsidies, benefits or services from the Central Government. Sir, at this juncture, a substantial number of people in India is not enrolled in *Aadhaar*. Until we achieve universal coverage, how can *Aadhaar* be made mandatory to access critical benefits, including ration, wage payments, old-age pensions and more? Sir, I would say that give people all the basic benefits with or without twelve *Aadhaar* digits.

Thirdly, in order to be eligible for an *Aadhaar* number, a person needs to be a resident of India for 182 days. What about foreigners, who might be staying in India? Even if they get an *Aadhaar* number, what will they use it for? Will they be getting subsidy on LPG gas? I want to put this question pointedly.

Sir, ideally, any organization, whether private or public, can use *Aadhaar* to establish identity. The Government could potentially access information for any organization and for any transaction authenticated with *Aadhaar*. Without substantive protections, incorporated in the law, widespread use of *Aadhaar* puts significantly better individual figures and lead to the creation of a surveillance State.

Just one more point, my party, the Trinamool Congress, believes that the concept of *Aadhaar* is good. It is useful to transmit benefits and prove identity verification. But the Bill needs serious re-consideration, particularly when a significant portion of the population remains unenrolled and is facing difficulties in getting an *Aadhaar* Card. It is not advisable to tie people's pension, salaries and rations to the *Aadhaar* when neither universal coverage, nor perfect implementation has been achieved on the ground. सर, मैं आखिर में इतना ही कहूंगा,

"पब्लिक की यही पुकार

अभी तक सभी को नहीं मिल रहा है आधार"

† سر، میں آخر میں اتنا ہی کہوں گا،

"پبلک کی یہی ہے پکار،

ابھی تک سبھی کو نہیں مل رہا ہے آدھار۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Mr. A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have only four minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Okay, Sir, I will not waste the time. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Fine. Carry on. ...(Interruptions)... No disturbance please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir. I also thank hon. Amma. I would like to highlight this issue from the State Government's point of view.

The State Government, headed by hon. Amma, is developing a State Residents' Data Hub, which is going to be foolproof and error proof. Nobody can find fault with that State Residents' Data Hub. No role has been contemplated in this Bill for the State Government with regard to implementation of the beneficiaries' schemes, which require *Aadhaar* Card. My humble submission is that anything and everything by the Government of India must be implemented only through the State Governments because the real beneficiaries can be identified only by the State Governments. Only the State Governments have got the requisite infrastructure. But this is absent in this Bill.

Secondly, for whichever scheme the *Aadhaar* Card is required, the decision must be taken only by the State Governments.

Thirdly, The State Governments must be given an authority to access the Central Identities Data Repository. But this provision is not there in this Bill to enable the State Government to access the Central Identities Data Repository. So, this provision must be there to enable the State Governments to access the Central Identities Data Repository.

Fourthly, as per clause 33(2) of the Bill, a Committee or some Central Government's agency is empowered to release the information, the data in the interest of the national security. Our plea is that the State Governments must also be given this power to release the data wherever it is required because the issue of law and

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

order is in the domain of the State Government. The Telegraph Act gives the right to access everything, to intercept the phone calls by the Central Government as well as the State Governments. Such a power must be given to the State Government in this Bill also. But this is absent.

Sir, our plea is that the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme must be implemented only through State Governments, not directly by the Central Government. So, that should not be done because the real beneficiaries will not get the benefits. Further, we need an assurance from the Central Government that subsidies for commodities which are supplied, like food, fertilizers and kerosene, are not converted into cash transfers under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. So, an assurance must be given. Our hon. Chief Minister Amma is very much interested to protect the State autonomy. So, I hope that the Central Government will give these assurances. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी, आपको 3-4 मिनट में ही समाप्त करना है, क्योंकि सभी को इतना टाइम दिया गया है। पता नहीं आप जैसे eminent lawyer भी कर पाएंगे या नहीं, आपको 3-4 मिनट के अंदर जस्टिस तो करना पड़ेगा।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं कोशिश करूंगा, लेकिन there are certain things, which, probably, Mr. Jairam Ramesh....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप तो सीधे प्वाइंट्स पर ही आ जाइए।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But, Sir, I will come straightaway to the points that I think have been left out.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): जो बातें हो गई हैं, उन पर नहीं आना।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Because the hon. Minister is not here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No, no; the MoS is writing.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The hon. Leader of the House has brought forward this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): He will reply to you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: He stressed on one aspect and he impressed the House. He wanted to impress the House. He said that they have brought so many safeguards with respect to disclosure of the privacy; — an apprehension which was in our mind — so, we should not keep that in mind. Sir, he referred to clause 33. He referred to a provision which says under what circumstances disclosures can be done. Now, I will straightaway come to clause 33. Clause 33 says that any Court of District Judge, the District Judge ranking court can give an order that, all right, you

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

4.00 P.M.

get this disclosure. Sir, there is a proviso, which says that no order of this court, under the sub-section, shall be made without giving any opportunity of hearing to whom, to the authority and not to the person concerned, the affected person whose identity is being disclosed. He does not have any opportunity to say before the District Court, saying to the learned District Judge, that you cannot disclose this because of these, these reasons. Sir, no reasons have been assigned in this Bill, as to under which circumstances the District Judge will disclose it. Therefore, this is a very dangerous provision and it, mainly, hits Article 21, and also Article 14 of the Constitution of India; a challenge before the Court. What will be done there is something different, but, since we are enacting the Act, we should look into it, that whether the person concerned, whose identity is being disclosed, is being given an opportunity or is being denied an opportunity. Not only this, he is being denied an appeal also! There is no provision of an appeal against the order of the District Judge. Anybody can go to the Court of District Judge, get an order and that is final. Therefore, on the apprehension which appeared in various news items, other places and also expressed by the Members before the hon. Leader of the House, and which he wanted to dispel with, I would like to know what comes from the Government side to dispel that apprehension.

My second point is this. Sir, I will confine only to this clause; I will not go beyond this, because this is the only thing he spoke on. Subsection (2) says that in the case of national security, it can be disclosed. If the disclosure is done, it is permissible. Now, what is national security? Sir, I have gone through this Bill, the definition clause. There is nothing mentioned about what national security will mean, as far as clause 33 is concerned, or what will be the criterion for deciding that whether it is a national security issue or not? There is no such definition in the Indian Penal Code, and there is no definition in the National Security Act, which also I have gone through. That also does not define the national security. So, this is a word which has been used. But, Sir, it can be not only used, but it can totally be misused in whatever manner and authority. Today, they are in power. Some day, they will be this side. The others might misuse it. So, whoever is there, the misuse should not be permitted.

Sir, the other thing which I would like to point out is that as far as clause 37 is concerned, it is a very dangerous provision.

Now, Section 37 says that 'anybody who is preparing this data, if he discloses this data to any unauthorized person, he will be liable to pay ten thousand rupees'. So, it is so easy. If the persons who are preparing it — they can prepare it — hand

it over to someone, they can get away with ten thousand rupees. The other side can say that it says, 'or three years imprisonment'. The word here is 'or', and not 'and', and, therefore, it is again at the discretion that you pay ₹ 10,000 and you disclose this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, I would like to know why the word 'or' is there, whereas, in the same Section and the Section next below it, *i.e.*, Section 38, you have said that 'Whoever, not being authorized by the Authority, intentionally does all these acts — up to (i) — shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable ...' The words over there are 'and also', and in the previous Section, you have said, '... ten thousand rupees or ...' Therefore, I would like to know why this discrepancy is there. I do not know why this was got omitted. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I will just conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... I still have one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No, no, you had got only three minutes because we have cut down ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The clock shows 'one minute'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No. That is not the ...(*Interruptions*)... The time has been cut for everybody, not just for you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I will conclude by saying that not only with Section 38 but Section 39 also provides for punishment, and, there again, the words used are '... three years and shall also be liable ..' So, why is this difference?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You are exceeding the time.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: At two places, you are saying 'and' and in one place you are saying 'or'. So are you giving leverage to the persons at the level who prepare the data that they can release it and get away with it? So that is very dangerous and that requires to be answered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. You have only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You better say, 'not to speak, only sit down.' ...(*Interruptions*)... You better say, not to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): It is for everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Let us ...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You better say, 'not to speak'. It is such an important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I think, instead of arguing with me...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): The whole House decided on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is going on since 3 o'clock. It is anybody's property. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are dealing with a legislative work. Anyway.

Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. At the outset, I rise to reiterate my objection to the manner in which this Bill is being made a Money Bill and placed here just as a *fait accompli* in the Rajya Sabha undermining the legislative competence, authority, intellectuality of the Rajya Sabha as a House itself. The hon. Finance Minister and the Leader of the House has given explanation. His explanation is not at all convincing and not at all acceptable. I need not go into the detail of it because there is no time and this has already been spoken of.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I think, you straightway come to the points of substance.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Number two, I would like to reiterate — and I think that point needs a reiteration — that an impression is being passed on that once the *Aadhaar* Bill is passed, there would be a subsidy regime. Everybody will get a subsidy. That is not the case. *Aadhaar* is only fixing the identity. The targeted subsidy system till now is in operation in our country for the last four, five, six years, till the time the Public Distribution System from 'universal' is diluted. Our experience is that more genuine people are excluded, and this will increase the exclusion further if the *Aadhaar* is being made mandatory for the subsidy regime. Instead of targeting, it will lead to exclusion because it is not only *Aadhaar*, it is also a bank account, and linkage of the *Aadhaar* with bank account can only entitle a person, who is otherwise entitled for subsidy because of his income level and other things, only for these benefits. *Aadhaar* will be only a first part of it, and you can see the manner of the *Aadhaar* coverage that is there. It is there for quite

some time. The *Aadhaar* is operating in our country for quite some time but till now the character of coverage is quite low. But till now, its coverage along with coverage through banks, of persons to whom the direct benefit transfer would be made available, is so low that if *Aadhar* is made mandatory for being entitled to subsidy, it would lead to more exclusion and, without doubt, more saving of money for the Government, to the tune of about ₹ 45,000 crore. It may even go up to one lakh crore rupees. If the entitled population is not properly covered through bank accounts and also without *Aadhar* coverage to all the population and linkage between the *Aadhar* card and the banks, this benefit transfer is not possible. So, if it is made mandatory, then there would be more exclusion. Even though the Bill is named 'The *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill', it would just work in the opposite direction if it is made mandatory before setting up an appropriate administrative machinery and expanding it to cover the entire population through Aadhar, bank accounts and a linkage between the two. So, my first point is that it should not be made mandatory.

Sir, the second point is on the question of privacy. The hon. Finance Minister has assured us that enough safeguards have been put in place, but still, many things are left out. Accordingly, we have moved some small amendments.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): When the amendments are moved, you would get a chance to speak. You will get a chance to speak.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please let me make my points.

These amendments have been further explained in the amendments proposed by Mr. Jairam Ramesh too. There are certain clauses which need to be totally deleted, because they would infringe upon the privacy of the people and it may be utilized for other purposes. So, there too, I have serious objections. Those changes and amendments that are moved may be recommended by the Rajya Sabha to the Lok Sabha for acceptance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You would get a chance to speak then. Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The third point, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): It is the last, I suppose!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, Sir; please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I am also saying 'please'!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think I have the right to express my feelings and my understanding of the Bill, and I may be corrected.

Sir, given the situation, if these issues are not addressed, if it is made mandatory and all those concerns, in addition to the security concerns, are not appropriately addressed, we would be entering into a much messier situation. Please underline the word 'messier'. I would like to quote and conclude. I quote, "We are now entering the era of *Aadhar* Number. The Government has recently made the existence of the *Aadhar* Number as a condition precedent for undertaking several activities, from registering marriages to execution of property documents. Will those who encroach upon the affairs of others be able to get access to bank accounts and other important details by getting into the system? If this ever becomes possible, the consequences would be far messier." In the case of *Aadhar*, this is an observation, and let me disclose whose observation it is. With all due apologies, this was the observation made by the Leader of the House when he was the Leader of the Opposition, in April, 2013, while commenting on the *Aadhar*.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Read it again! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): This is his Bill and I think you would get an answer from him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Also, while commenting on the complaint of surveillance, we had complained. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have also complained about it while talking about surveillance on the Opposition, and we are also a part of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... This was his comment on *Aadhar*. I think, the situation would be made messier if this is not taken care of. If you want, I can ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Minister has heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Bhupinder Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhupinder Singh, you have only three minutes. Everybody's time has been curtailed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): No, Sir. I have given nine amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be reasonable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Everybody's time has been curtailed; you are not an exception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Carry on, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have given from my party's side nine amendments to this Bill. सर, यह जो आधार बिल, 2016 है, इसे मेंडेटरी करने की बात क्यों सोची गई है? अगर आप इस देश के मानचित्र को देखेंगे, हमारे यहां ऐसी-ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जैसे हमारा राज्य ओडिशा है, जहां 53,000 से ज्यादा गांव हैं। ऐसे स्थानों पर कम्युनिकेशन पहुंचाने में अभी 20 साल और लग जाएंगे, चाहे हम कितने भी स्लोगंस क्यों न देते रहें। हम अपने नेशनल बजट को चाहे जितना भी बढ़ा लें या कुछ और भी कर लें, तब भी हम वहां तक कम्युनिकेट नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां 15-15, 20-20 किलोमीटर तक एक बैंक भी नहीं है और बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनका कभी बैंक में एकाउंट खुला ही नहीं है।

अभी बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने बायोमेट्रिक की बात कही। हमारे यहां रूम नं. 67 में अभी बायोमेट्रिक चल रहा है। हमारे यहां जो सीनियर सिटिजंस हैं या अन्य मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, उनका जब थम्ब प्रिंट देखा गया, तो वह भी सही नहीं निकला है। कंम्यूटर में आ रहा था कि वह व्यक्ति नहीं है। यह सिस्टम यहीं, इस हाउस की बिल्डिंग के ऊपर के रूप में लगा हुआ है। So, this is the situation. सर, इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इसको न माना जाए।

अभी तक हम लोगों के पास जितने भी आईडी कार्ड्स हैं, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस से लेकर दूसरे बहुत सारे कार्ड्स, तो क्या अब आप यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमें पार्लियामेंट ने जो आईडी कार्ड दिया है, यह आधार कार्ड उससे भी बड़ा हो जाएगा? क्या अब हमारे इस कार्ड की कोई वैल्यू नहीं रहेगी? हम इस प्रश्न का जवाब चाहते हैं। आप अपनी ही बात को कंट्राडिक्ट कर रहे हैं। क्लॉज 4 में आप बोल रहे हैं 'Identity for individual' लेकिन वहीं क्लॉज 7 में आप इसको कंट्राडिक्ट कर रहे हैं। हमारे कहने का यह मतलब है कि आप ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर आप ऐसा कहेंगे, तो मैं बोल नहीं सकूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने तो कुछ बोला ही नहीं है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, आपकी बॉडी लेंग्वेज यह बता रही है। यह मैं आपके लिए ही बोल रहा हूं, क्योंकि डिजिटल चेकिंग का काम आपके रूप के पास वाले रूम में ही हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है, आज अगर कोई मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट अमेरिकन एम्बेसी में चला जाए और अगर आप वहां पर अपना आधार कार्ड लेकर जाएंगे, तो they are not accepting it. अगर मेरी बात गलत है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसके ऊपर अपनी राय दे।

सर, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम इसको सपोर्ट करे, तो हम सपोर्ट करेंगे। हम तो सोच रहे थे कि आप इसे मनी बिल बनाकर, राज्य सभा को इससे वंचित कर देंगे, लेकिन मैं इसके लिए सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि कम से कम आप इसी सेशन में इसे लेकर आए हैं, नहीं तो यह वहीं से होकर वापस चला जाता और हम लोगों को इस पर बोलने का मौका भी नहीं मिलता। ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने यह बिल बनाया, तो पिछली सरकार की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसकी रिकमंडेशंस के ऊपर आपने कितना गौर किया? वे आपकी पार्टी, बीजेपी के, एनडीए के बहुत बड़े लीडर रहे हैं।

सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि कम से कम आप इसको देखें। इसमें क्लॉज 57 है, जो मेंडेटरी, प्रोविज़न है, इसको वहां रखा जाए और हम लोगों को अपनी बात रखने का एक मौका दिया जाए। हम लोग आज यहां जो अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, उनमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, तो सरकार हमारे इन अमेंडमेंट्स पर राजी क्यों नहीं होगी? कम से कम इस हाउस में इसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): उसके ऊपर चर्चा करने का आपको मौका मिलेगा।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: जब अमेंडमेंट्स आएंगे, तब ऐसा मौका नहीं मिलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): बिल्कुल मौका मिलेगा।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: जो अमेंडमेंट्स हम मूव करेंगे, वे हमने क्यों मूव किए, उसका कारण क्या है, यह बताने का मौका बाद में नहीं मिलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): उस वक्त आपकी बात सुनी जाएगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: हम उम्मीद करते हैं। यह सरकार और इसके मंत्री महोदय, श्री जेटली जी बहुत ही सूझबूझ के मंत्री हैं, हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं और उनसे कुछ आशा करते हैं। हमारे ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में, जहां आज पंचायतों तक, दूर-दूर तक बैंक नहीं हैं, पहाड़ियों में लोग अभी तक यह कार्ड नहीं बनवा पाए हैं, क्योंकि वहां तक हम पहुंच ही नहीं पाए हैं, इसलिए वहां इसको 20:30%, 30:20% करके, phased manner में कीजिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यही निवेदन करता हूं, क्योंकि छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड से लेकर बिहार तक, यूपी, बुंदेलखंड से लेकर विदर्भ तक पूरे देश में ऐसा है, आपके राजस्थान में भी ऐसा ही है। आज राजस्थान हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। यूपी डिवाइड होने के बाद Rajasthan is the largest State, वहां तक सब के घर में 'आधार' पहुंचना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इसको phased manner में करने पर राजी होगी, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Prafulji, you were not in the House. Actually, everybody's time has been curtailed. So, I don't know if you will be able to speak within three minutes.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I will take two-three minutes. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am sorry for not being present. I had just gone for a quick coffee break.

Sir, I compliment Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is present here. He had, during his tenure, launched 'Aadhaar', and we were party to his Cabinet. The opportunity for this country to discuss this Bill today and the genesis of today's discussion is the UIDAI, which was launched during his tenure under the leadership of Shri Nandan Nilekani. I think it is path-breaking. What we are discussing today may be academic, but the substance is something which we, as a country, should be proud of. This will lay the foundation of many good things to happen in the future. I wish it was not an academic discussion in this House because after what the Lok Sabha has decided, what the Speaker has decided, we are nobody to comment on it, but the fact is that after whatever we discuss and whatever may be the amendments, it is just going to be a matter of ritual to pass it in the other House. That notwithstanding, I just want to remind the House of a programme which had been launched by a very vigilant Chief Election Commissioner in the past, when we were all given the

Election Cards. It was a very mandatory exercise at that time. It was very widely propagated that जिसके पास अगर इलेक्शन कार्ड नहीं होगा, उसको वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। तो सारे लोगों ने कैसे भी करके अपने इलेक्शन कार्ड बनवा लिए। उस टाइम कैसे भी करके अधिकारियों ने भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पूरा निर्वाह कर लिया। कोई है, नहीं है, किसी के पास एक कार्ड है या दो कार्ड्स हैं, किसी के पास बिल्कुल नहीं है, यह सारा हमने इस देश में देखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने इस देश का सैकड़ों करोड़ों हजार का खर्चा उस वक्त इलेक्शन कार्ड बनाने के लिए खर्च किया था। उसके बाद नतीजा क्या हुआ? जब यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज हुआ, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि इलेक्शन कार्ड कोई मैनेडेटरी नहीं है। अगर किसी के पास है, तो ठीक है और नहीं है, तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि उसको वोट डालने से वंचित किया जाएगा। मैं यह बात केवल इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, सबको स्मरण करा रहा हूँ कि यह चीज़ हमने अपने देश में अनुभव की है। आज जब हम फिर से एक कोई भी कार्ड या कोई भी एक अपने आइडेंटिफिकेशन को मैनेडेटरी बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो उस वक्त की उस बात को और उस वक्त के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को थोड़ा स्मरण करा कर हाउस की जानकारी में लाना चाहूंगा। Sir, the Election Cards had become mandatory and then the Supreme Court said, "Nothing doing about it." Anyway, I have a very limited point here. Since the time is short, there is no point going into too much of detail. Today, we are talking of *Aadhaar* card. I just fear one thing. Is the issuance of *Aadhaar* card going to be something which is well thought of and a well-laid-down process? I am asking this because किसी को भी, undesirable element को भी कल आधार कार्ड मिल जाएगा या नहीं मिलेगा, इसको हम कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश में सुरक्षा का बहुत बड़ा माहौल है। आज हमारे देश की 7 हजार किलोमीटर से ज्यादा shore line और हमारे बॉर्डर्स हैं। इन सारी परिस्थितियों में हमने यह भी देखा है कि करोड़ों लोग हमारे देश में infiltration करके आए हुए हैं, बसे हुए हैं। मैं किसी भी व्यक्ति, देश या किसी के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन हम सब बात समझते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आधार कार्ड किनको मिलेगा, किस प्रोसेस के माध्यम से मिलेगा, इसके बारे में सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी एक बहुत बड़ी अहम जिम्मेदारी है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं इसके आगे नहीं बोलने वाला हूँ। केवल इसी मुद्दे पर कह रहा हूँ कि यह मुद्दा बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि गांवों में किस तरह से आधार कार्ड्स इश्यू हो रहे हैं। मेरा खुद का भी आधार कार्ड बना, लेकिन मैंने साथ-साथ यह देखा कि कई लोगों के जिस तरह से आधार कार्ड बन रहे हैं, अधिकारी केवल जाते हैं, खानापूर्ति करते हैं, जिनको देना है, देकर निकल कर बाहर आ जाते हैं। So, *Aadhaar* card may be good in concept in whatever the two sides were discussing. We were listening with a lot of enthusiasm, attention, and also a little bit of ...(Interruptions)... No; I am talking in terms of the other side.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You were also on that side.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I said that. I complimented Dr. Manmohan Singh. You come late and start discussion. I complimented Dr. Manmohan Singh and I said that I was a Member of the Cabinet, which started this programme. So, please

[Shri Praful Patel]

do not do this. This is your habit and this is why, we have a lot of problems. I repeat it again for the sake of records. Twice in two days, you made me say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fact is that he has been... ...*(Interruptions)*... Many of my own problems, but anyway, we remain the best of friends. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, let me complete only on this note.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): He disturbed you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, no. He disturbed and then you expect me to.. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has disturbed the Government also and now, he is disturbing the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will request the hon. Leader of the House and the Finance Minister that this is a very serious issue as to how the *Aadhaar* cards are made. Sir, a passport is not issued just for asking. There is some verification process. I am not expecting it to be as cumbersome as a passport verification process but certainly it needs to be thought out much more diligently, much more carefully than what is the current practice. Hon. Finance Minister mentioned about the social security scheme which was launched in 1935 in the United States. It is very laudable, very noble, and, I think, it is the genesis of our programme also. If that social security card is an Entry Point, Exit Point even to enter and exit the United States...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I think, the Finance Minister has taken your point very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It should become as completely foolproof...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I think, the Finance Minister has taken your point very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: ...As the social security card of the United States. This is my request. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; not here. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. You have three minutes only. You are a pilot, and, I think, you will understand the importance of time.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, we give him three minutes' time of our Party also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. It will make five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... But your name was not here, so, you cannot give your time.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, this discussion is thousands of crores and six years overdue. While I completely support the Government's determination to reform public-subsidy spending, I also welcome the statement by the hon. Finance Minister that privacy is the fundamental right.

So, while I say that, I must say that I find the recent opposition to *Aadhaar* by my friends in the Opposition, both in the Congress and the Left, slightly amusing and somewhat perplexing because since 2010, when *Aadhaar* was being rolled out, I did not hear a beep from them on issues of privacy, lack of debate, lack of legislation. While there were a few who kept raising this issue, I did not find any voices from that side. But be that as it may, Sir, I will quickly make a few broad points.

First of all, I congratulate the Government for doing what the UPA Government did not do, that is, to have a debate that will cut through the hyperbole, the spin and the Will Durant 1930's revolution that has characterized *Aadhaar*. I think, it is important that we have a reasonable, rationale, decent conversation about what *Aadhaar* really is. And, I think, Sir, it is important that the House knows that the *Aadhaar* is simply a biometric data base that contains three pieces of information. It contains name, age and address, and, it contains his or her bio-metric information. Sir, somebody in the UPA must explain why is it that even after spending thousands of crores on this database, this still cannot identify a citizen or a non-citizen. Is it the contention that the taxpayers' funded subsidies would be given to illegally staying migrants in the country and non-citizens? It is a question that needs to be answered, and, while we will go round and round in circles about 15 per cent, 20 per cent illegality, the fact is that non-citizens and illegal migrants are going to be allowed to avail subsidies under the *Aadhaar* scheme. The question that I pose to the Government on this issue is: What is the Government's contention on the issue of non-citizens getting taxpayers' funded subsidy? I would like the Government to clarify that this is not their intention but rather forced on them due to how the *Aadhaar* was built.

Sir, the second point relates to the issue of identity proof. Clause 4(3) and clause 57 implies that *Aadhaar* would be used as identity proof for nonsubsidy related issues. That is how I read it. Sir, this is very, very dangerous. And, as Praful bhai was saying, given the fact that the verification process in *Aadhaar* has been, I am using a politically-correct phrase, 'loose'. Large parts of that database are fake as many Members know. To use the *Aadhaar* database as an identity proof into further upstream documents like passport, driving licence, election ID is essentially creating a trapdoor in the *Aadhaar* database to create identity laundering. We heard of black money laundering, but currently, if *Aadhaar* is used as an identity proof

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

under Section 4(3) or 57, it will be identity laundering. And there is nothing to prevent David Headley from getting *Aadhaar*, and if *Aadhaar* is used as identity proof for getting an Indian passport, many such friends of David Headley. So, Sir, I firmly oppose Sections 4 (3) and 57 or any implication of *Aadhaar* being used as an identity proof for non-subsidy related functions.

Sir, I compliment the Government. They have done an excellent job in widening the protection under *Aadhaar*. The protection of information section under the original Bill was, as the Leader of the House said, completely non-existent. The privacy rights here under the Bill are very positive, Sir. Section 43A of the IT Act is a good thing. But I want to just draw the attention of the Government to two basic problems under Section 43 A. One is the fact that the Cyber Tribunals are inactive. Therefore, there is a legitimate question to be posed: Are these protections enough for privacy? The second is — and this, I think, was touched on by my friend, Jairam Ramesh, who talked about my courage of conviction, and I can assure him that there is no dilution in that ever and will not be — Is there a way of bringing the Jan and Yojana and all other databases that are going to be used to target subsidies under this Act or possibly to bring an overarching privacy legislation in the Parliament?

Sir, I will go into the other issues during the amendments, but let me quickly make one point. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Clause 33, I completely agree with the Leader of the House that under national security conditions, interceptions should be permissible. But, Sir, inclusion of a legal oversight in the Committee, not just the Cabinet Secretary but having somebody like the Attorney General or a retired Judge would be effectively making the fair, just and reasonable argument better. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I just end, Sir.

I am supportive of the Government's decision to go ahead with this very flawed platform that they inherited. But, let us do so in a manner where the flaws are recognized and acknowledged so that the *Aadhaar*'s use is limited and cautiously directed in areas where they do not cause any other damage. In future, Sir, a repaired and cleaned-up *Aadhaar* has to be integrated to work with other databases like JDY, LPG, mobile, etc., to direct public spending more effectively and with less leakage and corruption.

Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I reiterate what I said earlier. This Bill is certainly not a Money Bill because it actually does not provide any benefit of subsidy, of service to any citizen. What is it is just an identity project,

and that identity may or may not be used by the Government, but may also be used without any limits by private companies, private persons and also by foreign powers. Sir, the UPA takes credit for the UIDAI. But what does the website of UIDAI say? I quote, because many websites were quoted here, "No country has undertaken to build a national registry at the scale and accuracy as UIDAI initiative. Nature and diversity of India's working population adds another challenge to achieving uniqueness through biometrics features. Like other technology fields such as telecommunication, we do not have experience like developed countries to leverage for designing UIDAI's biometrics systems." This is what the UIDAI website says.

Sir, this is still being experimented and researched. So, how can this be the basis for identity? This will lead to a large-scale exclusion. Now, we are striving for inclusive growth and inclusive development. But this should not lead to a large-scale exclusion, this is my serious apprehension.

Then, there are serious questions. Despite the explanation given by the Leader of the House, the Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley, there are strong apprehensions on the issue of privacy, on the issue of national security. There, I fully agree with my colleague – who sits next to me, Mr. Satish Chandra Misra – who spoke on privacy and national security. This should not go against the Fundamental Rights of our citizens.

Finally, Sir, even the Supreme Court has said that this *Aadhaar* card should not be made mandatory for getting subsidies.

I end with one comment on subsidy. How do we understand the subsidy? Because it is loosely used as an insulting term to the working people. In fact, what I say, subsidy is nothing but a denied fair share of the working people in the country's wealth, which they create, but are being denied of. When we talk of subsidy, we should talk in terms of respect and dignity. It is not a question of pity and mercy from any Government. Then, how do we address this fundamental question of delivering or compensating the denied fair share of the working people as Government scheme. Will this *Aadhaar* card be in a position to help the poor people? That is what I am saying. Every time, it is said 'targeted people', 'targeted people'. How do you enumerate the 'targeted people'? They are the *adivasis*, they are the *dalits*, they are the poor people. How can this biometric system work in their case? How can you make it mandatory?

These are the issues, which Government will have to address while you proceed further.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri K. T. S. Tulsi. You do not want to speak. Shri K. P. Ramalingam. Last speaker. Three minutes.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, whether this Bill is a Money Bill or not, this is a good Bill. We are confident that this *Aadhaar* Bill will definitely provide for a good governance. I expect it. Sir, we can understand one thing that so far, the Government subsidies and benefits are not reaching the common man properly. More than fifty per cent will be extracted by the brokers and some fake identities. Now, in this Bill, ascertaining the individuals or identifying with definite identity will help the nation to be without corruption. All subsidies will reach the common people.

I have an experience in Tamil Nadu in the recent floods. The *Aadhaar* cards and the *Jan Dhan Yojana* accounts helped a lot. Around 15 lakh people have directly benefited. The Central Government has given ₹ 5000 per family. That has reached to the people. In that way, if this Bill is used for the benefit of *aam aadmi*, it will be a very beneficial one. It is the need of the hour to pass this Bill, but I have got some apprehensions.

Clause 47(1) has to be amended or it has to be changed. Same thing for Clause 48; it should be dropped. Clause 57 also has to be amended. Anyhow, we should not say it should not be mandatory and all. There are around 100 crore people living in our country. Without ‘mandatory’ things would not be successful. Even ‘voluntarily’, it would never be successful. Only, ‘mandatory’ would be successful. So, *Aadhaar* must be made mandatory and all the hurdles have to be removed. If you come with a good suggestion, a good scheme, first of all, it will get some apprehensions, some problems and all. But, lastly, it will help the Government, help the nation and help the people. This is a step forward and we welcome it. We appreciate the Government for coming forward. This was UPA’s brainchild. Now you are nourishing it. It is very good. But it has to be done properly. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, that is also a State Government fund. He is misleading the House. I am sorry to say this. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a false statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... This amount of ₹ 5,000 reached the poor people. ...(*Interruptions*)... It represents the money provided by hon. Amma also. Let me put it on record. So, he is misleading ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a false statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): The Minister of State wants to intervene or not. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, may I seek a clarification?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Yes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Clause 57 says, “Nothing contained in this

Act shall prevent the use of *Aadhaar* number for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose..” According to me, to say here “for any purpose,” is vague and it provides an unflinching or unfettered power to the authorities which will make room for authoritarianism. Therefore, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. What does “for any purpose” mean? According to me, it is absolutely vague and it provides room for authoritarianism.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Mr. Minister.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to a large number of hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill. A series of suggestions have been made. Some questions have been raised. Some doubts have been expressed. Some Members have supported some of the provisions.

Let me at the very outset reiterate one aspect of the Bill that Mr. Jairam Ramesh in his elaborate opening statement pointed out. This relates to exceptions to the privacy rule. I think it is the core of the public debate which is on and this must be addressed. What did you have in mind when the Bill was originally perceived in 2010? I may once again say that I am not on a UPA Bill or an NDA Bill argument. This is evolution of a law which has taken place.

If I read clause 30 of the UPA Bill, it provided for confidentiality and then said, “Provided that an *Aadhaar* number holder may request the Authority to provide access to his identity information in such manner as may be specified by regulations.” According to the 2010 Bill, I can volunteer to say that if any authority asks for my details, please give it. Now we thought over it and there are two aspects. By consent you could part with information or share the information and this can be defined by the regulations. We considered this on the basis of recommendations of various experts that core biometric information should not be shared even with consent. So we improved upon this aspect of the law. Then comes the second question. It is on Clause 33. It says that nothing contained in sub-section (3) of section 30 shall apply to disclosure of any information by an order of a competent court. So any magisterial court anywhere in the country could then pass an order seeking details of the identity of so and so person. We said no to it. It will have to be a higher judicial authority and not any court in the country. So we improved upon that. The next change that we made is this. Clause 33 (b) talks about any disclosure of information (including identity information) made in the interests of national security pursuant to a direction of an authority above the level of a Joint Secretary. Now, one of Mr. Jairam Ramesh’s amendments is that this exception to the rule of national security should be taken out. It was well thought out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am aware of that.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam, please listen to my response. Now, national security in any provision of the Constitution including exception to free speech, including reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights is always considered paramount. The rights of an individual are always subject to some form of a reasonable restriction and I, therefore, said assuming that privacy is a right of personal liberty, it can be restricted by procedure established by law which must be fair, just and reasonable. Now, is the only criteria of national security a reasonable ground or not? Article 19(2) provides for national security of State. Section 3 of your Official Secrets Act provides for security of State. Preventive detention powers provide for security of State. So, 'security of State' over the years has come to be a well defined concept. Now, if you go outside the security of State and try to overstretch the meaning, and I have no doubt that if you overstretch the meaning, some judicial authority will intervene and say you stop this, this is not security of State. So, national security is a phrase that we have borrowed from the 2010 law. Now, what is 'public emergency'? What is 'public safety'? 'National security' in different laws has come to be evolved and defined. It has something to do with the integrity of India, the sovereignty of India. There is no concept of a 'public emergency'. You have under Article 352 of the Constitution the concept of declaration of an emergency. 'Public emergency' is a vague phrase. If an agitation by a certain group takes place in Haryana and there is a law and order problem, is it public emergency? ...(Interruptions)... Is it public safety? ...(Interruptions)... I am glad you said it is public safety. In fact, by your amendment, you are permitting a much larger encroachment on privacy than the law permits. 'National security' is limited. 'Public safety' and 'public emergency' are not Constitutional phrases. They are undefined and unstated. So, in any district where there is an agitation going on, somebody will say that in the interest of public safety, I am going to encroach upon. So, whereas you started with a noble intention of wanting to restrict the encroachment on liberty, the phraseology that you have brought in as an alternative does considerable damage. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is not my phraseology. This is a phraseology that exists in an existing legislation with which we have decades of experience and that is why, I have said 'public emergency' and 'in the interest of public safety'. Everybody understood that. We have decades of experience. It is not as arbitrary as national security. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You ruled India more than us. ...(Interruptions)... So, you had an opportunity to rescind it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): What is the difficulty? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: 'Public order' will in fact make it even worse. So, Dr. Reddy allow us. If a chaotic situation or an extreme breakdown of law and order takes places, that will then be interpreted as a ground for encroaching on privacy. 'Public safety' is a vaguer phrase. Now, these are all phrases which exist in an 1885 Act, a single law, which is the Telegraph Act, a pre-Constitutional law. Post-Constitution, the concept of 'public emergency' does not exist. There is only a concept of declaration of emergency which is in Article 352 of the Constitution itself. Therefore, my respectful submission to what Jairam says is the national security over the years is a manoeuvred phrase. It involves the interest of the security of the State, integrity of India and it is much better, in the larger interest of privacy, that we allow to remain on that ground. The next improvement on this law, in fact, we add by vague phrase, we will be weakening the law.

The next substance is: Is the Joint Secretary level officer enough which was there in the 2010 law? We said, no. The Joint Secretary's decision should be reviewed by a committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. Therefore the senior-most civil servant in the country must sit down. He has all the reports coming to him. Then, you must decide whether that information is to be made public or to be shared with some authority or not. So, it is a further improvement. So, as the procedure is established by law, the encroachment of personal liberty, that is, privacy has been narrowed down; and we have taken a large number of privacy concerns as far as this amendment is concerned.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: An independent member should be included in the committee. That is all I am suggesting.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Obviously let me make it clear. You have been in Government. We are in Government. Tomorrow somebody else may be in the Government. The question of national security considerations being shared with some outsiders may itself have dangerous consequences. So, you may have the Defence Secretary. You may have the Home Secretary. But a Vigilance Commissioner is an authority who has something to do with corruption. C&AG is an authority who has something to do with audit. Now, the appropriate persons who deal with this are the people concerned with the national security. So, anti-corruption authorities are not the appropriate authorities to be put there. This is one authority where you can't put even an NGO in it. It would be dangerous to put somebody who is not accountable within the Government mechanism who will assess whether there is a consideration of national security. So, I urge my good friend, Jairam Ramesh, as far as these amendments are concerned, you may please reconsider whether you want to press these amendments.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Now, the whole concept is: Is it mandatory? It is not mandatory. The 2010 law says, "any person is entitled". It is an entitlement. But it is mandatory if you want a benefit. But the Member has rightly expressed the view. Today, there are about 100 crore *Aadhaar* numbers. About 97 per cent of the adults in India are covered. This is a work which the UPA Government has started. This has been continuing. About 5 to 7 lakh people are added to the *Aadhaar* Scheme every day. It is going on very well. Ninety seven per cent of adults are covered. Those who are not covered might be in the Left Wing Extremist areas, or, some parts of the North East, etc. Therefore, Section 7 itself says, the States are going to be sensitive. My good friends in the AIADMK say what about our schemes. These are all State schemes which are going to be covered by it. So, let us say a pilot scheme for distribution of food, the Central Government doesn't distribute food.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It can't be done mandatorily. Even the Supreme Court has not ordered for making it mandatory. So, in protest against this, we are staging a walk out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: This *Aadhaar* card is only an identity card. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, to get an *Aadhaar* number, is an entitlement. The 2010 law says "entitlement". The 2016 Bill also says it is an "entitlement". Then, it says that where people don't have it, alternative documents will be prescribed. So, there are alternative documents — about which concerns have been shown — and the user will be predominantly through the State Governments. That is the point my friend raised and it is a right point. Tomorrow, you are going to distribute, let us say, to poor people some scheme and, therefore, that is a power for you. Those details will have to be given to the State Government to ensure that this is the *Aadhaar* list, that has to be given to the State Government, the concern which you have expressed, so that the State Government ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, if the Tamil Nadu Government decides that people below a certain income will get this economic facility, then, obviously, the State Government will have to make that list of people from *Aadhaar* identification and, therefore, the information is yours.

Now, if you have to get a benefit, is it mandatory? Since we are following wherever this idea came and wherever it was implemented initially, I just want to read just how, from 1935 downwards, the public discourse in the US took place: In *Doyen versus Wilson* — this was challenged in the US asking if it can be mandatory — "the Federal Court held, "The mandatory disclosure of one's social security number

does not threaten the sanctity of individual privacy so as to require Constitutional protection." Then, further, in another case in the US, they said, "You will have to choose. If you want the benefit of a money, then you need the number. It can be made mandatory." How jurisprudence in India develops is yet to be seen.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Jairam, made two criticisms. Of course, one I have responded to, saying that I got the details from the Lok Sabha website. I didn't manufacture it. How much money have we saved? In a recent answer, the Petroleum Minister says, "Already in one year, ₹ 14,672 crores, by using it as a DBT."

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Those numbers have been challenged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have with me a reply given in Parliament.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The numbers given by the Minister have been challenged.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, you wanted to know this. Justice Shah's Committee suggested some safeguards for protection, etc. Now, I would just read out the six or seven safeguards which we have taken into consideration. Drawn from the International Privacy Principles and a robust protection, the following have been included. I would just read it out for your benefit. "There is an absolute prohibition on sharing core biometric information with anyone for any reason whatsoever. The rule does not contemplate an exception. The only permitted uses of core biometric information are generation of *Aadhaar* Numbers and authentication. Other identity information can be shared only for the purposes in the Bill. Identity information collected by a requesting party can only be used for the purposes specified while seeking consent. Identity information collected by a requesting party can be disclosed only with prior consent. *Aadhaar* Number or core biometric information cannot be published or displayed publically. Information on *Aadhaar* database, demographic information and authentication record can only be accessed and corrected by the concerned individual through an appropriate procedure." Then, there are the obligations, etc. and stringent penalties which are provided.

Now, you wanted to know why we make future changes by regulation. Now, the reason why it is made by regulation is this. Collecting biometric information: we can't envisage today the scientific evolution that would take place. I would give you an illustration. Today, you take fingerprints. The fingerprints of a two-year old child would evolve and change. Twenty years later, on his *Aadhaar* biometric details, those fingerprints would not be valid. Now, some of the experts who came, said, fingerprints would evolve and change, but there is one new information, as a part of biometric information, which doesn't change with age. It is the printout of the

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

heel. पांव की एड़ी का जो प्रिंट आउट है, दो साल के बच्चे का जो होगा, वही पचास साल की उम्र में भी रहेगा। So, tomorrow, another evolution comes. Now, in every legislation, you do the primary structure of the law and, then, there is a delegated legislation. The delegated legislation comes up for parliamentary accountability because we table it on the floor of the House and at that stage, Members challenge it. Some of the Members from the Left parties have been quite active in challenging some of them. Now whenever any kind of scientific evolution takes place, every time you have to come for an amendment. This is a cumbersome process. This is not how law-making really takes place. This is for the purposes of creating a very strict mechanism. To say that this information will be used just as the Nazis used information for targeting people, I think it may be a political statement, and it is not really a correct position. Some of my friends raised a point about citizenship. Shri Naresh Agrawal has raised it. The Act applies to every resident of India. Even in the United States, the Social Security Number is available to every resident. An Indian passport holder can get a Social Security Number. But the Act itself says that it does not confer any proof or right of citizenship. So, you do not become a citizen just because you have an *Aadhaar* Card. The Act itself makes a declaration. I have already clarified that most of the schemes are only implemented by the State Governments; obviously, the State Governments will be taken into confidence. Shri Satish Chandra Misra raised a legal argument that when a court directs sharing of information, is there a pre-decisional hearing to be given to the authority or to a person concerned? He wants a pre-decisional hearing. I am not giving a final opinion on this. He may only keep in mind that in a pre-decisional hearing, if the ground is national security...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You were not here. I will just take a minute. What I had said was that in Clause 33 (1), it is not national security. In Clause 33 (2), it is national security. Clause 33 (1) does not say for what reason a district judge can order. It does not say that it can be for national security. It says that there is already a pre-decisional opportunity given. But to whom? It is mentioned in Clause 33 (1), "Provided that no order by the court under this sub-section shall be made without giving an opportunity of hearing to the Authority." Therefore, it does say to the Authority in the Act itself. But it does not give an opportunity to the person concerned who is going to be affected. National security is in the second clause. That was my point.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why I said conscientiously because Shri Misra knows the administrative law very well. This provision in the present shape is appropriate. I will give you the reason why. This was considered and debated at length as to what we say. The first principle is: When the law is silent on a pre-decisional hearing,

5.00 P.M.

is the hearing excluded? The answer always has been 'no'. If it is silent, then you have to read hearing into it.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is a Constitutional Bench judgement in an income tax matter.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If it is silent, it has to be read into it. Then we have to leave something for those who interpret the law. The second principle is: Should this pre-decisional hearing be given in the case of national security? Probably, not. Supposing a court is to say that this is a case of extreme threat to the country, therefore, please give the biometric information to such and such authority. Are we going to tell the person who is a target of investigation? Therefore, in a case of ordinary crime, if a court passes an order, probably, you are right, there will be a pre-decisional hearing. But if it is national security, the court may well choose not to give it. Therefore, these are the guidelines. You can allow the law to develop as far as this branch itself is concerned in these areas.

Sir, you still require as far as children, particularly minors are concerned, a large scale inclusion. That is the point which Shri Raja has raised. Adults are already 97 per cent. The number of non-adults is still less. It is around 67 per cent. It is increasing by the day and, therefore, there is a provision for alternative documentation which may also include guardian's documentation itself.

Lastly, Sir, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar has mentioned about the need for an over-arching privacy law. Now, I think we should wait because the Court's Large Bench is seized with it. If they declare it to be a part of Article 21, fair enough. But, in any case, I am moving on the assumption — assuming it to be a fundamental right — we must give utmost regard to the right of privacy and have very strict provisions with regard to its encroachment. We don't want any normal provisions for this. And, if, every day somebody asks for some *Aadhaar* information, we don't want that kind of thing to happen. With these few observations, Sir, I recommend...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is still an aspect which requires to be answered, in Section 37, is either ₹ 10,000 or 3 years' imprisonment, but here, it is 'or'. This is with respect to the person who is disclosing the identity of the information. Section 37, relates to penalty for disclosing identity information. With usage of word 'or', by paying just ₹ 10,000/-, one it can get out of it. As I said, Sections 38 and 39 state 'and'. Therefore, this 'or' is a very dangerous aspect. This amount of ₹ 10,000/- is no penalty at all.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: These are alternatives and these are alternatives given for judicial discretion. A Court can even give three years' punishment. Now, it will depend. Suppose somebody has made a mistake deliberately and consciously, the Court may give you a higher punishment.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In Sections 38 and 39, it says 'and'.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Satishji, this is not the only penal law where you say penalty 'or' punishment up to so and so. It is a standard definition of penalty and imposition of penalty as far as laws are concerned. Therefore, depending upon the gravity of offence, this discretion is left to the Court. So, the range is from fine up to 3 years. The Court will decide.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with respect to this explanation, my party doesn't agree and, therefore, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, are you permitting me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You may put your question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have heard with patience the hon. Finance Minister and his explanation and I am not, I repeat, I am not satisfied with his explanation on two grounds. One is on the question of National Security. Now, National Security has a very nebulous definition. Now, what could be defined as 'National Security' is left to the Government of the day. We have all suffered under what was called 'Maintenance of Internal Security Act'. You were also in jail, Mr. Finance Minister, and that interpretation of the National Security has to be defined in a much more stricter way. Yes, my friend, Jairam Ramesh, talked about Hitler who had been targeting jews etc. Now, that is one extreme example. We have seen how sedition cases are launched against students of Universities. We have seen how anti-national labels were attached in and some people had committed suicide. So, what is anti-national and what is 'National Security'? That requires and merits a certain proper consideration and I think that is a very, very wishy washy definition which cannot be acceptable for something as serious as this, and the seriousness comes in the second point, that is, the question of adding on. Yes, technology will develop. There will be the heal. Now, you have the IRIS. IRIS will replace many things that are happening. But the question is, you also have the DNA profiling. Can you add that on? You also have biological orders. The legislation talks about that. And this is an issue agitating the minds of some billions of people across the world. Where will this information be, who is the repository and will it be shared? That is where the problem comes on, the question of adding on, according to rules,

and then, sharing of that. Now, these are important matters and I think there is a very, very serious encroachment on privacy. The hon. Finance Minister said, "If the Supreme Court rules it under Article 21, if this is considered privacy, if it is part of individual Right to Life and Liberty, then that will be considered. But this is, exactly, an encroachment on privacy. So, I think, there are very serious considerations on this but, unfortunately, it has been moved as a Money Bill. The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme also had monies drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. It was not a Money Bill. The Food Security Act also had the Consolidated Fund of India paying out the money. But that is not a Money Bill. But this, by their own choice, they have chosen so. I had objected to this earlier. That objection remains. But, on these two grounds, I don't think we are satisfied.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, any Bill, on which monies are spent, is not a Money Bill. But if the principal purpose of the Bill is the manner of spending the money, then, it is a Money Bill.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have our disputes. I have said that Article 110 (3) cannot supersede Article 110 (1) (a to g).

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the point raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar is concerned...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, let me complete. Please, show us a little patience. We are talking about definitions of national security. If you are so impatient, then, your own definitions of what you consider 'national security' are a suspect. So, learn to listen. You may disagree thoroughly. I disagree thoroughly with many things that you say. But listen. We have heard you. Therefore, Sir, what I was telling you is that on the dispute regarding the Money Bill, we have been through that. The objection still remains. I still maintain, and I want it to be on record, that Article 110 (3) does not supersede Article 110 (1) (a to g), the definitions of what should be a Money Bill. It does not supersede Article 110 (2) which says what cannot be a Money Bill. Now these are matters justiciable. That course will be taken separately. But on these two grounds, we are not satisfied with the argument that this Bill, actually, protects individual privacy. The Bill, actually, will be liable to be misused under the definition of what 'national security' is. And, after all the recent experiences we have, we have our very, very grave doubts.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, a small clarification. This is with regard to Clause 37. Such an important law, when it is legislated, must be without ambiguity. The penalty extends up to three years' imprisonment or ₹ 10,000. This cannot be equated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been raised here already.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is what I am saying. Three years' imprisonment cannot be equated with ₹ 10,000. So, I think, the Minister has to consider that and the ambiguity should not be left to the Judiciary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied to that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When the law is legislated, it should be made explicit and there must be no ambiguity in that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for, as a good governance, efficient, transparent, and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers to such individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are 17 Amendments. Amendment (No.1) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 2 - DEFINITIONS

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I move:

- (1) "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery or Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, lines 17 and 18, the words "or such other biological attributes of an individual as may be specified by regulations" be *deleted*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Amendments (Nos. 10 to 12) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

- (10) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, line 18, the words "as may be specified by regulations" be *deleted*.

- (11) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, line 26, the words "as may be specified by regulations" be *deleted*.

- (12) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, lines 28 and 29, the words "as may be specified by regulations" be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 25 to 30) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I wanted to make a point that non-citizens are going to be availing subsidies that are funded by the taxpayers. But I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 53 and 54) by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I move:

- (53) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, *after* line 11, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:—
"*Explanation*. In relation to no information shall be passed on to anyone and provision for the request shall not be permitted".

- (54) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 2, *after* line 40, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:—
"*Explanation*. In relation to no information shall be passed on to anyone and provision for the request shall not be permitted".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Amendments (Nos. 55 and 56) by Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three Amendments (Nos. 64 to 66) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put Amendment (No. 1) moved by Shri Bhupinder Singh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 1) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put Amendments (Nos. 10 to 12) moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 10 to 12) were negatived.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Although, I am not satisfied with response of the hon. Leader of the House we leave everything for delegated legislation, I am not pressing this amendment for division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, take up Amendments (No. 53 and 54) moved by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri K. K. Ragesh to vote.

The Amendments (No. 53 and 54) were negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 - Aadhaar Number.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, take up clause 3. There are 3 Amendments. Amendment (No. 13) by Shri Jairam Ramesh, Amendment (No. 31) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Amendment (No. 57) by Shri Hussain Dalwai.

Now, I will first take up amendment by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, decidedly, yes. I move:

(13) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 3, *after* line 35, the following *proviso* be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that if an individual so chooses and does not wish to continue as a holder of *Aadhaar* number, such individual shall be entitled and permitted to have his *Aadhaar* number deleted from the Central Identities Data Repository and on such deletion, all his data including the demographic and biometric information as well as all his authentication records shall be destroyed forthwith and a certificate to that effect shall be issued by the authority within fifteen days from the making of such request."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendment (No. 31) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Amendment (No. 57) by Shri Hussain Dalvai. Are you pressing?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: No, Sir.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put the Amendment (No. 13) moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh. The question is:

(13) That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 3, *after* line 35, the following *proviso* be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that if an individual so chooses and does not wish to continue as a holder of *Aadhaar* number, such individual shall be entitled and permitted to have his *Aadhaar* number deleted from the Central Identities Data Repository and on such deletion, all his data including the demographic and biometric information as well as all his authentication records shall be destroyed forthwith and a certificate to that effect shall be issued by the authority within fifteen days from the making of such request."

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want division on my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I will put Amendment (No. 13) of Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 77

Noes : 66

AYES-77

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jhana Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Balyawi, Shri Gulam Rasool

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gill, Dr. M. S.

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Harivansh, Shri

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
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 V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Varma, Shri Pavan Kumar
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes-66

Akbar, Shri M. J.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.
Gaud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
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
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
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.
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Birender
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Clause 3, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one amendment (No.32) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I just want a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister on Clause 4(3) -- you are planning on the identity proof. If he can assure me that it will not be used for identity laundering; as of now, 4(3) is, Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Once you have an *Aadhaar* number, there are various organisations, State Governments, etc., which can insist for various things, etc. As

it evolves, it will keep on expanding the user because it will be helpful for that purpose itself.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 33) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

**CLAUSE 7 - PROOF OF AADHAAR NUMBER NECESSARY FOR
RECEIPT OF CERTAIN SUBSIDIES, BENEFITS
AND SERVICES, ETC.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 14) by Shri Jairam Ramesh and Amendment (No.34) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Shri Jairam Ramesh, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is very, very important. It introduces the element of voluntarily, as far as the *Aadhaar* number is concerned. Sir, I am moving the amendment.

Sir, I move:

14. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 4, *for* lines 17 to 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that if an *Aadhaar* number is not assigned to or if an individual chooses not to opt for enrolment, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: No, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But he agrees with me, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote. The question is:

14. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 4, *for* lines 17 to 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“Provided that if an *Aadhaar* number is not assigned to or if an individual chooses not to opt for enrolment, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service”.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is my democratic right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Division.

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes-77

Noes-66

AYES-77

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Balyawi, Shri Gulam Rasool

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
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 V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Salam, Haji Abdul

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T. N.

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.

Tyagi, Shri K. C.

Varma, Shri Pavan Kumar

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes-66

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Gaud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

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

Jugul Kishore, Shri

Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.

Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A. Nirmala
Sitharaman, Shrimati
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
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.
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay Sasikala
Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Birender
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Singh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Clause 7, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8 - AUTHENTICATION OF AADHAAR NUMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there are three amendments. Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, Sir. I expect the Government to accept it. Sir, I move:

2. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 4, lines 26 and 27, the words “in such manner as may be specified by regulations” be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No.15) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir. Sir, I move:

15. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 4, *for* lines 37 to 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(4) The Authority shall respond to an authentication query with a positive , negative or non-existent record as the only responses and there shall be no sharing of demographic or biometric information of individuals”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 67) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving your amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am moving my amendment, but I am not pressing it. Sir, I move.

67. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 4, *for* lines 37 to 39, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(4) The Authority shall respond to an authentication query with a positive, negative or any other appropriate response sharing only such identity information, respecting the privacy of the individual, excluding any core biometric information”.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment (No.2), moved by Shri Bhupinder Singh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 2) was negatived.

I shall now put amendment (No. 15), moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 15) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you withdrawing your amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I withdraw my amendment.

The Amendment (No. 67) was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there is one Amendment (No. 35) by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11, there is one Amendment (No. 36) by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 22 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 23 - POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF AUTHORITY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there are 8 Amendments. Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. Are you moving?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I move:

- (3) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 9, lines 8 and 9, the words “or other agencies” be *deleted*.”

- (4) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 9, lines 17 and 18, *for* the words “on such allowances or remuneration and terms and conditions as may be specified by contract”, the words “after a fair tendering process conducted by the authority” be *substituted*.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other Amendments (Nos. 37 to 41) by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar. Are you moving them?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another Amendment (No. 58) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) moved by Shri Bhupinder Singh to vote.

The Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) were negatived.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 27 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 28 – SECURITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 28, there are three Amendments. Amendment (No.16) by Shri Jairam Ramesh; Amendments (Nos. 42 and 43) by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar. Are you moving Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

- (16) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and

Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 10, line 17, the words “or regulations made thereunder” be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.16) moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No.16) was negatived.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 29 – RESTRICTION ON SHARING INFORMATION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 29, there are four Amendments. Amendment (No. 5) by Shri Bhupinder Singh; Amendment (No. 17) by Shri Jairam Ramesh; Amendments (Nos. 44 and 45) by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar. Are you moving your Amendment, Mr. Bhupinder Singh?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I move:

- (5) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 11, lines 1 and 2, *for* the words, “except with the prior consent of the individual to whom such information relates”, the words “for any purpose” be *substituted*.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your Amendment, Mr. Jairam Ramesh?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

- (17) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 10, *for* line 37, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law, no core biometric information, collected or created under this Act, shall be —”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your Amendments, Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No. 5) moved by Shri Bhupinder Singh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 5) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.17) moved Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 17) was negatived.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, 'Insertion of Clause 30A', there is one Amendment by Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 32-ACCESS TO OWN INFORMATION AND RECORDS OF REQUESTS FOR AUTHENTICATION.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 32, there are two amendments. Amendment (No. 18) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Yes, Sir. Sir, I move:

18. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 11, clause 32 be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 59) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No.18) was negatived.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 33-DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IN CERTAIN CASES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there are six amendments. Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. Are you moving the amendment?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I move:

6. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 11, line 44, *after* the word “Authority”, the words “and permission from the individual whose data is to be disclosed” be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 19 and 20) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

19. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 12, line 1, *for* the words “national security”, the words “public emergency or in the interest of public safety” be *substituted*.

20. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 12, line 5 *after* the words “Oversight Committee consisting of”, the words “the Central Vigilance Commissioner or the Comptroller and Auditor-General and” be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 47 and 48) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I just want to make a point to hon. Finance Minister. Would he consider adding the Attorney-General to the oversight Committee? He is also a part of the Government and it provides a legal oversight instead of just bureaucrats. I am not moving, I am just seeking a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 68) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving ?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want a clarification from Jaitleyji. What is the difference between national security and public interest? Just tell me, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* I will repeat again. I propose to have an amendment, 'public order and public safety', instead of national security. Can you respond? Which will you prefer? Tell me, which one you will prefer. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I want a clarification. I want a clarification that instead of national security *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving or not? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: That I will tell after the clarification is given. *...(Interruptions)...* I want clarification. If you will give the clarification, I will not move. If you will not give the clarification, I will move. If clarification is given, then I will not move. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, he is not responding to you. Therefore, if you want, you can move. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, it is already clarified that national security is something which has something to do with the sovereignty, integrity and attack on the territory of India. Public safety itself may mean that even if there is a domestic law and order or extreme law and order problem, that will be public safety. So public safety is not a ground; national security is a ground.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you are satisfied. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...* That is good. *...(Interruptions)...* I shall now put amendment moved by Shri Bhupinder Singh *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, हमारी पार्टी के सदस्य श्री भूपिंदर सिंह ने अमेंडमेंट मूव किया था, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उसको accept नहीं कर रही है, इसलिए हम सदन का बहिष्कार कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, Shri Bhupinder Singh, are you therefore, saying that you are withdrawing the amendments? *...(Interruptions)...* In the light of that, are you withdrawing the amendment or are you pressing the amendment?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, because the Government is not accepting any of these, we are walking out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't put me in trouble. Are you pressing or withdrawing?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I am withdrawing.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; then you can walk out. So, Shri Bhupinder Singh is withdrawing.

Amendment (No. 6) was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you are not walking out, I believe? Are you walking out?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Amendments (Nos. 19 and 20) relating to Clause 33, I move and press.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 19 and 20) moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote. The question is:

19. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 12, line 1, *for* the words “national security”, the words “public emergency or in the interest of public safety” be *substituted*.

20. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 12, line 5 *after* the words “Oversight Committee consisting of”, the words “the Central Vigilance Commissioner or the Comptroller and Auditor-General and” be *inserted*.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Division.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes-77

Noes-66

AYES-77

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Balyawi, Shri Gulam Rasool
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Harivansh, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Naik, Shri Shantaram
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
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 V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Varma, Shri Pavan Kumar
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-66

Akbar, Shri M. J.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.
Gaud T., Shri Devender
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
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
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
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.
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Birender
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Clause 33, with amendments recommended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment for insertion of a new Clause 34 (A). Amendment (No. 49), by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

Clauses 35 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment (No. 60) for insertion of new Clause 37(A) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 38, there is one Amendment (No.50) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 39 to 46 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 47-Cognizance of offences

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 47, there are three amendments. Amendment (No. 21) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

21. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 14, lines 17 and 18 be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is amendment (No.61) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I shall now put amendment moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 21) was negatived.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 48-Power of Central Government to supersede Authority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 48, there are two amendments. Amendment (No.7) is by Shri Bhupinder Singh; he is absent. Amendment (No. 22) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Are you moving?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

22. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at pages 14 and 15, clause 48 be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.22) moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote.

The Amendment (No. 22) was negatived.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 50, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No.8) by Shri Bhupinder Singh. He is absent. Amendment (No. 52) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 50 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 51 to 53 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 54-POWER OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE REGULATIONS.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 54, there is one Amendment (No. 62) by Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I move:

(62) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 16 line 13, the words " the biometric information under clause (g) and" be *deleted*.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Husain Dalwai to vote.

The Amendment (No. 62) was negatived.

Clause 54 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 and 56 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 57-Act not to Prevent use of Aadhaar number for other purposes under Law

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 57, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No.23) by Shri Jairam Ramesh and Amendment (No. 63) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I move:

- (23) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 17, clause 57 be *deleted*.”

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I move:

- (63) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 17, *after* line 38, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:—

“Provided further that where the security and confidentiality of identity information collected under this section is compromised because of a lapse attributable to the entity requesting such information, such entity shall be liable to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions under section 37A of the Act.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to vote. The question is:

- (23) “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the *Aadhaar* (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

That at page 17, clause 57 be *deleted*.”

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes-77

Noes-66

AYES-77

Abraham, Shri Joy

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A. K.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Balyawi, Shri Gulam Rasool

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gill, Dr. M. S.

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Harivansh, Shri

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mukut Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
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 V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Salam, Haji Abdul
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Selja, Kumari
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tulsi, Shri K. T. S.

Tyagi, Shri K. C.

Varma, Shri Pavan Kumar

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-66

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Gaud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

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
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
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.
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Shri Birender
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

The Amendment (No.23) was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Husain Dalwai to vote.

The Amendment (No. 63) was negatived.

Clause 57, with amendment recommended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 58, there is one amendment by Shri Bhupinder Singh. He is not here.

Clause 58 was added to the Bill.

Clause 59 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Long Title there is one Amendment (No. 24) by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Are you moving?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am not moving.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, with amendments recommended, be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, many people have to catch flights. We can finish the Special Mentions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If the House agrees, I allow Special Mentions to be laid. I am reading the Special Mentions list. Just say, 'I lay my special Mention on the table of the House'.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to withdraw the increase in excise duty on gold and diamond jewellery

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise an urgent issue of public importance in this august House, through this Special Mention, on the situation which has arisen due to increase of Excise duty on gold and diamond jewellery by the Government in the current Budget. Sir, Budget means an opportunity to every section whether industry, agriculture, education sector, common man, etc., to get something extraordinary for the overall development and growth. But, it is unfortunate that in the Union Budget of 2016-17, Government have imposed Excise Duty on gold and diamond Jewellery.

Even in the year 2012, the then Finance Minister had imposed the Excise Duty which was rolled back by then UPA Government to save the common skilled man involved in manufacturing in the unorganised sector, traders, etc.

Sir, in an unorganised sector crores of skilled workers (artisans) are earning their bread and butter in every village, small towns, cities, etc. It is not possible for such a person to maintain/keep records as per the provisions of the Excise Act. This will definitely ruin their business and will make them unemployed.

Sir, this Act of imposition of Excise Duty will lead to the start of Inspector Raj, which will result in large scale increase in corruption.

Sir, keeping in view the facts mentioned above, I request the Government to roll back the Excise Duty on gold and diamond jewellery so that they can contribute for the overall development and growth of the country.

**Demand to consult all the stakeholders before finalizing
the Draft National Tourism Policy**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): The draft National Tourism Policy (NTP) announced on 30th April, 2015 proposes to include tourism in the Concurrent List and to make Central and State Tourism Ministers members of a National Tourism Advisory Body. However, Local Self Governments, who are directly impacted and who are direct stakeholders of tourism destinations, have been ignored. Further, the Tourism Ministry (MoT) has not involved the casual workforce or the unorganized sector in its consultations.

The NTP has paid little attention to the implications of unregulated tourism development. The environmental and ecological carrying capacity for tourism projects, especially their cumulative impact, needs attention. The policy must focus on protecting the rights and interests of people dependent on natural resources like forests and coasts, who can lose their land, cultural heritage and livelihood when tourism is developed. Promoting tourism by providing corporate entities with tax benefits is welcome but must not come at the cost of impact and environmental risk assessments or the welfare of *adivasis*, mountain and coastal communities. Currently, many of the plans proposed in the draft NTP are being implemented without finalization of the policy itself.

The Ministry must ensure that the policy is finalized only after consultations with civil society organisations, LSGIs, and those representing the unorganized, the casual workforce, the marginalized, and the environment. The process should be re-opened to include formal meetings with the above key stakeholders and also be brought to the Parliament for a wider debate and consensus. MoT should strive to ensure ecologically, economically, culturally and socially sustainable tourism.

**Demand to expedite the action on the suggestion of the
State Government of Maharashtra on improving
conditions of minorities especially
Muslims in the State**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): The Maharashtra Government has made several suggestions to the Ministry of Minority Affairs to improve the conditions of minorities, especially Muslims in the State. The Government has suggested that the unit cost for hostels, polytechnics and ITIs under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) be increased as the current unit cost is unrealistic and low. It has also suggested that under MsDP, the State Government be allowed to construct hostels in bigger towns which are educational hubs so that more students can benefit from those.

[Shri Husain Dalwai]

The Government has also identified more areas which have substantial Muslim population like Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Jalgaon, Akola, Dhule, Amravati, etc., which must be included under MsDP so that funds can be allocated for improving social and physical infrastructure which is lacking in these areas.

The State Government has also suggested that the Pre-Matric Scholarship currently being distributed is less and the same should be raised to ₹ 2,500/- for day scholars while also increasing the quota for this scholarship for the State of Maharashtra. It is also suggested that the beneficiary net of the Pre-Matric Scholarship be increased by increasing the income limit of parents to ₹ 2.5 lakhs. For the Post-Matric Scholarship also, the scholarship amount for professional and market-oriented degree courses must be increased. A similar suggestion has been made for Merit-cum-Means Scholarship.

It is imperative that the Ministry takes swift action on these suggestions because the condition of minorities, especially Muslims in Maharashtra, demands serious attention as they lag behind in many social indicators.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? This is not a market place. Go to your seats. No, no. Go to your seats. Mr. Ramesh, don't stand like this. All of you sit down. Either go out or take your seat. Please, either go out or take your seat.

**Demand to enact Contempt of Armed Forces Act on the lines of
Contempt of Court Act to protect the honour and dignity
of armed forces**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the Armed Forces are the symbol of our nation's unity and integrity. They are not built by mercenaries but by those patriotic missionaries who live and are ready to sacrifice their lives for the motherland. Since ages, their contributions and saga of bravery has formed the part of our collective memory, and they have been held high in our esteem.

Their pains, sorrows, the turmoil in their minds have often gone unnoticed though. One of the soldiers, writing on an Internet site, said, "If someone suffered most severe human-rights violation in history of mankind, it was the Indian Army in Kashmir. For days, we would sleep over guns in harsh climate and remotest locations just to keep tab on infiltrating militants. Anyone of us could be bombed away in a sudden attack of fundamentalism. I lost my hand like so many others who lost their limbs or eyes."

Of late, from certain quarters and some centres of academics, under the false veil of freedom of speech, voices against the soldiers and Indian Army are being heard. Hence, I demand the Government to consider enacting a Contempt of Armed Forces

Act, on the lines of the Contempt of Court Act, to take action against those who violate the basic duty expected of a citizen by making an assault on the honour and dignity of our Armed Forces through speeches, writings, posters and any other means.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey; not present.

**Demand to make proper arrangements for education of children of
labourers working in sugarcane factories**

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, बीड जिला, महाराष्ट्र का ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहां से हर साल तीन लाख के करीब लोग गन्ना तोड़ने के लिए दूसरी जगह सतारा, सांगली, कोल्हापुर, गोवा, कर्णाटक में जाते हैं। जब ये लोग अपना पेट पालने के लिए दूसरी चीनी मिलों में जाते हैं, तो वहां अपनी झोंपड़ी खड़ी करके एक खेत से दूसरे खेत में, एक गांव से बाजू वाले गांव में जाते हैं। जब ये मजदूर जाते हैं, तो अपने साथ में पत्नी, छोटे बच्चे और भेड़-बकरी को भी ले जाते हैं।

दीवाली के दरम्यान गन्ने की फैक्टरियों का सीजन शुरू होने के समय (अक्टूबर-नवम्बर) में वे जाते हैं, उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं होती। क्या आप इन मजदूरों के बेटे को मजदूर ही बनाना चाहते हैं?

मैं, इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से इन बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh; not present.

**Demand to take necessary steps for establishment of
Wage Board for electronic media**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The journalists and other people who are working with electronic media are facing a lot of problems today. There is no proper mechanism like Wage Board for journalists of electronic media. A proper regulation in this regard is very much needed to ensure a decent pay package and service conditions for people who are working in the electronic media. It is also essential to improve the quality and output of TV journalism. The working time, pay-scale, job atmosphere and qualification, etc., should be regulated. About 90 per cent of the TV journalists in the country are on contract, and the real wages and other benefits are lesser than that of many of the contract employees who are working in the unorganized sector, and, the fresh blood coming out of numerous Journalism Institutes are also ensuring constant supply of workers. It is highly essential for the nation to provide decent living conditions to the journalists working in their area.

The Government has to initiate urgent steps to make legislation for ensuring and regulating the service conditions of the people working in electronic media. Hence, I urge upon the Government to make necessary steps for the establishment of a Wage Board for electronic media.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

Demand to create employment opportunities for tribals by setting up a steel plant and other heavy industries in Khammam District of Telangana

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Khammam is the most backward district of Telangana, inhabited by about seven lakh tribal people. Moreover, it is an area affected by Maoist problem. As the land of most of the tribal people has already been acquired for Polavaram Project, the tribals, at present, do not have any source of income and the tribal youth are facing unemployment. Bayyaram in Khammam District has huge deposits of iron ore. By setting up a heavy industry, the employment problem of the tribal youth can be solved to a large extent. It will also ensure all-round economic development of the people, mostly tribal, in the District. Moreover, in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, it had been provided that the Steel Authority of India Ltd. would take steps to set up a steel plant in Khammam District of Telangana within six months of the enactment of the Act. Instead of taking immediate steps for setting up of the steel plant, the SAIL is delaying the matter and has once again raised the issue of quality iron ore availability in the State.

Through this august House, I request the Government to take immediate steps for setting up of heavy industry, preferably a steel plant, at Bayyaram in Khammam District of Telangana by SAIL in order to solve the huge unemployment problem of tribal youth of the area as well as to ensure fulfilment of the promise made by the Union Government to the people of the area through an Act of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut; not present.

Demand to restore the old practice of releasing funds to Zila Parishad Territorial Constituencies (ZPTCs) and transfer all the mandated subjects to local bodies

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, the objective of the Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendments is to give powers to the local bodies to realise Mahatma Gandhi's dream of poorna swaraj. But, contrary to this dream, the fund flow to Zila Parishad Territorial Constituencies (ZPTCs) in Telangna has been stopped. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended to stop funds to ZPTCs and instead, recommended giving funds directly to *Gram Panchayats*. It is creating problems in one of the three tiers of the system.

Prior to Fourteenth Finance Commission, the ZPTCs used to get 20 per cent. *Mandal Parishads* used to get 30 per cent and the Gram Panchayats used to get the

remaining 50 per cent of funds. Now, suddenly, the Government of India has stopped funds to ZPTCs, resulting in almost becoming defunct. So, I request Government of India to immediately take steps to restore 20 per cent funds to ZPTCs, keeping aside recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Secondly, Government of India also stopped funds for backward districts under BRGF and also funds under IAP for development of backward areas. I would also request to restore these funds to *Zila Parishads*.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I also wish to bring to the notice of the Government of India that all the mandated 29 subjects even till today have not been transferred by the State Governments to local bodies, which is not only causing a lot of resentment but also crippling the work in rural areas. Hence, I also request the Government of India to direct the State Governments to transfer all the 29 subjects to local bodies to achieve the objective of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. Thank you.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap; not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh; not present.

**Demand to modernize the State police forces to deal with the
problem of terrorism**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, आज पूरी दुनिया आतंक के दौर से गुजर रही है। कुछ महीनों पहले पेरिस में आतंकी हमला हुआ। हमारा देश भी काफी सालों से आतंकवाद से लड़ई लड़ रहा है। वर्ष के शुरू में ही पठानकोट एयरबेस पर आतंकवादी हमला हुआ, जिसने हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर एक गम्भीर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगा दिया है। किसी भी आतंकवादी हमले से निपटने के लिए चौकस पुलिस के साथ स्थानीय पुलिस की सतर्कता भी अति आवश्यक है। हर आतंकवादी घटना के बाद हम थोड़े समय तक सतर्क रहते हैं और बाद में फिर पूर्ववत ढीले पड़ जाते हैं, जिसका लाभ आतंकवादी उठाने में सफल होते हैं।

ऐसी घटनाओं से बचने के उद्देश्य से मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सभी राज्यों को इस प्रकार का निर्देश जारी किया जाए कि प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में सतर्कता बरती जाए और स्थानीय पुलिस को अत्याधुनिक सुविधाओं से लैस करने के साथ ही साथ उनकी दैनिक परेड करवाई जाए तथा महीने में कम से कम एक बार mock drill भी की जाए, जिससे स्थानीय पुलिस सदैव सतर्क रहे और आतंकवाद के किसी भी संभावित खतरे का सामना करने में पूरी तरह सक्षम हो।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh; not present.

**Demand to provide pure drinking water to people living on the banks
of the river Ganga in Bihar**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, बिहार राज्य के गंगा किनारे बसे 18 जिलों में आर्सेनिक के कारण कैंसर तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हर साल लगभग 75,000 कैंसर के नये मरीज चिन्हित किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें सबसे अधिक इन्हीं 18 जिलों के मरीज हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण इन जिलों के पेयजल में आर्सेनिक की मात्रा अधिक होना है। भोजपुर, बक्सर और भागलपुर जिलों में आर्सेनिक की मात्रा सबसे अधिक पाई गई है। आर्सेनिक प्रभावित जिलों में 44,000 हैंडपंपों से लिए गए पानी के नमूनों की जांच में भी पता चला है कि आर्सेनिक की मात्रा अधिक है। साथ ही सिंचाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले पानी में भी आर्सेनिक की मात्रा अधिक है, जिनका दुष्प्रभाव फसलों पर पड़ रहा है। महावीर कैंसर संस्थान द्वारा 200 मरीजों पर किए गए अध्ययन में भी कैंसर का मुख्य कारण पेयजल में आर्सेनिक की अधिकता बताई गई है। इस कार्य में राज्य को केंद्र सरकार के व्यापक सहयोग की अपेक्षा है, उसके बिना यह संभव नहीं है।

मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह गंगा किनारे बसे बिहार के इन 18 जिलों में रहने वाले लोगों को स्वच्छ पेयजल तथा पर्याप्त चिकित्सकीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराए। साथ ही वह अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी सर्वेक्षण कराये कि कितने लोगों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध हो रहा है।

**Demand to take effective measures to resolve the problems being faced by
soldiers posted in high altitudes in Siachen Glacier**

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के जरिए सियाचिन में हुए हिमस्खलन की दुर्घटना में शहीद हुए सैनिकों को सलाम करते हुए, सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। महोदय, 3 फरवरी की घटना में 10 भारतीय सैनिकों को अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी, जो पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए बड़ी क्षति है। सियाचिन के उत्तरी ग्लेशियर में लगभग 19,800 फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित भारतीय सेना की महत्वपूर्ण 'सोनम पोस्ट' का तापमान अत्यंत नेगेटिव (लगभग -40 डिग्री के करीब) होने के कारण राष्ट्र को यह क्षति उठानी पड़ी है। इस बड़ी दुर्घटना के लिए सरकार और संबंधित मंत्रालय की लापरवाही की भूमिका भी सामने आती है। निश्चित रूप से यह एक प्राकृतिक घटना है, लेकिन पूर्व और सुनियोजित तैयारियों व सुविधाओं के जरिए ऐसी घटनाओं को टाला जा सकता था। भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्गम परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। ग्लेशियर क्षेत्र के नियमानुसार सैनिकों की तैनाती की अवधि 3 माह की होती है, परन्तु विकल्प के अभाव में कभी-कभी सैनिकों की तैनाती की निरंतरता 4 से 5 माह तक बढ़ा दी जाती है, जिससे उनका स्वास्थ्य भी प्रभावित होता है। अधिक आद्रता और ऑक्सीजन की कमी की वजह से फेफड़ों में पानी भर जाना, त्वचा में संक्रमण, रक्तचाप का असामान्य होना तथा अस्थमा की परेशानी आदि की शिकायतें आम हो गई हैं। सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठाए जाने की जरूरत है, ताकि प्रतिकूल वातावरण में तैनात देश के सैनिकों के खाने-पीने, वर्दी, चिकित्सीय तथा आधुनिक तकनीकों की मौजूदा सुविधाओं में अभूतपूर्व सुधार किया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further discussions on the General Budget.

(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2016-17*and*****(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.****The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016****and****The Appropriation Bill, 2016**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, हमारी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि 7.30 बजे मिनिस्टर का बजट पर रिप्लाय हो जाएगा, इसलिए 7.30 बजे तक जो डिस्कशन्स बचे हुए हैं, वे पूरे हो जाएंगे। सभी माननीय सदस्यों को जाना भी होगा, इसलिए यह इस हिसाब से हो सकता है। यदि 7.30 बजे पर मिनिस्टर का रिप्लाय हो जाएगा, तब इस हिसाब से हमारे पास लगभग डेढ़ घंटे से ज्यादा समय है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have a long list before me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): But, Sir, it was decided earlier that there will be 12 hours for the discussion on General Budget. But it is not possible now. However, in the morning meeting yesterday, it was assured that enough time will be given for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: What is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

The Minister's reply is at 7.30 p.m. You have more than one-and-a-half hours for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

If you want to discuss till 12 o'clock, we have no problem. You can discuss till 12 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

For your convenience, what my suggestion is ...(Interruptions)...

If you want to discuss till 12 o'clock, we are ready for that. ...(Interruptions)...

There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): We are ready, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No problem. But, at least, fix a time for the Minister's reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, let the hon. Minister reply at 8.30 p.m. because twelve hours are not possible now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we fix at 8.30, it means, you have two-and-a-half hours for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Yes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Yes, Sir, that should be the minimum. ...(Interruptions)...

8.30 p.m. is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I think, we can make it 9.00 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the Minister will reply at 9.00 p.m. *...(Interruptions)...* It means, we have three hours for discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. You have left with only two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): One minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Since you are reducing the time, please ask both the sides to reduce the number of speakers and time should be given to all the parties in such a manner that, at least, every party gets ten minutes to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Naqvi, you gave this suggestion to reduce the time. So, the number of your Members, who wish to speak, should be reduced and, accordingly, time too. The Congress party should also reduce its time. And, the smaller parties should be allowed their maximum time. *...(Interruptions)...* That will be the policy because the smaller parties should not feel that they have been left out.

So, Mr. Pavan Kumar Varma, you have two more minutes.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, I would like to take three minutes because yesterday I was interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No problem.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, yesterday, I had raised ten questions with regard to the Budget. One, economic growth and the reality of a growth rate of 7.6 per cent. The second point was with regard to promise of doubling agricultural income which, I doubt, will be achieved. The third point related to the creation of jobs. The fourth was about the reality of inflation. The fifth was the condition of the banks. The sixth was the health of the corporate sector and the condition of the middle class. The seventh was about the least developed States and the importance of balanced and regional equitable development. The eighth was the slashing of funds to the social sector. The ninth point, which I was raising, was that the Finance Minister had mentioned in his speech and in the Budget also that the FDI has gone up. I want to mention that the FDI has always ranged between 35 to 46 billion dollars. So, there is no great increase. But anyone who has read the editorials and the leading international newspapers, be it The La Monde, The New York Times or The Economist, will know that the creation of endemic social instability within the country. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* This is Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Chandan Mitra, please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is Parliament;

don't talk like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA:will not help in incentivising FDI.

Sir, my tenth point is that there must be some sanctity to promises made. The Budget did not make specific mention of how they are going to increase the return of black money. So far, only ₹ 2,428 crores of black money has been recovered and this amounts to twenty paise in every citizen's pocket as against the ₹ 15 lakhs or ₹ 20 lakhs promised. So, Sir, I want to end by saying that to my mind, Sir, this Budget lacks both direction and substance, and there is no new thought or innovation. Sir, it has achieved a new miracle. It has achieved the miracle of somehow alienating almost every section of society. The farmers are unhappy. They said to me, "गांव की ओर चलो, तो गांव की ओर चलो बुलेट ट्रेन में बैठ करा।" Privatisation of the Budget, to my mind, is wrong. The poor have not been satisfied; the middle class is unhappy, the youth is unhappy and I think even the corporate sector is unhappy. So, Sir, I will end my speech by a couplet from Mir Taqi Mir. Sir, I seek your attention for a minute. 'मता' in Urdu means 'चीज़' and Mir Taqi Mir's couplet is,

"माना कि इस मता की अब कद्र कुछ नहीं,
माना कि इस मता की अब कद्र कुछ नहीं॥
पर जिस किसी के साथ रहो तुम, वफा करो॥"

I say to you that in this Budget, in spite of the best intentions of the Finance Minister, no section of society has felt that this Budget was for them, therefore, I place on record my views on this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, now you will get only seven minutes, because one more speaker is there.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, before I make my observations on the Budget, when I look at the UN Human Development Index, it appears that India has been placed at 130th position in the Human Development Index in 2015 -- among the 188 countries in the world, with 0.609 score in the medium human development category. Similarly, Sir, in regard to Gender Development Index and Gender Inequality Index, India ranks behind Bangladesh, Pakistan, Namibia, Guatemala and even Tazhakistan, as per the UNDP Human Development Index. Sir, only 27 per cent adult women receive education up to higher secondary level, which is, again, lower than Bangladesh, which has 34 per cent adult women who receive education up to higher secondary level.

सर, इसलिए मैं इस सरकार को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराता हूं, क्योंकि यह सिलसिला वर्षों से चल रहा है, लेकिन इस बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को संभालने की कोई कोशिश मैंने इस बजट में नहीं देखी है।

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

सर, मैं दो-तीन और आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा external debt, जो सन् 2014 में 459.1 billion US dollars था, वह कर्ज बढ़ कर अभी सितम्बर 2015 तक 483.2 billion US dollars पहुँच गया है। यह RBI का estimate है। निर्यात, यानी export 2014 में 329.6 billion US dollars था, वह अभी 2015 में आकर FIEO के estimate के अनुसार 260 billion dollars तक पहुँच गया है। यह इतना घट गया है। Sir, the exchange rate of rupee per US dollar was ₹ 61.03 when BJP came to power, and now it has touched ₹ 68 per US dollar.

सर, इस बजट में cooperative federalism के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की गई है। The inequalities between the Centre and the States are increasing manifold because the Centre is managing to plough back a lot of tax revenues which it had to give up under the Finance Commission by increasing cesses and surcharges. अब यह कोई नया तरीका नहीं है, यह संवैधानिक तरीका है, लेकिन अब सेस पर ध्यान इतना बढ़ गया है कि हमेशा यह बढ़ाया जाता है और constitutional mechanism के हिसाब से इसमें स्टेट का कोई शेयर भी नहीं होता है। यहां तक कि Fourteenth Finance Commission ने भी इस बारे में बहुत कड़ी चर्चा की है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट राज्यों को डिप्राइव कर रही है, लेकिन सेस को इस बार भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। Sir, as this Government has slashed and now stopped allocations since the last Budget to various Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, the States, particularly, the debt-stressed States like West Bengal, have been seriously affected to continue with those programmes. इसको हम 'cooperative federalism' बोलेंगे या 'inoperative federalism' बोलेंगे? मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ, हमारे राज्य, वैस्ट बंगाल का जो arrear इस सरकार से ड्यू है, ₹ 2,300 crores for BRGF, ₹ 8,561 crores towards flood relief and ₹ 5,100 crores for compensation towards CST. यह एमाउंट अभी भी हमको मिला नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ यह सरकार cooperative federalism की बात कर रही है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

सर, इस बजट में दावा किया जा रहा है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में हमने सबसे ज्यादा एलोकेशन किया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पुराने जमाने की तुलना में इस बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र में थोड़ा ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या निकला है? वास्तव में इसका क्या इफेक्ट पड़ा है? कृषि क्षेत्र से हमारे जो किसान और मजदूर जुड़े हुए हैं और जो किसान परिवार हैं, उनके ऊपर इसका क्या इफेक्ट होगा? कल एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, शायद पवन जी बोल रहे थे, that the average income a farmer earns from farming activities, including what he keeps for his family's consumption, is only twenty thousand rupees a year in seventeen States across the country. हमारे देश के 17 स्टेट्स में किसानों की एनुअल इन्कम 20,000 रुपये है। This means the monthly income of a farmer in these States is only ₹ 1,660. इन किसानों की इन्कम 2,000 रुपये महीना भी नहीं है और सरकार बोल रही है कि सन् 2022 तक हम उनकी इन्कम को डबल कर देंगे। आप यह कैसे करेंगे? अगर आप inflation को adjust कीजिएगा, then also the double income would be, if at all there will be any double income by 2022, as claimed by the Government, equivalent to

what the farmer gets now keeping in view the rate of inflation per year.

Sir, considering the number of farmers' suicides nationwide rose to an average of 52 a day...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me. Is Mr. Vivek Gupta also speaking from your Party?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, you can continue.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: How much time do I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Total eight minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Only eight minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, only eight minutes. It has been revised.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: From 34 minutes to 8 minutes!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, it has been revised now.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: 34 minutes to 8 minutes! It is better to stop then.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have got two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, now it is up to 9.00 p.m. At 9.00 p.m., the Minister would reply.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: At 9 o'clock, the Minister would reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, the time has been revised.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The Chair declared that the Minister's reply would be at 9 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is no point in speaking on the Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)... पांच मिनट में कोई बजट पर क्या बोल लेगा?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the major parties, have agreed to reduce their time. But other Members will certainly their own time. That means, they will get, on an average, 10-15 minutes, depending on their strength. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now the time has been revised to three hours and the time has been distributed to the Parties. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, their time will be reduced. But so far as other Parties are concerned, they will be given adequate time, and it is in the proceedings. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is now here which Party has got how much time.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Probably, the Secretariat has not taken into consideration the Deputy Chairman's decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... It should be taken into consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, I understand your difficulty, but let me give you the calculation. My Party had 30 minutes, actually 34 minutes. The total time allotted for discussion was 12 hours. It has been reduced to three hours now. So, there has been a 60 per cent deduction in time. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, we should get 40 per cent of the time. If you consider 40 per cent of the total time, we should get 12 minutes to speak.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it was two hours yesterday and three hours today. So, totally, it is five hours, which is just 50 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I don't know how the Secretariat has worked it out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Initially, the time allotted to you was 28 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir. It cannot be. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please carry on. Your time is being wasted. ...(*Interruptions*)... When you started speaking, the Deputy Chairman told you that you have got just eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I do not know on what basis the Deputy Chairman calculated the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Because, the sense of the House was taken and it was decided to sit up to 9 o'clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Instead of 12 hours, there are three hours now, which is one-fourth. One-fourth of 34 is 8; so, you have got eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सुखेंदु शेखर राय: नहीं, 12, घंटे में से एक घंटा आप लोगों ने ले लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने और कांग्रेस ने। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप दोनों ने एक-एक घंटा ले लिया है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it was two hours yesterday and three hours today. So, it is five hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुखेंदु शेखर राय: आप लोगों ने कल एक-एक घंटा ले लिया है और आज हमें बोल रहे हैं कि आप चुप रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

सर, मैं किसानों के बारे में बोल रहा था। My time should be counted from now, because five minutes have been lost. ...*(Interruptions)*... तो मैं किसानों के बारे में बता रहा था। अभी हालत यह है कि एक किसान को एक महीने में मुश्किल से 2,000 रुपये मिलते हैं। मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि सरकार जो MSP अनाउंस करती है, तो 24 क्रॉप्स का MSP है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह सिर्फ चावल में, गेहूं में और कॉटन में है, बाकी चीजों का जो MSP है, वह किसी को दिखाई नहीं देता है। किसानों को वह MSP कभी नहीं मिलता है। सरकार MSP भी इतना कम निर्धारित करती है कि उस MSP का कोई मायने नहीं रहता। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक किसान की जो प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट है, उस प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट का डबल MSP होना चाहिए। तब उसका कुछ असर पड़ेगा, उससे उसकी इनकम कुछ बढ़ेगी, नहीं तो यह जो suicide का सिलसिला चल रहा है, यह चलता ही रहेगा।

सर, अब मैं टैक्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। सब्सिडी की बहुत चर्चा की गई।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time do you want, Sukhenduji?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, at least 10 minutes. Five minutes have been lost in between.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Take two minutes, please.

श्री सुखेंदु शेखर राय: सर, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने food subsidy बढ़ा दी। यह कितनी बढ़ी? यह minus 3.3 per cent घटी है। 2015-16 में जो Revised Budget Estimate 1,39,419 करोड़ है, इसे घटा कर अगले बजट के लिए 1,34,835 करोड़ किया गया। कुल मिलाकर total subsidy, जो कि 2,57,801 करोड़ थी, वह 2015-16 के Revised Budget Estimate में घटकर 2,50,433 करोड़ हुई, यानी minus 2.9 per cent total subsidy है। ये लोग NPA वालों के लिए कितना write off कर रहे हैं? अगर इसका हिसाब जोड़े, तो देखेंगे कि कम से कम लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये NPA वालों के लिए write-off कर दिये गये हैं।

सर, इस बजट में हेल्थ के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की गई, लेकिन हेल्थ का बजट भी National Health Mission में सिर्फ 19,037 करोड़ है, which is almost the same as the last year. यह हेल्थ का बजट है, जबकि हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा malnutrition है, सबसे ज्यादा obesity और over-weight है, सबसे ज्यादा Diabetes और hypertension है तथा दूसरी non-communicable diseases भी हैं, लेकिन हेल्थ के बजट को नहीं बढ़ाया गया। यह पिछले साल जैसा था, उसे

[श्री सुखेंदु शेखर राय]

वैसा ही रख दिया। अब तो गरीब लोग यह कहते हैं कि

'ऐ मौत, जरा पहले आना गरीब के घर,
कफन का खर्च दवाओं में निकल जाता है।'

उनकी ऐसी हालत बन गयी है। इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी द्वारा medical reimbursement जिन लोगों का मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस है, वह third party को दिया गया है। अब TPA नाम से एक अजीब चीज आ गई है। मैं इसके लिए इस सरकार को जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराता हूं, यह पहले से ही आ गई है। आप देखिए कि TPA वाला क्या कर रहा है? जिन लोगों का मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस है, उस आम जनता का, गरीब लोगों का ये लोग शोषण करते हैं। डिप्राइव करते हैं। वे बोलते हैं कि यह कागज ले आओ, वह कागज ले आओ। तुम्हें यह नहीं मिलेगा, वह नहीं मिलेगा। पचास हजार रुपए खर्च हुए हैं, जबकि उसको दस हजार रुपए, बारह हजार रुपए मिलते हैं। इसलिए TPA वालों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी व्यवस्था की जाए तथा उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाए जाएं, यह मेरी सरकार से अर्ज है।

फाइनली सर, क्योंकि अब बोलना ही बेकार हो गया, मेरा मूड भी ऑफ हो गया, क्योंकि मेरी जो तैयारी थी, वह सब खत्म हो गई। खैर, कोई बात नहीं।

यह बजट गरीबों का बजट नहीं है, यह अमीरों का बजट है, यह crony capitalist का बजट है। ये कार्पोरेट को खुश करने के लिए बजट बनाते हैं, यह आम जनता का बजट नहीं है। यह बजट देखकर गरीब यही कहेंगे कि "बार-बार जिंदगी को आजमाया है हमने।" चूंकि चुनाव से पहले इन्होंने बहुत सारे एंश्योरेंस दिए थे और आम जनता और गरीब लोगों ने इनका विश्वास भी किया था। उनकी उम्मीदें एकदम खत्म हो गईं, उनका पूरा विश्वास नष्ट हो गया। वे सोच रहे हैं,

*"बार-बार जिंदगी को आजमाया है हमने,
हर पल हर लम्हा सिर्फ गम पाया है हमने,
दिल के टुकड़े उसी ने किये हैं हमारे,
दिल की गहराइयों में जिसे बसाया था हमने।"*

यही है आज गरीब आम जनता की सोच और विचार। इस बजट को देखकर यही साबित होता है कि इस बजट में गरीब और किसान के लिए, मजदूर के लिए, सारे गांवों की जनता के लिए कोई भावना नहीं है। इन चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Rathinavel, the time for your party is eight minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time has been revised; time allotted to your party is eight minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): The first speaker of our Party is Shri Rathinavel and the second speaker is Mr. N. Gokulakrishnan who is

going to have his maiden speech today. I have heard that all the smaller parties will be given their stipulated time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly listen to me. Deputy Chairman told me that maiden speech cannot be entertained today due to paucity of time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Kindly listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, you can make use of that maiden speech opportunity some other time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No time will be available next time. ...(*Interruptions*)... We gave the names much in advance. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the Vice-Chairman to consider this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has directed me and I am conveying it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The first speaker will speak and then the second speaker should be given more time because it is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But the Deputy Chairman has directed me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rathinavel, your Party time is eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No; he will take eight minutes and the second speaker ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly listen to me. The Chair has told me that no maiden speech will be entertained today due to paucity of time. You can make use of it at some other time. Today the time is very much restricted. Don't waste time. Mr. Rathinavel, you please start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Five hours is the time now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Accordingly, it should be allotted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That time has been slashed now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bhupinder, don't waste time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is a decision that we will sit till eleven of the clock also. ...(*Interruptions*)... That has been decided in the meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: All the smaller parties should be given maximum time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Rathinavel, please start.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): * Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Budget (General) 2016-2017. I thank our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the beacon of Tamil Nadu, the Great Gem that had arrived in Tamil Nadu after thousands of years, Kalpa Vriksham of this age, a mother who was born to the Tamil Goddess, the polestar of Tamil Nadu, the goddess who mitigates all the sufferings of the poor, the sacred provisions that are used for worshipping God, the gems, the pearls, the precious stones and the fruits of Tamil Nadu. I put forward my views in this august House as her sincere disciple.

Though it is announced that money has been allocated for various schemes, this Budget (General), on the whole, had belied the expectations of the people of Tamil Nadu. It is doubtful whether the fund allocated for poverty alleviation schemes, schemes for the progress of agriculturists, and employment generation is sufficient or not.

But in Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has been implementing many schemes with a vision for the welfare of the poor and the downtrodden. I can cite the example of the scheme of 'Amma Unavagam'. This canteen helps in solving the problems of the downtrodden people of Tamil Nadu. It satiates the hunger of daily wage earners in Tamil Nadu. In this canteen, Idly is sold for ₹ 1, curd rice for ₹ 3 and Sambar rice for ₹ 5. This scheme is appreciated throughout India. It has to be followed throughout the country. I request the Union Government to implement this scheme throughout the country.

In this Budget (General), it is announced that 5 crore poor families will be supplied LPG. This will be beneficial to the women in the country. In Tamil Nadu also, our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had totally eliminated the Value Added Tax on LPG in order to provide LPG to poor people at concessional rates. During the past five years, she has given free mixer grinders, wet grinders and fans to all women to reduce their domestic burden.

Due to the sincere guidance of our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, Green Vegetable Consumer Centres and Mobile Vegetable shops have been opened in Tamil Nadu. This has facilitated direct contact between farmers and the public. Through these centres, farmers can sell their produce without the interference of middlemen. Due to this scheme, people are getting provisions at cheaper rates. Farmers also earn huge profits. Such visionary schemes have to be implemented throughout India and the Union Government had to take action accordingly. Our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had transformed Tamil Nadu as a role model State.

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

Proper steps have to be taken to transport essential commodities through freight carriages. Toll tax has to be abolished. Farmers have to be encouraged to produce more food grains, pulses, cereals and cooking oil. Only then can we achieve self-sufficiency in the production of food grains. The poor will be benefited only if India achieves self-sufficiency in production of food grains. Otherwise, we have to be dependent on imports for our needs.

Irrigation is very important for agriculture. If irrigation facilities have to be provided throughout the country, it is essential to interlink rivers. Our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had persuaded the Union Government many times that all rivers have to be nationalized, and that they have to be interlinked. A permanent solution has to be found out for inter-State river water disputes. A permanent solution is possible only through the interlinking of rivers. In particular, south Indian rivers have to be interlinked. Our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had given her voice for implementing the project of interlinking of South Indian rivers.

In Tamil Nadu, Athikadavu Avinashi Canal Project is to be implemented. I request the Union Government to allocate ₹ 1,862 crores to Tamil Nadu to implement this project.

Sir, Cauvery Water Dispute is an issue that is related to the livelihood of farmers. This dispute was not solved for many years. But our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had found a solution for this dispute and she had illuminated the families of Cauvery Delta farmers. She found a solution through the Supreme Court of India and took steps to publish the Supreme Court's ruling in the Gazetteer of India. Her efforts are beyond analysis. She is a prophet. Today she is revered as Mother Cauvery.

Sir, in order to rejuvenate and renovate Cauvery river canals, ₹ 11,421 crore is needed. I request the Union Government to provide this financial assistance. Moreover, the Centre has to allocate more funds to the extent of ₹ 2,610 crore for implementation of the Grand Anaicut Canal Development Project. It is to be noted that Grand Anaicut was built by ancient King Karikal Chola. We further need ₹ 5,166 crore for the implementation of Cauvery-Vaigai-Kundar interlinking project.

Tamil Nadu is a frontrunner State in the field of women empowerment. The Government under the leadership of hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is implementing many schemes to ensure equal rights for women, to ensure their safety and security, and to solve their miseries. The Cradle Baby Scheme of Tamil Nadu is appreciated by Mother Teresa. Besides, Girl Child Protection Scheme, all women police stations, women special task force, and women courts are set up by hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. We have a scheme of providing four grams of gold for Mangal Sutra when

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

a girl gets married. Due to this scheme, all educated girl children in Tamil Nadu get ₹ 50,000 financial assistance and four gram of gold for their marriage.

In order to raise the standard of living of women, hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has provided 'Amma Mobiles' to trainers of Women Self-Help Groups. Separate industrial parks for women entrepreneurs, separate hostels for working women, six months' maternity leave for woman staff members are some of the schemes implemented by our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma in Tamil Nadu. No leader had initiated such novel schemes in the history. I humbly request you to give more financial allocation to Tamil Nadu to implement all these schemes. She has built separate rooms at Tamil Nadu's bus stations for the benefit of lactating mothers. Such a Scheme has never been initiated by any other leader. I request you to implement all such schemes throughout the country and to give more funds to Tamil Nadu to implement all these schemes.

Sir, due to the heavy rains that lashed Tamil Nadu, we had suffered a huge loss. But due to the efforts of our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, rehabilitation works took place on a war footing basis. Therefore, casualty was restricted. Loss of lives reduced. More than 34 lakh people were affected. Each of them are paid ₹ 5,000 financial assistance by hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Sir, during these rains, our State Government requested ₹ 25,912.45 crores to rehabilitate Tamil Nadu and to provide relief to the flood victims. Tamil Nadu had suffered a loss of thousands of crores. But the Union Government gave only ₹1,960 crores. Everyone knows that this is not enough. Therefore Sir, I request you to allocate ₹ 25,912.45 crore to Tamil Nadu as requested by hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Finally, free laptops, free rice, free mixer grinders, wet grinders, fans, four gram of gold for Mangal Sutra, financial assistance to the marriage of educated girl children, are to be provided throughout the country in the same manner as the schemes of Tamil Nadu. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Mr. Satish Chandra Misra. You have got eight minutes. Kindly adhere to the time.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले चेयर को और अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, हमारी पार्टी की लीडर सुश्री मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बजट के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट है, इस बजट को देखने से जो एक नारा भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए की सरकार ने दिया, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", वह तो कहीं नजर नहीं

आता है। इसमें खाली नजर यह आता है, "गरीबों की बात, दलितों की बात, लेकिन corporate का साथ और उन्हीं का विकास", यही आपका नारा होना चाहिए। इस बजट को देखकर यही बात लगती है। डा. बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर जी ने जब कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया, जिनकी कि आज हम 125वीं जन्म शताब्दी मना रहे हैं और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने भी रेफरेंस दिया है कि उस उपलक्ष्य में वे भी इस बजट में कुछ स्कीम्स ला रहे हैं। इस बजट को देखकर नहीं लगता है कि उनकी नीयत साफ है। एक तरफ जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है, उसमें उन्होंने सबका ध्यान रखा, हर व्यक्ति का ध्यान रखा, चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग का हो, उसका ध्यान रखा, उसके राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए पूरे प्रोविजन्स बनाए हैं। उन्होंने शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक हर व्यक्ति के राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट किया है, वहां पर उन्होंने कुछ खास प्रोविजन्स बनाए थे, जिनमें, जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं, जो वंचित लोग हैं, उनके लिए कुछ स्पेशल राइट्स देने की व्यवस्था की थी। उसके लिए क्राइटीरिया भी रखा था, कि सोशल बैकवर्डनेस, एजुकेशनल बैकवर्डनेस और इकोनॉमिक बैकवर्डनेस, लेकिन आज जिस तरीके से चारों तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उनकी जो मार्गदर्शक संस्था है, उस संस्था के लोग जिस तरीके से रोज बयान दे रहे हैं कि अब इकोनॉमिक आधार पर आरक्षण होना चाहिए और बाकी चीजों को छोड़ देना चाहिए, उससे यह साफ नजर आता है कि आप इस पार्टिकुलर क्लास को, जो शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं, उनको सारे राइट्स से वंचित करना चाहते हैं, आप उन्हें रिजर्वेशन से वंचित करना चाहते हैं। आप उनकी जॉब्स लेना चाहते हैं। आपने जॉब्स लेने के तरीके बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे निकाले हैं। आप एक तरफ इसके लिए जॉब ओरिएंटेशन की बात करते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को जॉब्स प्रोवाइड करेंगे, नौजवानों को जॉब्स प्रोवाइड करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ आप प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहे हैं, आप पीपीपी की तरफ जा रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि एफडीआई आएगी, चाहे वह इंडियोरेंस सेक्टर हो, चाहे रेलवे सेक्टर हो, चाहे कोई भी सेक्टर हो, जहां पर कि मैक्सिमम जॉब्स लोगों को मिलती हैं, उन सारे सेक्टरों के लिए अपने कहा कि हम उनका प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर देंगे। आपने नगर निगम, नगर पालिका और जितनी भी संस्थाएं थीं, जहां पर लोगों को जॉब्स मिलती थीं, उनका पहले ही प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर दिया है। उनको आपने प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर्स के हाथ में दे दिया है, वहां पर आपने लोगों को जॉब्स से वंचित कर दिया है, लेकिन आप इन जगहों पर भी लोगों की जॉब्स को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तथा दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को जॉब्स देने की बात कर रहे हैं।

आज इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है, कोई भी व्यक्ति कुछ भी कहे, चाहे इकोनॉमिक क्राइटीरिया की बात करे, कुछ भी करे, लेकिन यह हम सब जानते हैं, कि जिस तरीके से सदियों से चल रहा था, उसकी वजह से आज भी ये वर्ग सोशल बैकवर्डनेस और एजुकेशनल बैकवर्डनेस से वंचित हैं। जब ये वर्ग एजुकेशनल बैकवर्डनेस से वंचित होंगे, आपने उनको पहले से ही सोशली बैकवर्ड कर रखा है, आपने एजुकेशन के लिए जो प्रोविजन्स किए हैं, आपने बजट में उनके लिए कोई भी अलग से कैटेगरी नहीं बनाई है, आपने शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स सब प्लान में भी एजुकेशन का बजट नहीं बढ़ाया है। जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं, जहां पर इन बच्चों को पढ़ने का मौका मिलता है, उनके बारे में आपने कोई स्पेशल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आपने उनके स्कूलों को अपग्रेड करने के लिए, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, हम लोगों ने जैसी पढ़ाई की है, उन स्कूलों के लेवल पर लाने की बात को तो छोड़िए, उनसे बहुत नीचे के लेवल पर भी आप

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

इन स्कूलों को नहीं ला रहे हैं। जब रिजर्वेशन की बात होती है, तो आप उसका खुलकर विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप इनको रिजर्वेशन मत दीजिए, चाहे आपने इनकी पढ़ाई की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया हो। इसलिए आपको इस aspect को देखना चाहिए था, जिसको कि आपने नहीं देखा और इस सेक्टर को आपने बिल्कुल ही छोड़कर रखा है। जितने भी सोशल सेक्टर हैं, सबको आपने बजट में किनारे कर दिया। आपने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए एक बात कही है कि हमने तो 500 करोड़ रुपये दे दिए हैं। किस बात के लिए दिए हैं? आप कहते हैं कि हर बैंक ढाई लाख entrepreneurs का empowerment करेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने कहा है कि इनमें हम उनका empowerment करेंगे, तो आप empowerment किस तरीके से करेंगे? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई criteria निकाला है? जब ये लोग आपके पास आएंगे, तो ये आपसे शायद मिल भी नहीं पाएंगे, आप उनको इस 500 करोड़ रुपये का हिस्सा देंगे, इस category के लोग जो पूरे देश में 21 प्रतिशत हैं, आप उनको 500 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हम इनका economic empowerment करेंगे। अगर आपको economic empowerment करना है, तो आपको दूसरे तरीके से सोचना चाहिए। अगर आप नहीं सोच पा रहे थे, तो जब उत्तर प्रदेश में 2007 से लेकर 2012 तक की सरकार में सुश्री मायावती जी मुख्यमंत्री थीं, तो उसके कुछ आंकड़े ले लेते, उससे कुछ तरीके निकाल लेते, तो बहुत कुछ सीख जाते। उसमें economic empowerment करने के लिए एक method निकाला था, एक तरीका निकाला था। तरीका यह निकाला था कि जितने भी contracts होंगे, जितने भी सरकारी contracts होंगे, उनमें यह fix कर दिया गया था कि 20 लाख रुपये तक के जो contracts हैं, आपको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को, entrepreneurs को देने पड़ेंगे और जो हमारे cooperative banks थे, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने fund से उनको मौका दिया कि वे business कर सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें। वे entrepreneurs बने, बढ़े, उनको मौका मिला तथा उन्होंने करके दिखाया। यह बात दूसरी है कि उसके बाद जो सरकार आई और अभी जो सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रही है, आते ही उसने सबसे पहला काम यह किया कि जैसे उसने reservation को खत्म किया, जैसे promotion में reservation को खत्म किया, उसने इस चीज को भी खत्म करने का काम किया और जो contracts मिल रहे थे, उनको भी बंद करने का काम किया। अगर सही मायने में आपकी नीयत साफ होती, तो आप इस तरह का कुछ लेकर आते। आप सिर्फ 500 करोड़ रुपये का झुनझुना दिखाकर 30-40 करोड़ लोगों के बीच में यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमने डॉ. बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयन्ती में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। जहां तक women है, child welfare हैं, आपने उसमें भी बजट बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया। आपने उनको भी इससे वंचित किया है। इस देश में 50 per cent महिलाएं हैं, women हैं। आपने उनके बारे में कोई अलग से provision नहीं किया है कि यह उनके लिए special category provision होगा। यहां तक कि आपने उनके लिए income-tax में भी अलग से कोई छूट नहीं दी, जो कि आपको देनी चाहिए थी, जिससे women को कुछ opportunity मिलती और वे आगे बढ़कर काम करतीं। जो पुरुष हैं, वे भी शायद उनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम करते, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस aspect को आप देखें और आप Finance Bill में इसको इंप्रूव करके, लाने का काम करें। नए schools तथा colleges के लिए, hospitals के लिए आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है, जहां पर ये गरीब व्यक्ति अपना इलाज कराने जाते हैं। जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं,

अगर आप उनकी दशा देखेंगे, तो शायद आप गेट के अंदर भी नहीं घुसेंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास funds नहीं होते हैं। जिन हॉस्पिटल्स में अमीर लोग जाते हैं, वे हॉस्पिटल्स अलग होते हैं और जहां गरीब लोग जाते हैं, उनके हॉस्पिटल्स अलग होते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए आपको अलग से कुछ देना चाहिए था, ताकि इन हॉस्पिटलों का सुधार हो सकता। इसके लिए भी उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सुश्री मायावती जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने जो गरीबों के लिए हॉस्पिटल्स बनाकर दिखाए, इसके लिए आपको बहुत दूर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा, आपको केवल नोएडा तक ही जाना पड़ेगा और आपको लगेगा कि गरीबों के पीछे अमीर लोग इसलिए लगे हैं, क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि इस हॉस्पिटल्स में सबसे बढ़िया इलाज हो सकता है और यह सबसे अच्छा हॉस्पिटल्स है, जिसको बहन मायावती जी ने बनवाने का काम किया था। यदि आप इस तरह की सोच रखेंगे, तो शायद आप इनका भला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आपकी सोच तो corporate की तरफ है कि corporate की कैसे जेब भरी जाए, कैसे उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाए, सिर्फ इस ओर आपका ध्यान जा रहा है। इसलिए आपने पूरे बजट को इसी सोच से बनाने का काम किया है, इन लोगों के लिए बनाने का काम नहीं किया है। पता नहीं आपने कभी अदालतों की दशा देखी है या नहीं देखी है, कभी आपको मौका नहीं मिला होगा। शायद आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी case में नहीं गए होंगे, हमारे Finance Minister तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कि courts की हालत क्या है और especially जो lower courts हैं, उनकी जो दशा है, वहां जिस तरीके की व्यवस्था है, जिस तरह से judges बैठते हैं, अगर आप जाएंगे, तो आप खुद शर्म करेंगे कि किस तरह से lower judiciary वहां बैठकर न्याय देने का काम कर रही है, जिसकी तरफ किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं जाता है और सिर्फ High Court व Supreme Court की तरफ जाता है, जहां बड़े लोग जाते हैं। जहां पर गरीब व्यक्ति जाता है, जो lower judiciary है, उसकी व्यवस्था सुधारने की तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है। आपको इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो आपको लगेगा कि वहां न्याय पाने के लिए लोग किस तरीके से धक्के खा रहे हैं? वहां बैठने की जगह तो छोड़िए, खड़े होने की जगह भी नहीं है। कहीं-कहीं पर तो बाथरूम तोड़कर कोर्ट रूम बनाए गए हैं और उनमें कोर्ट चल रही हैं। यह शर्म की बात है, लेकिन आप लोगों ने इसके लिए बजट में कोई प्रोविजन नहीं रखा है, जबकि आपको इसके लिए खास तौर से, अलग से बजट में प्रोविजन रखना चाहिए था। इसी तरीके से जो वकील लोअर कोर्ट में काम करते हैं, तहसीलों में काम करते हैं, आपको उनके वेलफेयर के लिए सोचना चाहिए था। यदि आप उनके लिए बजट में कुछ प्रोविजन रखते तो अच्छा होता।

आपने तरह-तरह के सेस लगाए हुए हैं। आपने कोई सेस किसी नाम से लगाया है तो कोई सेस किसी और नाम से लगाया है। आप कहते हैं कि आप एक व्यक्ति से खाली 30 परसेंट टैक्स ले रहे हैं, लेकिन आप हर तरह का सेस लगाकर, कहीं सर्विस टैक्स के नाम पर, कहीं एजुकेशन टैक्स के नाम पर एक व्यक्ति से 45 परसेंट से लेकर 50 परसेंट तक का टैक्स ले रहे हैं। आप टैक्स तो लेते हैं, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल कहीं और करते हैं। आप एजुकेशन के लिए टैक्स अवश्य लेते हैं, लेकिन उसको एजुकेशन पर नहीं लगाते हैं। आप कोर्ट में कोर्ट फीस लेते हैं, लेकिन आप कोर्ट फीस से आमदनी बनाकर अपने एक्सचेकर में रख लेते हैं। अगर आप सिर्फ कोर्ट फीस का पैसा वापस कोर्ट में लगा दें, तो अदालतों का सुधार हो जाएगा, वकीलों के लिए वेलफेयर स्कीम्स बन जाएंगी और उनको आराम मिल जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, I will just take 2-3 minutes more.

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

जहां तक हैल्थ सेक्टर का सवाल है, आपको हैल्थ सेक्टर के ऊपर बहुत जरूरी ध्यान देना है। आपने हैल्थ सेक्टर को टोटली इग्नोर किया है। आपने हैल्थ सेक्टर पर 5 परसेंट टैक्स लगा दिया है। आपकी यह दलील है कि मेडिकल सर्विसिज, जहां गरीब आदमी जाता है, वहां आपने 5 परसेंट सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। 5 परसेंट सर्विस टैक्स लगाने का मतलब यह है कि अगर कोई गरीब व्यक्ति अपने हार्ट का या अन्य किसी भी पार्ट का ऑपरेशन कराने जाता है, तो उसको 10,000-15,000 रुपये तक एक्स्ट्रा देने पड़ेंगे। आपने कहा कि हमने यह केवल एयर कंडीशन्ड हॉस्पिटल्स में लगाया है, तो मैं आपको बताऊं कि आज के दिन हिंदुस्तान में ऐसा कोई भी हॉस्पिटल नहीं है, जिसमें यदि ऑपरेशन थिएटर है, तो एयर कंडीशन्ड नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इसके बिना वह ऑपरेशन थिएटर चल ही नहीं सकता है, इसलिए हर हॉस्पिटल एयर कंडीशन्ड है। यह खाली बेवकूफ बनाने वाली बात है कि हमने तो यह टैक्स केवल एयर कंडीशन्ड हॉस्पिटल्स में लगाया है, दूसरे हॉस्पिटल्स पर नहीं लगाया है। आपको इस बात को देखना चाहिए।

भारतवर्ष अकेला ऐसा देश है, जहां पर जीडीपी का केवल 1 परसेंट हैल्थकेयर पर खर्च हो रहा है। पूरी दुनिया में सिर्फ एक देश और है, जो इससे कम खर्च करता है और वह है पाकिस्तान। हम लोग उससे केवल एक पायदान ही ऊपर हैं, जहां पर जीडीपी का केवल 1 परसेंट हैल्थकेयर पर खर्च हो रहा है। आपको इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक यह फाइनेंस बिल है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me. Your contributions are always valuable.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, on the Finance Bill, it is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, why I am saying so? I will read it hurriedly. I think this will assist them also in some manner because there are certain things which they have probably omitted. I will read this. These are only two pages. I had the opportunity of being the Senior Standing Counsel of the Income Tax Department for 25 years. So, I have seen the Finance Bill. So, I would like to make certain suggestions on that which I think the hon. Minister would consider. Instead of giving any speech on that, I will hurriedly mention the provisions and give the details.

Now, I am speaking about the rate surcharge. First about rate surcharge in case of company. This again goes to show that you are with corporates and not individuals. Rate surcharge, in case of company, if total income exceeds ₹ 1 crore ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, I will just read it and conclude. If the total income of company exceeds ₹ 1 crore, surcharge is at the rate of 7 per cent. In case the total income of company exceeds ₹ 10 crore, surcharge has been put at 12 per cent. In case the

total income of firm exceeds ₹ 1 crore, it is 12 per cent. In the case of individuals, if the total income exceeds ₹ 1 crore, surcharge is 15 per cent. Therefore, surcharge on individuals should also be 12 per cent. You are giving benefit to the corporates, but do not exclude the individuals and bring them at par.

Then, I come to Section 115BA. Benefit of lower rate of tax, as proposed under Section 115BA only for domestic companies engaged in business of manufacturing or production of article or thing, should also be extended to other entities, that is, LLP, firm and individuals.

Then, I come to Sections 24 and 54. As period of construction extended from three years to five years in Section 24, the same should be extended in Sections 54 and 54F also to streamline it.

Then, I come to Section 44ADA. This is very important. It is presumptive income tax. The percentage of deemed profits specified at the rate of 50 per cent in newly inserted professional income including advocates should be lowered down to 30 per cent where gross receipt does not exceed ₹ 50 lakh. Erstwhile CBDT has issued guidelines for non selection of cases for scrutiny purposes where professionals declare income at 30 per cent or more. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Following reasons may also be considered for lowering down of deemed percentage of profit from 50 to 30 per cent. (1) Cost of manpower is increasing tremendously; (2) Professional has to pay service tax at 15 per cent whether it recovers from customers or not; and (3) Nowadays every profession involves deployment of number of machines, etc., which degrades very fast due to change of technology. Further presumptive taxation may also be extended to commission/brokerage income at suitable rate. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This is last Section 44AD. Condition of disqualification for presumptive taxation where in one year the assessee does not wish to go for presumptive taxation becomes disqualified for the next five years. This should be rolled back as rule of *res judicata* does, you are fully aware, not apply to income tax proceedings.

Section 50C is proposed to be amended to provide where date of agreement fixing the amount of consideration and date of registration are not the same.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Satishji, please conclude. Other Members will also demand the same.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: One minute more, then, I am done. This is to their advantage also. The stamp duty valued on the date of agreement would be taken for the purpose of computing full value of consideration subject to money transfer through banking channel on date of agreement. The amendment has come into effect from 2017-18, however, to bring such amendment on a par with Section 56 or Section 43CA, this amendment should also be made effective from the Assessment

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

Year 2014-15. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... At present Section 133C is proposed to provide processing of information and documents and making outcome thereof available to the Assessing Officer for necessary information or action. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... At present Intelligence and Criminal Investigation (I&CI) is also doing this job, the specific provisions and procedure may be brought in the Act or Rule to understand the role of such agency and to avoid overlapping of work between different agencies of the same Department, as well as, to avoid genuine hardships to assessee to submit identical information to different agencies of the same Department.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Satishji, please conclude.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In the end I would say कि अगर आप जरा सा भी ध्यान गरीबों की तरफ दे दें, जरा सा भी ध्यान दलितों की तरफ दे दें, तो शायद थोड़ा आपका नजरिया बदल जाए। अगर आप कारपोरेट कोर की तरफ का चश्मा हटाकर थोड़ा दूसरा चश्मा लगा लें, तो शायद यह बजट कुछ बदल सकता है। यही मेरी आपसे उम्मीद है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri K.N. Balagopal, your party has two speakers; and got seven minutes. Kindly cooperate.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL : Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मुझे एक information देनी है कि पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स के लिए special refreshment की व्यवस्था की है और स्टाफ के लिए भी रूम नम्बर 73 में खाने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या आप हाउस 11 बजे तक चलाएंगे?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप जब तक चलाइए। जो हमारी ड्यूटी थी, वह हमने कर दी, जो आपकी ड्यूटी है, वह आप करिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Whoever is to speak, kindly cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am a retiring Member, this is the last chance I am getting to speak. But I am starting with a protest because since the last session onwards, a statutory motion is pending. Yesterday and today also it has been listed to revise the excise duty but what the Government is doing in other cases like that they are taking away the right of the individual Members here. The BAC decided and it was in the list. I feel that the Government is not interested in having this kind of a discussion.

Sir, the excise duty is connected with this Budget also. Because of the excise

duty the Government is getting additional revenues of ₹ 3 or 4 lakh crores. Whatever income they are getting additionally, it is not included. So, it is connected to the Budget. Sir, I think, because of the arrangement of food for MPs and staff, the time is relaxed, and other Members also will get time. I will not take much of the time. Sir, Budget is a qualitative expression of a plan for a definitive period of time. That is one definition about the Budget. Sir, the Budget which the Government has placed is not having any perspective plan for the future. Sir, the country is facing serious economic crisis. The global economic crisis is affecting our country also. So, the purchasing power is coming down. The employment opportunities are coming down. The Government needs to spend more on public sector, but in this Budget, no such focus is seen. Our domestic production is decreasing; our export is decreasing; every sector of our economy shows a negative trend. We also find that our tax revenue is decreasing. Sir, public investment is the only way to overcome these problems, but the Government focus has been on restricting the fiscal deficit, and it has been successful in restricting that at 3.5 per cent. But while doing that, they are not spending money and, that is why, employment across various sectors did not show any increase.

Sir, there was an argument about 'crowding-out'. The Government should not borrow too much in order to help the private sector. This Government is following that principle. The Government is not borrowing much; it is not going in for deficit financing. That may be a correct argument, but even since the Roosevelt period, the new 'D', the mixed economy, public spending has been very important. They say that for the PPP model is good for the corporate sector, but the PPP model has been a failure in the country. We saw the recent example of writing off of ₹ 1.14 lakh crore loans as NPAs by the Indian banks. That happened because of the PPP model that they are following.

Sir, the Government needs to spend more on the public sector. That would only help. The Economy Survey talks about the need for more public spending and more investment, but that is not happening on the ground. For that, an additional mobilization of resources is needed. But it is only ₹ 20,000 crores that we have been able to additionally mobilize.

Sir, the tax-GDP ratio in the country is one of the lowest in the world. The Government has not been doing anything to increase the tax-GDP ratio. If you look at the Plan expenditure, it shows that the Government is able to survive, or we are able to overcome the financial crisis, only because of a higher income from excise duty. If you look at the Central excise duty figures, last year's excise duty was ten per cent of the total income, but now, it is 12 per cent. That is because two per

[Shri K. N. Balagopal]

cent more is coming from excise duty, that is, through petroleum. If we look into the difference, it is a similar case with the non-tax revenue also; from 10 per cent, it has gone up to 13 per cent. If you look at corporate tax, it was 20 per cent earlier; this year, it is only 19 per cent. So, it has come down. This shows the attitude of the Government. So, actually... *... (Time-bell rings) ...* No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What do you mean by 'no'?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, how much is the tax forgone, because of resource mobilization, the petroleum they are getting? It has not been shown in this year's Budget. Generally, it is shown. But, yesterday, in reply to my question in the House, it was mentioned that ₹ 5,54,349 crores is the amount of tax forgone. That is the information given by the hon. Minister. He is here. As for income-tax, this financial year, ₹ 1,18,593 crores were the direct taxes forgone while the indirect taxes forgone were ₹ 4,36,756 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are other speakers from your Party speaking or not?

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: They are speaking, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, please conclude.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this may not be my maiden speech, but this is my speech before retirement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I understand that. I can show you some consideration, but kindly conclude fast. You must understand the Chair's position also.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Okay, Sir. I do not do this generally. I have always been an obedient Member of this House.

Sir, about petroleum, I would say that the people of this country are being exploited by the present policy of this Government. I was going through the statistics on 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas' published by the Government. Now, last year, the total import of petroleum was to the tune of ₹ 6,87,350 crores, while the price of petroleum was 84 dollars per barrel. The petroleum price per barrel was 84 dollars. Now it is around 30 dollars. The difference between the last year import and this year import, as per the data of the Petroleum Ministry, is ₹ 4,12,410 crores. As per your account, it is showing only ₹ 2,00,000 crores. But the publication of the Petroleum Ministry is showing that the decrease in the total cost of petroleum import is ₹ 4,12,410 crores. This is very important. You are not passing on this difference

to the people of the country. On the other hand, you are increasing the duty and helping the corporates. That way you are not helping the people. There are Kingfisher like companies. I am warning the Government. There are many new companies like the Paytm, Flipkart, Amazon, etc. All these companies are ballooning their accounts by taking huge loans from the banks. Again, your NPA will increase. This is not a question of the Left or the right or the Centre. I am talking about the Indian Exchequer. Now these companies are ballooning. The argument being made is that these big companies are taking money and it is a natural loss. No, Sir, it is not a natural loss. Through the petroleum price balancing, you cannot save the country...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. You have already taken eight minutes.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the farmers of this country are not being protected. You know about the rubber industry. There are other items also. There is the ASEAN Agreement. There is no provision and a policy to protect the farmers of the country. When I came here six years back, the people who were sitting there, now they are sitting here. Here their number is less. Why did they come here? They came here because of these policies. We fought together. Now also we are fighting. Sir, if the Governments wants to continue there like this, they have to change its policies towards rubber farmers and other traditional industries. There is a new tax on cashew import. The entire cashew industry in Kerala is suffering.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I am concluding. Three lakh traditional industrial workers working in the cashew industry have lost their jobs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. Yes, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: I want to raise one more issue. The Minister is sitting here. So far as 'Make in India' is concerned, we are very good in software, but so far as hardware is concerned, we are nowhere. We have got Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan. If we want to develop our hardware industry and other core industries, we have to do something. So far as 'Make in India' and other policies are concerned, we support that kind of an idea. In these kinds of industries, including BSNL and MTNL, the Minister is doing something. So far as NRIs are concerned, the Department has been closed. There is no Parvasi Department. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are giving more money than the FIIs. We have to do something to support the foreign investors. Thank you.

7.00 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, Shri K. N. Balagopal has been an outstanding parliamentarian. It is his last speech today. We will always remember him. We wish him very well. Keep it up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is a good compliment on behalf of the House. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: वाइस चेयरमैन सर, अभी बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है। आज देश रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान चाहता है, चाहे सरकार किसी की भी हो। वही आज तक उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाया। जब संसद से बाहर जाने पर लोग पूछते हैं, तो उसका जवाब हमारे पास भी नहीं है। बातें स्लोगन में रह गई हैं।

सर, जिस प्रकार हाथ की पांचों उंगलियां एक जैसी नहीं होती हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि ये पांचों एक जैसी हो, वैसे ही हमारे देश के पूरे 30 राज्यों की हालत एक जैसी नहीं है। आपने बड़े अच्छे तरीके से समझा दिया। Planning Commission की जगह नीति आयोग को लाकर बिठा दिया है। उस नीति आयोग ने क्या किया 32 per cent to 42 per cent devolution. आप भी झारखंड से आए हैं। आप भी ओडिशा के साथ हैं। आपने उन राज्यों के लिए क्या किया जिन राज्यों में केबीके स्पेशल प्लान है? आठ जिले हैं और दो जिले कंधमाल और फूलबाग गजपति को भी उसमें शामिल करने के लिए हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री पटनायक बार-बार लिख रहे हैं, बार-बार आकर आपसे चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वैसे राज्यों के लिए आपने क्या स्वतंत्र किया? आपने आज हमारी जेब से, राज्यों से 15 पैसे ले लिए और हमको 10 पैसे बढ़ा दिए, 11 पैसे दे दिए, 4 पैसे आज आप हमारी पॉकेट से लेकर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं। सर, आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत में एक ही राज्य ऐसा है जहां हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने 2014 में जो वायदे किये थे, जो मेनिफेस्टो में था, उसको first Council of Ministers की मीटिंग में बैठकर सरकार के कार्यक्रम में, first Council of Ministers decided to be the Government agenda. सब manifesto को गवर्नमेंट का एजेंडा बनाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी से कि आपने कहा था कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे तथा सौ दिन में ब्लैक मनी आएगा और "15 लाख रुपए" सब को मिलेंगे, जो महंगाई है, वह कम हो जाएगी। तो आज आप बताइए कि कहां पर मार्केट महंगाई हुई है? कहां पर आपने कम किया है, इसका जवाब आज तक Council of Ministers बिठाकर नहीं किया है। आप सीखें हमारे ओडिशा के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री पटनायक जी से, जिन्होंने लोकतंत्र में लोगों से जो वायदे किये थे, उन वायदों को निभाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का प्रोग्राम बनाया। तो आप कब करना चाहते हैं? Better late than never. अभी टाइम है, वक्त है, आप उसको अपना एजेंडा बनाइए, जो आपने कहा था।

सर, यहां किसान की बात कही जाती है, किसान के लिए बड़ा दर्द दिखाया जा रहा है। आपने किसान के लिए किया क्या है? किसान को कोई मतलब नहीं है जीडीपी के साथ, किसान को कोई मतलब नहीं है कि पिछली सरकार में ग्रोथ रेट कितना था और अभी ग्रोथ रेट कितना बढ़ेगा। किसान को इन सबसे कोई मतलब नहीं है कि fiscal discipline क्या है? किसान को इससे

कुछ भी मतलब नहीं है कि बजट बेलेस करना है या उसको प्लस माइनस करना है, केपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर होना है या नहीं होना है। टाइम कम है इसलिए मैं fiscal discipline और केपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर की तरफ नहीं जा रहा हूँ। किसान चाहता है कि आप आज यह बतला दीजिए, आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं, आज आप क्या आंकड़ा लगा रहे हैं, किसान को आज कितनी कमाई हो रही है जो आप उसको सन् 2022 में दोगुना करेंगे। I expect, at least you must say today as to what is the real earning of a farmer and how will it be doubled by 2022. वह आज तक किसी को नहीं मालूम है। Now the Government says we are ready to discuss and debate. I am coming to the point which has not been touched so far. Whatever I have spoken so far, no speaker has touched that point. I am not going to repeat any point. सर, यहां पर हमने केबीके फंडिंग के लिए उसको बढ़ाने के लिए बात की थी। तो क्या सरकार आज कुछ बढ़ाएगी? सर, यहां पर सोशल सेक्टर को टोटली नीचे गिरा दिया गया है। किसान का, जो भी हमारा फ्लेक्सी प्रोग्राम था, आज सेंट्रली स्पेंसर्ड स्कीम्स में स्टेट पर 40 परसेंट बर्डन आ रहा है। पिछले साल हमें साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया कम मिला, जो 2015-16 में कमेटिड था और 2016-17 में आज फिर हमें पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया कम मिलने जा रहा है। इसके संबंध में हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात की। नीति आयोग के पास पिछले साल बीस हजार करोड़ रुपए बचे थे। उसमें से कम से कम हमें साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ ज्यादा ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा जो एआईबीपी का प्रोजेक्ट था, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स ओडिशा को कमिट किए गए थे, वे प्रोजेक्ट इरिगेशन के, मीडियम इरिगेशन के, वे प्रोजेक्ट्स आज तक क्यों नहीं गए हैं? यहां पर कहा जा रहा है कि वाटर रिसोर्सिंग के लिए बात की जाएगी। जो बजट आपने पिछले साल रखा था वाटर रिसोर्स के लिए उससे तो ज्यादा हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में वाटर रिसोर्स के लिए देते हैं, उसमें से हम ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। हम लोग उससे ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay, thank you very much.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: आज एजुकेशन और हेल्थ की क्या स्थिति है? आप 62 नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की बात कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh. ...**(Interruptions)**... The floor is for Mr. Ramesh. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ramesh, you may start now. The time allotted to your party is four minutes.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views and also the views of my party on the Budget. It is a *Jai Kisan Budget* as it aims to make farmer double his income in the coming six years. It is a *Jai Jawan Budget* as it aims to provide One Rank, One Pension, which has been

[Shri C. M. Ramesh]

pending for four decades for our Jawans. And it is a *Jai Garib* Budget as it aims to bring revolution in the rural India. So, in nutshell, the Budget is a blueprint to fulfill hon. Prime Minister's long-cherished dream of '*Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat*.'

The hon. Finance Minister has classified his growth vision into nine different pillars, starting from rural economy, fiscal discipline, infrastructure, agriculture and farmers' welfare, social sector to tax reforms. I will touch upon some of them. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for successfully keeping the fiscal deficit at 3.9% for the current year and setting a target of 3.5% for 2016-17.

India is an agrarian country where nearly 60% of people depend on agriculture. Sir, we have been witnessing drought for the last two to three years, and there are many instances where farmers have even committed suicides. And, true to the expectations, the Finance Minister has allocated ₹ 36,000 crores to the farm sector, besides increasing the agriculture credit from ₹ 8.5 lakh crores to ₹ 9 lakh crores. It is good that the Government is going to launch e-market platform from 14th April, this year. But, Sir, it is not that easy, looking at the very strong middlemen at wholesale market yards. I am, personally, aware of the difficulties the farmers face at market yards to sell their produce such as cotton, paddy, chilli, etc. So, unless someone, personally, monitor this, it is not going to become a success. So, I request the Finance Minister to be meticulous in implementing this.

Sir, I welcome the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. It will be very useful for the farmers. But, I only suggest for the Finance Minister's consideration to take 'every acre of farm land' as a unit for insurance cover rather than taking 'village' as a unit. This will help every farmer in the country. It is good that ₹ 15,000 crores has been earmarked for interest subvention. Our visionary leader, hon. Chief Minister, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, has also promised farmer loan waiver and he has been successful in the process of completing the same. So, I request the Finance Minister help our State in this great endeavour which is for the benefit of farmers.

Sir, I, now, come to Rural Development. The Finance Minister has given emphasis to rural India by increasing the allocation to nearly ₹ 88,000 crores. By accepting the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations, the Finance Minister is giving ₹ 2.87 lakh crores to Panchayats and local bodies which is 228% more than the earlier award. If you divide, every Panchayat will get ₹ 80 lakhs and every local body will get ₹ 21 crores. The allocation for MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has gone up to ₹ 38,500 crores and the Finance Minister also aims to provide electricity to all villages by May, 2018. The reason for keeping more emphasis on rural India is to help them increase their purchasing

capacity and, thereby, improve the overall economic activity in rural areas. Sir, infrastructure is another area where the hon. Finance Minister has allotted ₹ 97,000 crores for roads sector, including rural roads. If you add railway infrastructure, the total comes to ₹ 2.18 lakh crores ...(Time-Bell rings)... One positive thing is that the hon. Finance Minister proposed to upgrade 50,000 kms of State highways into national highways. This helps in providing more efficient public transport, greater public convenience and also helps in generation of employment to youth. It is also welcome that the Government aims to provide electricity to all by May 2018. It is a good sign. But, the Government should strive for quality power ...(Time-Bell rings)... Sir, another Member from my party is not speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know. Time given to your party is four minutes. But, you have taken five minutes.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Hon. Prime Minister is giving a lot of emphasis for Startups and this becomes clear if one listen to his January speech in Delhi. But, if one looks at the Budget, it is like a lukewarm response to hon. Prime Minister's push for Startups.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): See, I have been strictly asked by the Deputy Chairman to stick to time.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: There is no doubt that hon. Finance Minister has given 100% exemption on profits for first 3 years. I strongly feel that it is not possible to earn profits right from the first or second year; giving exemption for first three years is of little use. So, I suggest that profits should be exempted for first five years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, issues of my State have to be discussed.

Sir, during bifurcation and in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, the Government has made so many promises. The State of Andhra Pradesh has a deficit Budget to the tune of more than ₹ 16,000 crores. The Government of India has, till now, given just ₹ 2,300 crores. So, I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to release the balance amount in this Budget. All the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation have to be implemented in this year.

Secondly, Sir, there is no capital for Andhra Pradesh. Our urbanization is just 21 per cent when compared to Tamil Nadu's 39 per cent since it has Chennai. For Karnataka, it has Bangalore, and its urbanization is 35 per cent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: And, for Telangana, there is Hyderabad. So, its urbanization is 35 per cent. But, Andhra Pradesh has only 21 per cent urbanization. Sir, I am saying this because we get revenue wherever you have more urbanization. But, in our State, we have only agriculture GDP. So, there is no income. That is the reason why we have very low income. Andhra Pradesh is facing all the problems. And, industrially also, when compared to other States, we are lagging behind. We have not asked for bifurcation. The UPA Government had done the bifurcation. The genuine demands of revenue deficit, granting Special Category and Polavaram National Project should be accepted and implemented immediately. Sir, for Polavaram, the hon. Finance Minister allocated only ₹ 100 crores this year. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to release sufficient funds in this Budget and complete the Polavaram Project by 2018. Every year, the Government of India has to allocate, at least, a minimum of ₹ 3,000 to 4,000 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ramesh, please cooperate.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, there are so many issues.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You raise them on some other occasion.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Our State is on the loser side. We have a lot of problems in our State. And, the hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the Budget has to allocate sufficient funds and approve all the demands of the State.

Thank you.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र): वाइस चेयरमैन सर, हाउस के हम सभी मेम्बर्स को यह तो पता था कि हमारे अर्थ मंत्री एक अच्छे विधिवक्ता हैं, परन्तु आंकड़ों के साथ भी वे कैसे अच्छा गणित कर लेते हैं और लोगों को अपने जादू के जाल में किस प्रकार से गुमराह कर लेते हैं, अपना यह नया परिचय उन्होंने इस बजट के साथ हमें दिया, यह देखकर हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ।

वाइस चेयरमैन सर, उन्होंने अपने इस बजट के अन्दर यह प्रयास जरूर किया है कि कुछ लोगों के आंसू पोंछे जाएं और कुछ लोगों के आंसू निकाले भी जाएं। उन्होंने डेढ़ करोड़ घरों के अन्दर एलपीजी सिलेंडर्स देकर दो साल में पांच करोड़ घरों तक उसे पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जिसके लिए उन्होंने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट भी किया है। वे उनके आंसू पोंछने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सोने के व्यापारी हैं, उनके ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर उन्होंने उनके आंसू निकालने का काम किया है। हालांकि मैं यह मानता हूं कि आपने इन छोटे व्यापारियों को एक्स्क्लूट किया है, परन्तु 1963 से लेकर 1990 तक के सभी स्वर्ण व्यापारियों को इतनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ी कि कई लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं कर लीं। उसके अंदर कई फैमिलीज बरबाद हो गईं

और उन लोगों को अब विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है, भले ही सरकार कितना ही प्रयास कर रही हो कि वह उनकी दुकान पर नहीं जाएगी। उनको किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ नहीं देंगे, जो डेक्लेरेशन वे देंगे, उसको हम लेंगे, परन्तु उनको यह विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि जो आप कह रहे हैं, उस प्रकार से होगा। उनको लगता है कि आप आज कह रहे हैं, परन्तु हमको यह तकलीफ होगी ही होगी। इसके बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बना है, क्योंकि कानून के अनुसार उनके यहां पर कोई नहीं जाएगा। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह व्यापारियों को, स्वर्णकारों को कांफिडेंस में ले। उनकी करीब 16 दिन से स्ट्राइक चल रही है और लाखों लोग इस स्ट्राइक के अंदर शामिल हैं, लाखों लोगों का स्ट्राइक में शामिल होने का मतलब यह है कि करोड़ों लोग इसमें शामिल हैं, उनकी फैमिलीज शामिल हैं। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि उनके भी आंसू पोंछने के लिए प्रयास करने चाहिए। आपने उनसे यह जरूर कहा है कि उनके यहां पर आपके आदमी नहीं जाएंगे, परन्तु आपको उन्हें कांफिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी है, ठीक है हम समझ सकते हैं, टैक्स देने के लिए कोई मना नहीं कर रहा है। उन्होंने alternatives भी दिए थे। सरकार कहती है कि ब्लैक मनी को रोकने के लिए हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं। सर, इसके लिए और भी सजेशन हो सकते थे, और भी रास्ते हो सकते थे। अगर ब्लैक मनी इन्वेस्ट होती है, तो वह ornaments में कभी नहीं होती है, क्योंकि ornaments को बेचेंगे, तो 20 से 25 परसेंट वैसे ही कम हो जाएगा। इसलिए ब्लैक मनी बुलियन में इन्वेस्ट की जाती है। अगर हम बुलियन की सेल के ऊपर कुछ बंदिश लगाते, उसको बगैर चैक किए सेल नहीं कर सकते, ऐसा प्रावधान करते, तो काला धन उसमें नहीं जा सकता था, परन्तु हम उसके लिए प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप सीधा टैक्स लगाकर लोगों को परेशानी में डाल रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है और आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। जो लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, आप उनको दिलासा दीजिए। उनकी आपसे अपेक्षा क्यों न हो, क्योंकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर मोदी जी ने सत्ता में आने से पहले जो भाषण दिए थे, आप उन भाषणों को सुन लीजिए। जब पिछली सरकार इसको लाई थी, तो उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया था और अब उसी को आप ला रहे हैं। जो उन्होंने उस समय कहा था, आप अब उसका उल्टा कर रहे हैं। इससे लोगों को क्यों नाराजगी नहीं होगी? लोगों को "अच्छे दिन" बोलकर आप सत्ता में आ गए और बाद में यह कह कर कि वह तो हमारा इलेक्शन का जुमला था, आपने उन लोगों को निराश कर दिया है।

(श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, आपने जो उनको आश्वासन दिए थे, उनके सामने जो आपने भाषण किए थे, उनके अनुसार आप अनुसरण करेंगे, तो आपकी क्रेडिबिलिटी बढ़ेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने जो उनको आश्वासन दिए थे, अगर आप उनके अनुसार चलेंगे, तो वे लोग भी खुश होंगे और उनके भी आंसू पोंछे जाएंगे। आपने बताया कि आपने किसानों के लिए बहुत पैसा दिया है। यह तो भ्रम है, आपने कहां उनको पैसा दिया है? खेती के लिए करीब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये तो पिछले साल भी बजट में थे, अभी भी आपने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। आपने 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये बता दिए हैं। जो 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया था, यह इंटरेस्ट अकाउंड में अलग से पीछे दिखाया हुआ था, अब आपने इसे वहां से हटाकर इसको इधर बता दिया और कह दिया कि यह हमने किसानों के लिए दिया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस प्रकार से जो इन्होंने gimmicks किए हुए हैं, ऐसा हर डिपार्टमेंट में हमें देखने को मिलेगा। इसीलिए हमें इससे निराशा होती है। फिर भी मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने विश्व आर्थिक व्यवस्था के परिदृश्य के अंदर — जो प्रयास किया है,

[श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन]

उसे काफी बैलेंस करने की कोशिश की है। जो ऑयल का पैसा बचा है, जो सब्सिडी का पैसा बचा है, ...(समय की घंटी)... वह हमारे फिस्कल डेफिसिट को ठीक करने में आया। हम और कोई ज्यादा उन्नति करने के लिए उस पैसे को लगा सके हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि पिछली सरकार ने बजट को कट करके काम किया था। हमने कट करके काम नहीं किया था। हम कट कैसे करते? आपको इसमें से इतना पैसा मिल गया कि कट करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी और उसका उपयोग, जो आपके उद्देश्य थे, उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए आपने किया, आपने बैलेंस करने की कोशिश की। इसमें और भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, लोगों की तकलीफें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है और लोगों के अच्छे दिन वापस लौटाने की आवश्यकता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... लोग कहते हैं, अच्छे दिन छोड़ दीजिए, हमारे बुरे दिन ही वापस लौटा दीजिए, इस प्रकार की बातें लोग करने लगे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि सराफों का, ज्वेलर्स का आंदोलन चल रहा है, इस आंदोलन को हम क्यों खींच रहे हैं? हमने एक परसेंट कस्टम ड्यूटी और बढ़ा दी, तो यह सब इंग्रट खत्म हो सकता है। उनकी ओर से कस्टम ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का विरोध नहीं है, परन्तु उनका विरोध है कि इन्सपेक्टर राज वापस नहीं आना चाहिए। उनको तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसलिए आप इस पर विचार करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: आपको टैक्स चाहिए, तो उधर बढ़ा दीजिए ...(समय की घंटी)... परन्तु उनकी तकलीफें दूर कर दीजिए, इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, are you giving dinner today?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think dinner is there. Mr. Raja, you have five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the main problem facing our economy and the country is the growing inequality, disparity between the rich and the poor, and the policies pursued by your Government are only adding to this problem. The main purpose of this Budget should be to allocate more money for the growth and development of the economy. But we find adequate allocation has not been given for basic social sectors such as education, health, poverty reduction, employment generation, rural development, women empowerment, etc. Sir, we all know that revenue forgone is an important part of the Budget. Every year, huge amount of revenue is forgone in favour of the corporate and big business houses. This year also, the same trend has continued, but by changing the name as impact of loss of revenue to the Government. So, this change of name is there, impact of loss of revenue to the Government. Why are more and more concessions being

given to the corporate offices and big business houses? The Government will have to answer to the nation why it is happening.

Sir, the Budget also speaks of more and more private investments under the PPP model. This means Government investment will come down and private investment will increase. Sir, on one side, the Finance Minister says that the Department of Disinvestment is abolished, at the same time, he says that the Department of Public Assets Management will be created. This is nothing but change of name, and you are continuing the Disinvestment Policy and Privatisation Policy in all sectors.

Sir, the Budget also talks about banking sector reforms. When the Government wants our public sector banks to contribute to economic growth, we find only ₹ 25,000 crores have been allotted for capital of public sector banks. The Government will have to reconsider this. Sir, I am worried about the growing bad loans in the banks, which is more than ₹ 8,00,000 crores today, but no effective measures are being taken by the Government or by the RBI. Recover the bad loans.

Now, I come to wilful defaults. Sir, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance should take note that wilful default is increasing. While poor borrowers are being harassed and they are subjected to even unimaginable hardships, the big fishes are given all concessions. The wilful default continues. Sir, the All India Bank Employees' Association and the major Banks Union have been demanding to declare wilful default as a criminal offence. Why can't the Government accept this suggestion? Sir, it will help to recover the bad loans from the corporates who are deliberately frauding and defaulting the banks. Their names should be informed to the Parliament. Banks are giving loans from the people's money. The Parliament should know who are the people who are cheating the people and the nation. Sir, the Finance Minister proposed FDI in insurance sector. This is a retrograde measure which the Government should reconsider. Our public sector insurance companies have been doing yeomen service to the country. Allowing FDI in the vital sector is totally wrong. It should be withdrawn. The Finance Minister should take note of it. This is a very wrong step that the Government is trying to take. Sir, I am coming to one important issue about which I spoke during the last Budget debate also, *i.e.*, the commodity derivatives. The enthusiasm of the Finance Minister in bringing a more vibrant commodity derivative market is flawed. According to me, it is flawed with inherent risks of lakhs of crores of rupees being siphoned off from the nation. Sir, MoS must take note of it. Mr. MoS, I am talking to you because it is a commodity derivative. The problem is, actually we had a bitter experience in 2007-08 where lakhs of crores of rupees was siphoned off from Indian MSMEs to western economies through forex derivative scam, a scam that is yet to be investigated, thanks to the stratagems being applied by banking consortium in preventing CBI probe by getting an interim stay from the Supreme Court. This is a very serious thing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Raja, if you have any evidence, please give it to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please provide it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, yes. We raised it. That is a very serious matter. It is before the Supreme Court also. That is why I raised this issue. *...(Time bell rings)...* I am completing, Sir. Coming to other issue, the Government is trying to pull off a PR stunt to deceive the people and the nation by claiming an increased priority lent to the farm sector in this Budget. But, Sir, if you look at the figures, it is just 1.9 per cent of India's total Budget allocated to agriculture and farming sector. *...(Time-bell rings)...* This is a serious issue, and there are experts who are demanding that the Government should constitute a Farm Income Commission in order to guarantee minimum living incomes to the farmers. The Finance Ministry *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the time is over. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, five minutes are over. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *..(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Last point, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Last point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, in this case, we will have to sit up to twelve in the night. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, the Minister has organized a dinner for you also, for us also. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, the Minister announced that there is dinner arrangement.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is no arrangement of dinner.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, yes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, there is dinner arrangement, special refreshment arrangement. लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप एक एक बजे तक बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The way we are going, if you want to finish this, I think, it will take additional three-four hours. That is the way we are going. *...(Interruptions)...*

AN HON. MEMBER: No more names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Besides names, everybody is taking more time.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it is up to the Chair. You decide it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should the Chair take all unpleasant decisions?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, this is the Budget Session and we are not able to
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we decided till 9 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...
We decided till 9 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should the Chair take all unpleasant decisions?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you had only three minutes as per the time.
You have taken six-seven minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. There were Interruptions. The Minister
was not ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. It is only now that there are Interruptions,
after six minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this Scheduled Caste Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan
are important, and, every time, the Government claims that they are doing more for
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What I am demanding is that the Government
should come forward with a Central legislation to ensure proper allocations for
Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, finally ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is unfair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, 'Make in India', 'Start up India', 'Stand up India', 'सबका साथ,
सबका विकास' all appear to be rhetoric. Make in India already has ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have already said all these things.

SHRI D. RAJA: ... in making one Kanhaiya, and don't allow the economy to
go into dark. Unemployment is emerging as a major challenge...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: ...and many more young people will get agitated.

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

SHRI D. RAJA: The Finance Ministry must address the question of job generation, employment creation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. This issue was all discussed already.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, with these words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने मित्र, प्रभात झा जी, जो बीजेपी की तरफ से बोले, उनके लिए कहना चाहूंगा कि उनका भाषण कवित्वपूर्ण था। उसमें जो सबसे बड़ी चीज है, जिस बात पर मुझे गहरी आपत्ति है कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि पिछले 65 साल में जितने बजट पेश हुए, सब बेकार थे, जो कुछ पिछले 65 साल में किया गया, सब खराब था और अब जो किया गया है, यह पहला बजट है, जो सबसे श्रेष्ठ बजट है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जेटली जी के पहले जो बजट थे और जो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के 6 बजट थे, उनको भी उन्होंने बेकार बताया कि उन सबमें कमी थी और यह कहा कि पहली बार यह बजट ऐसा बनाया गया है, जिससे देश खुशहाल हो जाएगा, किसान खुशहाल हो जाएंगे, गरीब खुशहाल हो जाएंगे, मजदूर खुशहाल हो जाएंगे। यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि वे कहां से ये तर्क लेकर आए हैं? उनको यह नहीं समझ में आता है कि जो आर्थिक नीतियां हैं, वे कभी बदलती नहीं हैं। आप देखिए, 1991-92 में जब मनमोहन सिंह जी वित्त मंत्री बने थे, उस समय उन्होंने जो आर्थिक सुधार लागू किए, वे सारे अटल जी ने अपनाए। उस समय यशवंत सिन्हा जी भी वित्त मंत्री थे और जसवंत सिंह जी भी वित्त मंत्री थे। इसके बाद मनमोहन सिंह जी की जो दूसरी सरकार आई, उन्होंने अटल जी के जमाने की चीजों को आगे बढ़ाया। अब हाल यह है कि एक भी, आपने भले ही चुनाव में कहा हो कि हम यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे, कांग्रेस सब खराब कर रही है, लेकिन क्या एक बिल भी कांग्रेस के जमाने का है, जो आपने नहीं अपनाया? सारे बिल और सारी वही नीतियां आपने अपनाई हैं, जो कांग्रेस ने लागू की थी। आपने कांग्रेस की चीजें अपनाईं। मैं कुछ का तो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। FDI रिटेल पर आप सरकार गिरा रहे थे, लेकिन FDI रिटेल पर अब क्या हो रहा है? अब आपने वही मान लिया। इंश्योरेंस पर आपने विरोध किया था, अब वही चीज मान ली। आपने मनरेगा का विरोध ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आपने गलत जानकारी दी है। मैंने कल कहा था कि 68 बजट कांग्रेस ने और 86वां बजट अरुण जेटली जी ने...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: तो क्या सारे 68 बजट खराब थे?

श्री प्रभात झा: नहीं, नहीं, मैंने यह थोड़े ही कहा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यही तो अपने कहा कि...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैंने यह कहा था कि सबसे ज्यादा बजट कांग्रेस ने प्रस्तुत किए हैं। उसमें केवल एनडीए गवर्नमेंट नहीं, 8 जनता पार्टी और संयुक्त मोर्चा ने और 10 एनडीए led गवर्नमेंट ने प्रस्तुत किए। आप कैसे जोड़ रहे हैं?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हम यह कह रहे थे कि आपने कहा कि कांग्रेस के सब बजट खराब थे।

श्री प्रभात झा: हां, यह कहिए। राजीव जी, मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने 68 बजट प्रस्तुत किए और देश की हालत खराब की। यह मैं आज भी कह रहा हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर कांग्रेस ने सारे बजट खराब पेश किए थे, सब कुछ खराब किया था, तो आपने कांग्रेस का FDI रिटेल क्यों मान लिया, आपने कांग्रेस का इंश्योरंस क्यों मान लिया, आपने कांग्रेस का मनरेगा क्यों मान लिया, आपने कांग्रेस का 'आधार' क्यों मान लिया? 'आधार' का बिल तो मैं ही देने जा रहा था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप गलत interpretation मत करिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप बैठिए। 'आधार' का बिल तो मैं पेश करने जा रहा था, लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के चेयरमैन, यशवंत सिन्हा जी ने इतना विरोध किया कि मैंने योजना आयोग को बुलाकर उनको समझाया, लेकिन वे फिर भी नहीं माने। इसके बाद आज आपने उसे मान लिया। आपने जीएसटी मान लिया, कांग्रेस का रीयल इस्टेट बिल मान लिया और बंगलादेश लैंड डिसप्यूट, वह भी आपने मान लिया और 'Visa on Arrival' तो मैंने बैठकर पूरा कराया, पैसा sanction कराया, scheme conceive की, इन सब चीजों पर आप जगह-जगह श्रेय लेते घूम रहे हैं। कांग्रेस की सब चीजें खराब थी, तो आपने सारी क्यों मान लीं? आप कांग्रेस की हर चीज मान रहे हैं, बिल मान रहे हैं, कार्यक्रम मान रहे हैं, नीतियां मान रहे हैं, योजनाएं मान रहे हैं, इसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि सब सत्यानाश कर दिया। यह अजीब तर्क है। देश के लोगों को सोचना चाहिए। 'निर्मल भारत', भले ही नाम बदल कर आप कह रहे हैं 'स्वच्छ भारत'। ये सारी चीजें सोचनी चाहिए। कभी भी आर्थिक नीति और विदेश नीति पर बोलने के पहले यह मत कहिए कि पिछले लोगों ने सब सत्यानाश किया था। यह बिल्कुल गलत परम्परा है। हमें इसको कभी स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज है कि असली समस्या क्या है? जयंत सिन्हा जी, असली समस्या यह है कि योजनाएं तो बनती हैं, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार यह समझती है कि हमने योजना बना दी, बजट बना दिया, पैसा दे दिया, लेकिन इसके बाद पैसा जाता कहां है, इसके लिए हमारे पास कोई mechanism नहीं है। मैं योजना मंत्री था, तो मैं यही देखता था कि हजारों-लाखों करोड़ जा रहे हैं, लेकिन योजना implement कैसे हो रही है, इसका क्या mechanism है? आप डर के मारे monitoring नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में स्टेट मशीनरी की वह हालत होती है। जहां तक flexibility का criteria है, आपने भले बढ़ा दी, हमने ही बढ़ाई थी, हमने इसे 10 परसेंट से ऊपर किया था, लेकिन इसमें योजना कैसे devise करनी है, इसकी flexibility स्टेट को दी है। यह नीचे तक implement कैसे होता है, डीएम के लेवल पर, इंजीनियर्स के लेवल पर, ठेकेदार के लेवल पर, इसका कोई mechanism नहीं है। आप पैसा भेजते रहिए, allocate करते रहिए, उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अब आपने एग्रीकल्चर पर 22 हजार करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 44 हजार करोड़ कर दिया, जिसमें 15 हजार करोड़ तो सिर्फ interest subsidy पर जा रहा है। इसमें किसानों को कितना मिलेगा, यही नहीं समझ में आ रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें किसान को कुछ नहीं मिलना है। आप पैसा दे रहे हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन उसका फायदा कहीं मिलने वाला नहीं है। जयंत जी, मैं आपको यह सुझाव दे रहा हूँ, कि आप योजनाओं को रिव्यू

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

कीजिए। ऐसी योजनाएं, ऐसी स्कीम्स, जिनका फायदा सचमुच नीचे तक मिलता है, वही योजनाएं लागू कीजिए, बाकी योजनाओं पर एक बार सोचिए कि उन्हें लागू करना है कि नहीं करना है या उनका कितना एलोकेशन करना है?

चतुर्वेदी कमेटी ने एक रिकमेंडेशन की थी, मैं उससे एक कदम और आगे बढ़ कर बात करता हूँ कि हमें योजनाओं पर विचार करना चाहिए। एजुकेशन की बात है, आपको बेसिक एजुकेशन पर पैसा देना चाहिए, हायर एजुकेशन पर पैसा देना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारा 6,000 करोड़ रुपया प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर जा रहा है। आप विचार कीजिए कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए कितना पैसा जाना चाहिए? इस पर आप सोचिए। इस प्रकार ऐसी तमाम योजनाएं हैं, जिनके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए। आप किसान का भला तभी कर सकते हैं, जब आप उसके न्यूनतम मूल्य को बढ़ाएंगे और उसकी लागत कम करवाने की ओर ध्यान देंगे। खाली न्यूनतम मूल्य को बढ़ा देने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, आपको उसके cost of production को भी नीचे लाना पड़ेगा।

जब अटल जी की सरकार थी, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि जीडीपी का दो प्रतिशत आरएंडडी पर खर्च होगा, यानी एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर की रिसर्च पर खर्च होगा। जब तक यह पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा, लेकिन आपने आरएंडडी के लिए इस किस्म का कोई एलोकेशन नहीं किया है। आज हो क्या रहा है, जमीनें कम हो रही हैं और खाने वाले बढ़ रहे हैं। कुछ दिनों में आपको खाद्य पदार्थ इस तरह इम्पोर्ट करने पड़ेंगे, जिस तरह आज आप तेल, पेट्रोल और डीजल को इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमारा इम्पोर्ट 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाएगा, तब आपकी मुसीबत आ जाएगी। आगे आने वाली सभी सरकारों के लिए यह सोचने वाली बात है। हमें कोशिश यह करनी चाहिए कि हम एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च पर, आरएंडडी पर ज्यादा जोर दें। हम किसानों को बढ़ावा दें, उन्हें ज्यादा न्यूनतम मूल्य दें और उनके cost of production को नीचे लाएं।

इस समय हमारी एग्रिकल्चर गुड्स 1.1 प्रतिशत हैं, जबकि हमारा टारगेट 2 प्रतिशत का है, इसका मतलब यह है कि आपको इसे लगभग 4 गुना ज्यादा बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। हमें इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरा, इस देश में 2 प्रतिशत की दर से यूथ बढ़ रहा है। हमारा देश विश्व में सबसे अधिक यूथ वाला देश है, लेकिन अगर हम उसको रोजगार नहीं दे पाए, तो वह सबके कॉलर पकड़ेगा। अगर हम उसको सही तरीके से यूज नहीं कर पाए, तो Low and Order की प्रॉब्लम बन जाएगी। उसके लिए क्या सोचा जा रहा है? युवाओं को रोजगार देने के लिए अभी से सोचा जाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए हमें Small scale industries और medium scale industries को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, लेकिन इनको बढ़ावा देने की बजाय हो क्या रहा है? इधर जितने कानून आ रहे हैं, हर कानून में गिरफ्तारियों का प्रोविजन इतना अधिक डाल दिया गया है कि अब तो ऐसा लगने लगा है कि वही पुराना लाइसेंस राज टाइप सिस्टम फिर से वापस आ रहा है।

आज ज्यादातर उद्योगपति, उद्यमी, एंटरप्रेन्योर्स अपने बेटों को बाहर भेज रहे हैं। आप दुबई के आंकड़े मंगवा लीजिए कि वहां Emirates Cell में कितने इंडियंस ने घर खरीद लिए हैं। जिसको देखिए, वही एनआरआई बनने के लिए एप्लिकेशन दे रहा है, बाहर जाने के लिए एप्लिकेशन दे

रहा है। जब कोई अपने बेटे को विदेश भेजेगा, अगर वह बड़ा उद्योगपति है, तो उसके लिए वह 50 या 100 करोड़ देगा। अगर यह काम 10,000 लोगों ने भी किया, तो सोचिए कि इससे भारत का कितने लाख करोड़ रुपया बाहर चला गया? एक तरफ आप देश में ब्लैक मनी वापस लाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आपका लाखों करोड़ रुपया इस तरह बाहर चला जाएगा तो क्या होगा? इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए। सारी पावर्स ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को देकर, सब जगह आप गिरफ्तारियों का भय दिखाएंगे, तो इसका क्या रिजल्ट होगा? अभी ये जो ज्वेलरी वाली बात उठा रहे थे, वह भी यही बात है, क्योंकि सुनार एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के सामने जाने से डर रहे हैं, वे एक प्रतिशत चुकाने के डर से नहीं डर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आप ये जो भूत हमारे घर पर भेज रहे हो, इससे हमारे लिए समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। इस मुद्दे पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

तीसरा, आपने हर चीज पर इतने अधिक सेस लगा दिए हैं। अभी सफाई और स्वच्छता अभियान का सेस तो लग ही रहा है, उससे पहले शिक्षा का सेस लग रहा था, इसके अलावा आपने चार नये सेस और लगा दिए हैं। इस तरह आपने टोटल छः सेस लगा दिए हैं। आज की तारीख में एक भारतीय व्यापारी या भारतीय उद्योगपति इंग्लैंड से ज्यादा टैक्स यहां पर दे रहा है। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

चौथा, स्वच्छता अभियान से आप 9,000 करोड़ रुपये का सेस कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, तो ये 9,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कैसे होंगे? आपको स्वच्छता अभियान का पूरा मॉडल देश के सामने पेश करना चाहिए, सिर्फ झाड़ू लगाते हुए दिखाने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आपको स्वच्छता अभियान के लिए एक Green Brigade बनानी चाहिए, इसके लिए पौधे लगाने का काम होना चाहिए। कूड़ा कलेक्ट करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे? सीवेज प्लांट, डस्टबिन, आधुनिक उपकरण इत्यादि लगाने का पूरा मॉडल आपको देना पड़ेगा। आप ऐसा करते हैं, तब तो उन 9,000 करोड़ रुपये का इस्तेमाल दिखाई देगा, वरना झाड़ू लगाकर फोटो खिंचवाने से स्वच्छता अभियान होने वाला नहीं है। इससे स्वच्छता में कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। सरकार को इसका एक मॉडल पेश करना चाहिए।

मेरा पांचवा सजेसन यह है कि आपने 28.5 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को सींचने के लिए सिंचाई की योजना बनाई, लेकिन वह पैसा राज्यों के थ्रू जाएगा। अगर आपने राज्यों से साथ बैठकर इस पर बात नहीं की कि यह कैसे खर्च होगा, तो इसका पता कैसे लगेगा? यदि आप यह काम नहीं करते हैं, तो आप जान लीजिए कि वह पैसा कहीं न कहीं सिस्टम में ही गड़प हो जाएगा, सिंचाई पर उसका कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इसे भी आपको देखना पड़ेगा।

छठी चीज यह है, आपका बड़ा भाग्य है कि आपके समय में तेल सस्ता हो गया है। आपको उसका लाभ लेना चाहिए, लेकिन आज भी पेट्रोल के दाम 3 रुपये लीटर बढ़ा दिए गए। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इसके लाभ को पूरा का पूरा कंज्यूमर को pass on नहीं कर सकते। जो तेल कंपनियां हैं, आपको उनकी हालत भी देखनी है, इसलिए 50 प्रतिशत लाभ आप कंज्यूमर को दें और बाकी 50 प्रतिशत तेल कंपनियों की सेहत सुधारने के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए। सर, अगर आप 40-50 परसेंट भी कंज्यूमर्स को पास ऑन नहीं करेंगे, तो जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल की कीमत गिरी है, उसका कोई फायदा हमें नहीं मिलने वाला है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

हम इस मामले पर भी ध्यान दें। पेट्रोल पर कम से कम 20 रुपये घटाने चाहिए और 15 से 20 रुपये तक डीज़ल पर घटाने चाहिए। इस चीज को भी आपको ध्यान करके लागू करना चाहिए।

टैक्स बेस बढ़ाना चाहिए। अभी तक सिर्फ तीन परसेंट लोग डायरेक्ट टैक्स पे करते हैं। आपको इसे कम से कम पांच परसेंट पर लाना चाहिए, ताकि पांच परसेंट लोग डायरेक्ट टैक्स पे करें। मैं इस मामले में वित्त मंत्री जी की तारीफ करना चाहूंगा। खुद एक बड़े वकील होने के बावजूद, उन्होंने बड़े वकीलों पर, जो काफी दिनों से मांग चल रही थी, सर्विस टैक्स लगाया। रिटायर्ड जज, जो आर्बिट्रेशन से भारी कमाई करते हैं— आर्बिट्रेशन से इतनी कमाई होती है कि आप सोच नहीं सकते और बड़े वकीलों की आमदनी का तो हाल यह है कि मैंने तो सुना है कि 50-50 लाख, एक-एक करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हो रही है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज भी रिटायर होने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मुकदमा एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते कि वे लड़ सकें। तो उन पर इन्होंने सर्विस टैक्स लगाया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी चीज है। इस तरह से टैक्स नेट को वाइड करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। ज्युडिशियरी का जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उस पर भी पैसा देना चाहिए। अदालतों का बहुत बुरा हाल है। चाहे वह हाई कोर्ट हो या लोअर कोर्ट हो, वहां इतना बुरा हाल है कि आप बैठ नहीं सकते। वहां पर कमरों का, टेबल्स का और इक्विपमेंट्स का बहुत बुरा हाल है। कोई चीज उनके पास नहीं है। उनको बनाना चाहिए और फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाने चाहिए। NJAC (National Judicial Appointments Commission) बिल, वह क्या है, पता ही नहीं चल रहा है। वहां से लागू नहीं हुआ, यहां सरकार चुप बैठ गई। अब अधर में सब लटका हुआ है। उस मामले में क्या निर्णय हो रहा है, यह भी सरकार को बताना चाहिए।

'Visa on Arrival' का जो हमने पूरा करके, पैसा लगाकर सब किया था, उसमें 180 देशों के लिए कहा गया था। यह अभी सिर्फ 100 से कुछ ही ज्यादा देशों के लिए हुआ है। तो प्लीज, 180 देशों के लिए 'Visa on Arrival' कराइए। उसके लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जो पैसा एयरपोर्ट्स पर लगेगा, वह वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि सैंक्शन करें, उनको दें।

जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, उनका बजट एलोकेशन भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज लोग इलाज अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते, इतना महंगा इलाज हो गया है और वे प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में जा नहीं सकते। इसलिए सरकारी अस्पतालों को पैसा बढ़ाकर वहां पर इलाज की सुविधा बढ़ानी चाहिए।

एक चीज और है कि अर्थव्यवस्था तभी सुधरती है, जब माहौल बेहतर हो। जब देश का माहौल बेहतर होगा, सामाजिक समरसता रहेगी, देश में सुख-शांति होगी, तो अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रे करेगी। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण बेरुत है। पहले बेरुत को 'पेरिस' कहा जाता था। लेकिन जब से वहां पर social conflict शुरू हुआ, सामाजिक टकराव शुरू हुआ, दो धड़ों में लड़ाई शुरू हुई, तो आज बेरुत का क्या हाल है। वहां ding-dong battle चलती रहती है और हाल यह है कि यहां पर तरक्की नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है, वह तबाह हो गया। पाकिस्तान का क्या हुआ? उदाहरण आप ले लीजिए। एक-एक बिलियन डॉलर के लिए अमेरिका के पास उसे भीख मांगनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि वहां पर उन्होंने इस तरह की पॉलिसी बनाई कि उनके यहां इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं जाता। तो उसके पास पैसे नहीं हैं, Forex reserve नहीं है। उसके पास Forex reserve बचा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, बस तीन मिनट और दीजिए।

हम देश में टकराव का माहौल छोड़ कर शांति का माहौल रखें, तो इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ अपने आप होती है, पैसा अपने आप आता है और इनवेस्टर अपने आप आता है। आप जो 350 बिलियन डॉलर कह रहे हैं, यह 500 बिलियन डॉलर तक जा सकता है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम सोसायटी में इतनी शांति और अमन-चैन रखें कि नम्बर रहे, क्योंकि हमें नहीं लगता कि हमारे मोदी जी, जिन्होंने started like Obama, but he is turning out to be like Donald Trump. तो वह चीज़ उन्हें सोचनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से करके माहौल न बदलें। वे खुद नहीं बोलते, न उनके लोग, जो सरकार चलाते हैं, वे ही बोलते हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग इधर-उधर बातें कर देते हैं, फिर उसको मीडिया हाइलाइट करता है और उससे माहौल बिगड़ता है— उस पर काबू करने की आप लोगों को बहुत जरूरत है, वरना पवार साहब ने जो कहा था, पवार साहब का एक ट्वीट आया था, जिन्होंने रिट्वीट किया था कि 'अगर यही अच्छे दिन हैं, तो हमें हमारे बुरे दिन वापस कर दो', वह नौबत लोगों में नहीं आनी चाहिए कि वह सिचुएशन आ जाए, ऐसा करना चाहिए।

मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने निदा फाजली की नज़्म पढ़कर भाषण खत्म किया था, इसलिए मैं भी निदा फाजली की चार लाइनें पढ़ देता हूँ:—

"मुमकिन है सफर हो आसा,
अब साथ भी चल कर देखें,
कुछ तुम भी बदल कर देखो,
कुछ हम भी बदल कर देखें।
अब वक्त बचा है कितना,
जो और लड़ें दुनिया से,
दुनिया की नसीहत पर भी,
थोड़ा सा अमल करके देखो।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्रिकेट पूरा इनकम टैक्स देता है। 2,000 करोड़ का टैक्स जमा कर चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... क्रिकेट पर पूरा टैक्स है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर्विस टैक्स नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर्विस टैक्स भी है। सभी टैक्सेज़ हैं। क्रिकेट सर्विस टैक्स भी दे रहा है, इनकम टैक्स भी दे रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बीसीसीआई और आईपीएल दोनों देते हैं। सर, मैं देश को यह भी क्लियर कर देना चाहता हूँ, जो लोगों को गलतफहमी है। क्रिकेट पर पूरा टैक्स लगता है। वे इनकम टैक्स भी देते हैं, सर्विस टैक्स भी देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जयराम रमेश जी जैसे इससे जो अनजान लोग हैं, उनको यह पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Rao ji, just a second. ...**(Interruptions)**... I called your name by mistake. Your name is after Mr. Bhupender Yadav. I will call you after him.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश का बजट सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का परिचायक तो होता ही है, उसके साथ-साथ कभी भी देश का बजट वर्तमान परिस्थितियों और केवल घरेलू परिस्थितियों को ही नहीं, वर्तमान वैश्विक परिस्थितियों में जो हालात हैं, उनको देख करके बनाया जाता है। मैं हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने भारत के परिवर्तन का जो बजट बनाया है, यह एक ऐसी परिस्थिति में बनाया है, जब पिछले दो वर्षों में 13 प्रतिशत कम वर्षा होने के कारण हम मौसम के संकट से उलझ रहे हैं। उसके साथ-साथ दुनिया भर में वैश्विक मंदी का जो दौर प्रारम्भ हुआ है, उसके मद्देनजर यह बजट आया है। लेकिन सरकार ने बजट में अपनी राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, विकास के लक्ष्यों को तय करते हुए एक ओर जहां सातवें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को भी ध्यान में रखा है, वहीं पिछले लम्बे समय से देश के सैनिकों की जो "वन रैंक वन पेंशन" की योजना थी, उसके अतिरिक्त भार को भी स्वीकार करते हुए इस बजट को बनाया है। इस बजट पर चर्चा करने से पहले मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वैश्विकरण की प्रक्रिया के बाद सन् 1980 में, चाहे लेटिन अमेरिकी देशों में अर्थव्यवस्था का संकट गहराया हो, उसके बाद एशिया के देशों में वह वैश्विक संकट आया हो, फिर लेटिन अमेरिकी प्रवृत्ति को हमने सन् 2010 में यूनान में भी देखा। इन सब कारणों के पीछे वित्तीय संकट, सरकारी उधारी, कॉरपोरेट उधारी, बैंक और उपभोक्ताओं की उधारी, व्यवस्थागत समस्याएं, उभरते बाजारों की समस्याएं हैं। जब हम यह जान रहे हैं कि दुनिया एक मंदी के दौर में जा रही है। ऐसे में हमें यह नहीं पता कि चाइना की आंतरिक स्थिति में भविष्य में हमारे मुद्रा अवमूल्यन पर, विनिमय पर, पूंजी प्रवाह पर और मंदी की संभावनाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। ऐसे समय में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा:

*"उम्मीदों के दीए बुझा नहीं करते, दूर हो मंजिल पांव डगमगाया नहीं करते,
हो दिल में जिसके जज्बा मंजिल छूने का, मुश्किलों में कभी घबराया नहीं करते।"*

इसलिए इस बजट की जो प्रक्रिया है, यह परिवर्तन किसके लिए है? यह परिवर्तन देश में सुधार लाने के लिए है। अगर मुख्य रूप से इस पूरे बजट को विश्लेषण किया जाए, ध्यान से पढ़ा जाए तो बजट को पढ़ने के बाद सबसे पहले यह ध्यान में आता है कि इस बजट में देश की macro economic स्थिरता का ध्यान रखा गया है। इस बजट में इस बात का प्रयास भी किया गया है कि घरेलू मांग में वृद्धि हो, जिसके कारण में देश में अपनी मांग की आपूर्ति करने का सामर्थ्य विकसित हो और देश में एक लम्बे समय से जो इकॉनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स हैं, उनमें प्रक्रियागत सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। अभी माननीय राजीव शुक्ल जी भी कह रहे थे कि बहुत सारी योजनाएं उनके समय से चल रही थीं, हम स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन दस साल के यूपीए के शासनकाल में अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा आरोप लगता है तो पॉलिसी का नहीं है, पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस का आरोप है, अनिर्णय का आरोप है, निर्णयों को लम्बे समय तक न लेकर, जो विकास के काम और संस्थागत सुधार होने चाहिए थे, उनको न करने का आरोप है। पिछले 10 सालों से भारत एक ऐसी परिस्थिति में था, जब लोगों को लगता था कि इस अनिर्णय की स्थिति के कारण देश में अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बन रही है और इसलिए प्रक्रियागत सुधारों को करते हुए हमने उस अनिर्णय से, अनिश्चितता की स्थिति से देश को छुटकारा दिलाने का काम किया है। देश से policy paralysis को समाप्त करके जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायी शासन की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में जो विश्लेषण दिया है, अगर उसको आप पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा

कि पिछले 10 सालों में, जो यूपीए का शासनकाल था, उसमें देश की 70 बड़ी परियोजनाएं किसी न किसी कारण से लंबित पड़ी हुई थीं, लेकिन इस सरकार के आने के बाद दो साल में, वे जो 70 परियोजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हुई थीं, उनमें से 85 प्रतिशत योजनाओं को अब पटरी पर ला दिया गया है और भारत ने अब पटरी पर आकर चलना प्रारम्भ किया है। ऐसा करके सरकार ने अपनी प्रतिबद्धता जाहिर की है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रक्रियागत, जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायी शासन देने के लिए सरकार ने इस बजट में यह प्रावधान किया है कि प्रत्येक नई स्कीम, जो सरकार लेकर आएगी, उस नई स्कीम की समयबद्ध परीक्षा करके उसको समय के साथ समाप्त करने का काम किया जाएगा और उसकी जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने का काम भी इस बजट में किया है, जो हिन्दुस्तान को नए परिवर्तन की ओर ले जाने का काम करेगा।

सर, इस देश में सबसे बड़ा विषय सामाजिक न्याय का है। जब मैं लौट कर अपने गांव में देखता हूं, तो मेरे मन में यह सवाल आता है कि समाज का पिछड़ा वर्ग आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ा? इस पर मेरे ध्यान में यह आता है कि संविधान में अनुच्छेद तो आजादी के समय ही आ गया था, लेकिन 1950 से लेकर 1990 तक, चालीस साल तक पिछड़े वर्ग को आरक्षण नहीं मिला। उसका कारण उस समय शासन करने वाले लोग थे, जिन्होंने इस सामाजिक न्याय के काम को चालीस साल तक, बढ़ाने की बात तो दूर, प्रारम्भ भी नहीं किया था, लेकिन हमने सामाजिक न्याय के प्रतिमानों को... उसके साथ-साथ कौशल विकास और नए स्टार्टअप को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, भारत को स्थिरता और निवेश के स्थान के रूप में स्थान दिलाने का प्रयास किया है।

अगर हम इस बजट को देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि इसमें कृषि क्षेत्र में 84 प्रतिशत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक क्षेत्र में 9 प्रतिशत, ग्रामीण विकास और पेयजल में 13 प्रतिशत, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में 22 प्रतिशत कल नरेश अग्रवाल जी महिला कल्याण के संबंध में कह रहे थे, महिला कल्याण में 12 प्रतिशत, अभी डी. राजा जी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सब प्लान के बारे में कह रहे थे, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सब प्लान में 15 प्रतिशत और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सब प्लान में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करके सरकार ने अपनी इच्छा शक्ति को दिखाया है। जिन क्षेत्रों में पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलगाना): ओबीसी में कितना है?

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: यह भी मैं बता रहा हूं। हनुमंत राव जी, आपका और मेरा सब्जेक्ट एक है। जिन प्रक्रियागत विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने वाली बात थी, सरकार ने उन विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। सरकार ने अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को आगे बढ़ाया है। जब से देश आजाद हुआ, तब से लेकर 2010 तक, यानी 67 सालों की यात्रा को अगर हम देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि हमने एक सीमित समाजवाद के रूप में अपने देश की आर्थिक विकास यात्रा को शुरू किया। वह सीमित समाजवाद 1970 आते-आते लाइसेंसवाद में बदलता हुआ चला गया और उस लाइसेंसवाद के बाद हमने वैश्वीकरण को तो आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया, पर हम ग्लोबलाइजेशन की जगह मार्केटाइजेशन की ओर चले गए, बाजारवाद की ओर चले गए। हमारा जो कैपिटलिज्म था, वह क्रॉनिक कैपिटलिज्म में परिवर्तित हो गया। अगर देश का इतिहास लिखा जाएगा, तो कोई यह नहीं बता पाएगा कि 70 साल में आपकी नीतियों की निरंतरता क्यों गई? मुझे पिछले पांच-दस सालों में आपकी पार्टी के नेशनल एग्जिक्यूटिव का कोई रिजोल्यूशन या राजनीतिक विचार पढ़ने को नहीं मिला कि आप भारत में कभी समाजवाद, कभी पूंजीवाद, कभी बाजारवाद जैसे

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

तरह-तरह के प्रयोग तो निरंतर करते रहे, लेकिन आपने यह बदलाव क्यों किया और इसका फायदा क्या हुआ? आप कुल मिलाकर 67 सालों में देश में पानी, बिजली, सड़क, चिकित्सा और पलायन जैसे मुद्दों का समाधान नहीं कर सके, इसलिए व्यवस्था सुधार करके परिवर्तन की ओर, भारत की स्थिरता और अवसरों की कार्य-स्थली में बदलना, इस लक्ष्य को इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह बात मैं क्यों कहना चाहता हूँ?

एक बहुत अच्छे गांधीवादी कवि हुए हैं। गांधीवाद से निकले हुए लोगों की एक श्रृंखला थी, जो अलग चली गई थी, जिसमें कवि ठाकुरदास बंग, सिद्धराज दड्डा और काका साहेब कालेलकर थे। बाद में, वे आपकी राजनीतिक धारा में नहीं रुके। ऐसे ही एक कवि भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र हुए हैं। मैं उनकी कुछ पंक्तियों को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपने विषय को कहूँगा। भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र ने जो लिखा, उसमें उन्होंने उस समय की राजनीति का स्टीक विश्लेषण करते हुए कहा:

*“इस साल हर साल से पानी बहुत ज्यादा गिरा,
पिछले पचास वर्षों में किसी को इतनी ज्यादा बारिश की याद नहीं,
न खाइयां कभी ऐसी भरें न खंदक, न नर्मदा कभी ऐसी बही न गंडक।”*

वे आगे कहते हैं:

*“पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बांध पहले नहीं थे,
मगर वर्षा में तपकर लोग एक गांव से दूर-दूर गांवों तक,
सिर पर सामान रखकर टहलते नहीं थे
और मैं सोचता हूँ, यह सब कहने वाले,
इन्हें न पचास साल पहले खबर थी गांव की, न आज है,
यह शहरों में रहने वाला, जैसे भारतीय समाज है।”*

हमने गांवों को विकास का आधार कब बनाया? हमें लगता है कि हमने जितनी भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनाई, उनको बनाने के बाद हमने "हरित क्रांति" से देश में एक नई दिशा शुरू की। लेकिन इस बार जब मैंने आर्थिक-समीक्षा में कृषि क्षेत्र के बारे में पढ़ा, तो उसमें लिखा है, "भारतीय कृषि एक तरह से अपनी ही विगत की सफलता, विशेष तौर पर "हरित क्रांति" का शिकार है। यह अन्न-केंद्रित बन गई है और परिणामतः क्षेत्रीय तौर पर पक्षपातपूर्ण, निवेशोन्मुख भूमि, जल, उर्वरक हो गई है। तीव्र औद्योगिकीकरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और भूमि और जल का अभाव मूल्य बढ़ा रहे हैं।" ये किसकी नीतियां रही हैं? इन 60 सालों में इस देश की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को लाकर देश में उत्पादन केंद्रित आपके समय में हुआ है। किसान आपकी नीतियों के कारण 67 सालों में आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हुआ है और हमने इस विषय को पहचाना।

आप लोग कभी-कभी यह कहते हैं कि आप लोग "मनरेगा" लाए। "मनरेगा" लाने का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह था कि 67 सालों में आपकी नीतियों में स्थिरता और निरंतरता न होने के कारण, लगातार भटकाव होने के कारण देश के मूल विषयों तक जो सुविधाएं पहुंचानी थी, उनको पहुंचाने में आप कामयाब नहीं रहे। अगर उन नीतियों और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का अध्ययन किया जाए और "मनरेगा" के 10 सालों का अध्ययन किया जाए, तो किसी ने मुझे कहा कि ऐसा कहा गया है कि you give a person one fish. He will eat the fish but will be hungry

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after eating the fish. But if you teach a person how to catch a fish, he will never be hungry forever. आपने अकुशल रोजगार तो पैदा किया, लेकिन उसको 10 सालों में स्थायी रूप से परिवर्तित करने के लिए क्या किया? आपने स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों को बनाने के लिए क्या किया? अगर किसी क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ा है, किसी क्षेत्र में अतिवृष्टि हुई है, किसी क्षेत्र में पलायन हुआ है, तो आपने एक वर्ष में केवल तीन महीने का, छः महीने का रोजगार दिया और उसके भी आंकड़े हैं। अगर आप संसद की स्थायी समिति के आंकड़े पढ़ेंगे, अगर आप कैग की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ेंगे तो उसमें भी फर्जी बिलों के आधार पर भुगतान किए जाने को स्वीकार किया गया है। योजनाओं की जो सफलता है, वह परम्परागत रूप से देश के ग्रामीण विकास को कोई दिशा देने में सफल रही, ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई।

इस बार सरकार ने, "मनरेगा" में देश के जो 250 क्लस्टर हैं, जो डार्क जोन में हैं, जहां पर स्थायी रूप से पानी के प्रबंधन के लिए परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है, वहां पर "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय मिशन" के द्वारा "मनरेगा" को केवल अस्थायी आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि स्थायी आधार पर परिसम्पत्तियों का निर्माण करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है।

हमारी सरकार ने बजट में एक ऐतिहासिक काम किया है। वह ऐतिहासिक काम यह किया है कि देश में ढाई लाख पंचायतें हैं। सरकार ने दो लाख 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। यह कम्युनिटी बेस डेवलपमेंट है। आखिर दो लाख 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो आवंटन किया है, अगर आप देखेंगे, तो एक पंचायत के हिस्से में 80 लाख रुपया और एक छोटे कस्बे के हिस्से में 21 करोड़ रुपया साल का आएगा और देश में जो विकेंद्रीकरण का काम हम चाहते हैं, उसकी शुरुआत इस बजट ने की है। अब केवल ऐसा नहीं है कि एक फिश पकड़ा दी जाएगी, बल्कि उसके आगे बढ़ते हुए, उन सारे तरीकों में, ग्रामीण पंचायती राज को मजबूत करने के लिए, उस क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए, स्थायी समाधान करने के लिए आवंटन सरकार ने किया है जो पिछले पांच वर्षों में 228 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ अर्बन में जो नये क्लस्टर हो रहे हैं, वहां "सब अर्बन प्लान", "दीनदयाल अंत्योदय मिशन", "प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना" में 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। "ग्राम स्वराज" के नाम पर सरकार ने 665 करोड़ रुपया देश के पंचायती राज को मजबूत करके एक नई अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उनको ताकत देने का काम किया है। लम्बे समय से हमारे देश में जो गरीब महिलाएं हैं, गरीब परिवार हैं, जिनको आज गैस की आवश्यकता है, ऐसे पांच करोड़ परिवारों को एलपीजी के माध्यम से "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" में जोड़ने का एक संकल्प किया है। हम कितने लम्बे समय तक विकास का बल्ब देश ही हर पंचायत तक जला नहीं सके, लेकिन इस बार सरकार ने अपने लक्ष्य के साथ यह तय किया है कि 1 मई, 2018 तक देश में लगभग सभी गांवों को बिजली से जोड़ने का काम किया जाएगा। आज के समय में सूचना क्रांति के कारण, आई.टी. की क्रांति के कारण डिजिटल लिटरेसी की आवश्यकता है, तो उसका लाभ भी छह करोड़ परिवारों तक जाए, इसके लिए सरकार ने काम किया है। इसमें केवल "प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना" को ही नहीं जोड़ना है, इसको आगे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से भी जोड़ना है। सरकार ने इसके लिए सारा ध्यान इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ाने की ओर दिया है।

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

देश में सबसे बड़ा स्वास्थ्य का विषय है और स्वास्थ्य के विषय पर सरकार ने बहुत ध्यान देकर इसके संबंध में जो घोषणाएं की हैं, वे काफी ज्यादा हैं। एक विषय जो बार-बार आता है और जिसके बारे में आप लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम "मिनीमम गवर्नमेंट, मैक्सिमम गवर्नेंस" की बात करते हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कहा करते थे कि एक रुपये में से 85 पैसे रह जाते हैं। हम "आधार" के माध्यम से उसको देना चाहते हैं। यह जो "आधार" के माध्यम से पैसा पहुंचाने का काम किया है, यह "मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट, मैक्सिमम गवर्नेंस" है और आप इसका विरोध करते हैं। हम जो सब तरह के टैक्स लगे हुए हैं, चाहे entertainment tax हो, चाहे एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो, चाहे कस्टम ड्यूटी हो, उसको एक करके जीएसटी लाना चाहते हैं, तो आप इसका विरोध करते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप जो कम्पनी एक्ट लेकर आए, उसमें हम स्टार्टअप कम्पनियों के लिए अनुकूल माहौल बनाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। देश में 33 लाख छोटे व्यापारी हैं, जिन्हें अपना खाताबही रखने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये तक छूट थी, उसको बढ़ाकर सरकार ने दो करोड़ रुपये करने का काम किया है। सस्ते आवास निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपाय किए हैं। टैक्स में मुकदमेबाजी को कम करना और टैक्स का सरलीकरण करना, देश में नया कानून लेकर आना जिससे देश में मुद्रा का सही तरीके से परिचालन हो सके। देश में लम्बे समय से जो राजकोषीय घाटा है, उस एक्ट के लिए भी सरकार ने कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है और इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट के माध्यम से हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था का जो टिकाऊ विकास करना चाहते हैं, उस टिकाऊ विकास के साथ-साथ समुदाय आधारित विकास भी होगा और हम देश में प्रगतिशील संवाद को आगे बढ़ा पाएंगे। हमारी सरकार ने जो यह गतिशील बजट बनाया है, मैं इसके बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सबको साथ मिलकर इस बजट को अपना समर्थन देना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more speaker.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: क्योंकि,

*"हम सब अगर साथ हैं, तो नहीं किसी के मोहताज हैं।
अंजाम तो अभी बाकी है दोस्तो, यह तो सिर्फ आगाज है।"*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yadavji, thank you very much. Dr. K. Keshava Rao, I am sorry, you have to finish within five minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: How much time, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I would rather not speak at all. I would not like to join issues with them. बहुत कर दिया, इन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया है। जीरो करके इन्होंने ...**(व्यवधान)**... या अभी जरूरत नहीं है।

If it is five minutes, I would not speak. I would not mind I, I would not speak at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start speaking.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: I assure you, I promise you, I will keep it to the minimum possible. But I am not judging the issue at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is this. In "Others' Category" the total time allotted is 16 minutes.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Actually, we were waiting for you to be in the Chair because earlier you said each Member will get eight minutes. But it was you, for the first time, who said, "Let the major parties cut their time".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said five minutes, you can take two more minutes. Okay.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: The average time you always gave to me was ten minutes. But today I thought you are going to give me 15 minutes.

I start my speech. I am inspired by Mr. Raja, who said that the very philosophy of a Budget should be to cut the inequalities. Yadavji, I do not want to join issues with you. Every point he gave was wrong. Yadavji, let me tell you. *..(Interruptions)..* I am not bothered whether the NDA or the Janata Party which has ruled has done anything. Whatever we are, the way we are standing here, we are looking into the very philosophy of the budgeting and finances. Over the monetary policy or fiscal policy or consolidation, the RBI and the Finance Ministry are fighting. All these depend on the responses to a particular situation. If the Congress Government or Dr. Manmohan Singhji came out with a slogan of inclusiveness, it was not financial inclusiveness, they talked of. They talked of social inclusiveness.

The other day, I gave you an example. I do not want to repeat it. But what we need to do is: How to cut this inequality? In the last two Budgets, everybody was expecting from the Finance Minister, a good change and good days. I am not one of those who would like to pass sarcastic comments on those things. But we expected a change. What is that change? Yadavji, I would only like to tell you, agriculture 0.2 per cent growth, in two years. You have been in power for two years. All right, all these people are fit for nothing. You did nothing at all. On investment he said, "We came as a pro-corporate sector". What is the investment? It has gone down by 30 per cent. The Finance Minister is here, he will tell us what is the share that has gone, 6 per cent less, I am talking of your corporate sector. What is the social sector you are talking about? First of all, there is a change today ever since you came to power. After the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, the Finance Minister, who is sitting here, a real economist, knows that there is nothing in his hands today. You have given us 13 per cent more after the Revised Estimates. That means everything is in the hands of the States today.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

For programmes in education and health what you gave is less. They are the State subjects. I am from a ruling party, we run the Government. You are trying to bring 28 lakh acres under irrigation. But we have already brought one crore acres under irrigation. You want to give housing. Modiji wanted us to submit papers, and we have already submitted it. We have given two bed-room house. Why am I saying this? This is not one upmanship and trying to score a point. Today, this is nothing for a State. What are you? If the Budget is evaluated, what are the States doing? If education funds are going there, I will do what I want. Secondly, you have thrown out the Planning Commission and you have brought in the Niti Aayog. What is this Niti Aayog doing? It is restructuring and redesigning the programmes. Sir, you have been the Chief Minister for ten years. What they do is, when they give a component plan or a programme, they say forty per cent is the State's contribution and 60 per cent is the Centre's, or ninety per cent is the States' and ten per cent is the Centre's contribution and so on. Who cares for it? I know whether I will be able to manage it or not. I know the kind of money I have got. This is what we look into. So, there should be some kind of a mechanism in your thinking. Basically, I welcome this Budget. I welcome this Budget because of its philosophy but not because of its figures sans programme monitoring. Now, you are talking of GDP. I will come back to what Shri D. Raja said. Everybody is happy when GDP goes up. I shed two drops of tears when you said GDP has gone up. If you look at the world reports, in this country, 10 per cent are rich, which means 90 per cent are poor. What would happen when the GDP goes up? It would go to those ten per cent. The 90 per cent of the people are getting only ten per cent of the GDP. Let this ten per cent be pushed to 15 per cent. Let the poor man be touched. Otherwise, what else we are looking into the Budget for? Sir, as far as the social sector is concerned, you have given the figures. If you remove your rural development, education and employment, it has increased only by six per cent. We have no clear vision of what exactly that means. There is no social narrative at all. Social policy narrative is lacking. I was looking at the Budget. After all, you have given the money for the Panchayati Raj. That is good. But it has to be monitored. It must have some kind of a programme. It hasn't got that. For example, you said things have changed. What exactly has changed, I do not know. The first sentence you spoke was, "After all, we are looking at agriculture." You are looking at agriculture today. You are looking at MGNREGA, which was started with all insinuations. Two years back, we thought MGNREGA was nothing at all; today you are welcoming it. Why? Because you have elections tomorrow! We have elections soon and you are trying to become pro-poor from being pro-rich earlier. That is not my job. It is left to you how you would

like to do that. My concern today is, you talk about financial allocations. What is financial allocation without it being spent, without it being monitored? This country has every time given financial requirement that a State has needed, a sector needed. But that was not enough. There has to be some kind of a programme, some kind of a monitoring mechanism. We don't see that in this Budget at all. When I read it, I find certain welcoming features. Our Finance Minister is a transaction-analyst, in the sense that he knows where exactly the money should go, which sector has a deficit so that the money can be spent there. But that deficit can be found in the States. After all, the Centre is a myth. There is nothing at the Centre at all. The Centre comprises of the States. If you are at all thinking about development, you must think of the areas where money has to be spent. That is not found. All that is found here is financial allocations. So, looking back, it is all coming against the backdrop of your falling exports, your falling investments, falling wages and declining jobs. You talked about jobs; jobs have really come down, although you had promised that every month you would generate one million jobs. You must know that we are adding 2.5 million new job seekers every year. Have you factored that in? Is your manufacturing, which has come down by 30 per cent, going to address these issues? While we talked about all those things, I was only provoked upon seeing all these figures and finding that nothing has been done.

Sir, financial inclusion and financial development has no meaning at all in this country. Ours is a stratified country. You have talked about regional disparities in the Budget also. I am not being parochial and if you come to Telangana, you will find that the Planning Commission has said that eight districts out of the ten are backward. We have special packages. But you forgot about it, although you had said, while speaking on the Bill on Telangana, that you would take care of those things. No, you are not looking after Telangana. Not a single paisa came to us. Let me tell the Finance Minister also that we did not bother about that. All that we do is, every time we go we give them a memorandum. That such and such money is still pending or due. Yet, we think as a State, we need to cooperate and coordinate because you talk about federalism. The Finance Commission talks about devolution of funds and other things. I am only trying to talk about devolution of funds. The non-tax issues are coming up more than the tax issues. That is the point. That means the States are being deprived. This is exactly what I thought I would address today. I would like to mention about GDP. Let me tell you what Shri Raja said about our being very happy about keeping the deficit at 5.1...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Always Raja? You always mention about Raja, not anybody else. You are so fond of kings!

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, he is a Leftist. Now I will address you, Sir. I can't address the Chair and say that I agree with you. Sir, today we are so happy that we have kept it at 5.1 as far as our deficit is concerned. Why should we be happy about it? What is wrong if the spending is more? What a developing country requires today is investment. This investment must come from the States.

Sir, I want to raise only two more issues. One is about education. Did they talk about education at all? All that they talk is about a fund of ₹ 10,000 crore. As it is, ₹ 40,000 crores is overdue as far as loans from banks are concerned. You did not talk about primary education or elementary education or secondary education.

Then comes the health sector. Some of my colleagues have talked about health. You have also mentioned about health. Although we talk about health to all, what did we do? We are depending on insurance. As you have said, this insurance is only to encourage the private hospitals, the private sector health-providers. These kinds of things are there. I can say that there are some very, very good points in the Budget, in the Budget formulations. But as per the figures you are giving, it shows that others have done nothing at all. As Shri Rajeev Shukla said, all the Budgets were of no use, and this Budget is perhaps the one which has come...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: I am concluding, Sir.

If you are really sincere, if this Government is sincere, as it looks, as they talk about agriculturists and farmers, please think of social justice about which you talk, which is not visible; which is not there. Let the financial allocations, the increased financial allocations go for that social sector, for that social justice through a concrete programme. Thank you.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर हूँ, बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे भी बजट पर बोलने का वक्त दिया है। वैसे आप इस बजट को देखिए, तो इसमें मुझे न तो कोई उत्साह नजर आता है और न ही सरकार की कोई कमेंटमेंट नजर आती है, बल्कि यह कहना चाहिए कि इसमें सिर्फ नम्बर्स की बात है। अगर आप डिटेल्स में जाइए, तो इस बजट में जो बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट सेक्टर्स हैं, उनमें बजट on the whole कम ही किया गया है, ज्यादा नहीं किया गया है।

चूंकि वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं दो-चार चीजों पर आपके जरिए इस गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। सबसे पहला है— एग्रीकल्चर। By and large हमारे देश की economy agriculture based है। इसी agricultural economy की वजह से, पूरी दुनिया में जो जबर्दस्त मंदी आई recession आया, उससे हमारा देश इसलिए बचा रहा है कि हमारी economy agriculture based है और उस वक्त के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारे मनमोहन सिंह जी, जो एक माने हुए economist हैं, उन्होंने

और हमारे साथियों ने जिस तरह से इस देश को बचाया, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह एक सराहनीय कदम था, लेकिन आज उसी एग्रीकल्चर की क्या हालत है। आज किसान खुदकुशी करने को आता है। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस हो रहा था, जब उधर के हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे कि हमारी नीतियों के कारण आज किसान खुदकुशी पर आमादा हैं। हमारी नीतियों के कारण आज देश हरित क्रांति की तरफ बढ़ा है। यह इंदिरा गांधी जी की देन है, जिन्होंने हरित क्रांति को अपना एक मिशन बनाया। क्यों बनाया? मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि, वे किसी एक पार्टी के प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, वे पूरे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने गलत तरीके से इंदिरा गांधी जी को क्वोट किया। उन्होंने इंदिरा गांधी जी का नाम लेकर 'भीख' वाली बात कही, लेकिन इंदिरा जी ने किस संदर्भ में ऐसा कहा था, किस कॉन्टेक्स्ट में कहा था, यह बात उन्होंने नहीं बताई। इंदिरा गांधी ने किस तरह यह बात कही? पता नहीं आपको याद होगा या नहीं होगा और पता नहीं आपमें से कितनों ने वह पीएल 84 गेहूँ खाया होगा, लेकिन जब हम वह गेहूँ मांग कर लाते थे, तभी हमारे देश का पेट भरता था।

जिस वक्त हमारा देश आजाद हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारी आबादी लगभग 36 करोड़ थी और आज हमारी आबादी लगभग 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, लेकिन आज हम बाहर से भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं। आज हमारे अपने देश का किसान अनाज पैदा कर रहा है और पूरे देश का पेट भर रहा है। इंदिरा जी ने क्या कहा था, माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को उनकी पूरी बात बतानी चाहिए थी। इंदिरा गांधी जी ने उस समय कहा था, "बुनियादी चीज यह है कि जब तक हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं होगा, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता।" यह बात आपको स्वामीनाथन जी की रिपोर्ट में भी मिलेगी। चूंकि आज वक्त की कमी है, नहीं तो मैं आपको और तफसील से पूरी बात बताती। उस वक्त इंदिरा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हम अपने देश के किसानों को हर तरह से वे जराय मुहैया करेंगे, वे संसाधन मुहैया करेंगे, ताकि वह अपनी पैदावार से इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाए और इंदिरा गांधी जी हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से वह करके दिखा दिया। उनसे बाहर के देशों के लोगों ने पूछा कि मैडम, आपके यहां इतनी जल्दी हरित क्रांति कैसे आ गई? जवाब में उन्होंने आज के जैसे राजनीतिज्ञों की तरह यह नहीं कहा कि यह मेरा चमत्कार है, बल्कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह मेरे देश के किसानों और मजदूरों का चमत्कार है, जिन्होंने आज हमारे देश को इस काबिल बनाया है कि हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो पाया है।

महोदय, इस बजट में बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं, उनके बारे में नहीं बता सकती हूँ। एक खास बात, तो इसमें कहीं गई है, वह यह है कि सन् 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दुगुनी हो जाएगी। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि क्या वित्त मंत्री जी के हाथ में कोई अलादीन का चिराग लग गया है या फिर उनके पास कोई जादू की छड़ी है, जिसके जरिए जादू से वे किसानों की आमदनी दुगुनी कर देंगे। दुगुनी आमदनी का मतलब यह है कि आज किसान की जो आमदनी है, उसमें हर साल 16.5 प्रतिशत का इजाफा होगा, तब कहीं जाकर सन् 2022 में उसकी आमदनी दुगुनी होगी। क्या इसके लिए उनके पास कोई रोडमैप है? उनके द्वारा ऐसे कोई उपाय नहीं बताए गए हैं कि आखिर आमदनी दुगुनी कैसे होगी? जो इरिगेटेड लैंड है, उसके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि वहां पर आप कुएं, तालाब और वे सारी चीजें लगाएंगे, जिनसे सिंचाई होगी। किसान की जमीन उतनी ही है, उपज उतनी ही है, लेकिन आमदनी को आप दुगुना करने की बात कर रहे

[श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई]

हैं। आप किसानों को धोखा क्यों दे रहे हैं? पहले ही आप बहुत सारे असत्य वादे कर चुके हैं, आज फिर से आप उनको बरगलाकर इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं, यह मुनासिब चीज नहीं है। इसके लिए आपके पास कोई रोडमैप नहीं है कि किस तरह आप उसको बढ़ाएंगे? आपके बजट में किसानों की बीमा योजना के लिए 5,500 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं, लेकिन वह बीमा योजना कैसी है, इसके बारे में भी आपको मालूम है। यह सारा काम कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के लिए है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट कंपनीज को इसमें शामिल करके आप उनको यह बताना चाहते हैं कि आपका बीमा है। आप यह बताइए कि आपने जो बीमा योजना शुरू की है, पिछले दो सालों में कितना पैसा आपने कंपनीज को दिया है और कितना पैसा किसानों को मिला है? कुछ तो मालूम होना चाहिए कि किसानों की परेशान कैसे दूर हुई?

दूसरा, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस बजट का एक सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज है, जो इस वक्त पूरी दुनिया के सामने भी है और हमारे देश के सामने भी है। इस वक्त सबके सामने global climate change का चैलेंज है, लेकिन कहीं जर्रा बराबर तज्करा भी नहीं किया गया। एक तरफ हमारे सामने इतना बड़ा चैलेंज है और दूसरी तरफ हम किसानों से कह रहे हैं, कि जो आप प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं, उसको आप इंटरनेट पर बेचिए। कहीं बिजली नहीं है, कहीं पावर नहीं है, इंटरनेट का इंतजाम आप कर नहीं रहे हैं और आप इस तरह की बात कहते हैं।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं, आपने बजट में कहा है कि 200 करोड़ रुपया आप नौजवानों को देंगे। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जा रही हूं, लेकिन पिछले साल भी आपने IITs और IIMs का बजट रेड्यूस किया था, इस साल के बजट में तो उनके लिए कहीं प्रावधान है ही नहीं। जब आपने हायर एजुकेशन का और युनिवर्सिटी का बजट काटा है, तो मैं समझती हूं कि इस बजट कट में आपका एक हिडन एजेंडा है। इस बजट कट के जरिए आप युनिवर्सिटीज में अपनी विचारधारा को शामिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

सर, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'स्वच्छ भारत' की बहुत बातें कीं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उन्होंने इसे गांधी जी से लिया। जाहिर है कि गांधी जी सफाईपसंद थे, लेकिन गांधी जी मन की भी सफाई चाहते थे। वे लोगों के मन की भी सफाई चाहते थे, जो आपके पास नहीं है। दूसरी बात मैं जो कहना चाहती हूं, वह यह है कि गांधी जी का सबसे बड़ा हथियार क्या था, जिस वक्त उन्होंने जंग-ए-आजादी छेड़ी? उन्होंने यह किसके खिलाफ छेड़ी थी सल्तनत-ए-बरतानिया के खिलाफ, जिसके बारे में कहा जाता था कि 'कभी सूरज गुरुब नहीं होता है, वह इतनी बड़ी सल्तनत है'। उसके खिलाफ उनका सबसे बड़ा हथियार नॉन वॉयलेंस था। वह आपको नहीं याद है कि नॉन वॉयलेंस गांधी जी का सबसे बड़ा हथियार था। बहुत से ऐसे वाक्य हैं, जिनके बारे में बताने का अभी मुझे वक्त नहीं है। उन्होंने पीठ पर होते हुए जंग-ए-आजादी को रोक दिया कि अगर अच्छी मंजिल पाने के लिए बुरा रास्ता अख्तियार करो, तो वह भी गलत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे आप दो-चार मिनट और दे दीजिए।

तो मैं आपको बता रही थी कि नॉन-वॉयलेंस की बात है। तीसरी बात जो मैं नहीं कहना चाहती हूं कि आजकल जो देश का माहौल है, मेरे बहुत से साथी इस पर बोले हैं। यह देश का माहौल नहीं है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब तो योगा की बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बहुत ध्यान

دیتے ہیں۔ میں ان سے ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ایک دفا وہ کھولے ہوئے دماغ سے سوچیں اور یہ دیکھیں کہ یہ ملک کس طرح ہے، اس کا نقشہ کس طرح ہے؟ ڈیپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آج وقت آ گیا ہے اور میں پریجٹ سرکار سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ اس کو اپنا دھڑکھڑاہٹ، اپنی پالیسی، اپنا نجزریا اور اپنی آئیڈیالوجی اب اس ملک کو بتانی پڑے گی کہ آپ اس ملک کو کس آئیڈیالوجی پر لے کر جانا چاہتے ہیں، کس فیکارڈارا پر لے کر جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ سرف گاندھی جی کی مورتی پر مالاएं چڑھا کر آپ گاندھی جی کو جیندا نہیں رکھ سکتے۔ گاندھی جی کی فیکارڈارا کو جب تک آپ نہیں مانیں گے— گاندھی جی کی فیکارڈارا سے ہی یہ ملک چل رہا ہے، اس ملک کا کانسٹیٹوشن چل رہا ہے۔ اس لیے میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج وقت آ گیا ہے کہ آپ کو اس ملک میں کس طرح سے جو یہاں کی مائینورٹی ہیں، چاہے وہ سیکھ ہوں، ایسائی ہو، بہت بڑا سبکا مسلمین کا ہے، آپ کو اپنا نجزریا، اپنا دھڑکھڑاہٹ ان کے لیے ساف کرنا پڑے گا کہ آپ کس طرح کی، کس فیکارڈارا پر اس ملک کو لے کر چلانا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ یہ فیکارڈارا، اس کی سب سے بڑی طاقت ہمارے ملک کا ہائیڈرا ہے۔ ہم ایک دوسرے کے بے نا نہیں رہ سکتے۔ آپ کیوں یہ unnatural بٹوارا ہمارے بیچ میں کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ مسلم لیگ کی آئیڈیالوجی میں اور آر ایس ایس کی آئیڈیالوجی میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے۔ ایک نے مجھب کے نام پر territorial بٹوارا کر دیا، سرحدوں کا بٹوارا کر دیا اور دوسرا جو ہے، وہ اپنی آئیڈیالوجی سے اس ملک میں مجھب کے نام پر ملک کا بٹوارا چاہتا ہے۔ ہمیں یہ بٹوارا کسی قیمت پر منجور نہیں ہے اور نہ ہم آپ کے اس ڈر میں ہیں، نہ دباؤ میں ہیں۔ ہم as a Muslim اس ملک کے باشندے ہیں، ہم اس ملک میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں اور اسی ملک میں مرے گا۔ آپ کا سرفیکٹ ہمیں ڈبیل وٹنری وٹن پراسٹی کا نہیں چاہیے۔

میں آخیری بات کہ کر آپ کی بات ختم کرؤں گی۔ مجھے بہت کچھ کہنا تھا، لیکن میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سب سے بڑے ملک پریمی آپ ہیں، مجھے آپ کے ڈبیل وٹنری وٹن پراسٹی میں کوئی سنده نہیں ہے۔ ہم بھی اٹھنے ہی وٹن پراسٹی، اس ملک کے اٹھنے ہی وفا دار ہیں۔ میں ایک بات آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ کس طرح ملک پریم ہے؟ ملک کسی چیڈیا کا نام نہیں ہے۔ ملک نام ہے، 100 کروڑ انسانوں کا ملک-ہندوستان۔ یہ کس طرح ملک پریم ہے کہ ملک سے پیار ہے، لیکن ملک میں رہنے والوں سے نفرت ہے؟ یہ کس طرح ملک پریم ہے؟ میں نے ایسا ملک پریم کبھی نہیں سنا، جیسا ملک پریم آپ کہتے ہیں۔ کھدا کے لیے اس کام کو بند کیجیے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ پریڈان منتری جی لاچار ہیں۔ اپنی کابینے کے مینسٹرس پر ان کا کنٹرول نہیں ہے، کیونکہ وہ جو چاہے کہتے ہیں۔ میں اس کو دھارنا بھی نہیں چاہتی ہوں۔ جس کسٹم کے اٹفاک اسٹیمال کیے جاتے ہیں، ان سے تکلیف ہوتی ہے، لیکن یہ پریڈان منتری جی نہ اپنے کابینے مینسٹرس کو روک پاتے ہیں، نہ اپنے ورکس کو روک پاتے ہیں، تو آخر یہ کیا ہے؟ وہ کیوں نہیں بولتے؟ ان کو کہنا چاہیے، یہ میں فی کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ جواب میں یہ معلوم ہونا چاہیے کہ آپ اس ملک کو کس فیکارڈارا پر چلانا چاہتے ہیں، آپ کا نجزریا ساف ہونا چاہیے۔ افسانہ پتی جی، آپ کا بہت دھنیاؤد کہ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا۔

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھٹیس گڑھ) : مائے ٲٲی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کی بہت مشکور ہوں، بہت آبھاری ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بھی بجٹ پر بولنے کا وقت دیا

ہے۔ ویسے آپ اس بجٹ کو دیکھئے، تو اس میں مجھے نہ تو کوئی اتساہ نظر آتا ہے اور نہ ہی سرکار کی کوئی کمٹمنٹ نظر آتی ہے، بلکہ یہ کہنا چاہئے کہ اس میں صرف نمبرس کی بات ہے۔ اگر آپ ڈیٹیلز میں جائیے، تو اس بجٹ میں جو بہت ہی امپورٹینٹ سیکٹرز ہیں، اس میں بجٹ on the whole کم ہی کیا گیا ہے، زیادہ نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

چونکہ وقت کم ہے، اس لئے میں دو چار چیزوں پر آپ کے ذریعے اس گورنمنٹ کا دھیان دلانا چاہوں گی۔ سب سے پہلا ہے - ایگریکلچر - By and large ہمارے دیش کی economy agriculture based ہے۔ اسی agricultural economy کی وجہ سے، پوری دنیا میں جو زبردست مندی آئی، recession آیا، اس سے ہمارا دیش اسلئے بچا رہا کہ ہماری economy agriculture based ہے، اور اس وقت کے پرائم منسٹر ہمارے منموہن سنگھ جی، جو ایک مانے ہوئے economist ہیں، انہوں نے اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے جس طرح سے اس دیش کو بچایا، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ ایک سرانٹے قدم تھا، لیکن آج اسی ایگریکلچر کی کیا حالت ہے۔ آج کسان خودکشی کرنے کو آتا ہے۔ مجھے بڑا افسوس ہو رہا تھا، جب ادھر سے ہمارے ساتھی بول رہے تھے کہ ہماری نیتوں کی وجہ سے آج کسان خودکشی پر آمادہ ہے۔ ہمارے نیتوں کی وجہ سے آج دیش 'ہرت کرانتی' کی طرف بڑھا ہے۔ یہ اندرا گاندھی کی دین ہے، جنہوں نے 'ہرت کرانتی' کو اپنا ایک مشن بنایا۔ کیوں بنایا؟

مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے، وہ کسی ایک پارٹی کے پرائم منسٹر نہیں ہیں، وہ پورے دیش کے پرائم منسٹر ہیں، لیکن انہوں نے غلط طریقے سے اندرا گاندھی جی کو کیوٹ کیا۔ انہوں نے اندرا گاندھی جی کا نام لے کر 'بھیک' والی بات

کہی، لیکن اندرا جی نے کس سندربھہ میں ایسا کہا تھا، کس کانٹیکسٹ میں کہا تھا، یہ بات انہوں نے نہیں بتائی۔ اندرا گاندھی نے کس طرح یہ بات کہی؟ پتہ نہیں آپ کو یاد ہوگا یا نہیں ہوگا اور پتہ نہیں آپ میں سے کتنوں نے وہ پی۔ایل۔84 گپھوں کھایا ہوگا، لیکن جب ہم وہ گپھوں مانگ کر لاتے تھے، تبھی ہمارے دیش کا پیٹ بھرتا تھا۔

جس وقت ہمارا دیش آزاد ہوا تھا، اس وقت ہماری آبادی 36 کروڑ تھی اور ہماری آبادی ایک لاکھ کروڑ سے زیادہ ہے، لیکن آج ہم باہر سے بھیک نہیں مانگ رہے ہیں۔ آج ہمارے اپنے دیش کا کسان اناج پیدا کر رہا ہے اور پورے دیش کا پیٹ بھر رہا ہے۔ اندرا جی نے کیا کہا تھا، مائٹے پرانم منسٹر صاحب کو ان کی پوری بات بتائی جا چکی تھی۔ اندرا گاندھی جی نے اس وقت کہا تھا "بنیادی چیز یہ ہے کہ جب تک ہمارا دیش اناج کے معاملے میں آتم-نربہر نہیں ہوگا، تب تک دیش مضبوط نہیں ہو سکتا۔" یہ بات آپ کو سوامی نائپن جی کی رپورٹ میں بھی ملے گی۔ چونکہ آج وقت کی کمی ہے، نہیں تو میں آپ کو اور تفصیل سے پوری بات بتاتی۔ اس وقت اندرا گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا کہ ہم اپنے دیش کے کسانوں کو ہر طرح سے وہ ذرائع مہیا کریں گے، وہ سمسادھن مہیا کریں گے، تاکہ وہ اپنی پیداوار سے اس دیش کو آتم-نربہر بنائے اور اندرا گاندھی جی نے 'ہرت کرانتی' کے مادھیم سے وہ کر کے دکھا دیا۔ ان سے باہر کے دیشوں کے لوگوں نے پوچھا کہ میڈم، آپ کے یہاں اتنی جلدی ہرت کرانتی کیسے آگئی؟ جواب میں انہوں نے آج کے جیسے سیاست دانوں کی طرح یہ نہیں کہا کہ یہ میرا چمتکار ہے، بلکہ انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ میرے دیش کے کسانوں اور مزدوروں کا چمتکار ہے، جنہوں نے آج ہمارے دیش کو اس قابل بنایا کہ ہمارا دیش اناج کے معاملے میں آتم-نربہر ہو پایا ہے۔

مہودے، اس بجٹ میں بہت ساری باتیں کہی گئی ہیں، لیکن اتنی جلدی میں ان کے بارے میں نہیں بتا سکتی ہوں، ایک خاص بات، جو اس میں کہی گئی ہے، وہ یہ کہ سن 2022 تک کسانوں کی آمدنی دوگنی ہو جائے گی۔ میری سمجھ میں یہ نہیں آتا کہ کیا فنانس منسٹر کے ہاتھ میں کوئی علائقہ کا چراغ لگ گیا ہے یا پھر ان کے پاس کوئی جادو کی چھڑی ہے، جس کے ذریعے جادو سے وہ کسانوں کی آمدنی دوگنی کر دیں گے۔ دوگنی آمدنی کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آج کسان کی جو آمدنی ہے، اس میں ہر سال 16.5 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوگا، تب کہیں جاکر سن 2022 میں اس کی آمدنی دوگنی ہو جائے گی۔ کیا اس کے لئے ان کے پاس کوئی روڈ-میپ ہے؟ ان کے ذریعے ایسے کوئی اپائے نہیں بتائے گئے ہیں کہ آخر آمدنی دوگنی کیسے ہوگی؟ جو اریگینڈ لینڈ ہے، اس کے لئے آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ وہاں پر آپ کنویں، ٹالاب اور وہ ساری چیزیں لگائیں گے، جن سے سینچائی ہوگی۔ کسان کی زمین اتنی ہی ہے، اچھ انتی ہی ہے، لیکن آمدنی کو آپ دوگنی کرنے کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کسانوں کو دھوکہ کیوں دے رہے ہیں؟ پہلے ہی آپ بہت سارے اسٹیٹ وعدے کر چکے ہیں، آج پھر سے آپ ان کو ورغلا کر اس طرح کی بات کر رہے ہیں، یہ مناسب چیز نہیں ہے۔ اس کے لئے آپ کے پاس کوئی روڈ-میپ نہیں ہے کہ کس طرح آپ اس کو بڑھائیں گے؟ آپ کے بجٹ میں کسانوں کی بیمہ یوجنا کے لئے 5500 کروڑ روپے دئے گئے ہیں، لیکن یہ بیمہ یوجنا کیسی ہے، اس کے بارے میں بھی آپ کو معلوم ہے۔ یہ سارا کام کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کے لئے ہے، کیوں کہ پرائیوٹ کمپنیز کو اس میں شامل کر کے آپ ان کو یہ بتانا چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ کا بیمہ ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیے کہ آپ نے جو بیمہ یوجنا شروع کی ہے، پچھلے دو سالوں میں کتنا پیسہ آپ نے کمپنیز کو دیا ہے اور

کتنا پیسہ کسانوں کو ملا ہے؟ کچھ تو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ کسانوں کی پریشانی کیسے دور ہوئی؟

دوسرا، ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اس بجٹ کا ایک سب سے بڑا چیلنج ہے، جو اس وقت پوری دنیا کے سامنے بھی ہے اور ہمارے دیس کے سامنے بھی ہے۔ اس وقت سب سے زیادہ 'گلوبل کلائمنٹ چینج' کا چیلنج ہے، لیکن کہیں ذرہ برابر بھی تذکرہ بھی نہیں کیا گیا۔ ایک طرف ہمارے سامنے اتنا بڑا چیلنج ہے اور دوسری طرف ہم کسانوں سے کہہ رہے ہیں کہ جو آپ پرنٹیوس کر رہے ہیں، اس کو آپ انٹرنیٹ پر بیچئے۔ کہیں بجلی نہیں ہے، کہیں پاور نہیں ہے، انٹرنیٹ کا انتظام آپ کر نہیں رہے ہیں اور آپ اس طرح کی بات کہتے ہیں۔

تیسری چیز میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں، آپ نے بجٹ میں کہا ہے کہ دو سو کروڑ روپیہ آپ نوجوانوں کو دیں گے۔ میں آنکڑوں میں نہیں جا رہی ہوں، لیکن پچھلے سال بھی آپ نے آئی۔آئی۔ٹیز۔ اور آئی۔آئی۔ایمز۔ کا بجٹ ریٹیوس کیا تھا، اس سال کے بجٹ میں تو ان کے لئے کہیں پراودھان ہے ہی نہیں۔

جب آپ نے بائو ایجوکیشن کا اور یونیورسٹیز کا بجٹ کاٹا ہے، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس بجٹ کٹ میں آپ کا ایک بٹن ایجنڈا ہے۔ اس بجٹ کٹ کے ذریعہ آپ یونیورسٹیز میں اپنی وچار دھارا کو شامل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔

سر، ایک بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ پردھان منتری جی نے "سوچہ بھارت" کی بہت باتیں کیں۔ یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ انہوں نے اسے گاندھی جی سے لیا۔ ظاہر ہے کہ گاندھی جی صفائی پسند تھے، لیکن گاندھی جی من کی بھی صفائی چاہتے تھے۔ وہ لوگوں کے من کی بھی صفائی چاہتے تھے، جو آپ کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ دوسری بات میں جو کہنا چاہتی ہیں، وہ یہ ہے کہ گاندھی جی کا سب سے بڑا بہتیار کیا تھا، جس وقت انہوں نے جنگ آزادی چھیڑی؟ انہوں نے یہ کس کے خلاف

چھیڑی تھی۔ سلطنت برطانیہ کے خلاف، جس کے بارے میں کہا جاتا تھا کہ کبھی سورج غروب نہیں ہوتا ہے، وہ اتنی بڑی سلطنت ہے۔ اس کے خلاف ان کا سب سے بڑا ہتھیار نان وائٹنس تھا۔ وہ آپ کو نہیں یاد ہے کہ نان وائٹنس گاندھی جی کا سب سے بڑا ہتھیار تھا، بہت سے ایسے واقعے ہیں، جن کے بارے میں بتانے کا ابھی مجھے وقت نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے پیٹھ پر بوئے ہوئے جنگ آزادی کو روک دیا کہ اگر اچھی منزل پانے کے لیے برا راستہ اختیار کرو، تو وہ بھی غلط ہے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، مجھے آپ دو چار منٹ اور دے دیجیئے۔

تو میں آپ کو بتا رہی تھی کہ نان وائٹنس کی بات ہے۔ تیسری بات جو میں نہیں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج کل جو دیش کا ماحول ہے، میرے بہت سے ساتھی اس پر بولے ہیں۔ یہ دیش کا ماحول نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب تو یوگا کی بہت کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ بہت دھیان دیتے ہیں۔ میں ان سے ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ایک دفعہ وہ کھلے ہوئے دماغ سے سوچیں اور یہ دیکھیں کہ یہ دیش کیسا ہے، اس کا نقشہ کیسا ہے؟ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آج وقت آگیا ہے اور میں موجودہ سرکار سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ اس کو اپنا درستی کون، اپنی پالیسی، اپنا نظریہ اور اپنی آئیڈیالوجی اب اس دیش کو بنانی پڑیگی کہ آپ اس دیش کو کس آئیڈیالوجی پر لیکر جانا چاہتے ہیں، کس وچاردھارا پر لیکر جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ صرف گاندھی جی کی مورتی یا تصویر پر مالائیں چڑھا کر آپ گاندھی جی کو زندہ نہیں رکھ سکتے۔ گاندھی جی کی وچاردھارا کو جب تک آپ نہیں مانیں گے۔ گاندھی جی کی وچاردھارا سے ہی یہ دیش چل رہا ہے، اس دیش کا کانسٹی ٹیوشن چل رہا ہے۔ اس لیے میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج وقت آگیا ہے کہ آپ کو اس دیش میں خاص طور سے جو یہاں کی مائنارٹیز ہیں، چاہے وہ سکھ ہوں عیسائی ہوں، بہت بڑا طبقہ مسلمانوں کا ہے، آپ کو اپنا نظریہ، اپنا درستی کون ان کے لیے صاف کرنا پڑیگا کہ آپ کس طرح کی، کس وچاردھارا پر

اس دیش کو لیکر چلنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیوں کہ یہ وچاردھارا، اس کی سب سے بڑی طاقت ہمارے دیش کا بھائی چارہ ہے۔ ہم ایک دوسرے کے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتے۔ آپ کیوں یہ اُن-نیچرل بٹوارہ ہمارے بیچ میں کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ مسلم لیگ کی ائیڈیالوجی میں اور آر ایس ایس کی ائیڈیالوجی میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے۔ ایک نے مذہب کے نام پر territorial بٹوارہ کر لیا، سرحدوں کا بٹوارہ کر دیا اور دوسرا جو ہے، وہ اپنی ائیڈیالوجی سے اس دیش میں مذہب کے نام پر دیش کا بٹوارہ چاہتا ہے۔ ہمیں یہ بٹوارہ کسی قیمت پر منظور نہیں ہے اور نہ ہم آپ کے اس ڈر میں ہیں، نہ دباؤ میں ہیں۔ ہم بحیثیت مسلم، اس ملک کے باشندے ہیں، ہم اس دیش میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں اور اسی دیش میں مریں گے۔ آپ کا سرٹیفکیٹ ہمیں حب الوطنی، وطن پرستی کا نہیں چاہیئے۔

میں آخری بات کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کروں گی۔ مجھے بہت کچھ کہنا تھا، لیکن میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سب سے بڑے دیش-پریمی آپ ہیں، مجھے آپ کی حب الوطنی، وطن پرستی، میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے۔ ہم بھی اتنے ہی وطن پرست، اس دیش کے اتنے ہی وفادار ہیں۔ میں ایک بات آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ کیسا دیش پریم ہے؟ یہ کیسی دیش-بھکتی ہے؟ دیش کسی چڑیا کا نام نہیں ہے۔ دیش نام ہے، ایک لاکھ کروڑ انسانوں کا دیش 'ہندوستان'۔ یہ کیسا دیش پریم ہے کہ دیش سے پیار ہے، لیکن دیش میں رہنے والوں سے نفرت ہے؟ یہ کیسا دیش پریم ہے؟ میں نے ایسا دیش پریم کہیں نہیں سنا، جیسا دیش پریم آپ کہتے ہیں۔ خدا کے لئے اس کام کو بند کیجئے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ پردھان منتری جی لاچار ہیں۔ اپنی کیبنیٹ کے منسٹرس پر ان کا کنٹرول نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ وہ جو چاہے کہتے ہیں۔ میں اس کو دوبرانا بھی نہیں چاہتی ہوں۔ جس قسم کے الفاظ استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں، ان

سے تکلیف ہوتی ہے، لیکن یہ پردھان منتری جی نہ اپنے کینیٹ منسٹرس کو روک پاتے ہیں، نہ اپنے ورکرس کو روک پاتے ہیں، تو آخر یہ کیا ہے؟ وہ کیوں نہیں بولتے؟ ان کو کہنا چاہئے، یہ میں پھر کہنا چاہتی ہوں۔ جواب میں یہ معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ یہ دیش کس وچاردھارا پر آپ چلانا چاہتے ہیں، آپ کا نظریہ صاف ہونا چاہئے۔ اپ سبھا پتی جی، آپ کا بہت دھنیواد کہ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا۔

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस बार जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है, चर्चा तो सारे देश में होती है, तारीफ भी हुई, आलोचना भी हुई, लेकिन मानना पड़ेगा कि जिन्होंने आलोचना भी की, उन्होंने भी कहा कि नहीं, बजट तो लोग हमेशा दिमाग से बनाते हैं, लेकिन इस बार हरेक का ख्याल रखते हुए दिल और दिमाग दोनों का इस्तेमाल करके यह बजट बनाया गया है। Sir, the world is suffering from economic crisis और इस विकट आर्थिक संकट की स्थिति में कंज्यूमर और बिजनेस, दोनों के लिए फ्रेंडली बजट बनाना, यह दिखाता है कि हम एक मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, जो 125 करोड़ लोगों की अपेक्षाओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो सोच है कि खर्च होने वाले पैसे का लाभ नीचे के तबके के हर इंसान को मिलना चाहिए, सीधा मिलना चाहिए, इस बजट में उसके लिए कई प्रावधान किए गए हैं। Sir, no country can develop without infrastructure. Till date, all Governments — maybe today's or yester years — have worked towards it. But, you will agree that the pace of development this time can be seen through multifold budget allocation for both urban and rural infrastructure. सर, रोड और रेल, दोनों के डेवलपमेंट पर तकरीबन 2 लाख, 18 हजार करोड़ खर्च होने हैं। सर, यह काम इतनी तेजी से चल रहा है कि उसकी तारीफ सार्वजनिक रूप से इस सदन में इधर के और उधर के सारे सदस्यों ने की है। हर सेक्टर में विकास करने की दृष्टि से फंड एलोकेट किए गए हैं। इसकी जो डिटेल्स हैं, वह कुछ तो मेरे साथी श्री भुपेंद्र यादव और प्रभात झा जी ने पढ़ी हैं, इसके अलावा और भी मेम्बर्स ने पढ़ी हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको फिर से कुछ याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। सर, अगर आप इण्डस्ट्री से रिलेटेड देखें तो इसमें हॉयर एजुकेशन फाइनेंसिंग एजेंसी का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें ऐसेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनीज के थ्रू टैक्स पास देने की योजना है। सर पीएसयू बैंक में रिकेपिटलाइजेशन के लिए 25 हजार करोड़ रूपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। कस्टम और सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी स्ट्रक्चर के रेशनेलाइजेशन को प्रमोट कर "मेक इन इंडिया" को प्रमोट करने का काम किया गया है, सर, इनकम टैक्स लिटिगेशन को सिम्पलिफाई करने के लिए उसके रूल 14ए और रूल 8डी में परिवर्तन सजेस्ट किए गए हैं। इसमें टीडीएस को रेशनेलाइज किए जाने का प्रोविजन है। सर, साधारण आदमी के लिए 15 हजार करोड़ रूपए का इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन फॉर फॉर्मर्स किया गया है। इसमें नई क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम का प्रावधान किया गया है। मनरेगा का उल्लेख अनेक लोगों ने किया है, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में कहना नहीं चाहूंगा। "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के लिए तकरीबन 9 हजार करोड़ रूपए एलोकेट किए गए हैं। इसमें डिजिटल लिट्रेसी मिशन को 6 करोड़ घरों तक पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से प्रावधान किए गए हैं। सर, जेनरिक ड्रग्स के लिए जो स्टोर्स खोलने हैं, उनके लिए तीन हजार नए ड्रग्स

स्टोर्स का प्रावधान इसमें किया गया है। सर, जो रेंट डिडक्शन था, उसको 24 हजार से 60 हजार रुपए तक ले जाया गया है। इससे न सिर्फ रहने वालों को सुविधा होगी, बल्कि जो घर खरीदने की भी चिंता हर साधारण आदमी करता है, उस ओर भी वह ध्यान दे सकेगा कि अब मैं भी घर खरीद सकता हूँ, क्योंकि जो रेंट डिडक्शन है वह भी रीजनेबली काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है। सर, जो compliance window 1 जून से 30 सितम्बर, 2016 तक दिया गया है, इससे निश्चित रूप से ब्लैक मनी को इस देश की व्यवस्था में फिर से incorporate करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। सर, मैं जानता हूँ, कि आपने कई लोगों का समय कम कर दिया है, इसलिए मैं बहुत कुछ न कहते हुए सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि देश की प्लानिंग कोई एक साल के बजट से नहीं की जा सकती है। Everything must be planned for four years, five years; a long term planning is to be done. इसके लिए 4-5 साल की पूरी योजना बनानी पड़ती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...। सर, यह हर सरकार ने बनाई है। पहले की सरकारों ने भी किया है और अभी किया है, लेकिन प्लानिंग कितनी effective रही, उसके रिजल्ट्स कितने मिले, वह rationalise है या नहीं है, हम सिर्फ बोल रहे हैं या करके भी दिखाएंगे, यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, इस सरकार ने हर स्तर पर accountability फिक्स की है। हम एनपीए और विलफुल डिफॉल्टर्स की समस्या को रोज झेल रहे हैं। स्थिति यहां तक आ गई है कि बैंकों के लोगों को कहना पड़ रहा है कि हर चीज की चिंता करने की बजाए जो ठीक काम कर रहे हैं, आप उनकी मदद कीजिए। इस एनपीए के चक्कर में बैंक वाले घबरा गए हैं और सही लोगों को मदद करनी है कि नहीं करनी है, इसको लेकर भी उनकी चिंता बढ़ रही है। एनपीए के संकट से निकलते हुए, नए उद्योगों को सपोर्ट करने के लिए युवाओं के लिए स्टार्टअप की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ समाज के हर जरूरतमंद के लिए इस बजट में कुछ न कुछ है।

सर, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि चाहे वे राजनीतिक समर्थक हों या विरोधी हों, सभी में यह संतुष्टि है कि यह बजट सर्वसमावेशक है। वे सार्वजनिक रूप से स्वीकार करें या न करें, यह उनका political compulsion हो सकता है।

सर, मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करते समय इतना ही कहूंगा, चूंकि राजीव शुक्ल जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने निदा फाजली की लाइनें पढ़ी थी, इसलिए मैं उन्हीं की बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए इतना कहूंगा कि पुराना गाना था, 'चले थे साथ मिलकर, चलेंगे साथ मिलकर।' आप सबको होली की बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ajay Sancheti, I thank you very much because you adhered to the time. Shri Harivansh, your time is only five minutes.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं अपनी एक पीड़ा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't waste the time in saying *dhanyavaad*. You straightaway start speaking.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि हम पीछे बैठे लोगों को कभी-कभार बोलने का मौका मिलता है। मैंने आपके डेस्क से पता किया, तो मुझे 8 मिनट का समय बताया गया। उसमें भी बोलने के लिए मुझे आपकी मदद चाहिए, संरक्षण चाहिए, क्योंकि कभी-कभार ही हम लोग अपनी बात रखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party fielded another Member also who took nearly 15 minutes. Is it my fault?

श्री हरिवंश: सर, कल हमारी पार्टी का समय 28 मिनट था और उन्होंने पांच मिनट बोला था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should know that the time is reduced. We decided to sit up to 9.00 p.m. So, the time is reduced. You are well educated.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the time is decided by the BAC. How was it reduced?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were not here and the House decided that.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, the big parties' time should be reduced, not ours. Only eight minutes' time is given to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हरिवंश: हमें कहा गया था कि बड़ी पार्टी को ही नहीं, बल्कि सबको समय मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Who decided and in what mechanism? We don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why did you accept when I announced that? You should have questioned then.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Who decided and in what mechanism, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am standing and can you not sit? This way, we can't work. A suggestion came that we should finish this business at 8.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you were not present, then, I am not responsible. Then I said from the Chair, 'If we have to finish by 8.30 p.m., then it means that at 8.00 p.m., the reply should start. No; let the reply be at 9.00 p.m.' It is from my side that one hour was also taken. You could have objected. Your party could have objected. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. At that time you agreed and now you are questioning me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we have never given any suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not a party to that suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where were you? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have been here or Mr. Ragesh should have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you,

Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, I am ready to sit up to 12 in the night. *...(Interruptions)...*
I have no problem.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are also ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, when it hits you, you have complained. You agreed for 9.00 p.m. because it hits others. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, at that time you were telling that big parties' time is going to be reduced. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that I am doing. *...(Interruptions)...* But, remember *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ragesh, you want to make your maiden speech, you could have been fielded from your party. Your party fielded another person, and he took five minutes extra. What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, you were telling that big parties' time is *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; nothing goes on record. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak, time should be extended. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the decision is, at 9.00 p.m. I should put the question to the House. If you want, you can extend. I have no problem in extending up to 12.00. I don't mind. But, if the House has taken a decision, I have to go by that because you browbeat or somebody threatens; I cannot do that. And Mr. Ragesh, you are a young Member, don't talk like this. Don't behave like this. You should have told your party leaders to field your name. If your party leaders have done a mistake, you can't blame the Chair.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we have distributed the time as per 12 hours. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 9 o'clock, I will put the question, then you decide. At 9.00 p.m. I will put the question, then you decide to sit up to 12.00. I have no problem. Okay; Shri Harivansh.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, whatever little experience I have for a long time as Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...(Interruptions)... That is why I had said in the Business Advisory Committee that let the House go up to 12 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I have no problem.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But whenever the Government wants to curtail the time, again, out of my experience as Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I would recommend ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not agree.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But, then, the Government would not put up any candidates. So you want to put up your candidates also and at the same time you want to curtail the time also. I would like to request that, yes, smaller parties are very important and each one of them should get the time, but at the same time even the bigger parties' time gets sacrificed. There are 80 per cent of our MPs, who do not get time even for six consecutive sessions. So, to accommodate everybody, I agree ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... The bigger parties also have their own problem. At the most, five or six people speak. The rest cannot speak. My submission to hon. Chair would be, at 9 o' clock we will take the sense and we can again extend the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन जो बात कह रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the point is, when the Government makes such a suggestion to curtail the time, you should not agree. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, we already curtailed our Members also; our speakers also. ...(Interruptions)... From our side, only three speakers ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You agree and then question. That is my complaint. ...(Interruptions)... You should not agree. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हमारे भी तो दो-तीन सदस्य ही बोले हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہمارے بھی تو دو-تین سڈسے بی بولے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Only three speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*... One speaker for ten minutes, five minutes, ...*(Interruptions)*... We already curtailed our speakers also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ठीक है, सबको समय मिलता है और मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapan Kumarji, with my long experience in Parliament, I am saying, the Government will always say, 'let us reduce the time', but you people in the opposition should not agree. Having agreed, don't question me. That is all what I am saying. Now, Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ कि देश में बदलाव की नई इबारत लिखने के लिए बजट सरकार या राजनीति का सबसे कारगर और प्रभावी हथियार है। भारत की लोक सभा में कई दशकों बाद भाजपा को 281 सीटें देकर जनता ने उम्मीद की थी कि आप एक नये युग के सूत्रधार बनेंगे, लेकिन वह अवसर आपने खो दिया। आज देश की स्थिति क्या है, यह बताने के लिए मैं एक सामान्य आदमी की दृष्टि से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर नजर डालता हूँ।

मैं शुरू में स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि समय-सीमा के कारण सिर्फ दो-तीन चीजों पर अपने आपको सीमित रखूंगा, जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और जनजीवन में आज टाइम बम की तरह मौजूद है। आज भारत सरकार के खर्चे तकरीबन 18 लाख करोड़ हैं और कमाई तकरीबन 12 लाख करोड़ है। केंद्र सरकार हर साल 5.6 लाख करोड़ कर्ज अदायगी में लगाती है। केंद्र सरकार के बजट 2015-16 के अनुसार सरकारी व्यय 17.8 लाख करोड़, सरकारी आय 12.2 लाख करोड़ और सरकारी कर्ज 5.6 लाख करोड़ है। भारत पर आज कुल कर्ज लगभग 70 करोड़ है। इस कर्ज पर हर साल हम लगभग 4.6 लाख करोड़ ब्याज चुकाते हैं, यानी जो टैक्स आप वसूलते हैं, उसका 40 फीसदी कर्ज के सूद की भरपाई में जाता है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में हमें पांच लाख करोड़ सूद चुकाना है। यह है, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति। इस आर्थिक दुष्चक्र से देश को निकालना आपका सबसे बड़ा राजधर्म था।

विकास के लिए कर्ज लेना गलत नहीं है, पर कर्ज के भरोसे व्यवस्था में फिजूलखर्ची या शासक वर्ग का वैभवपूर्ण जीवन भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के प्रति अन्याय है। हमारे गांव देहात में जो पुरखे, परिवार को कर्ज में छोड़कर जाते हैं, उन्हें संतानें कोसती हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हाल में प्रोफेसर कौशिक बसु, जो भारत सरकार के पूर्व मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकर रहे हैं, उनकी पुस्तक आई है— "इन इकोनॉमिस्ट इन द रियल वर्ल्ड" (दी आर्ट ऑफ पॉलिसी मेकिंग इन इंडिया) पुस्तक के अंतिम अध्याय में वे कहते हैं कि पॉपुलिज्म से अल्पकालिक लोकप्रियता की भूख जगजाहिर है। राजनेताओं की नजर अगली सुबह अखबारों की हेडलाइन तक सीमित रहती है या अगले चुनाव जीतने तक। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाजपा के लोग इस बजट को बनाते हुए इसी मानस के शिकार हैं। आज जो देश के आर्थिक हालात हैं, उनमें आपसे अपेक्षा थी कि देश की आमद बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस, निर्णायक और साहसी कदम उठाएंगे। वे कदम क्या हो सकते

[श्री हरिवंश]

थे, इसके बारे में मैं दो-तीन चीजें बताना चाहूंगा। इस मुल्क में आज करीब 24 करोड़ परिवार हैं। इनमें से सिर्फ 4 करोड़ परिवार ही टैक्स देते हैं। टैक्स देने में सिर्फ 83 हजार परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनकी घोषित आमदनी एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस माहौल में, इस देश में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सुपर रिच का एक वर्ग इस देश में उभर रहा है। भारत सरकार के मौजूदा आर्थिक सलाहकार अरविंद सुब्रमण्यम ने आर्थिक सर्वे के बाद कहा कि सबसे सम्पन्न एक फीसदी भारतीयों ने सन् 2012 में कुल आमद का 12.9 फीसदी अर्जित किया, जबकि सन् 1998 में ऐसे लोगों की आमद 9 फीसदी थी, यानी सरकार भी मानती है कि देश में आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है। याद रखिए, यह "टाइम बम" है। पिछले साल आयी "Credit Suisse" की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक फीसदी सम्पन्न भारतीयों के पास भारत की कुल सम्पदा का 53 फीसदी हिस्सा है। सबसे सम्पन्न 10 फीसदी लोगों के पास कुल सम्पदा का 76.3 फीसदी हिस्सा है। 24 फरवरी, 2016 को "बिजनेस टुडे" में एक लेख आया, "The Budget 2016 should address the rising inequality in India." इसके अनुसार भारत के सबसे सम्पन्न एक फीसदी लोगों के पास वर्ष 2000 में कुल सम्पदा 36.6 फीसदी थी और सबसे सम्पन्न 10 फीसदी भारतीयों के पास कुल सम्पदा 65.9 फीसदी थी। वर्ष 2015 में हालात बदल गए हैं। भारत के सबसे सम्पन्न एक फीसदी के पास भारत की कुल सम्पदा का 50 फीसदी है। इस अध्ययन के अनुसार सन् 2000 से 2015 के बीच भारत की कुल सम्पदा 20,284 ट्रिलियन डॉलर बढ़ी है और इसमें से भारत के सबसे सम्पन्न एक फीसदी लोगों के पास 61 फीसदी हिस्सा गया है। सबसे सम्पन्न 10 फीसदी भारतीयों के पास कुल 81 फीसदी गया। 25 फरवरी, 2016 को "द ट्रिब्यून" में छपी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। "इंडिया थर्ड वन रिच लिस्ट" के अनुसार भारत में पिछले वर्ष 97 बिलियनेयर थे। ये एक साल में 14 और बढ़ गये हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में आज 101 बिलियायर्स हैं। भारत में जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन और स्विटजरलैंड के भी अधिक बिलियायर्स हैं। महोदय, यह देश के लिए या कुछ लोगों के लिए जरूर फख की बात हो सकती है, परन्तु गांधी का अंतिम आदमी इस मुल्क में किस हाल में है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा आर्थिक मॉडल है या आर्थिक मेकेनिज्म है, जिसमें सबसे अमीर की सम्पदा गुणात्मक गति से बढ़ती है और सबसे कमजोर की जिंदगी में आश्वासन, वायदों की रोशनी भी रिस कर भी नीचे नहीं पहुंचती? यह बजट आर्थिक विषमता के "टाइम बम" को एड्रेस नहीं करता। अभी भाई भुपेंद्र यादव जी कह रहे थे, वे अच्छे वक्ता हैं, वे कह रहे थे कि इस साल 13 फीसदी कम बरसात हुई, लेकिन इस 13 फीसदी कम बरसात के बावजूद एक फीसदी अमीरों की सम्पदा कैसे बढ़ी है? ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, The time is over.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ। बहुत बड़े हिन्दी के एक जाने-माने कवि धूमिल ने "रोटी और संसद" शीर्षक से एक कविता लिखी थी—

"एक आदमी रोटी बेलता है,
 एक आदमी रोटी खाता है।
 एक तीसरा आदमी भी है,
 जो न रोटी बेलता है और न रोटी खाता है,
 वह सिर्फ रोटी से खेलता है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह तीसरा आदमी कौन है? मेरे देश की संसद मौन है। बजट इस पर मौन है, वह इस पर कुछ बोल नहीं रहा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले आपसे दो मिनट का समय और लेना चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take one minute.

श्री हरिवंश: लोग आज गांधी को भूल गए हैं। इस तरह की आर्थिक विषमता को बढ़ाने वाली अर्थ-व्यवस्था या बजट के बारे में गांधी ने लिखा था। गांधी जी ने 1937 में लिखा था, वह अर्थप्रणाली जो गरीबों की कीमत पर समर्थ लोगों को धन संग्रह का अवसर देती है, वह अशुद्ध है, वह मौत को आमंत्रित करती है। दूसरी ओर सही अर्थप्रणाली का असर सामाजिक न्याय कायम करता है। वह सबका कल्याण करता है, खास तौर से गांधी जी के अंतिम आदमी का। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अच्छे जीवन के ...**(व्यवधान)**... गांधी जी के मुहावरे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हरिवंश जी, ओ.के.। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंश: गरीबों को गरीबों की कीमत पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आने का अवसर देता है, इसलिए समाज ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे मूल चीजें कहनी हैं। यदि आप मुझे दो मिनट देंगे, तो मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी होऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरिवंश: सर, सिर्फ दो मिनट और ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं आपकी बात...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, दुनिया के सबसे मशहूर अर्थशास्त्री, Thomas Piketty, जिन्होंने 'कैपिटल इन दि ट्वेंटी फर्स्ट सेंचुरी' नामक पुस्तक लिखी है। वे भारत आए थे। उन्होंने भारती की एलीट क्लास के बारे में कहा कि ये इतना कम टैक्स देते हैं, तो यह देश कैसे चलेगा? इसी तरह से देश में सामाजिक विषमता, डिजिटल गैर-बराबरी सब कुछ बढ़ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं लास्ट का पैरा पढ़कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। सर, हम मान लेते हैं कि इन्होंने बजट में कहा कि हम कई बहुत अच्छी चीजें कर देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कब

[श्री हरिवंश]

लागू हो पाएंगी? जब समाज में शांति और भाईचारे का माहौल होगा। यदि कुछ सीखना है, तो बिहार से सीखिए। जिस राज्य को लोगों ने राइट ऑफ कर दिया था और पिछड़ा माना था, सन् 2005 के बाद उसने लगातार अपनी प्रगति की और नीतीश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में अपने GDP को बढ़ाया, क्योंकि बिहार टर्न अराउंड शांति और सद्भाव के माहौल में हुआ। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" को उन्होंने यथार्थ में उतारा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी ये लोग कैसे काम करना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले not there. श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, मैं बोलने से पहले एक बात रिकॉर्ड में लाना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार भी मैंने देखा था कि जब राज्य सभा में चर्चा होती है, तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर नार्मली नहीं होते हैं। मैं यहां कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर की बात कर रहा हूँ। यहां पर मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट हैं। सर, यह ऐसा नजरिया है कि जैसे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के यहां सेक्रेटरी जाते हैं और मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The MoS is here. There are 4-5 Cabinet Ministers also. The Defence Minister is here. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minority Affairs Minister is here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: उनको यहां पर उपस्थित रहना चाहिए और वह सुनना चाहिए, जो हम यहां बोल रहे हैं। उनकी इच्छा न हो, तो बात अलग है। यह बोला गया कि वे हाउस में बिजी हैं, इस वजह से यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन anyway ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में मेम्बर्स के जो सजेशनस हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The MoS is noting down the points. ...**(Interruptions)**... Many Cabinet Ministers are also here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, इस बजट के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं गई हैं, मुझे तो सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें ही कहनी हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को एक बात तो यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 2011 की पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से इस देश के अंदर 14 करोड़ agricultural labour हैं। अब 2016 हो गया, तो मेरे ख्याल से 15, 16 करोड़ से कम agricultural labour नहीं होंगे। Marginal workers की संख्या भी पांच, छः करोड़ से कम नहीं है। हमारे जैसे जो स्किल्ड वर्कर्स हैं, रोज मजदूरी करके मेरी कौम के लोग सुबह आते हैं, वे नाके के ऊपर जाकर बैठते हैं, कोई काम पर ले जाए, तो ठीक है, न ले जाए तो वापस अपने घर आकर खाना खाते हैं। ऐसे काम करने वाले कैजुअल लेबर जो शहरों के अंदर हैं, उनकी तादाद भी करोड़ों में है। मैं देखता हूँ कि नेशनल कमिशन ऑफ रूरल लेबर, जब वह पूरे देश के अंदर घुमाता है, तो जो उनकी एस्टिमेटेड 120 दिन की मजदूरी है, वह agricultural labour को मिलती है। आपने और हमने मनरेगा के अंदर 100 दिन की मजदूरी तय की है। उसका वेतन अभी 178 रुपए है। आपने 38 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान इस साल किया है। एक मजदूर को सौ दिन की पूरी मजदूरी मिले और अगर उसको 178 रुपए पूरे मिले, तो उसकी आय 17 हजार 800 रुपए होती है, अगर आप 38 हजार करोड़ को डिवाइड

करोगे, तो इसका कितने लोगों तक लाभ मिलेगा? इस देश में सवा दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है। उसको 120 दिन की मजदूरी तब मिलती है जब एग्रीकल्चर इफेक्टिव है। वहां पर भी एग्रीकल्चरल वेज आपकी वेज से, 178 रुपए से कम है। जैसे यह गुजरात में आफिशियली 150 रुपए है, बाकी दूसरे स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग है। यानी इस देश में 14 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को पूरे साल के अंदर 220 दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं मिलता। 365 दिन के अंदर जो उनकी इनकम है, उसका इस बजट में कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है। मैंने पूरा बजट देखा है। स्किल्ड लेबर के ऊपर आपने पहले एक हजार करोड़ रुपया दिखाया था। अब उसमें से 1,771 दिखाया गया है, यानी इसमें 771 करोड़ बढ़ाया गया है। स्किल्ड लेबर के संबंध में आपने पूरे इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में एक कल्पना की है कि एक एजेंसी हो, जो स्किल्ड वर्कर्स को पूरी तरह से तैयार करे और फिर "मेक इन इंडिया" में जिस-जिस कंपनी को जो-जो आदमी चाहिए, वह उधर से ले जाए। लेकिन जो लोग रोजमर्रा के लिए ब्लू कॉलर जॉब में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए, जैसे आईटीआई है, वह तो बच्चों के लिए ट्रेनी है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो एडल्ट हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, उनके काम के लिए आपने इसके अंदर क्या प्रावधान रखा है? मुझे इसमें ऐसी कोई चीज दिखाई नहीं दी है। लेबर का बजट कम पर कम होता जाता है। आप उसे एन्फोर्स नहीं कर सकते हैं, न ही काम दे सकते हैं। आपका एनआरईजीए में 38 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, लेकिन इस पैसे का कैसे इम्प्लिमेंटेशन हो रहा है, यह हम जानते हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जब वे गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने इस पैसे को खर्च न करने के लिए बोरी के अंदर मिट्टी भरवाकर पानी रोकने के लिए बांध बनवाए थे। दूसरे साल के अंदर ही उसकी एक भी बोरी कहीं नहीं मिली, जबकि उस पर हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे। मेरा यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि जब contractors को काम दिया गया था और मशीनों से भी काम करवाया जाता है, तो 38,000 करोड़ रुपये में से कितने पैसे लोगों तक पहुंचते हैं? जब लोगों के पास परचेजिंग पावर ही नहीं होगी, तो इस देश के अंदर मजदूरों की स्थिति कैसे सुधरेगी?

मैंने आपके बजट को पूरा पढ़ा है, लेकिन आपने पूरे बजट में एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं लिखा है। आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि सिंचाई के अंदर केवल पानी देने से चल जाएगा, मैंने यहां पर उसी दिन कहा था कि साढ़े आठ करोड़ लोग आदिवासी हैं, जो अपस्ट्रीम में रहते हैं। अपस्ट्रीम में सारे डैम्स वगैरह नीचे ही भरे हुए हैं, आप पानी ऊपर नहीं लेकर जाते हैं, सिंचाई की नई योजनाएं ऊपर नहीं चलतीं, नीचे पत्थर आ जाता है इसलिए बारिश के अलावा उनके पास कोई अन्य सोर्स नहीं है। हजारों, लाखों करोड़ों लोग चीप लेबर के लिए माइग्रेट होते हैं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि आप इनके बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं?

देश में 11 करोड़ किसान हैं। मैं यह जानता हूं कि किसानों को हमेशा सब कुल मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर आप इन 16 करोड़ मजदूरों को देख लें, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन 16 करोड़ मजदूरों के लिए इस सरकार ने क्या प्रावधान किए हैं? आप उनको वेलफेयर स्कीम्स में जरूर ले जाते हैं, लेकिन आपने इस बजट में उनको काम देने का कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं किया है।

आपने इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में ऐसा कहा है कि दस मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज के अंदर सन् 2015 के अप्रैल, मई और जून के क्वार्टर में तीन इंडस्ट्रीज में एम्प्लॉयमेंट घटी है, बढ़ी नहीं है। आपका जो इकोनॉमिक सर्वे आया है, उसमें यह बताया गया है। यानी कि अगर आप एम्प्लॉयमेंट के रेट

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

9.00 P.M.

पर स्किल्ड लेबर और दूसरे लोगों को भी ध्यान में रखें, तो भी वह रेट बढ़ नहीं रहा है, वह घटता ही जा रहा है। यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा यह जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट रेट कम हुआ है, इसका आपके पास क्या जवाब है, क्या उपाय है?

सर, स्किल्ड लेबर को लेकर मेरे बहुत सारे apprehensions हैं, क्योंकि यह जो पूरी कौम है, यह पूरी स्किल्ड लेबर की है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि आप यहां कड़ी का काम करने वाले लुहार आदि लोगों के लिए भी सोचें। आप आईटीआई में जाइए, लेकिन आपने बाकी लोगों के लिए वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग में कोई व्यवस्था की हो, ऐसा मैंने इस बजट के अंदर नहीं देखा है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं इसीलिए इस बड़े तबके की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि ये भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, ये भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स भरते हैं, इनके टैक्स का पैसा भी आपके Consolidated fund में जाता है। फिफ्थ पे कमीशन और सिक्सथ पे कमीशन में सरकार एक लाख करोड़ से भी ज्यादा पैसा उन लोगों को देगी, लेकिन इन लोगों के तो बहुत सालों से wages भी रिवाइज नहीं हुए हैं। पता नहीं सरकार इस संदर्भ में क्या करना चाहती है? मैं जानता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यह दावा करते हैं कि एक जमाने में वे चाय बेचा करते थे, लेकिन यदि उनमें थोड़ी-बहुत सहिष्णुता एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए भी हो, तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अवश्य साचेंगे कि ये भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, इनके भी बच्चे हैं, इनको भी पूरी अपॉर्च्युनिटी दी जानी चाहिए और ये लोग भी "मेक इन इंडिया" का एक हिस्सा हैं।

दूसरा मुद्दा, जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं, वह यह है कि आपके बजट में एक्सपेंडिचर अलग-अलग तरह से दिया गया है। यह जेंडर बजट है, चाइल्ड बजट है। जेंडर बजट का concept 1991 में साउथ अफ्रीका में originate हुआ था। इस देश में एनजीओज को सिखाने में मेरा बहुत सालों से बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। जेंडर बजट में आपने क्या किया है? ...**(समय की घटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: यह आपसे पूर्व हमने शुरू किया था, क्योंकि 1992 में, जब मैं टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट में यह बताने के लिए गया था कि इसके अंदर जेंडर को ...**(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mistryji.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: कितना पैसा मिलता है और उसका विजन कैसा होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घटी)...** Sir, just one minute only.

उसमें कुछ नहीं है। अभी ऐसा होता है कि पूरी स्कीम segregate कर दी जाती है। मैं आपको इस सम्बंध में सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अभी इसमें कितने nomenclatures हैं, जैसे 2,202 है, तो जनरल एजुकेशन का बजट हेड है, 2,702 (1) मेजर डैम का बजट हेड है, 2,702 minor head है, 3,601 है, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितनी भी grand-in-aid जाती है, उसके अन्दर दी जाती है। All the grant which goes to Tribal Area Sub Plan is budgeted under the Budget Head of 796. आप इस देश में जितना पैसा महिलाओं के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, उसके

बारे में आप Finance Secretary और Comptroller and Auditor General को बताइए कि उसके अन्दर एक minor head खोलें। उस minor head के अन्दर देश का कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट बहनों के लिए, बच्चों के लिए जितना भी पैसा खर्च करता हो, वह उस एकाउंट के अन्दर जाए और उस nomenclature के अन्दर उसका हिसाब आए, तो पता चलेगा कि इस देश के अन्दर किसके ऊपर कितना पैसा आता है। यही हालत बच्चों की है। इसलिए पूरे vision के साथ Gender Budget होना चाहिए। इसकी वजह से Gender Budget के अन्दर सिर्फ और सिर्फ जो स्कीम है, वह segregate कर दी गई है।

सर, मैं आशा करता हूँ, अभी जेटली साहब भी आ गए हैं, कि वे इसके ऊपर ध्यान रखेंगे और Comptroller and Auditor General को बताएंगे कि ये जितने भी nomenclatures हैं, वे उनके अन्दर Changes करके उनमें नए heads introduce करें, ताकि यह पता चले कि किसके लिए कितना पैसा खर्च होता है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, it is 9.00 p.m. You wanted me to take the sense of the House at 9.00 p.m. that how much more should we sit. You decide. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would recommend '10.30', Sir. I had 19 speakers. I have cut and reduced. I think, I have cut 10-11 speakers. But, at least, five are sitting here. They would like to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. I will tell you the number of speakers. Now, Congress says, 'five more'. Then, from AIADMK, there is one, Shri K.R. Arjunan. From CPM, there is Shri K.K. Ragesh for maiden speech.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, I think, it is not maiden. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, K.K. Ragesh's is maiden. They are saying so.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, it is not maiden. He has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have maiden speech? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Only Zero Hour submissions, no maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will find out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me check up from the Office. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I don't think, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: No, no; only Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I participated on Private Member's Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be considered as a maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Find out. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Office says, no maiden speech. It is already done. Then, from the 'Others category', there are two more speakers. If Mr. Athawale is coming, then, there are three more speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I am also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not spoken.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, you are also there. I thought you have spoken. So, at 10.30, we can have the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to have the dinner can have it.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमारी पार्टी के 11 स्पीकर्स थे, हमने उनमें से 9 स्पीकर्स के नाम withdraw किए हैं। ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन से हमने पहले भी रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि इस पर 10 बजे reply हो जाए, तो it is better. अभी हमारे पास एक घंटा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, 12 बजे से पहले आपको इसे समाप्त करना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. Naqviji, this is Budget discussion. We are going to adjourn for a month. Let us adjourn with a pleasant note because I was fighting with them.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, yes, on a pleasant note. Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we can have half-an-hour more. There is no harm. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, at 10.30, we will have the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it can be at 10.00. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: The Finance Minister is agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, have it at 10.30. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जो लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन कहें, वह ठीक है।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, जब आपको टाइम बढ़ाना था, तो फिर हमारी पार्टी का समय क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have noted how much time you spoke. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't say it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, you have taken more time than ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी हमारी पार्टी का कोई स्पीकर नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Misraji and Mr. Raja have taken time according to the total ten hours' allotment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: No, no, Sir; not ten hours. Only ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me not argue. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, the reply would be at 10.30 p.m., not even one minute more. Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan; not more than five minutes in any case. Three to five minutes.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, kindly permit me to speak in my mother tongue, Tamil.

*‘I was given birth by a mother

None was born without a mother

I have a mother

Who protects me ever’.

I thank the goddess of our heart, Hon’ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, who always protects us. I thank her for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion. As per the statement of our Hon’ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, this Budget (General) 2016-2017 has belied many expectations. There are certain welcome measures. First I would like to share those aspects which are appreciated by our Hon’ble Puratchithalaivi Amma.

I appreciate that the Finance Minister has accepted our Amma’s suggestion to do away with the Plan and Non-Plan distinction with effect from 2017-2018 onwards and to focus instead on the revenue and capital outlays. This is a much needed reform.

Agriculture is the backbone of India. Our founder leader, Dr. M.G.R. has said,

“Farmer is the labourer discovered by God’.

Majority of Indians are farmers. In this budget, there are many announcements for the welfare of agriculture. Your target for doubling of farm income in the next five years is a laudable objective, but it has to be implemented in real terms. The emphasis on expanding the area under irrigation is welcome. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana will be focused; more funds will be allocated for this scheme. But Tamil Nadu’s concern is that uncompleted projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) should not be affected. There are a number of major and medium irrigation schemes pending completion under the Accelerated Irrigation

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri K. R. Arjunan]

Benefit Programme (AIBP). These uncompleted projects should not be affected due to the new scheme. The Union Government has to allocate more funds to the States like Tamil Nadu to complete pending projects.

Greater incentives for drip and micro irrigation is a more welcome move to increase water efficiency. The expansion of the Soil Health Programme and the Soil Card Scheme by the Union Government is a recognition of the efforts launched by the State Government of Tamil Nadu which pioneered the Soil Health Card Programme. We welcome the initiative of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. But the budget allocation of ₹ 5,500 crores appears to be grossly inadequate for this scheme. We suggest allocating more funds to this Scheme.

Our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma has given free milching cows and goats to the rural poor to enhance their economic capability. I request that the Union Government has to implement such a scheme throughout the country by providing free milching cows and goats to farmers.

As requested by our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, the outlay for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been substantially enhanced. We welcome this initiative. At the same time, we expect an early release of central funds under this scheme.

The launch of the National Rural Digital Literacy Mission is recognition of the pioneering role that our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma had played in launching and implementing the free laptop scheme for school and college students studying in Government and Government aided educational institutions. We welcome this initiative also.

We also welcome the initiative of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Yojana which is similar to the 'Amma Marunthagam Scheme' launched by our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma. The launch of a new Health Protection Scheme to provide insurance cover for poor families which require hospitalization is welcome. This Scheme is very similar to our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme which was launched in Tamil Nadu in 2011. I humbly request the Union Government to converge their new scheme with the Tamil Nadu Scheme of health insurance. This will not only enable smoother roll out of the Central Scheme in Tamil Nadu, but also reduce overlapping and administrative burden.

I welcome the launch of several schemes to sustain the impetus in education, employment, and skill development sectors. The provision for the Rashtriya Madhiyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at ₹ 3,700 cores is very inadequate. The proposal to develop a National Career Service Platform into which the State Employment Exchanges will

also be linked is a welcome measure. As far as the proposal to draft a new model shops and Establishments Act is concerned, I would request that State Governments and other stakeholders should be consulted before a draft is finalised.

In the last year's Budget (General), it was announced that AIIMS like institution would be set up in Tamil Nadu. Our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma had selected five places as locations for setting up of AIIMS like Institution. A Central team had visited Tamil Nadu and had surveyed these places many months ago. So far, nothing was announced from the Centre with regard to the location of AIIMS like institution to be set up in Tamil Nadu. Nothing was announced in the current Union Budget (General) also in this regard. Hence I urge upon the Government to inform us about the details of the locations of AIIMS like institution to be set up in Tamil Nadu, as expeditiously as possible. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA — Contd.

**The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)
Amendment Bill, 2016**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

**The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016
and**

The Appropriation Bill, 2016 — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale is not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Raj Babbar, your time is only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... पांच मिनट के अन्दर आपको बोलना है।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): सर, अगर मुझे पांच मिनट में बोलना है, तो मैं बड़े ही सम्मान के साथ कहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बजट पर बोलना है, तो मुझे लगता है कि मैं सिर्फ पूछ लेता हूं। मैं सिर्फ सामाजिक सरोकार की बात करूंगा, इन आंकड़ों पर नहीं जाऊंगा।

सर, जिस तरह का मुझे भय है, मैं उस भय से ही शुरू करता हूं। यह 'मनी बिल' एक बड़ी खतरनाक सी चीज़ आ गई है। यह पहले भी थी, लेकिन अब लगता है कि यह रामबाण मिल गया है, क्योंकि इस रामबाण से राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का, उनका सलाह देने का जो एक हक़ है, लगता है कि उसे कभी भी नज़रअंदाज किया जा सकता है। वैसे भी इस बजट के बारे में मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह बजट जनता के लिए है या जनता का बजट है। मैं क्षमा चाहूंगा, वित्त मंत्री महोदय, मैं बहुत अरसे से जानता हूं कि आप बुद्धिमान रहेंगे, लेकिन अब आप समझदार भी हो गये हैं। यह समझदारी हमें आपसे सीखनी भी पड़ती है।

आज मुझे अजीब सा लग रहा है कि इसमें गणित ही गणित नज़र आ रहा है इसमें समाज का सरोकार कहां है, जनता का सरोकार कहां है? स्मृति जी यहां बैठी हैं। मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा। थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने सुना था कि इन्होंने चांदनी चौक से भी चुनाव लड़ा था। ईश्वर इनको और गहने दे, ये अच्छे गहने बनवायें, इन्होंने जो एक पवित्र मंगलसूत्र पहना हुआ है, यह ऐसे ही ताजिंदगी इनके गले में रहे, मैं इसकी कामना करता हूं, क्योंकि मैं जिन लोगों के बारे में यह बोल रहा हूं..

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): It is a personal reference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: No, it is not personal. On the contrary, मैं आपका सम्मान करते हुए कह रहा हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर नारी का सम्मान सबसे पहले जवाहरात के साथ, गहनों के साथ करना होता है। यह हमारी परम्परा से चला आ रहा है, संस्कृति से चला आ रहा है। आज दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम बात तो करते हैं कि हम 'मेक इन इंडिया' के साथ-साथ 'skilled jobs' को बढ़ाएंगे, लेकिन जिस 'मेक इन इंडिया' को, जिन skill को बरसों से लोग चला रहे हैं, आज उनके खिलाफ साजिश की जा रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहां से शुरू करूं? मेरे पास इस मोबाइल फोन के अन्दर एक क्लिप है, लेकिन नियमों के अनुसार उसे मैं यहां सुना नहीं सकता। अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे, तो लॉबी में उनको सुना दूंगा। मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं। "भारत में सोने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय सिर्फ आर्थिक नीतियों के आधार पर नहीं हो सकता। जरूरी यह देखना है कि इस निर्णय का भारत के जनमानस से कोई disconnect तो नहीं। भारत का जनमानस क्या सोच रहा है, उसके अनुकूल कोई निर्णय करेंगे, तभी उस निर्णय का लाभ ले सकेंगे।" मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह भाषा, सुनने में तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे अब्राहम लिंकन ने बोली हो, क्योंकि यह समाज के सरोकार की बात है, लेकिन यह भाषा उस वक्त के गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने और आज के प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने सन् 2012 में बोली थी, जब यूपीए सरकार थी और जब वह स्वर्ण पर एक्साइज़ लेकर आई थी।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे सिर्फ यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए मैं आपसे यह उम्मीद नहीं करता, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप वोट की राजनीति नहीं कर रहे हैं। ये वोटर्स हमेशा आपके साथ रहे थे। वे आपका झंडा, डंडा, बैनर सब लेकर चलते रहे। इन्होंने गुरुदक्षिणा भी दी और जब चन्दा देने का काम हुआ तो चन्दा भी दिया और इसके बाद जब भी कोई आंदोलन किया, जब भी कोई प्रोग्राम किया तो आपके लिए उन्होंने असली घी की पूरियां भी बनवाकर खिलाईं, मैं सिर्फ उनके बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसलिए बात करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समाज को आप जानते होंगे। मैंने ऐसा क्यों कहा? मैंने किसी के लिए पर्सनल नहीं कहा, बल्कि मैं अपनी मां, अपनी बहन के लिए भी कह सकता हूँ कि जब मैं अपनी मां को देखता हूँ तो मेरी मां गहनों से सजी नज़र आती है। हमारे देवी-देवता उन गहनों से सजे नज़र आते हैं। एक गहना किस तरह से बनता है? इसमें गलाई करने वाला होता है जो गलाई करता है। गलाई करने के बाद सोना निकलता है। यह काम करने वाले बंगाल से आते हैं। वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, वे महाराष्ट्र से भी हैं। गलाई करने वाला उसमें दो परसेंट की रेनी मिलाता है, रेनी मिलाने का मतलब है कि मेन्युफेक्चरिंग हो जाती है, क्योंकि उसकी शंप बदल जाती है और जब वह शेष बदल देता है तो उसकी मजदूरी कितनी पाता है? केवल बीस रुपए। वह इसका हिसाब नहीं रख पाएगा, क्योंकि वह कहां से चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट लाएगा, वह कहां से एकाउंटेंट लेकर आएगा? लेकिन आपका कहना क्या है कि वह गलाई करने वाला, वह पतरा निकालने वाला आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी दे। उसकी मशीन की जो केपेसिटी है, वह दिन में एक किलो सोने की तार निकालने की है। कभी-कभी वह गरीब आदमी मशीन चलाता भी नहीं है। वह तब चलाता है जब उसके पास 200 ग्राम, 500 ग्राम इस दुकान का या उस दुकान का माल आ जाए। जब उसके पास 500 या 700 ग्राम का माल पड़ा होता है तभी वह मशीन ऑन करता है और तार निकालता है। वैसे ही जैसे गन्ने का जूस निकालते हैं और जूस को जितना पतला करना होता है, उतना मोड़ा जाता है। उसके लिए उसने गन्ने को मोड़ा तथा मशीन में लगाकर फिर जूस निकाला, फिर उसको मोड़कर लगाया और फिर जूस निकाला। उसी तरह से वह तार या पतरा भी निकालता है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वह व्यक्ति अपनी मशीन को चलाने के बाद दिन में 500 या 700 ग्राम सोना निकालने के बाद कमाई करता है और उसकी कमाई कितनी होती है, मुश्किल से बामुश्किल 100 ग्राम पर 50 या 60 रुपए की मजदूरी होती है। लेकिन अगर वह उसका हिसाब रखने बैठेगा तो चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट कहां से लाएगा? अगर गलाई करने वाले से भूल हो गई, पतरा बनाने वाले से भूल हो गई, नगीना लगाने वाले से भूल हो गई तो क्या होगा? क्योंकि जब कोई व्यक्ति नगीना लगाता है तो उसकी पॉलिश उड़ जाती है, उसमें 10 हीरे, 10 नगीने लगे होंगे और अगर उसमें से तीन हीरे निकल जाते हैं तो फिर वह दोबारा जाता है, उसको गरम करके तीनों हीरे लगाता है, फिर उसे वापस लेकर आता है और फिर उसमें से पहले वाले दो हीरे निकल जाते हैं। इस तरह से यह एक प्रोसेस है। यह आता रहेगा, जाता रहेगा। मैं और लम्बा नहीं बताना चाहता। एक गहना बनाने के लिए कम से कम वह 15 से 16 हाथों में जाता है। ये अंगूठियां जो आप पहने हैं, यह अंगूठी एक आदमी नहीं बनाता, यह गलाई के लिए, ढलाई के लिए, नगीना डालने वाले के पास बार-बार जाती रहेगी। यह एक बहुत लम्बा प्रोसेस है और उस प्रोसेस के बाद ही यह बनता है। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई, आपने कहा कि इंस्पेक्टर

[श्री राज बब्बर]

कारीगर की दुकान पर नहीं जाएगा, आपने कहा उन पर 12 करोड़ तक किसी पर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगेगी। अच्छी बात है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा 12 करोड़ की बात नहीं है, आप 12 करोड़ की बात करें लेकिन जो इंस्पेक्टर है, आपने शायद उन परिवारों को नहीं देखा है, उस तरह से आपने उन लोगों को नहीं देखा है, आप दिल्ली में जरूर रहे, आप दिल्ली में पढ़े हैं। आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़े हैं, 1972-73 में मैंने भी आपका साथ दिया था। लेकिन एक चीज मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इनकी लड़ाई अलग लड़ाई है। इनकी लड़ाई यह नहीं है कि हम टैक्स नहीं देना चाहते। वह आपको एक परसेंट की एक्साइज ड्यूटी देंगे, जरूर देंगे। लेकिन जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, अगर आपको कमाई करनी है तो आप बुलियन पर लगाइए। लोग कैश से सोना-चांदी क्यों खरीदते हैं? आप उस पर ड्यूटी लगाइए। लोग कैश से सोना-चांदी खरीदेगा ही नहीं और ऊपर से जब आएगा तो आप एक परसेंट लगाओ या जो लगाना है, उस पर टैक्स लगाइए। वह टैक्स देने को तैयार है, आपको रेवेन्यू देने को तैयार है। लेकिन उसको इंस्पेक्टर का भय मत दिखाइए। अगर चांदनी चौक में जाएंगे तथा पता लग गया कि दरीबां में इंस्पेक्टर आ गया है, तो वह परांटे वाली दुकान पर ही जाकर बैठ जाएगा और वहीं से वसूली करना शुरू कर देगा। इसकी कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए उस व्यक्ति को, उसके हालात को बचाने की कोशिश कीजिए। मेरा मानना यह है कि इधर आपने एक परसेंट की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी और उधर आप किसानों की बात करते हैं। किसान अपनी बेटी की शादी में जेवर लेकर जाता है। अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लग जाएगी तो साढ़े 12 परसेंट कटेगा। आप अगर इस तरह से बात करेंगे तो मैं कैसे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बात करते रहिए, वे बाद में जवाब देंगे।

श्री राज बब्बर: वे बाकायदा जवाब दें, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई अपना जेवर बेचने जाता है और उसके बाद फिर वह दूसरा जेवर लेता है तो खरीद-फरोख्त के अंदर उसको साढ़े 12 परसेंट का नुकसान होता है। इस नुकसान को बचाने के लिए वह बेचारा किसान जाएगा क्यों, बेचेगा क्यों? उसने अपने बुरे वक्त के लिए, अपनी बेटी की शादी के लिए उस जेवर को रखा है। आपने बहुत सारी चीजें कीं। आपने कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि पर लगाए गए टैक्स को वापस ले लिया, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आप इस तरह की insensitive चीजें कैसे कर सकते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने तो इस सब्जेक्ट पर पीएचडी की है।

श्री राज बब्बर: सर, आपने भी की होगी। मान्यवर, मैंने नहीं की है, क्योंकि न तो मैं समझदार हूं और न मैं पढ़ा-लिखा हूं, लेकिन समाज के सरोकार से मेरा रिश्ता है, जो आज भी है और कल भी था। मेरा पेशा भी वही कहता है और मेरे पेशे में वही था। उस पेशे के जरिए और अपनी समझ के जरिए, मैंने जो कुछ भी थोड़े-बहुत लोगों के बीच रह कर देखा है, वह मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा। आपने भविष्य निधि पर लगाए गए टैक्स को तो वापस ले लिया, लेकिन आप इस तरह से कैसे कर सकते हैं? जो पूरी की पूरी सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, उसको आप कैसे अनदेखा कर सकते हैं? आपने किसी कर्मचारी का टैक्स तो माफ किया नहीं, टैक्स में कोई छूट दी नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence, please.

श्री राज बब्बर: आपने कर्मचारी को किसी तरह की कोई रियायत नहीं दी, उल्टे आपने उसके साथ क्या किया? उसकी रिटायरमेंट के बाद उसकी जो पूरी जिंदगी की बचत है, यानी उसकी जो भविष्य निधि है, उस भविष्य निधि पर आपने टैक्स लगा दिया। उसकी बेटी की शादी की उम्मीद पर, उसके दो कमरे की छत के भरोसे के ऊपर आपने टैक्स लगा दिया। मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बजट के अंदर sensitiveness नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है? क्या यह बजट सिर्फ आंकड़ों का है? क्या यह बजट सिर्फ गणित का है? अगर यह बजट आंकड़ों या गणित का है, तो मुझे लगता है ...(समय की घंटी)...

मान्यवर, मैं इतनी-सी बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि ये बता रहे हैं कि इनके पास किसानों के लिए 360 अरब डॉलर का विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मुझे लगता है कि इन्होंने कमाया है। अगर कमाया नहीं है, तो यह कहाँ से आया? चूंकि इन्होंने दो साल में कोई ऐसी योजना तो बनाई नहीं, जिसके माध्यम से इतनी ज्यादा कमाई इनके पास आ गई हो। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल सस्ता हुआ, इसके कारण यह पैसा आ गया। अब उस पैसे पर इस देश के तमाम नागरिकों की जेब का हक भी बनता है। आप उनको पूरा मत दीजिए, थोड़ा-थोड़ा दीजिए, लेकिन उनको राहत तो दीजिए। जो आज तरक्की के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। आज किसान मर रहा है। मेरे उत्तराखंड में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हालात खराब हैं, महाराष्ट्र में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, पंजाब में स्थिति खराब है। आप किसी भी प्रदेश को ले लीजिए, सभी जगह स्थिति खराब ही है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, आखिर मैं मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि देश की जनता बजट के माध्यम से अपने लिए सरोकार चाहती है। अब इन्होंने एक सलाह दी है कि वर्ष 2020 और 2022 तक हमारा किसान बिल्कुल सेहतमंद हो जाएगा। मुझे तो अजीब लग रहा है। मुझे तो उस वैद्य की विद्या पर तरस आ रहा है, जो भूखे लोगों को सेहत की दवा बतला रहा है। यह कैसी विद्या है? इनके शफाखाने ने एलान कर दिया है कि आपको वर्ष 2020 में हमारे बजट से शर्तिया इलाज मिलेगा और वर्ष 2022 में आप सेहतमंद हो जाएंगे। यह अपने आप में बड़ी विडंबना है। आज आप गुंबद के अंदर बैठ कर जमीन पर नहीं देख रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... आपको लगता है कि यहां कुछ और देंगे और वहां जाकर कुछ और कहेंगे, ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता है? यहां से वहां जाने में विचार कैसे बदल जाता है? यहां से वहां जाने में सोच कैसे बदल जाती है? हमारे नौजवान साथी यहां पर बैठे हैं और मैं बड़े मान और इज्जत के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको आज अपने पिता की बात समझ में आए या न आए, लेकिन इनके पिता, जो बीजेपी के अंदर बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्र के विद्वान माने जाते थे, उनकी बात आज आम आदमी के विधायक सुन रहे हैं। अगर उन्होंने 2012 की स्पीच देख ली होती, तब आपको समझ में आ गया होता कि स्वर्णकार के ज्वेलरी बिज़नेस पर टैक्स लगना चाहिए, एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगनी चाहिए या नहीं लगनी चाहिए। सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. You have five minutes. There is no debate about that, but I will give you a couple of minutes more.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. At the very outset, I think, it will be considered as my maiden speech. Our hon. Finance Minister, while projecting the growth rate, was trying to explain that our economy is booming. Sir, my humble submission is: Can we say that our economy is booming at a time when industrial growth is stagnant? Can we claim that our economy is booming at a time when the export fell by 18 percentage, when the agrarian distress is deepening day by day and farmers are committing suicide? In fact, suicide of farmers has increased manifold. Now, it is reported that 28 percentage of the farmer suicide has increased. Price rise is skyrocketing. Even medicines prices are getting increased. Manufacturing sector is registering a decline. In the Human Development Report, 2015, our place is 130th. We are ranked 130th among 188 countries. So, how can we claim that our economy is booming while considering all these aspects?

Sir, the second thing is the hon. Finance Minister is consciously hiding the real story behind the growth story. In a recent Global Wealth Report by Knight Frank, it is reported that the number of billionaires in our country is increasing beyond the global average. In 2005, our country's share in the count of global billionaires was two percentage and presently it has increased to four percentage, and within a short period of ten years, our country had registered a booming growth of 333 percentage in the number of billionaires. During the same period, global average is 68 percentage. Forbes Magazine had listed 101 billionaires in our country. Ten years back, the number was 13. These billionaires hold the wealth of two-thirds of the total population from the bottom and top fifteen billionaires hold the half of the total wealth of the population from the bottom. So, what does it mean? It shows an alarming increase of inequality. Inequality is growing day by day and it shows how the capital is being accumulated. It is because of the policy that is being implemented by the Government to * the people of our country. And that is the very reason that has been reflected in one part of the story. But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister is consciously hiding the real part of the story, which is the story of the *aam aadmi*. We are talking a lot of things about *daridra narayanas*. But, unfortunately, they are not getting reflected in the Budget recommendation. When we are talking about all these things, it is very clear that our growth trajectory has nothing to do with the *kisans* of our country, it has nothing to do with the workers of our country, it has nothing to do with the *daridra narayanas* of our country. And how can we claim that our economy is booming?

Sir, gross fixed capital investment is declining year after year. Sir, in 2013-14, we had 31.6 per cent investment of the GDP. In 2014-15, it has declined to 30.8 per cent and, presently, again, it has declined to 29.4 per cent. What about the agricultural growth? In 2013-14, we had registered 4.2 per cent. Now, it has declined to 1.1

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

per cent. Our export growth ...(Time-Bell rings)... Sir, this is my maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Carry on. Carry on. ...(Interruptions)... आपको थोड़ा आगाह कर रहा हूँ। आप दो मिनट और बोल लीजिए।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Our export growth, which was 4.7 per cent, has now declined to -17.6 per cent.

In agriculture and irrigation sector, in 2014-15, you had allocated ₹ 31,497 crores. In the last Budget, you made a drastic reduction in 2015-16. That was a cut of ₹ 5,429 crores. Now, you are saying that you have made some increase. In fact, it is only a marginal increase that you have made by taking all these things. Sir, food subsidy in 2015-16 was ₹ 1,39,419 crores. That was the total allocation. In the food subsidy, you have made a drastic reduction of ₹ 4,584 crores. Fertiliser subsidy was ₹ 72,437 crores. It has been declined to ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly wrap up now. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly wrap up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, this is my maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Time is over. So, kindly wrap up. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I am saying. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: As per the rule, 15-20 minutes are given on the maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Carry on. ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, if you are arguing with me, then you are wasting your own time only. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: So, what does it mean? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): One minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: It means you are using fertiliser subsidy, food subsidy by taking from one pocket, left side pocket, and inserting into other pocket and saying that you have made a lot of additional allocation for agriculture. What does it mean? About the resource mobilisation, I am not going in detail.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Yes; please don't. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: It is very clear from the policies. We know that during the time of the last election, Congress got defeated. Why?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Because of the policy that was being implemented by the Congress Party at that time. People voted against the price rise. People voted against farmers' suicide. *...(Time-bell rings)...* People voted against all these policies and, unfortunately, the same situation is existing here. No change in the policy is being made here unfortunately and I am so sorry, the same policy is being implemented.

Sir, we have seen that our public sector banks are allowed to write off 1.14 lakh crores of rupees *...(Time-bell rings)...* saying that it is for recapitalisation of Non-Performing Assets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: On the one hand, you are allowing the corporates to use the public sector banks, to take lots of loans from the public sector banks. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Please conclude now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: ..and such loans are not repaid and such money is being made as Non-Performing Assets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Now, you have, again, allocated ₹ 25,000 crores for recapitalisation of Non-Performing Assets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, why are you intervening? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): See the time, please. *...(Interruptions)...* See the time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Why are you intervening, Sir? At least, *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No. If I have given you four minutes extra and then also you are complaining about it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please wrap up. *...(Interruptions)...* Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)...* Next name. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, generally, 15-20 minutes are being given during the time of the maiden speech. But you are doing like this! ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I am so sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am so sorry that you are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Baishnab Parida. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: The same policy is being implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Let the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I have called for the next name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ..*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. के. रागेश: सर, आप बोल रहे थे कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं। क्या यह अच्छा दिन है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं तो नहीं बोल रहा था। चेयर ने तो नहीं बोला था।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I am telling, through you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): यहां बैठकर मैंने नहीं बोला है।

श्री के. के. रागेश: सर, यह गरीबों का अच्छा दिन नहीं है, यह किसानों का अच्छा दिन नहीं है, यह अमीरों का अच्छा दिन है, यह corporate का अच्छा दिन है। आप corporates के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Please sit down. I request you.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: That policy is affecting the people of our country. Please change the policy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak in this Budget discussion.

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

Sir, in comparison to the first two Budgets of the NDA Government, this year's Union Budget of 2016-17 involving an expenditure of close to ₹ 20 lakh crore is overtly political even as it escapes being populist. Emphasis on rural and social sectors suggests that it has been clearly influenced by the prevailing political climate, political climate of the present day in India. To be fair, the Finance Minister has brought under focus a distressed rural economy without being populist and throwing freebies.

We are told that ₹ 87,765 crore investment in the countryside is earmarked in building the much required infrastructure in irrigation, rural roads, digging of ponds, and above all, doubling the farmers' income by 2022. It seems very ambitious and unrealistic to me. Some quality is also being infused in the rural jobs scheme with an outlay of ₹ 38,500 crore.

With repeated monsoon failures, low wages and small rise in the MSPs, the rural sector is in deep trouble. Such realisation is not only good politics but also excellent economics since it would lead to a bottom of demand growth. I remember that just the day the Budget was placed and read out by the Finance Minister, I was asked by some journalists that what I thought about the Budget. I said that it is a good turn for the better.

Sir, the ambitions of the targets which were mentioned in this Budget seem unrealistic because the external environment is both uncertain and volatile. A logjam has been caused by stressed banks and stressed private sector. Demand is a central pillar of growth. It has been tepid in our country. This Budget has a much greater sense of purpose and direction, as it is claimed by the hon. Finance Minister. This Budget continues to lay a greater reliance on indirect taxes as opposed to a concerted effort to expand the direct tax net. I would say that this Budget is not pro-poor, pro-public, but it is pro-capitalists and procorporate houses.

Sir, I want to mention another thing. The Finance Minister said that additional resources for vulnerable sections, rural areas and social and physical infrastructure have been provided in this Budget. But, since aggregate expenditure in nominal terms is slated to rise by only 10.8 per cent between this financial year and the next, that seems difficult to believe. I would like to understand this aspect from the Finance Minister.

Sir, I want to mention about NREGA. It is now much discussed that this Government is against giving stress to NREGA Programme. But, NREGA can be taken as an example. The number of mandays of employment provided was down to less than 40 per cent households as compared to the demand of 100. Many workers

have not been paid during the last few years. Please enlist those unpaid workers, who worked hard in this scheme, not paid by the previous Government and by the present Government.

Sir, the total allocation for agriculture, cooperation and farmers' welfare is ₹ 35,984 crores. On the surface, this seems to be a huge increase in allocation for this sector compared to Revised Estimate of ₹ 15,809.54 crore for 2015-16, but this is a result of a change in classification. The Budget Estimate for 2016-17 includes another ₹ 15,000 crore for interest subsidy, for short term credit to farmers. This head earlier appeared as a part of the Demand for Grants of the Finance Ministry and its inclusion inflates the ACFW figure for 2016-17.

Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is about farmers. The Finance Minister was talking about farmers, the peasants. But the farm labourers, marginal peasants.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): The Finance Minister will reply to it. Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Actually they are the tillers of the land. But they have not been given any legal status on the right to land. So, they are unable to get loans from the banks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I will call the next speaker. Thank you. Shri Ram Kumar. I have called the next speaker, please sit down.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Only one thing I want to say. Irrigation is the life-line of agriculture and we expected a great lift in irrigation. It is hugely disappointing to note that there has been an insignificant increase under PMKSY, the flagship irrigation scheme of the Government of India from ₹ 5,300 crores to ₹ 5,700 crore. This is for the whole country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): How many more pages are there for you to read? The Finance Minister will reply. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. I have called the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much. Please sit down. Please conclude. You have already taken more time. Thank you. Please sit down.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not the way to do it. Next speaker. Nothing is going on record. Next speaker, Shri Ramkumar. Five minutes only.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह वित्त मंत्री, माननीय जेटली साहब का तीसरा बजट है। इस साल का बजट, पिछले दोनों बजटों से भिन्न इसलिए है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस साल के बजट में सबसे ज्यादा तरजीह ग्रामीण व कृषि क्षेत्र को दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस बजट में फसलों का बीमा, सिंचाई योजना, किसानों के विकास के लिए कृषि ऋण एवं कृषि कल्याण सरचार्ज, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का जाल बिछाने एवं मनरेगा पर जोर दिया गया है। भारत गांवों का देश है। भारत गांवों में बसता है। हमारे देश की सत्तर परसेंट आबादी गांव में रहती है और साठ परसेंट लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, इसलिए ग्रामीण व कृषि क्षेत्र को तरजीह देना जरूरी भी था। यह बजट पूरी तरह किसान पर कुर्बान है। कृषि क्षेत्र का बजट 25,000 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 40,000 करोड़ तक किया गया है। दूसरी तरफ, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए राशि 82,000 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 88,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है। इस राशि से निश्चित तौर से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कृषि व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का विकास होगा। किन्तु किसानों की समस्या यह है कि पिछले दो सालों से मानसून की वजह से आधे देश में सूखे जैसी स्थिति रही है। खेती की विकास दर ठहर सी गई है। कृषि की बदहाली का असर पूरे देश पर पड़ा है। भारतीय किसानों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि खेती करना अब किसानों के लिए दिनों-दिन घाटे का सौदा बनता जा रहा है, क्योंकि खेती की लागत बढ़ती जा रही है, जबकि उनको अपनी उपज का जो दाम मिलता है, वह कम होता जा रहा है।

मंत्री जी, दूसरी समस्या, जो खेती में आ रही है, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि आज खेती की फसलों को बहुत बीमारियां लगने लगी हैं। फसलों को बचाने के लिए किसान को अनेक बार कीटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव करना पड़ता है, उसके बावजूद कई बार फसलें बच नहीं पाती हैं। इसका हमारे देश को दोहरा नुकसान हो रहा है। एक तो किसानों का कीटनाशकों के ज्यादा इस्तेमाल से हमारा अनाज जहरीला होता जा रहा है, जिसका सीधा असर जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I request for silence in the House, please. You can have your conversation out of the House, please.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: इसी कारण कई नई-नई बीमारियां हमारे स्वास्थ्य को हानि पहुंचा रही हैं, जैसे हार्ट अटैक, विभिन्न प्रकार के कैंसर, शुगर और बीपी जैसी जानलेवा बीमारियां आज कम उम्र में ही व्यक्ति को अपना शिकार बना रही हैं। यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिए कृषि क्षेत्र में अब बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, किसानों के विकास के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। मेरा सबसे पहला सुझाव है, अगर आज हमें किसानों को बचाना है, तो किसानों को हमें सस्ते दामों पर उन्नत बीज, खाद, कीटनाशक दवाइयां तथा उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य देना होगा, तभी किसान बच पाएगा। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है, अगर आज हमें अपने देश की जनता को स्वस्थ रखना है, तो किसान का इस प्रकार के कीटनाशक उपलब्ध कराने होंगे, जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर दुष्प्रभाव न डाल सकें। इसमें हमारे कृषि वैज्ञानिक अपना अहम योगदान अदा कर सकते हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इसके लिए कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बजट दे, ताकि वे अपने इस काम को पूरी लगन से समय पर पूरा कर सकें। मंत्री जी,

आपने शिक्षा अभियान के तहत दो साल में 62 और नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने की घोषणा की है। आपने 10 सरकारी व 10 प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस को वर्ल्ड क्लास बनाने की बात भी की है। शिक्षा संस्थानों का बुनियादी ढांचा सुधारने के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, परन्तु शिक्षा में सुधार की अति आवश्यकता है।

मंत्री जी, आज सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा की जो स्थिति है, वह बहुत चिन्ताजनक है। आज हमारे सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का स्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इसमें जो Right to Education Act आया है, ...(समय की घंटी)... उसका अहम योगदान है। उसके आने से जो पांचवीं और आठवीं का बोर्ड होता था, जो परीक्षा ली जाती थी, वह बंद कर दी गई है। इसके कारण आज बच्चों को आठवीं तक फेल करने का provision नहीं है और उनको आठवीं तक पास कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए जब बच्चों को पास कर दिया जाता है, तो उनको फेल होने की चिन्ता नहीं होती है और वे शिक्षा की तरफ अपना ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो नई शिक्षा नीति आने वाली है, उसमें Right to Education Act में अमेंडमेंट करके दोबारा से पांचवीं और आठवीं की बोर्ड की परीक्षा शुरू करने का काम करें। अगर यह बोर्ड बनेगा, तो ...(समय की घंटी)... वहां के बच्चे बोर्ड के जरिए आगे बढ़ने का काम करेंगे।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज शिक्षा हमारे लिए एक बहुत महंगा सौदा हो गया है। इसकी वजह से जो गरीब बच्चे हैं, वे अपनी शिक्षा जारी नहीं रख सकते हैं। आज अगर मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन लेना हो, तो 30 लाख से लेकर 35 लाख तक का डोनेशन मांगा जाता है, जो किसी गरीब बच्चे के लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि अगर गरीब बच्चों को पढ़ाना है, तो आपको गरीब बच्चों को बैंकों से interest free loan देने की सुविधा देनी होगी और उसकी गारंटी सरकार को लेनी होगी।

अंत में, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा। मंत्री जी, आपने बजट में सूक्ष्म, छोटे और मंझोले उद्यमियों के हित में कुछ प्रावधान किए हैं। इन उद्यमियों को मुद्रा बैंक के माध्यम से आगामी वित्त वर्ष में अधिक कर्ज देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इसके लिए अगले वित्त वर्ष में 1.80 लाख करोड़ का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इस योजना के अंतर्गत केवल एससी/एसटी और छोटे कारोबारियों को कर्ज दिया जाता है। वैसे तो यह सराहनीय कार्य है, परन्तु मंत्री जी, आप एक बहुत बड़े समाज, ओबीसी को छोड़ने जा रहे हैं। उस समाज में भी बहुत से उद्यमी काम करते हैं और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत कमजोर है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ओबीसी कैटेगरी के जो भी उद्यमी हैं, अगर उनको भी आप इसी प्रकार से राशि देने का काम करेंगे, तो यह भी आपका एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम होगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I also thank my leader, Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and the Vice-President, Shri Rahul Gandhi, for having nominating me and making this speech possible.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

Sir, this is a political Budget and the BJP has rightly said that this Budget is a course correction. Truly, it is course correction because the earlier Budgets of the Government were wrong. They were wrong because they were meant for *Suit-Boot*, they were meant to repay the corporate who funded them in elections. Though the Government was not interested in presenting even this *dhikhava* Budget for farmers and rural masses, it has been forced to do so in view of its huge losses in local body elections in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana. Secondly, the Finance Minister made announcements for farmers and rural India without any plan of action. So, I feel that it is one more *jumla* of the BJP in which it is certainly ahead of us. Thirdly, where is the Prime Minister's promise of bringing back ₹ 6 lakh crores of black money to India and distributing ₹ 15 lakhs per head? People of India are asking: When will the Prime Minister deposit that money in their accounts? Fourthly, you have been able to save lakhs of crores of rupees due to steep fall in the prices of crude oil. Why are you not transferring the benefit of reduced petroleum prices to common man?

Sir, a lot has been said by my colleagues. So, I will just touch upon the spendings by the Ministries. Sir, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs could spend just 6 per cent of the Plan Budget allocated. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation could spend 18 per cent. The Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises were so far able to spend only 24 per cent of their Plan Budget allocation. The Ministry of Minority Affairs could spend 38 per cent and the Ministry of Tourism could spend 40 per cent. So, this clearly indicates the pathetic performance of the Ministries as far as spending is concerned. I would like the hon. Minister to explain to this House as to what are the reasons that spending was so low by these Ministries. Hon. Finance Minister has said in the beginning of his speech that there is a global economic slowdown and India is a bright spot. I agree India will ever remain a bright spot, even when BJP is not in power.

There is no doubt that Budget has laid some emphasis on agriculture and rural India. But, are you really feeling that farmer who produces onion, tomato, turmeric, ginger and tur is getting his due share? Onion may be sold at ₹ 50 per kilogram in the market, but the farmer is getting only ₹ 2 to ₹ 3. Tomatoes are now sold in the market for ₹ 30 per kilogram, but the farmer is getting only fifty paise or ₹ 1. The same is the case with the other agricultural produce. But the Government is not providing him any facility for marketing his produce. In the current year's Budget, hon. Finance Minister proposed for e-marketing. It is good. But there is no road map as to how he will implement it. Sir, the network of middlemen is so

strong that leave alone e-marketing, you cannot touch the produce once it reaches the mandis. So, this jinx has to be broken if the Finance Minister really wants to help farmers. Secondly, he said that the farmers' income would be doubled in the coming 5 years. How can he do it? Has he got a magic wand? I am saying this because to double the income of farmers, there has to be 15 per cent growth in their income every year. If they want to get 15 per cent rise every year, the farmers have to increase the output by 3 per cent every year and agriculture prices will have to rise by 12 per cent annually. So, this, to my mind, is a classic case. I would like to give second example of sugarcane. It gives you molasses, paper pulp, sugar, jiggery and firewood. But, the grower, when compared to the income that is derived by the society, is too meagre. The out-product of molasses is running the rostrum in the entire country. There is nothing to talk about this in the Budget.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to speak about drug-producing PSUs such as IDPL, HAL, BCPL, RDPL, etc., which are sick. They have huge tracts of land. The Government is not providing money or it is also not giving land to State Governments or other PSUs to utilize that land for other purposes and help the companies to come out of the huge losses.

My last point, Sir, Telangana is a newly formed State. It appears to be lost sight of in the Budget. There has not been a single sentence rendering assistance to the State fiscally in the Budget. The Union Government has to come in a big way to help the States to revive and cater to the needs of the poorer States. Out of ten Districts in Telangana, eight are backward as per Government of India. I, therefore, request the Government to help Telangana. Like in Andhra, they are giving about ₹ 100 crores per year. In the same way, they should also allocate ₹ 100 crores per year for Telangana for the backward districts. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am very grateful to my party leader Dr. Kalaighar who gave me this opportunity to express the views on behalf of DMK Party. I congratulate the Government for launching a new initiative to ensure that the BPL families are provided with a cooking gas connection, supported by a Government subsidy. A provision of ₹ 2,000 crore has been made in the Budget for this. From this, about 1 crore 50 lakh BPL families will get benefit in the same year.

Sir, here, I would like to recall the election manifesto announced by our DMK Party before Assembly elections in 2006. Our leader Dr. Kalaighar announced that free cooking gas will be supplied to those living below the poverty line in rural areas. After winning the elections, 'Scheme for Distribution of Free Gas Stove and Connection' was announced. Many people and families were benefited in Tamil Nadu under DMK Government. Sir, you have doubled allocation to Agriculture and Farmers'

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Welfare Ministry. I welcome this. Our economy is mainly agricultural economy. It is the backbone of our economy. Government's aim to double the farmers' income in next five years is highly laudable. If this is achieved, we can prevent incidents of suicide by farmers. Given the different water needs of farmers for the agriculture, it is necessary to promote Micro Irrigation. For this, huge investment is needed. In the Budget, ₹ 86,500 crore has been allocated for the next five years. Sir, I urge the Government to take all steps so that farmers' interests are protected. Please ensure that starting from sowing of seeds till harvest, farmers' interests are taken care and there are inputs in subsidy rate and all the assistances are rendered to them.

While talking about the farmers' interest, one cannot leave mentioning of Inter-linking of rivers. Once this is achieved, we can provide irrigation facilities to additional 35 million hectares of land. Time and again, our Party Leader emphasised the need for inter connecting rivers flowing across the country. Our DMK Party filed a case before the hon. Supreme Court and hon. Supreme Court ordered the Government to constitute a Special Committee on Inter-Linking of Rivers. I request the Government to allocate sufficient funds for this.

Production and employment are very essential to Special Economic Zones introduced to our farmers by hon. Commerce and Industry Minister Late Shri Murasoli Maran. The Nanguneri Special Economic Zone was one among the Special Economic Zones which were launched prior to the enactment of Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. I request the Government to take necessary steps to develop Special Economic Zones in order create employment opportunities and help the Government to earn good revenue from exports.

Another important thing that I want to mention here is about Tuticorin-Madurai Industrial Corridor in Tamil Nadu. It was launched with the intention to attract industrial investors into the Southern District of Tamil Nadu. The V.O. Chidambaranar Port in Tuticorin is the nearest port. Things produced in this project can easily be exported to foreign countries through this port.

There is a long-pending demand to upgrade the Madurai Airport. Once this project is implemented, there will be a lot of other countries' airline services available there. Thoothukudi Airport will also be benefited from this.

In 2012, Government imposed excise duty on jewellery. That time also, jewellers went on strike. Finally, the Government was forced to withdraw excise duty. I urge the Government to reduce the excise duty on jewellery.

10.00 P.M.

Finally, Sir, I come to Insurance Sector. For common man, insurance is the safest mode of investment as well as saving. I request the Government to withdraw the service tax on life insurance premium. I welcome, I support the Budget on behalf of my DMK Party.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, thank you for this opportunity. First of all, I am happy that the DoNER Mantriji has promised to declare Mizoram, my constituency, as the Bamboo State. Bamboo is the rich raw material, a big natural resource, that we have. We need the generous help of the Government to help us harness this resource. Secondly, I am happy that the 90:10 ratio of fund allocation pattern has been restored for the North-East, which, really, gives us happiness. Then, on the Model Village Scheme, since only negligible number of M.Ps. have gone into the second-stage of picking up their Model Village, it is a very clear indication that the M.Ps. are not interested seeing that there is no provision for it. So, I am asking the Finance Ministry to kindly allocate a reasonable amount.

Now, coming to the Budget, the Annual per capita income of the North-East, on an average, is only ₹ 6,625 whereas the overall country's average is ₹ 10,000-plus. Then, as regards BPL of the North-Eastern States, the average is about 34 per cent whereas the national average is only 26 per cent. Therefore, we are seriously lagging behind. The World Bank, in a very popular compilation, says that the conditions in the North-Eastern Region amount to very low level of poverty and non-development of areas. This is quite evident from the fact that there is only 13 per cent increase of the allocation, that is, ₹ 33,097 crores for all the eight States put together, which comes to only ₹ 4,137 crores per State. Sir, ₹ 223 crores is provided for livelihood and skill development. This is only equivalent to ₹ 28 crores per State. And, Sir, ₹ 795 crores has been given for NEC Schemes and this is only equal to ₹ 100 crores for each State. Again, ₹ 115 crores has been given for organic farming for eight States which is only equivalent to ₹ 14 crores per State. This is, evidently, very, very minimal.

Also, Sir, the NEIIPP, which was started years ago by Shri Vajpayeeji, has not been restored. So, I urge this kind Government to see that this very essential scheme is restored during this fiscal year.

Sir, NLCPR, created in 1997-98 during Vajpayeeji's time, has an accrued unspent balance of mandatory 10 per cent allocation to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North-Eastern region. On an average, I am sad to say that only ₹ 700 crores has been allocated per year under this scheme. This is very sad. Unfortunately, the same party-led Government has grossly neglected the patriotic spirit with which it has created. As a result of which, approximately, ₹ 1,400 crores per

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

year for the past 18 years which comes to ₹ 25,000 crores is supposed to be spent. But, so far, only ₹ 10,000 crores has been given and the remaining ₹ 15,000 crores which has not been spent is lying in the Consolidate Fund of India. Withholding the NLCPR money in the Consolidated Fund of India is regarded as sheer financial inequity and discrimination ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... It is the entitlement of the North-Eastern States. Therefore, I demand that the unpaid balance be included in this fiscal.

Sir, the NEC's budget urgently needs to be increased to ₹ 2,000 crores from this fiscal. And, the power of the NEC Secretary needs to be made equivalent to the Secretary to the Government of India ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir.

Since infrastructure is the biggest need of the entire North-Eastern region, I will give one classic example. Mizoram State where there is no proper infrastructure showed exemplary peace when the North-East burning with insurgency. May I urge this Government to provide one scheme, only one scheme, in the memory of peace in the Mizoram capital, Aizwal?

Lastly, on July 15, 2015, the hon. Prime Minister, Modiji, Chaired a meeting of the North-Eastern Chief Ministers, attended, among others, by the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Prime Minister was quoted as saying, "I am emphasizing and reiterating the resolve of the Union Government to ensure rapid and sustainable development of the region. To be socially and economically sustainable, India's growth story needs to be inclusive." Therefore, we feel, we have never been in the so-called mainstream Budget. Therefore, I urge the hon. Finance Minister that from this time on justice is done so that some justifiable amount can be spared for the North-Eastern States. Thank you.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to share my thoughts on the General Budget proposals presented by the hon. Minister of Finance for the year 2016-17. My learned colleagues in the House, cutting across party lines, have already spoken, many of them in laudatory terms and a few in critical terms.

Sir, as I represent Meghalaya – the eighth State of the North-East – I would like to share my dismay at the neglect of this vital and strategic To make up for this neglect, Sir, it was widely expected that the Government would give greater allocations to the North-East in this Budget based on its recent attempts to tap the full growth potential in the region like Hydrocarbon Vision and Hydel power generation capacity as catalysts for all-round development. Alas, that aspect is missing from this Budget. I must stress in this august House that the North-East Region needs a special package to provide a level-playing field in the region to catch up with the rest of the mainland on all parameters of the socio-economic growth.

All North-East States fall under the 'Special Category State' status owing to the difficult terrain, low population density, strategic location, economic and infrastructural backwardness and weak resource base, compounded by neglect. The 14th Finance Commission did not distinguish between 'General Category' and 'Special Category'. The Report mentions that serious revenue and cost disabilities were built in the devolution formula. However, the Report also assessed that North-Eastern States would continue to need a special focus, particularly in terms of social and economic infrastructure with inter-State significance. This aspect is also missing from the Budget.

Our Chief Minister, Mr. Mukul Sangma, has been working towards securing a fair and equitable share of developmental funds for the Region by pleading with the Centre through well-documented charters of demand. The Centre seems to be ignoring the demands of the Region resulting in a sense of utter alienation in the minds of the people from the North-East. Sir, I urge the Centre to wake up and do something before the situation aggravates to utter hopelessness and desperation breeding secessionist tendencies and despondency.

Contrary to high expectations raised by the Economic Survey-2016, presented a few days before the Budget Day, the Budget-2016 turned out to be an anti-climax. The sense of daring and unpredictability normally associated usually with the Budget are missing here making this year's Budget a mere statement of accounts of the Centre casually placed before the Parliament for ratification.

Sir, to many critics, the Budget meets the fiscal deficit targets and covers all areas in some measure but it certainly is not a reformist Budget. For the North-Eastern Region, Sir, it is a disappointing and despondent document.

Sir, with these words, I conclude and thank you.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं शुरू में दो पेपर्स टेबल करना चाहूंगा। अरुण जेटली जी की वर्ष 2014-15 में जो पहली बजट स्पीच हुई थी, उसमें उन्होंने 41 प्रपोजल्स में 50 करोड़ से लेकर 500 करोड़ तक के ऐडहॉक ग्रांट्स रखे थे। मैं उन 41 प्रपोजल्स की सूची सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी नियमानुसार मैंने पूर्व सूचना भी दे दी है। मैं सभा के पटल पर दूसरी वह सूची रखना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें ऐसी 22 योजनाएं हैं, जो हमारे द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई थीं। इन्होंने उन योजनाओं का नाम बदल दिया, क्योंकि आजकल जमाना ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग का है, जिसमें ये लोग माहिर हैं। ऐसी 22 योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें ये अपना नाम रखकर उनका श्रेय ले रहे हैं। मैं आपकी स्वीकृति से इन दोनों को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहूंगा।

माननीय, मैं नहीं जानता कि इन्होंने आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग की ट्रेनिंग ली है या नहीं ली है, लेकिन आर्ट ऑफ लाइंग में इनसे बड़ा कोई माहिर समूह मैंने नहीं देखा। गोविन्दाचार्य जी कहते थे, मुखौटा और चेहरा अलग हैं। अगर आपको मुखौटा देखना है, तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

भाषण का पैराग्राफ 189 देख लीजिए। "हमारी इच्छा है कि प्रत्येक भारतीय विशेषतः किसानों, गरीबों और कमजोर वर्ग को सामाजिक, आर्थिक सुरक्षा दें।" यह मुखौटा है, जबकि वास्तविकता कुछ और है, individual से, direct tax उसमें आपने 1,060 करोड़ की कमी की है, फायदा पहुंचाया है। Indirect tax में आपने 20,670 करोड़ रुपये का आम आदमी पर बोझा डाला है। यह इनका सही चेहरा है। यदि पेट्रोलियम की excise duty को और जोड़ दिया जाए, तो 60,000 करोड़ इन्होंने आम आदमी पर बोझा डाला है, जो कि कंज्यूमर को लाभ पहुंचाने के बजाय, इन्होंने उनके सिर पर बोझा डाला है।

इसी के साथ-साथ यह भी एक अजीब बात है, इनका सही चेहरा aviation fuel, हवाई जहाज का जो ईंधन है, वह 38 रुपये से 40 रुपये लीटर है और किसान का डीजल 45 रुपये से 47 रुपये प्रति लीटर है, यानी कि हवाई जहाज के दौरा करने वाले लोगों के लिए सस्ता fuel, सस्ता ईंधन है और गरीब किसान के लिए महंगा डीजल है। इन्होंने आज उसकी कीमत और बढ़ा दी है। इन्होंने corporate tax 30 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 प्रतिशत पिछले बजट में किया और यह वायदा किया था कि इसमें हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं, वैसे भी realisation 24 प्रतिशत होता है, लेकिन जो tax exemption है, उसमें हम कम करेंगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, साल भर हो गया है तब effective tax corporate से 23 प्रतिशत लिया जाता था, आज वह effective tax 19 प्रतिशत लिया जा रहा है और एक भी exemption वापस नहीं लिया गया है। यह इनका असली चेहरा है। अमीर और गरीब की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। आज भी Human Development Index के बारे में आपके इस भाषण में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है और करेंगे भी कैसे? उनके लिए गरीब किसान और गांव योजना में नहीं हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इनके भाषण में कुपोषण का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, social security का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, Mid-Day Meal का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, महिला और बाल विकास की योजनाओं का कोई जिक्र नहीं है और सभी social sectors के allocations में कमी की गई है। भुपेंद्र जी, अगर 2014-15 से आप रिलेट करेंगे 2016-17 में, तो आप 2013-14 का जरा बजट देख लीजिए, जो यूपीए सरकार का आखिरी बजट था, अगर उससे आप रिलेट करेंगे, तो इन सारे social sectors में कमी आई है, food security में कमी आई है, fertilizer subsidy में कमी आई है, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में कमी आई है, ICDS में कमी आई है, higher education में कमी आई है, IIT की grants में कमी आई है, IIM की grants में कमी आई है, NIT की grants में कमी आई है। महिला एवं बाल विकास के अंदर भी आपने कमी की है। पहले तो आपने उसको घटाकर काफी कम कर दिया था, लेकिन फिर बाद में थोड़ा बढ़ाया। "मनरेगा" के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी बार-बार कहते रहे कि हमने सबसे ज्यादा पैसा दिया है। आप 2010-11 का प्रोविजन देख लीजिए, उसमें 39,337 करोड़ का प्रोविजन हमने किया था।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह): उसमें से खर्चा कितना किया था, यह तो बता दीजिए।

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): उसमें से खर्चा कितना किया था?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जी, खर्चा कितना किया, उसके बारे में जब ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स चर्चा के लिए आएंगी, तब मैं बताऊंगा कि कितना खर्चा आपने किया था

और कितना हमने किया था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता कह चुके हैं कि कलाकारी है, उस कलाकारी के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी ने फाइनेंस के बजट से interest subvention का, जो किसानों को ब्याज में अनुदान मिलता है, उसको वहां से हटाकर कृषि मंत्रालय के बजट में 15,000 करोड़ डाल दिया है।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

आप अपनी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं कि हमने किसानों का भला किया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, पहली बात तो यह है कि आपका टर्म सन् 2019 में समाप्त हो जाएगा। आप कहते हैं कि सन् 2022 में हम लोग दोगुनी इनकम बढ़ा देंगे। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए अगर आप वाकई में ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहते हैं, तो स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, जैसा माननीय मोदी जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था, जितनी लागत आई है, आप उसके ऊपर 50 प्रतिशत एक साल में दे दीजिए, तो आपने आप किसानों को फायदा हो जाएगा। एक बात और सामने आई, उस दिन जीरो ऑवर में यह मुद्दा उठाया गया था कि किसानों की खेती के tax exemptions में बड़े-बड़े corporates फायदा उठा रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की आदत है, वे हर चीज में धौंस, डपट और धमका कर कहते हैं कि ज्यादा मत बोलिए, मैं नाम खोल दूंगा। वित्त मंत्री जी, आप नाम खोल दीजिए, डरता कौन है? आपने काले धन के बारे में भी कहा था, हमसे नाम मत खुलवाइए, आप embarrass हो जाएंगे। आप नाम खोलने के बारे में कहते हैं कि उसके नियम और संधियां इस प्रकार की हैं। उसी प्रकार आपने इस बार सदन में फिर कह दिया कि हां, वे सारे नाम हम खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन आप बाद में embarrass मत होइए। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां जितने लोग बैठे हैं, ये आपसे डरते नहीं हैं। आप धमकाना और डराना बंद कर दीजिए। आपको जो भी नाम लेने हैं, खुलकर लीजिए। आप कार्रवाई करिए, आपसे डरता कौन है, लेकिन आप इस तरह से डराना, धमकाना बंद कर दीजिए। सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि tax-GDP ratio बढ़ना चाहिए। आपने इसके बारे में कहीं कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है। आपने उल्लेख तक नहीं किया है। विश्व में सबसे कम tax-GDP ratio हमारा है, इसलिए आप उसका प्रयास कीजिए। आप subsidy काटने के बजाय यदि एक प्रतिशत tax-GDP ratio बढ़ा देंगे, तो आपके पास एक लाख 80 हजार करोड़ की राशि उपलब्ध होगी, जिससे आप गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए subsidy दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आपका मुखौटा अलग है और असली चेहरा दूसरा है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप Health पर, Education पर, Agriculture पर और Livelihoods पर ध्यान दीजिए। आप HEAL इस तरह के बनाते रहे हैं, इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि HEAL (Health, Education, Agriculture और Livelihoods) में आप दीजिए, अपने आप बात आगे बढ़ेगी। आपने ground water recharge के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की योजना के बारे में बात की है, लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब तक integrated watershed management नहीं होगा, तब तक बात आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने GDP के जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, ये आंकड़े भ्रमित करते हैं। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था कहां जा रही है? लोगों के पास खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, मॉल्स खाली होते जा रहे हैं, मार्केट्स बन्द हैं और सुनारों के बारे में सारी बातें बताई गई हैं। अगर आपको इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का पता लगाना है, तो आप इस देश के सुनारों की दुकान पर जाइए, कपड़ा व्यापारी की दुकान पर जाइए, white goods की दुकानों पर जाइए, आपको पता चल जाएगा कि देश में मंदी है या तेजी है।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

सर, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने डिफेंस के मामले में भी बजट घटाया है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी governance की बहुत बात करते हैं- governance with transparency, decentralization, targeted subsidy and effective delivery. जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री यहां राष्ट्रपति के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर भाषण दे रहे थे, तो उन्होंने इन चार बातों का उल्लेख किया था। मैं आपके सामने दो उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ, जहां good governance के इस सरकार के नमूने हैं। पहला Defence का है। यहां रक्षा मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, UPA सरकार की Defence Acquisition Council ने 136 Rafale खरीदने का निर्णय लिया था। यह उस Council का निर्णय था, जिस Council की अध्यक्षता माननीय प्रधान मंत्री करते हैं। Price negotiation की बात चल रही थी और उसी समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री फ्रांस गए और फ्रांस जाकर उन्होंने agreement कर लिया कि 136 हवाई जहाज खरीदने थे, हम 36 off-the-shelf खरीद लेंगे, क्योंकि हमें आवश्यकता है। Price negotiation हुआ नहीं, यह भी दुर्भाग्य है, Sir, when the Prime Minister was purchasing fighter aircraft in Paris, our Defence Minister was buying fish in Goa. Why was he not taken into confidence? I would like to ask the Finance Minister, before he signed the agreement in France, was the Defence Minister consulted? This arbitrariness is the hallmark of Mr. Narendra Modi. Mr. Subramanian Swamy had said that he would go to the Supreme Court as it was the greatest example of arbitrariness. But, I do not know, after that he kept quiet.

Sir, I want to give another example of crony capitalism. I heard, Mr. Finance Minister says that he cannot be charged of any corruption. Well, I would like to point out one shining example of crony capitalism.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am on a point of order. Has the hon. Member given a notice to the Minister that he intends to make an allegation against him? If he has not, he cannot ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have. ...(Interruptions)... It is already there. ...(Interruptions)... I have informed Mr. Nitin Gadkari. ...(Interruptions)... I have followed the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you want to make an allegation against a Minister or a Member of the House, you should give prior intimation to him and also to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have. ...(Interruptions)... I am aware of rule 238(A). ...(Interruptions)... I have given in writing. Please ask the Rajya Sabha Notice Office. ...(Interruptions)... I had given it in writing on 11th March. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to give to the Member also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes, Sir. I have given it to the Member also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had given in writing to the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had given it to the Notice Office. Please ask the Notice Office. If they have not conveyed it, that is not my responsibility. I always follow rules. I do not violate the rules. Under rule 238(A), I had given it in writing to the Notice Office of the Rajya Sabha. And, I had given it to the Secretary-General. I had requested the Rajya Sabha Secretariat to send my letter to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, before making an allegation, there are two conditions which have to be satisfied. Number one, give intimation to the Chairman. Number two, also to the concerned Minister or Member against whom you are making an allegation. Have you done that also?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is what I am saying. I am aware of rule 238(a). I have got legislative experience of more than 40 years. I am not going to level an allegation without any substance. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to level charges without following the rules and procedure of the House. On 11th March, 2016, I had handed over the letter of Mr. Nitin Gadkari to *. It is the responsibility of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat to hand it over to Mr. Nitin Gadkari. So, what I was saying was, let me continue my speech.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Did you give notice to the Minister? You say that I gave it to one *. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, no, this was not * ; it was Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You could give it to Mr. Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to give it to Mr. Nitin Gadkari. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is the responsibility of the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the responsibility of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, a notice is given through Notice Office. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, notice is given through Notice Office. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to point out the close proximity of Mr. Nitin Gadkari with....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again, a problem.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why problem, Sir? I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the point is, it is not the responsibility of the Secretariat to give. Letters to the Minister go through the Notice Office.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have addressed to the Minister. I have addressed to the Minister, handed over in the Notice Office of Rajya Sabha Secretariat, and I was promised that ...(Interruptions)... that will be handed over to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(Interruptions)... The letter addressed to the Minister if given through Notice Office, that is okay. All right. All right. ...(Interruptions)... You said, 'Secretariat'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I sent one letter to the Secretary General and the other letter to Mr. Nitin Gadkari, and I have requested the Notice Office of Rajya Sabha Secretariat to hand it over to the Minister concerned.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. Rule 238A - Rules to be observed while speaking - Make a personal charge against a Member. किसी भी मेम्बर के against personal charges नहीं लगाए जा सकते हैं। यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। उसके बावजूद अगर ऑनरेबल मेम्बर किसी भी ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर के against या मेम्बर के against personal charges लगा रहे हैं, तो उसे expunge किया जाए। ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, the point is, see, defamatory or incriminatory, the allegatory nature of a charge can be made provided (i) intimation should be given to the hon. Chairman; (ii) intimation about what is being raised should be given to the hon. Minister, and he says he has addressed the letter to the Minister and handed that over in the Notice Office, which is the usual way of giving.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Yes.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he is speaking on the Budget. ...(Interruptions)... Why is he levelling an allegation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can reply.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ये बजट पर बात कर रहे हैं, फिर ये उससे अलग किस issue पर बात कर रहे हैं? इसलिए please expunge it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am discussing Budget. Mr. Finance Minister, you have enhanced the Budget provisions of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways from ₹ 55,000 crores to ₹ 70,000 crores. * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that bid is cancelled. *...(Interruptions)...* You also said it is cancelled.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: * But before I conclude, *...(Time-bell rings)...* Before I could conclude, *....(Interruptions)...*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why have you said... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. *...(Interruptions)...* He has yielded. *...(Interruptions)...* He has yielded. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Digvijaya Singh has yielded. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, under the rule, just read, if any allegation is sought to be made, a prior intimation is required to be given. *...(Interruptions)...* Just a minute. *...(Interruptions)...* This prior information is not an empty formality. *...(Interruptions)...* Did hon. Member inform that in the Budget discussion I am going to participate, where I am going to make an allegation against the Minister concerned? *...(Interruptions)...* That is the requirement. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has not done that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, there is a point.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Therefore, let him produce the notice, Sir. Nothing can go on record unless the intimation given is produced. *...(Interruptions)...* Have you produced it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he is speaking on Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* He is not speaking on the Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* He is making an allegation against Mr. Gadkari. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, if that was the case, Mr. Gadkari ought to have been told, 'today I am going to participate in the debate which is fixed for today and I will make allegations against you'. If he does not say that, it should be expunged from the record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am extremely satisfied that I have really rattled senior Ministers in this Government. What I am trying to say, Sir, that I have followed the rule 238A by providing information to the hon. Minister through the Rajya Sabha Secretariat ...(Interruptions)... and I addressed it to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you are going to raise it today.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, how do I know when the Budget is going to be taken up? ...(Interruptions)... On 11th of March, I had given, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is, did you inform him that you are going to raise it in the Budget speech? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have said that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have got a copy of that. I will give you a copy of that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you please see it. If it does not say that in the Budget discussion, 'I am going to make an allegation', it should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): He does say. ...(Interruptions)... He does say. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, here is the copy which I have ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, on his last day, he is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I will deal with it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is demitting his office today in some temperament I don't want to debate. But it is very unfair of Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar to make an issue like that. I condemn it outright. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He does say. I don't understand... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, the problem is only this. Why we say to inform the Minister that we are making an allegation is to enable him to be present here to reply. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please

sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The only point I want to know is, did you inform the Minister that you are going to raise it during the Budget discussion? That is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is all I want to know. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I had given in writing as per Rule 238A ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am satisfied. I am really satisfied that I have really rattled the senior Ministers in this Government. ...(Interruptions)... Anyway, Sir, this is a matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Digvijaya Singh, you are violating the rules and we are protesting on the floor of the House. ...(Interruptions)... These are reckless allegations and it should not be permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the rules are not observed, I will go through the record and expunge the allegations. I can only say that. ...(Interruptions)... If it is as per the rules, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am very happy to note that the hon. Minister is very concerned about my violating the rule but he is not concerned about the violation of the guidelines of the CVC by the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... This is the real face. ...(Interruptions)... This is the real character of the BJP. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude, please. Conclude, please.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to conclude. 'Make in India', 'Start up India', 'Digital India', 'Transform India', 'Skill India', have failed. ...(Interruptions)... The only thing in which they had success is in 'Kill India, Kill idea of India'. सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... वित्त मंत्री जी, जरा आप अपने पीछे मुड़कर देखिए, नक़वी जी वहां बैठे हुए हैं। आपने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात की थी। अपने भाषण में भी आपने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात की है। यदि आपको इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारनी है, यदि आपको इस देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट लाना है, तो उसके लिए आप बड़े-बड़े ईवेंट करते हैं। आडवाणी जी ने ठीक ही कहा था कि मोदी जी से बड़ा ईवेंट मैनेजर कोई हो नहीं सकता। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude, please.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आपको इस देश में सामंजस्य और समन्वय बैठाना पड़ेगा। आपको गंगा-जमुनी संस्कृति का पालन करना पड़ेगा, आप दंगे-फसाद कराने वालों के ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, जब आपकी मंत्री * कहती हैं, तो हमारे नक्रवी जी ...(व्यवधान)... जब तक आप इस बात के बारे में स्वयं निर्णय नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप अपने लोगों को नहीं संभालेंगे, तब तक इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था नहीं सुधर सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: शांति से सुनिए और समझिए। यदि आप देश में समन्वय और शांति स्थापित करेंगे, तभी आप देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और तभी आपकी बजट स्पीच लागू हो सकती है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, reply.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you have been so nice, so generous and so kind. But, in this House, today is the last day for Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. His name was there, but since he was not present, I had struck off his name. Can he speak for just one minute?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप मणि शंकर अय्यर जी को बुलाइए। हमने अपने 11 स्पीकर्स को विद्‌झॉ किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... तो फिर हमने अपने 11 स्पीकर्स को भी क्यों विद्‌झॉ किया है? ...(व्यवधान)... उन 11 स्पीकर्स में हमारे भी कई रिटायरिंग मेम्बर्स थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been announced by the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: सर, मणि शंकर जी बहुत अच्छे हैं। ये बहुत अच्छी बातें करते हैं। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर उस साइड किसी का लास्ट डे है, तो اگر اس سائٹ کسی کا I am ready to concede. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: तो फिर कई लोग हैं। हमारे सीनियर मेम्बर सत्यनारायण जटिया जी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर किसी का लास्ट डे है, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اگر کسی کا لاسٹ ڈے ہے، تو ... (مداخلت)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): क्या वे भी रिटायर हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी: हमने 11 स्पीकर्स को विद्‌झॉ किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... तब तो सभी बोलेंगे, आप भी बोलिए। क्या करना है? ...(व्यवधान)... अगर सिर्फ खेल करना है तो ...(व्यवधान)... फिर हमारी ओर के लोग भी बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

एक माननीय सदस्य: लास्ट डे है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Naqviji, you want him and one person from this side to speak. Is that your suggestion?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It was already announced that he is to be the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, the Chair has already announced that Shri Digvijaya Singh is the last speaker. That was already announced. Let us not change it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, just one line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you were not here when your name was called.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, you know why I was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इतना कुछ कहा, क्या अब कहने को कुछ बचा हुआ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: मैं बताऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बता दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि अगर आप बतायेंगे तो हम भी बतायेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर आपको दिक्कत आएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. My problem is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज अच्छी तरह से इस सेशन का पहला पार्ट खत्म हो रहा है, तो फिर आप क्यों इसमें ऐसा कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. The Chair has already announced that Shri Digvijaya Singh is the last speaker. Now, I am not going to change it. The hon. Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I would make a small... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were absent. It is not our fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were absent. You could have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have been here. Mr. Minister.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने आज की जो लम्बी चर्चा हुई है, उसके जवाब में बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका दिया है। इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उन सब स्पीकर्स को, सभी वक्ताओं का धन्यवाद व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपनी बात कही है। इनमें 28 वक्ता हैं। जो 29वें वक्ता हैं, वे भी बोलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, परन्तु इस पर 28 वक्ताओं ने बोला है। मुझे यह लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से शायद 8 या 10 वक्ताओं ने बोला है। अगर इनको मौका मिलना था, तो उनकी जो 8 या 10 वक्ताओं की लिस्ट थी, उसमें उनको बोलने का मौका वे दे देते, तो अच्छा रहता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: *

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, two people are speaking at the same time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: तो जिन 28 वक्ताओं ने बोला है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... What Mr. Mani says is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... What Mr. Mani says is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सर, जिन 28 वक्ताओं ने बोला है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन 28 वक्ताओं ने बोला है, उनको मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जो बातें हुई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जो बातें हुई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is his last day in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, it is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप सीरियस डिबेट को क्यों नॉन-सीरियस कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतनी सीरियस डिबेट है, आप इसको क्यों नॉन-सीरियस कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सर, जिन 28 वक्ताओं ने जो बातें कही हैं, उनमें काफी अच्छी बातें हुई हैं, कुछ कठोर बातें भी हुई हैं, काफी आलोचनात्मक भी रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मेरी कोशिश होगी कि मैं अपने अंदाज से इन सब का जवाब दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें आप सुनें, अगर

वे सुनने के लायक हों ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सब जो बातें उठी हैं, मैं उनका जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your name was there. It was withdrawn. And then, coming at the end; it is not proper. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, it is not going on record. It is very bad. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, he is a very senior Member and he is retiring. ...**(Interruptions)**... But it doesn't do him any credit on his last moments in this House to behave in this manner. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is a gentleman of my father's generation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His name was withdrawn and he is coming and ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am very pleased that he has risen to the gentlemanly code that he has conducted himself with his entire life, and not tried to make the last few moments in this august House unnecessarily disruptive and damaging to his long and distinguished career. I thank him for that. ...**(Interruptions)**... महोदय, कई लोगों ने जो बातें उठाई, उनमें से मुझे लगता है कि एक बहुत प्रमुख बात थी, कई लोगों ने इस बात को उठाया कि हम लोगों ने यह बजट तैयार किया है, हमारी जो आर्थिक नीतियां हैं, इनके पीछे मौलिक सिद्धांत क्या है? What is the big idea? डा. भालचंद्र मुणगेकर साहब जो आपके पहले वक्ता थे, उन्होंने यह प्रश्न उठाया और अखबारों में भी आपके पूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने यह बात उठाई थी कि What is the big idea? आपका मौलिक सिद्धांत क्या है? कुछ लोगों का आरोप यह भी था कि हम लोगों की pro-corporate सरकार है, जो हमने किया है, वह बिजनेस के लिए किया है और जो अमीर हैं, उनके लिए किया है। इसका जवाब सीधे तरीके से देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं एक कहानी के तौर पर इसका जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। उपसभापति जी, आप सब लोगों को मालूम है कि जब चुनावी माहौल होता है, जब हम चुनाव में जाते हैं, तो हम गरीब से गरीब गांवों में जाते हैं और जो चुनावी बातें हैं, उनका प्रचार करते हैं। जब हम गांवों में जाते हैं, तो हमारे साथ एक जुलूस सा बन जाता है। आगे लोग शामिल हो जाते हैं, नारे लगाते हैं और हाथों में झंडे लेकर चलते हैं। जब ऐसा होता है, तो कई लोग, चाहे उनमें महिलाएं हों या बच्चे हों, वृद्ध व्यक्ति हों या गरीब व्यक्ति हों, वे उस जुलूस को देखते हैं। जब मैं भी प्रचार में निकला हूं, तो कई बार ऐसा माहौल हुआ है और हम ऐसे जुलूस में चले हैं। एक बार मेरे साथ एक घटना घटी, जो मुझे बहुत प्रभावित कर गई। मुझे लगता है कि उसमें एक अर्थ है। अगर आप उस अर्थ को सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो मैं आपको बताता हूं कि अर्थ क्या है? एक दिन

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

हम ऐसे ही चल रहे थे। वह एक बड़ा जुलूस था, जिसमें बहुत सारे लोग थे। चलते-चलते उस हंगामे में, उस जुलूस में से एक बूढ़ी महिला मेरे सामने आई। वह बहुत बूढ़ी तथा बहुत गरीब महिला थी और उसके कपड़े फटे हुए थे, क्योंकि हमें यह सब एकदम स्पष्ट नजर आ रहा था। उसने हमें बोला कि नेता जी आप रुकिए, लगता है कि आप एक बड़े नेता हैं, आपके साथ बहुत सारे लोग चल रहे हैं। मैंने उस बूढ़ी महिला से कहा कि माता जी, बताइए क्या बात है और मैं किस तरीके से आपकी सेवा कर सकता हूँ? उस बूढ़ी मां ने अपनी मुट्ठी खोली। उपसभापति जी, उसकी मुट्ठी में सिर्फ एक फूल था। उस वृद्ध महिला ने मुझसे कहा कि नेताजी, मेरे पास सिर्फ एक फूल है, मेरे पास और कुछ नहीं है, इसलिए मैं यह फूल आपको सौंप रही हूँ, आप इस फूल को ले लीजिए, परन्तु आप मेरी विधवा पेंशन मुझे जरूर दिलवा दीजिए, जो आज तक मुझे नहीं मिली है। लोगों ने मुझसे कहा था कि आपको यह विधवा पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे यह विधवा पेंशन नहीं मिली है। महोदय, मैं माननीय सांसदों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसमें ...(व्यवधान)... जो अर्थनीतियां हैं, जो हमारी विचारधारा है, उसमें कोई मौलिक सिद्धांत है, तो वह मौलिक सिद्धांत उस अंतिम व्यक्ति के लिए है, उस दूरदराज के गांव की उस महिला के लिए है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिसमें महिला का जो अधिकार है, ...(व्यवधान)... जो हक है ...(व्यवधान)... जो हमारी सरकार की कोशिश है, जो हम सरकार की तरफ से कर रहे हैं, वह यह है कि उस महिला का जो हक है, वह हक उसको मिले और जो हमारी सरकार के प्रयत्न हैं, हमारे प्रयास हैं, वे उस वृद्ध महिला के लिए हैं, उस गरीब के लिए हैं। मैं आप सबको एक बार फिर यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 20 मई, 2014 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारी पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी में इसी सेन्ट्रल हॉल में ऐतिहासिक भाषण दिया था। आपको याद होगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस ऐतिहासिक भाषण में स्पष्ट कहा था कि हमारी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है और हमारी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है। ...(व्यवधान)... और यदि यह गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, यह गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, तो वह इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि हम किसी राजनैतिक मकसद से यह कर रहे हैं। हम इसलिए यह नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हमें कोई राजनैतिक लाभ मिलेगा। हम यह आज से नहीं कर रहे हैं, बहुत सालों से कर रहे हैं। हम यह इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह हमारा राष्ट्रधर्म है और यह हम सब लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है, हमारी मॉरल रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है कि उस अंतिम व्यक्ति को, जो उसका अधिकार है, जो उसका सपोर्ट है, वह हम उसको दिलवाएं। यह हमारा मौलिक सिद्धांत है, यह हमारा बिग आइडिया है। और इसमें हम लगे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग राजनीति में लगिए, हम लोग राष्ट्रधर्म में लगे हुए हैं।

अब मैं आप लोगों को जरा विस्तार से बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह गरीबों की सरकार है तो इस गरीबों की सरकार में हम लोगों ने कहा है "गांव, गरीब किसान का, देश की उड़ान का यह बजट है। अगर यह गांव, गरीब, किसान का बजट है, तो हम लोगों ने गांव और गरीब के लिए क्या किया है? अगर आप मुझे थोड़ा मौका दें, तो मैं संक्षेप में बता दूंगा। आप सब लोग लंबा भाषण देना चाह रहे थे, लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में बता दूंगा, क्योंकि सब बजट में है। अगर आप बजट को पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको वहां सब नजर आएगा। मैं आपको सिर्फ प्रमुख बिन्दु बताता हूँ। आप लोग देखिएगा कि फूड सिक्योरिटी में हम लोगों ने ज्यादा बजट दिया है और अगर हम लोग इसको 'JAM trinity' के द्वारा दे रहे हैं, तो वह इसलिए दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसमें जो wastage होती है,

उसमें जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है, वह कम होगा। अगर हम इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं, तो उसका प्रयोग और भी ज्यादा होगा। हम लोगों ने "जन-धन योजना" के तहत 21 करोड़ लोगों के बैंक खाते खुलवाये हैं और उन गरीबों ने उन बैंक खातों में आज के समय 34 हजार करोड़ रुपए डाले हैं।

उपसभापति जी, आपको मालूम है कि हम लोगों ने गरीब के स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया है। वह क्रांतिकारी कदम यह है कि हम लोग हर गरीब परिवार को, बीपीएल परिवार को एक लाख रुपए का हेल्थ कवर देंगे। इसके साथ-साथ जो लोग ज्यादा वृद्ध हैं, 60 साल की उम्र से ज्यादा हैं, उनको हम लोग 30 हजार रुपए का अतिरिक्त कवरेज देंगे। आप सब लोगों को मालूम है कि कुछ कारणों से लोग अपने को गरीबी में पाते हैं, यह अक्सर होता है। यह इसलिए होता है, क्योंकि उनके साथ कोई adverse health event हो जाता है, वे बीमार हो जाते हैं और इस कारण वे और गरीबी में आ जाते हैं। अब हम लोगों ने गरीबों को जो हेल्थ कवर दिया है, उस हेल्थ कवर के द्वारा वे अपने को गरीबी से बचा पाएंगे। अगर बीपीएल परिवार का कोई आदमी बीमार पड़ेगा, तो उसके माध्यम से अस्पताल में उसका इलाज होगा और उसकी एक लाख रुपए तक की कैशलैश बिलिंग होगी। उससे उनका एक लाख रुपए तक का कवर होगा। ये हम लोग गरीबों के लिए कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, आपको मालूम है कि इसके साथ-साथ हम लोग गरीब परिवारों को, गरीब महिलाओं को उनके लाभ के लिए चूल्हा दिलवा रहे हैं। चूंकि मैं खुद केमिकल इंजीनियर हूं, इसलिए मैं आपको बता सकता हूं कि जब चूल्हे में firewood का incomplete combustion होता है, तब उसका प्रभाव इतना खराब होता है कि उससे लोगों के फेफड़ों में चार सौ सिगरेट्स के धुएं के बराबर इम्पैक्ट होता है। जब हम लोग उनको कूकिंग गैस दिलवाएंगे, चूल्हा दिलवाएंगे, तो उससे उन लोगों को convenience भी मिलेगी और साथ-साथ वह उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभदायक भी होगा। इस तरह से हम लोग गरीबों के लिए चूल्हे का भी प्रबंध कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" को और बढ़ोतरी दी है। इसके द्वारा बीपीएल परिवार को जो मकान की जरूरत है, उसकी सुविधा भी उनको मिलेगी। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि हम लोगों ने बजट में pro-poor के लिए क्या-क्या किया है? अगर आप बजट में पढ़ें, तो आपको बहुत सारी चीजें नजर आएंगी और उससे आपको एकदम स्पष्ट प्रमाण मिलेगा कि हमारी सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित है और गरीबों के हित में काम करती है। इसके साथ-साथ हम लोगों ने गांव के लिए भी बहुत कुछ किया है। गांव के लिए हम लोगों ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2018-19 तक हम बिजली और सड़क हर गांव, हर habitation तक पहुंचा देंगे और 250 लोगों के habitation को शहर से जोड़ लेंगे, हम लोगों ने इसका भी प्रावधान किया है। बिजली का काम बहुत जोर-शोर से हो रहा है। जो un-electrified villages हैं, उनके संबंध में हम लोगों ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2018 तक हम वहां electrification करवा देंगे। इस तरीके से हम लोग बजट के द्वारा और अपनी नीतियों के द्वारा बिजली और सड़क का प्रबंध करवा रहे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, इसके साथ-साथ आपको यह भी मालूम होगा कि 14वें वित्त आयोग के द्वारा हम लोगों ने यह प्रावधान किया है कि हर ग्राम पंचायत में हर साल करीब 16 लाख रुपए सीधे जाने वाले हैं। इसके साथ-साथ "मनरेगा" की भी व्यवस्था होगी। मैं खुद अपने क्षेत्र, हजारीबाग में योजना अभियान चला रहा हूं, जहां हम लोग हर पंचायत में जाकर संबंधित मुखिया को यह बता रहे हैं कि आप लोग 16 लाख रुपए तक का काम कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही आप "मनरेगा"

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

का भी काम कर सकते हैं। आपको पीसीसी सड़क बनानी है, तालाब का गहरीकरण करना है, सामुदायिक भवन बनाना है, पेयजल का प्रबंध करवाना है, ये सब करने के लिए आप सक्षम हैं। आपको सब व्यवस्था मिल गई है, आप जरूर इसका प्रयोग कीजिए, सरकार आपके साथ है। अगर इसमें बाधाएं हों, तो हम लोग आपको जरूर मदद करेंगे। इस प्रकार, हमें गांवों में लोगों को जो सुविधाएं पहुंचानी हैं, वे सुविधाएं हम अपने बजट और अपनी नीतियों के द्वारा जरूर पहुंचा रहे हैं। गांव और गरीब, इनको हम लोगों ने प्राथमिकता दी है। ये नीतियां हैं, हम लोगों ने ये योजनाएं तैयार की हैं, जिनसे उन लोगों को ये सब लाभ मिलेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, अब हम बात करते हैं कि हम लोग किसान के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? कई सारे वक्ताओं ने यह प्रश्न पूछा कि अगर आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि किसान की जो इनकम है, वह डबल होने वाली है, तो वह किस तरीके से हो रही है? मोहसिना किदवई जी ने पूछा कि इसका रोडमैप क्या है? आप रोडमैप बताइए। इसलिए मैं थोड़ा समझाना चाहता हूं कि यह किस तरीके से हो सकता है और मैं आप लोगों को आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूं। देखिए, हम लोग किसानों के लिए इस बजट में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर योजनाएं ला रहे हैं। फसल बीमा योजना की घोषणा तो बजट के पहले ही हो चुकी थी और आपको मालूम है कि फसल बीमा योजना से सबसे कम प्रीमियम से सबसे ज्यादा कवरेज मिलता है। उसमें पहले यह था कि 50 प्रतिशत डैमेज होने पर मुआवजा मिलता था, लेकिन अब 33 परसेंट पर ही मुआवजा मिलता है। We will prevent the adverse outcome of these kinds of weather events where people lose a lot of their harvest, and, the entire harvest, not just when the crop is in the fields. That is one way of protecting them. Then, in addition to that, एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कदम यह भी है कि हम लोग "प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना" के द्वारा किसानों को यह सुविधा दे रहे हैं, जिसमें वे एक नहीं, बल्कि दो या तीन फसलें लगा सकते हैं। जब एक फसल नहीं होगी, दो या तीन फसलें होंगी और अगर वह दूसरी या तीसरी फसल है, सब्जी की फसल है या अन्य high-value products, जैसे दाल की फसल है, तो उनकी इनकम भी इस तरीके से बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से फार्म इनकम के लिए यह एक और बहुत मेजर बूस्ट होगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हम लोगों ने फर्टिलाइजर की सुविधा बहुत बढ़िया करवा दी है। आप लोगों को याद होगा कि पहले लाठियां चलती थीं, क्योंकि लोगों को फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता था। अब हम लोगों ने जिस प्रकार से फर्टिलाइजर का प्रबंध किया है, उसमें सब लोगों को फर्टिलाइजर मिल रहा है और इस तरीके से उत्पादन भी ज्यादा होगा। हम लोगों ने मार्केटिंग प्लेटफॉर्म तैयार किया है, जिसमें आप यह पता लगा सकते हैं कि आपके उत्पादन या आपकी फसल के लिए आपको सबसे बढ़िया दाम कहाँ मिल सकता है। उस तरीके से आपकी इनकम और बढ़ सकती है।

इसके साथ-साथ हम लोग डायवर्सिफिकेशन पर भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं, जोर लगा रहे हैं, जिसमें सिर्फ क्रॉप्स नहीं, बल्कि अगर आप चाहें तो हार्टिकल्चर का प्रयोग करें, फिशरीज में करें, डेयरी में आमदनी कमाएं। इन सब डायवर्सिफाइड इनकम स्कीम्स से भी आपकी इनकम कुछ बढ़ सकती है। अंत में, हम लोगों ने Soil Health Card के द्वारा जानकारी मिले कि अगर वे दो या तीन फसलें उगाने वाले हैं, तो उनमें से कौन सी फसल सबसे बेहतर होगी या कौन सी फसल उनकी जमीन के लिए सूटेबल होगी। इस तरीके से अगर आप ये package of measures देखें कि हम

कृषि और विज्ञान केन्द्र खोल रहे हैं, हम लोग agricultural research कर रहे हैं, अगर आप ये सब मिला-जुलाकर देखें, तो I would say that it is a compelling and powerful package that will enable us to double the farmer's income. We have the confidence to do that. We have put the measures in place to be able to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to ask a simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Jairam ji, you have had your say.*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: For doubling the income ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is nice that... ...*(Interruptions)*... For the sake of hon. Member's information... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: For doubling the income ...*(Interruptions)*... you need 14 per cent growth every year. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding, what to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please continue.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: हम लोगों ने बजट के बारे में यह भी कहा कि यह गांव, गरीब, किसान का तो है, पर यह देश की उड़ान का भी है और अगर यह देश की उड़ान का भी है, तो we must start with the fiscal management that we have demonstrated not just in this Budget but in the previous Budgets as well. I was very pleased to see that ...*(Interruptions)*... I was very pleased to see that Harivansh ji... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in the reply, the Finance Minister has to respond to the issues raised by the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I hope, the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not finished his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I hope, he would remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not finished his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please continue.

11.00 P.M.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: अगर यह देश की उड़ान का भी है ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग सुनने को तैयार नहीं थे तो हम लाचार हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोगों तक आवाज़ पहुंचाने के लिए हम लाचार हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please continue.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जब आप लोग सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, तो हम क्या करें? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जिन-जिन लोगों ने बोला है, आप कम से कम उनका नाम तो ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जरूर लेंगे। एक का नाम तो मैं अभी लेता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... लगता है हरिवंश जी ने जयंत बाबू की क्लास देखी है, क्योंकि उन्होंने ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं इधर आ जाता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would be very happy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I will also be closer to them. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप इधर आ जाइए। इधर सीट खाली है। माइक भी अच्छा है। आप इधर आ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: जब आपने मेरी विचारधारा की इतनी आलोचना की है, तो हम वहां कैसे आ जाएं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Minister, please speak. Please continue your speech.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा: सर, हरिवंश जी ने fiscal management की बात कही थी। लगता है कि उन्होंने जयंत बाबू की क्लास जरूर देखी है, क्योंकि उस क्लास में हमने लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश की है कि dynamics in the fiscal management of Government finances is something that hon. Members must keep in mind when they make their recommendations or they make their proposals because as far as the fiscal management is concerned, we have to be very prudent and careful as to how we manage our expenditures. Hon. Members always speak about enhanced expenditures. But, of course, we also know that when the 14th Finance Commission has devolved 42 per cent of divisible revenues to the States, fiscal space, as far as the Centre is concerned, is quite constrained. Harivanshji has given the numbers in terms of our expenditures. ...(Interruptions)... Harivanshji has given the numbers. So, I am not going to repeat the numbers, but I will just add one corollary to that which is that if you actually look at the debt servicing component relative to our tax revenues, it is at historic high right now. Therefore, it was very important for us to be able

to stay within the 3.5 per cent fiscal deficit, which is what we have tried to do. And, of course, as we have tried to do that and because we have sent a strong signal to the markets about how we are going to pursue fiscal consolidation, we have shown that our total gross borrowings in 2016-17 have been kept at the same level, which is six lakh crores, as that of 2015-16, and the additional allocations that we have made in 2016-17 have been made without any increase in borrowing, which none of the Members brought up, but I think that demonstrates that we can run a very tight ship when it comes to expenditure. This has been appreciated by the bond markets in particular, and on 25th of February, the yield on the ten-year G-Sec was 7.88 per cent. Now, the yield on the ten-year G-Sec has come down to 7.62 per cent. This should give great comfort to all hon. Members who spoke about expenditure and so on because what it means is that our interest burden has come down because we are paying less for the debt. This is an example of the prudent fiscal management of this Government, and we have demonstrated that, which has received wide acclaim from many economists. We have, of course, because of our prudent fiscal management and because of the manner in which we have dealt with the decline in oil prices and with respect to the investments that we have made, been able to manage inflation rather well. Many, many speakers, including Naresh Agrawalji, Shri Pavan Kumar Varma and many others spoke about actual prices, कि लोगों को महंगाई कैसे महसूस हो रही है। आप सब लोगों को मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि मैं खुद अक्सर बाजार जाता हूं, हाट में जाता हूं, लोगों से मुलाकात करता हूं, उनसे पूछता हूं कि आपको महंगाई किस प्रकार से महसूस हो रही है। अधिकतर लोगों का जवाब यही है कि उनको महंगाई नहीं लग रही है। दाल के दाम जरूर बढ़े हैं। अगर आप दाल के भाव छोड़ दीजिए, तो आपकी थाली में जो बाकी सामान है, रोटी है, चावल है, उसमें ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have all the prices here ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: मंत्री जी, आपने पेट्रोल, डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमारी तनख्वाह लेकर बाजार में चलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I have all the prices here except for dal prices that have gone up. ...**(Interruptions)**... All prices have either stayed flat or come down, in particular for petrol and diesel. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, we have done a very good job on managing inflation.

There were a lot of questions on spending on the social sector, and I think one of the hon. Members brought up the question of how much money we have allocated to the higher education institutions. I would like to respond to that. Last year, for the IITs, we had ₹ 4,073 crores; this time, we have ₹ 4,984 crores. The allocation has gone up. If you look at the IIMs, last year, we had ₹ 367 crores; this year, we have ₹ 730 crores. For the NITs, we had ₹ 2,035 crores. This year, it has

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

gone up to ₹ 2,630 crores. So, for all our institutions of national importance – and I am myself from IIT, Delhi – I am very pleased to see that we have increased the allocations to our institutes of national importance. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would also like to remind Members that we have introduced in this Budget a very innovative approach towards financing our higher education institutions, which is the Higher Education Financing Agency. It has been capitalised by a thousand crores, which creates a debt capacity of about ₹ 9,000 crores or ₹ 10,000 crores. This ₹ 9,000 crores or ₹ 10,000 crores is now available to our institutions of higher education so that they can expand their facilities and provide better facilities and better resources for all of our students who are here. Because this money is now going to be available through this financing Agency, there is now more money available in the Budget for providing more scholarships to students, deserving and needy students. We have done that.

There was a question also about the total health expenditure. The total health expenditure has gone up 14 per cent. I have already mentioned that we have a revolutionary step that we have brought in around health insurance. But the total health budget has increased from ₹ 28,981 crores to ₹ 33,100 crores – an increase of 14 per cent.

Similarly, if you look at the SC and ST sub-plans, the growth here has been in the range of 12-14 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, our allocations have certainly gone up on that also. We have already said that it is one of our very important priorities to be able to increase investments in roads, railways and irrigation. The numbers there have gone up dramatically in roads. Between national highways and rural roads, the number has gone up to ₹ 97,000 crores. In railways, the capex has gone up to ₹ 1.21 lakh crores. So, in total between roads and railways, the increase is up to ₹ 2.18 lakh crores, which is a very, very significant number.

Now, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, many Members brought up the question of irrigation. One hon. Member also said that we are allocating only ₹ 5,390 crores to irrigation. But irrigation is under multiple heads so I would just like to enlighten hon. Members that the total number for irrigation in this Budget is ₹ 31,690 crores for irrigation. So, we have dramatically increased public investment in this Budget. देश की उड़ान का बजट इस प्रकार से होता है। मैं आप लोगों को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कई वक्ताओं ने, भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने, बीजेडी के कई वक्ताओं ने तथा जेडीयू के वक्ताओं ने co-operative federalism का जिक्र किया और यह पूछा कि अब स्टेट्स को आप कितना दे रहे हैं, स्टेट्स को कितना ज्यादा दिया जा रहा है? If you look at the resources transferred to States and Union Territory Governments, this includes all the various headings,

devolution and so on. Actual number in 2014-15 was ₹ 6.68 lakh crores. The RE for 2015-16 is ₹ 8.11 lakh crores, which is an increase of ₹ 1.43 lakh crores. This number has gone up to 9.11 lakh crores. ...(Interruptions)... I would now like to conclude Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Even the Ministers are.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I would like to conclude, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is the height of ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Unfortunately, ...(Interruptions)... Unfortunately, ...(Interruptions)... Unfortunately, ...(Interruptions)... hon. Member Mani Shankar Aiyarji could not speak today. ...(Interruptions)... But, yesterday, he spoke very well. ...(Interruptions)... And he spoke about a thirty-six-year-old Parliamentarian..... (Interruptions)... A thirty-six-year-old Parliamentarian, who compelled the then Prime Minister Pandit Nehruji to convene a special Session of Parliament to discuss the war that was going on in 1962 ! That thirty-six year old Parliamentarian is one of the greatest leaders India has ever produced-Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He was a great leader, a great politician. हमारी राजनीति में वे एक शिखर पर हैं, किन्तु वे केवल एक महान नेता ही नहीं थे, हमारे साहित्य में एक महान कवि भी थे। मैं अपने भाषण की समाप्ति में उनकी कविता की कुछ पंक्तियां सुनाना चाहता हूँ। आप इसे सुन लीजिए-

'लिए हाथ में ध्वज,
कभी न झुकेगा।
कदम बढ़ रहा है,
कभी न रुकेगा।'

तिरंगा हमारे हाथ में है और देश के हित में हम काम कर रहे हैं। हम निरंतर संघर्ष करेंगे और निरंतर काम करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... I shall now.....(Interruptions)... Okay, fine. ...(Interruptions)... I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016 to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2016-17, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, Biju Patnaik's Centenary is here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is Biju Patnaik, Sir. He was one of the greatest and important.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: His centenary begins from this March 5th to coming March 5th. ...(Interruptions)... बीजू पटनायक जैसे इंसान के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी centenary के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कम से कम इतना बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupinder Singh, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2016, to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अभी एक बिल रिपोर्ट हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No more Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: काम करने का मूड है तो आगे काम किया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand to frame an integrated tribal health policy to bring improvement in the healthcare of the tribal population in the country

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, even after 69 years of Independence, the health issues of the tribal communities in India continue to be alarming. Insanitary conditions, ignorance, lack of health education and poor access to healthcare facilities are the main factors responsible for the poor health of tribals. Further, displacement from their traditional forest homes and natural source of food and lack of livelihoods makes them dependent on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Government handouts for survival. Although the Government has provided for the establishment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in tribal areas for every 20,000 population and subcentres for every 3,000 population, quality healthcare is not available to the majority of tribals. Posts of doctors and paramedicals are often vacant. Additionally, the non-availability of essential drugs and equipment, inadequate infrastructure, difficult terrain and constraints of distance and time, and the lack of transport and communication facilities further hinder healthcare delivery. The geographical and infrastructural challenges to public health and the lack of health-related knowledge among tribals are exploited by quacks, who are often available at the doorstep. Though some traditional practices and superstitions persist, acceptance of modern medicine has increased in recent years, but access to good care is the major issue. Levels of

[Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey]

illiteracy are high, with 47 per cent in rural areas and 21.8 per cent in urban areas being unable to read and write. Therefore, I demand that an integrated and holistic Tribal Health Policy should be formulated taking into account all such challenges to bring about satisfactory improvement in the health index of tribal population.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupinder Singh.

Demand to start direct international flights from Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar for Dubai, Bangkok and Singapore

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Bhubaneswar Airport has been dedicated in the name of late Biju Patnaik International Airport. It is regretted that no direct flight has been operated from this airport as international flight. This airport has cleared all the parameters of an international airport. We all know, late Biju Patnaik ji was a world class pilot, Late Biju Patnaik participated in the freedom struggle, and was sent to jail in 1943 for helping the freedom fighters because he took them in his plane to secret places. He also took active part in the freedom movement of Indonesia. He had won world accolades for his heroic deeds during the Second World War. For the freedom struggle of India, as well as, that of Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia had honoured him with the most prestigious national award by conferring on him "Bhoomi Putra of Indonesia".

Biju Patnaik was the first person who had started the Aero Training Club in Bhubaneswar which is the country's first of its kind. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to immediately start direct flights from Bhubaneswar International Airport to Dubai, Singapore and Bangkok. As we all know, from 5th March, 2016 to 5th March, 2017, the whole year, our country is celebrating the centenary year of the great son of India who brought good name not only to the State of Odisha, but also for India in the international field.

Sir, 17th April is his death anniversary. So, at least, without further delay the Government should start the flights directly from Bhubaneswar to Dubai, Bangkok and Singapore, on this day which will be of a great tribute to the departed soul.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Demand to take immediate steps to stop smuggling of gold in the country

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of increase in gold smuggling due to

increase in Excise Duty. The problem of smuggling gold, preferably from Singapore and Dubai, has been high on cards. This was particularly due to the difference of gold price between the two countries due to additional ten per cent duty imposed by India on gold. According to the World Gold Council, nearly 200 tonne of gold entered into India in 2014 through illegal route. In the light of above facts, it was thought that the hon. Finance Minister would reduce the import duty on gold.

However, on the contrary, hon. Finance Minister decided to increase one per cent excise duty on gold in the country. Sir, since the presentation of the Budget, 27 kg of gold has been seized by various law enforcement agencies in Kolkata through both land and air routes. Sir, presently, there is a difference of 11 per cent in gold price after the Union Budget. The aforesaid problem has not only affected the foreign exchange but has also increased the circulation of black money in the form of gold in the country.

In this regard, I request the Government to take immediate steps to check and stop illegal gold smuggling in the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

**Demand to take necessary steps for revival of the HMT Ltd.
at Pinjore in Panchkula and release the unpaid
salaries of the workers of the company**

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, एचएमटी लि., पिंजौर में अगस्त, 2014 से वेतन न मिलने से कर्मचारियों के परिवारों में अशांति का वातावरण बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में उद्योग मंत्रालय में माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी एवं उच्च अधिकारियों से गुहार लगा चुके हैं। प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में ढेरों पत्र डाक द्वारा व फैक्स से भेजे गए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से, माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से, हरियाणा सरकार से एवं महामहिम राज्यपाल के सम्मुख भी गुहार लगा चुके हैं, परन्तु कोई सकारात्मक नतीजा एवं आश्वासन नहीं मिला। आज कर्मचारियों के हालात भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच चुके हैं। कर्मचारी इतने परेशान और हताश हैं कि इस यूनिट में कभी भी कुछ भी हो सकता है, क्योंकि 19 महीनों से वेतन न मिलने के कारण कर्मचारियों व उनके परिवारों में तनाव बना हुआ है। उन पर कर्ज बहुत बढ़ गया है। न तो ब्याज दिया जा रहा है, न बच्चों की फीस भरी जा रही है, न घर पर राशन है और न ही इलाज के लिए एवं अन्य खर्चों के लिए पैसा है। अब ट्रैक्टर डिवीजन पिंजौर को भी बंद करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

इसी तंगी के कारण एचएमटी, पिंजौर में गणतंत्र दिवस भी नहीं मनाया गया। यह एचएमटी, पिंजौर के इतिहास में पहली बार घटित हुआ है। वेतन और उत्पादन के लिए एचएमटी मुख्यालय की मैनेजमेंट एवं स्थानीय मैनेजमेंट गंभीर नहीं है और न ही इसके लिए सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

उनमें उपरोक्त मुश्किलों से जूझने एवं सहन करने की शक्ति अब नहीं रही, इसलिए आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि एचएमटी कर्मचारियों को यह लंबित वेतन जल्द से जल्द देने की कृपा करें, ताकि वहां कामगार असहनीय बरबादी से बच सकें और अपने पारिवारिक सदस्यों की गुजरान का उचित प्रबंध कर सके। ट्रैक्टर यूनिट को बंद न करके निम्न प्रकार से पुनर्जीवित करके लोगों की आजीविका को बचाने की भी कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Singh – not present. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh – not present.

Now, today we had a fruitful day. Two Bills were passed, and we had a good discussion. Finally, let us end up on a good note. ...(*Interruptions*)... I thank everybody who cooperated. Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 25th April, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past
eleven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 25th April, 2016.*

Government Bills —

The Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016 — *Passed* (pages 362-363)

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 — *Returned* (pages 363-387 and 388-466)

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2016 and The Appropriation Bill, 2016 — *Returned* (pages 473-543 and 543-583)

The Budget (General), 2016-17 (pages 473-543)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to withdraw the increase in excise duty on gold and diamond jewellery (page 466)

Demand to consult all the stakeholders before finalizing the Draft National Tourism Policy (page 467)

Demand to expedite the action on the suggestion of the State Government of Maharashtra on improving conditions of minorities especially Muslims in the State (pages 467-468)

Demand to enact Contempt of Armed Forces Act on the lines of Contempt of Court Act to protect the honour and dignity of armed forces (pages 468-469)

Demand to make proper arrangements for education of children of labourers working in sugarcane factories (page 469)

Demand to take necessary steps for establishment of Wage Board for electronic media (pages 469-470)

Demand to create employment opportunities for tribals by setting up a steel plant and other heavy industries in Khammam District of Telangana (page 470)

Demand to restore the old practice of releasing funds to Zila Parishad Territorial Constituencies (ZPTCs) and transfer all the mandated subjects to local bodies (pages 470-471)

Demand to modernize the State police forces to deal with the problem of terrorism (page 471)

Demand to provide pure drinking water to people living on the banks of the river Ganga in Bihar (page 472)

Demand to take effective measures to resolve the problems being faced by soldiers posted in high altitudes in Siachen Glacier (page 472)

Demand to frame an integrated Tribal Health Policy to bring improvement in the healthcare of the tribal population in the country (pages 583-584)

Demand to start direct international flights from Biju patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar for Dubai, Bangkok and Singapore (page 584)

Demand to take immediate steps to stop smuggling of gold in the country
(page 584-585)

Demand to take necessary steps for revival of the HMT Ltd. at Pinjore in Panchkula
and release the unpaid salaries of the workers of the company (pages 585-586)