

Vol. 239

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Wednesday

4 May, 2016

14 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 4th May, 2016/14th Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

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

- (i) A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 336 (E), dated the 30th April, 2015, publishing the Presiding Officers of the Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4601/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 1st April, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4600/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11 and 2011-12) of National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4639/16/16]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4640/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad and Services Exports Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, (CGPDTM), Mumbai and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. Senate/26.11.14, dated the 9th March, 2016, publishing the National Institute of Design Undergraduate Degree (B.Des.), Postgraduate Degree (M.Des.) and Diplomas (GDPD and PGDPD) Ordinance, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4607/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4605/16/16]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Services Exports Promotion Council (SEPC), 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. 4606/16/16]

- III. (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, (CGPDTM), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4608/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13 and 2014-15) of various Library, Culture Center and Fund and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, 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 Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4737/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, Punjab, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4738/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4739/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) of Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939:—

(1) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4653/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, publishing the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4654/16/16]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010:—

(i) (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4647/16/16]

(ii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4648/16/16]

(iii) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

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

(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. 4649/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines

II. Outcome Budget (2016-17) of the Ministry of Mines

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. G.S.R. 279 (E), dated the 4th March, 2016, publishing the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4610/16/16]

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4611/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund 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 Compensatory Afforestation Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2016."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I present the Tenth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Ethics on the non-disclosure of liabilities such as the loans taken from different banks in his Assets and Liabilities Returns by Dr. Vijay Mallya, Member, Rajya Sabha.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मेरी एक आपत्ति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, डॉक्टर साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट रखी है, इस पर मेरी यह आपत्ति है कि नियमावली में जो एथिक्स कमिटी बनी है, उसकी कुछ गाइडलाइंस बनी हुई हैं। मैं विजय माल्या का पक्षधर नहीं हूँ। मेरी उनसे कभी बोल-चाल भी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन क्या एथिक्स कमिटी किसी मेम्बर के प्राइवेट बिजनेस...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Ethics Committee has considered it and presented the Report. We will get the opportunity to discuss that Report. At that time only, you can say.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Okay, Sir.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Thirty Third Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Culture; and
- (ii) Two Hundred Thirty Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
One Hundred and Ninety-second Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-second

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second and Eighth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

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

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Mines;
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Mines.

**RE. DEMAND TO REMOVE ALL REFERENCES CALLING
BHAGAT SINGH A TERRORIST FROM A DU BOOK
BUT NOT TO COMPLETELY BAN THE BOOK**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Zero Hour submissions. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने business सस्पेंड करने का नोटिस दिया है। केरल में जिशा नाम की 30 वर्षीय दलित महिला के साथ भयानक अत्याचार हुए। उसकी आंते निकाल दी गई, उस पर 30 से ज्यादा घाव किए गए। 28 अप्रैल को यह घटना घटी, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। *...(व्यवधान)...* वहां के गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि साइंटिफिक *...(व्यवधान)...* दलितों के दर्द की दुकानदारी करने वाले इस पर खामोश रहते हैं, कोई आवाज नहीं उठाते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* दलित के दर्द को महसूस करना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* वहां पर एक महिला के साथ यह हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* तरुण जी, सुनिए। We are not allowing discussion under Rule 267 nowadays because there is no rule to amend it. But this has been included in the Zero Hour and there are other names also. At that time, I will allow you to associate yourself. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तरुण विजय: वहां बहुत भयानक घटना हुई है। पूरे केरल के लोग परेशान हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three notices. I will allow you to associate yourself at that time. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Panjab): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, I will allow you. Just a minute.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I gave a Zero Hour notice for yesterday but the Chair said that I could speak today. I wanted to speak about 76 suicides that have taken place. जो 1 जनवरी से 31 मार्च तक पंजाब में हुई है। वहां पर 76 किसानों ने बैसाखी आने से पहले आत्महत्या की। आज पंजाब की मंडियों की स्थिति बद से बदतर हो गई है। 550 मंडियों में हम लोग गए हैं, कांग्रेस के 550 सीनियर लीडर्स गए हैं। Sir, I don't want to make a point out of any newspaper clipping. This is a personal experience of mine going to all these *mandis*. So, I want to speak today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ambikaji, you are right. Yesterday your name could not be called even though it was included. And then, I said that you could raise it today. But, unfortunately, there was no notice today and hence we could not include it. However, I am telling you that after I dispose of all these, I will give you a chance.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: There is no point after that. This was supposed to be the first item on the list.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. But because there was no notice, I am not able to help. But it is true that I told you that you would be given time today. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that it is a very serious issue. Now please take your seat. You are a senior Member and a senior sister. Now, Mr. K. C. Tyagi. Mr. Tyagi, I have called you for your Zero Hour submission. ... *(Interruptions)*... Are you on a point of order? You don't want your zero hour mention, is it?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): जीरो ऑवर क्यों नहीं चाहूंगा, वह तो listed है। मैं एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूँ, जो इस सदन की कार्यवाही से संबंधित है। सर, 28.4.2016 को मैंने यहां पर जीरो ऑवर में एक प्रश्न उठाया था। यह सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा है, मैं इसमें से केवल एक लाइन पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। उस वक्त मैंने आपको भी संबोधित किया था और माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस समय मौजूद हैं, इन्हें भी संबोधित किया था। मैंने कहा था कि गृह मंत्रालय की काली सूची से भगत सिंह का नाम निकाला जाए। दूसरा, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर पढ़ायी गई जो किताबें हैं, उनमें भी संशोधन किया जाए, जो आतंकवादी का जिक्र है। तीसरा, भगत सिंह और उनके साथियों ने जिस स्थान से केवल दिखाने भर के लिए बम फेंके थे, उन स्थानों को देश की ऐतिहासिक धरोहर के रूप में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा कहना है कि इसमें आपका आदेश है, मैं आपके पास भिजवा रहा हूँ। “Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman ordered, so D.U. scraps 1990 book.” The Deputy

Chairman is on record saying, "...told the Government to remove all references in the book including Bhagat Singh being called a 'terrorist'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is the problem?

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, the sale and distribution of the book has not been stopped. यह आपका ऑर्डर है। इसके बाद दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने वह किताब ही बैन कर दी। मैं बहुत आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे विपिन चंद्रा हों, चाहे इरफान हबीब हों, चाहे रोमिला थापर हों, उन्होंने इस देश का जो इतिहास है, उसको ...(व्यवधान)... ले जाने की दिशा दी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैंने किताब को विद्‌द्रा करने के लिए नहीं कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I too did not say that. Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

It cannot be a discussion.(Interruptions)...

K. C. Tyagiji, you made your point. Let me reply to that.

SHRI D. RAJA: It has not been banned. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, let me reply to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me react to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Point of order cannot be a discussion.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इन्होंने एक शब्द का विरोध किया था। उन्होंने पूरी की पूरी किताब को बैन कर दिया, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, यह आपका आदेश है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order cannot be a discussion. I will listen and I will give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, खुद त्यागी जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: आपने एक शब्द "आतंकवादी" निकालने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने पूरी बुक को बैन कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: शहीद भगत सिंह को "आतंकवादी" बताए जाने के ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will make it clear. I got your point. I will make it clear.(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उसका संज्ञान लेकर सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Point of order cannot be a discussion ...(Interruptions)... I will make it clear.(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप कहेंगे कि "आतंकवादी" शब्द को हटाओ और किताब को रखो, यह क्या बात हुई? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The whole book should not be banned.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मुझे लगता है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Instead of making corrections, they are trying to ban the book altogether. It is part of the project to change the textbook according to their ideology. How can Bipin Chandra's book be banned?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, listen to me. Let me make it clear. Since it is a point of order, I have to give a ruling. Secondly, since I am being referred to also, I need to give a personal explanation. Therefore, give me a chance. The point is, the other day Shri K. C. Tyagi raised the issue that Shri Bhagat Singh is being referred to as a terrorist in a book. When Shri K. C. Tyagi raised it, along with him many other Members supported him from both sides. I think almost the entire House was in unison that the term 'terrorist' should not be attached to Shri Bhagat Singh because with my limited understanding, a 'terrorist' is one who kills innocent people for ulterior motives and I also felt that Shri Bhagat Singh cannot be categorised in that group. Therefore, I also gave a direction to the Government, after seeing the sense of the House, that all references as 'terrorist' to Bhagat Singh may be removed. That is what I said. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, पब्लिशर के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب محمد علی خان : سر، پبلشر کے خلاف کاروائی ہونی چاہیے... (مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowing me to speak. Let me complete. Therefore, on that pretext the book cannot be banned. Only the term 'terrorist' should be removed because in today's parlance the word 'terrorist' has different connotations, as one who is killing innocent people. Therefore, in today parlance, the word terrorist is not applicable to Shri Bhagat Singh. That is my humble opinion, and the entire House agreed. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. Therefore, the term 'terrorist' should be deleted from the book. That is all what we decided.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आपने आदेश दिया और सदन की भावना के आधार पर दिया कि अगर किसी किताब में शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह को "आतंकवादी" दिखाया गया है, तो उसको हटाना चाहिए। अब या तो हम यह करते कि किताब को इकट्ठा करके उनके पेज फाड़ते कि जिस पेज पर लेखक ने शहीद भगत सिंह को "आतंकवादी" बताया है, उस पेज को

पहले फाड़ा जाता या उस किताब को विद्‌ड्रा किया जाता। जिस लेखक ने इस तरह का काम किया है, वह शहीद-ए-आज़म भगत सिंह को "आतंकवादी" कहेगा और हम उसे प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे, यह सम्भव नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not a question of protection. It is part of the project ..**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, लोगों की भावनाओं को आहत किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to have a discussion on this, you can give a separate notice. Now, please, sit down.**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन: लेखक पर मुकदमा चलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): ऐसे लोगों को बंद कर देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they are trying to ban the entire book of a renowned historian like Bipin Chandra...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not derail the Zero Hour.**(Interruptions)**... If you want to have a discussion on this, give notice. We can have a separate discussion ...**(Interruptions)**... You give notice. I have no problem ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is part of a design of the Government of India to replace and remove a scientific textbook ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if they want discussion, ...**(Interruptions)**... You give a separate notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They are trying to do this in an extremely divisive design ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: ऐसे लोगों को दंड मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Zero Hour. Let me take up the Zero Hour ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, it is not only the name of Shaheed Bhagat Singh has been mentioned in that book, the name of Master Surya Sen has also been mentioned in that book. What is the ruling of the Chair with regard to Surya Sen? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to have a discussion on this, give a notice. I have no problem ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi for Zero Hour submission ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, you give your ruling on Surya Sen ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you indifferent towards Surya Sen? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Subramanian Swamy is on a point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKHAR ROY: Sir, I also have a point of order... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I allowed him ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, this book was... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I am saying that the Government money was paid, as an honorarium, of ₹ 1 crore to this author by name * ...*(Interruptions)*... And, Sir, * belongs to the * ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is atrocious. It cannot go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Reference to the name is expunged... *(Interruptions)*... Name is expunged ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi, start making your Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reference to all names is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a ruling from the Chair ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: सर, ऐसे नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आपकी रूलिंग के संबंध में मेरा भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to allow you again ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you. That is enough. Shri K. C. Tyagi ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have to make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Roy, it is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...* You have already said *...(Interruptions)...* I allowed you *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow you the second time. You see, so many Members are standing *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order is under rule 238 *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is rule 238? *...(Interruptions)...* Tell me what is your point of order? *...(Interruptions)...* Others keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, my point of order is, we are satisfied with the ruling of the Chair so far as it relates to Sardar Bhagat Singhji. But, in addition to that, in the same book, the word 'terrorist' has been used against Master Surya Sen who was a great revolutionary. So, I want a similar ruling from the Chair. I want a similar ruling from the Chair *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The same is applicable to all freedom fighters who sacrificed their life for the freedom of this country. The same is applicable *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you have allowed everybody *...(Interruptions)...* You have to listen to me also *...(Interruptions)...* He has taken my party's name *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह भी जीरोँ ऑवर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is Zero Hour submission. *...(Interruptions)...* Your Zero Hour submission is there. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you want to spoil it? *...(Interruptions)...* Raja, do you want to spoil your Zero Hour? It is coming. You have given Zero Hour notice on a very important issue *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: I know, Sir *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, hon. Member took the name of my party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I expunged it *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: He says because the historian belongs to my party. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I expunged it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, how can a Member make such comments? *...(Interruptions)...* It is atrocious. *...(Interruptions)...* It has come out against my party and the historian of international reputation *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, he must know... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, I have already expunged it. ...(Interruptions)... I have already expunged the name ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... What is Shri Naresh Agrawal is saying? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, आपने उन पाठ्यक्रमों को हटाने के लिए रूलिंग दी है, लेकिन जो लेखक हैं, जिन्होंने सरदार भगत सिंह को 'देशद्रोही' लिखा है, ...(व्यवधान)... उन पर क्या एक्शन हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... उन पर भी एक्शन लेने के लिए क्या चेयर कोई रूलिंग देगी? ...(व्यवधान)... आपको उन पर भी कार्यवाही करने की कोई रूलिंग देनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)... I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)... उसको examine करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... बिना examine किए कैसे ruling दे सकते हैं? आपने अभी एक issue रोज किया है, इसलिए रूलिंग देने के लिए मुझे examine करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह समझिए कि मैं कोई बड़ा विद्वान नहीं हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं भी एक ordinary man हूँ, मुझे भी पढ़ना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, हमें आप पर पूरा विश्वास है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको विश्वास है, लेकिन मुझे पढ़ने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन लेखकों ने यह किया है, उन लेखकों के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मैं देखूंगा, examine करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody else, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... मैं examine करूंगा, आप बैठिए। Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh):*

श्री सत्यवत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... It is Zero Hour ...(Interruptions)... I don't want the Zero Hour to be derailed. ...(Interruptions)... Please co-operate, there are twelve notices. ...(Interruptions)... See, in Zero Hour important issues are raised by MPs. ...(Interruptions)... I have seen very important issues in this. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. C. Tyagi, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: फिर मैं इनको नहीं बोलने दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कोई बात है? मैं इनको नहीं बोलने नहीं दूंगा। ये हर चीज में टांग अड़ाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेकार की बात करते हैं। मैं इनसे कह रहा हूँ कि बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: के. सी. त्यागी जी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जयराम जी, बैठिए, बैठिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... You are a very senior Member ...**(Interruptions)**... It is Zero Hour ...**(Interruptions)**... You give a Zero Hour notice for tomorrow ...**(Interruptions)**... I will recommend the Chairman to accept it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri K. C. Tyagi. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will expunge it ...**(Interruptions)**... I will go through the record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri K. C. Tyagi, why did you sit? You say, ...**(Interruptions)**... You start saying. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing else will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only what Shri K. C. Tyagi says will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am fighting for the cause of ...**(Interruptions)**...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Deviation in the foreign policy of the country

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं 12 अप्रैल, 2016 को अमरीका और भारत सरकार के बीच हुए रक्षा संबंधी समझौते की जानकारी देने और उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस समझौते के तहत सामरिक प्रबंधन के अलावा यह भी तय किया गया है कि भारत और अमरीका के विमान और पोत एक-दूसरे के सैन्य अड्डों पर तैनात किए जा सकेंगे। एनडीए सरकार की यह पहल न सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अव्यावहारिक है, बल्कि गुटनिरपेक्ष देश की दक्षता को भी चुनौती देने वाली है। इससे पूर्व भारत किसी भी देश के साथ इस तरह के समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने से परहेज करता रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, आजादी के आंदोलन के दौरान महात्मा गांधी और पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में यह गुटनिरपेक्ष की राजनीति तय हुई थी। मार्शल टीटो, नासर, एल. क्रूमा से लेकर पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू तक इस विदेश नीति के पालक-पोषक रहे हैं। वह चाहे अटल जी की सरकार रही हो, चाहे मोरारजी भाई की सरकार रही हो, चाहे किसी की भी सरकार रही हो, इस गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति से कोई परे नहीं हटा है। Sir, this is surrender to the U.S. उपसभापति जी, इससे पहले 25 जनवरी को This is the Joint Statement of Indo-U.S. Deal, इसमें very categorically इसकी जड़ तभी जमी थी, “Recognizing the important role that both countries play in promoting peace, prosperity, stability. इससे मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन security in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region, and noting that India’s ‘Act East Policy’ and the United States’ rebalance to Asia provide opportunities for India and the United States, and other Asia-Pacific countries to work closely”. इसलिए सर, यह भारत की जो विदेश नीति है, उसका समर्पण है, हम गुटनिरपेक्षता से दूर चले गए हैं और जो बाजार की नीतियां हैं, उन्होंने देश का भी नाश किया है और हमारी जो भारतीय विदेश नीति है, उसे उनके सामने surrender किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

कि मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर जवाब दें कि क्या हम Southeast Asia Treaty Organization के मेम्बर बन गए हैं? क्या हम फिलिपींस के साथ treaty करेंगे, थाईलैंड के साथ treaty करेंगे, जो सीटो के मेम्बर हैं?

सर, मुझे याद है कि एम. जे. अकबर जी की लिखी हुई एक किताब है। जब मोरारजी भाई देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय हमारे नेता, शरद यादव जी, सदन के मेम्बर थे, तो वे मोशे डायन से मिले थे। सर, Morarji Bhai is on record saying in M. J. Akbar's book कि "अगर मेरे देश के लोगों को यह पता लग गया कि मैं मोशे डायन से मिल रहा हूँ, तो मेरी कुर्सी चली जाएगी।" सर, एक दिन वह था, जब 1953 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी से मिलने के लिए दल्लस आए थे। उसने तर्क देने चाहे कि आपको सीटो का मेम्बर क्यों बनना चाहिए, तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कहा, "Shut up, मुझे सीटो का मेम्बर नहीं बनना।" ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tyagi.

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ
سمت کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

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

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चंद्रपाल सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं।

Rising cases of farmers' suicide in Punjab

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैं आज आपके सामने जो मुद्दा लेकर आया हूँ, वह पंजाब के बारे में एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मुद्दा है। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत important मुद्दा है। चूँकि मैं एक नया मेम्बर हूँ, मेरी सभी मेम्बर्स से विनती होगी कि वे कृपा करके मेरी बात सुनें। सारी political parties और लीडर्स से मैं विनती करना चाहूँगा।

सर, एक बहुत बड़ी गलतफहमी है कि पंजाब के किसान बहुत बड़े किसान हैं और बहुत अमीर किसान हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 5 एकड़ से नीचे 70 फीसदी पंजाब की किसानी है और इस साल के पहले तीन महीने में पंजाब में 56 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। पिछले साल, 2015 में 450 किसानों ने suicide किए हैं। सर, मेरी गुजारिश है कि आज पंजाब के किसान को बहुत जरूरत है और उसको उम्मीद है कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया हमारी मदद करे। 70 साल लगातार पंजाब के नौजवानों ने पहले तो अपने बॉर्डर पर देश की सुरक्षा की और फिर सारे देश का पेट पाला। मैं सबसे पहले यह विनती करना चाहूँगा कि हमारा कर्ज है तकरीबन 69 हजार करोड़ रुपए, जिसमें institutions का जो कर्ज है, वह 54 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से मेरी अपील है कि एक दफा कृपा करके पंजाब के किसानों का कर्ज माफ कीजिए। ऐसे ही, यूपीए सरकार ने 2008 में सारे देश के किसानों का 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ किया था। पंजाब के किसान यह उम्मीद करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और महाराष्ट्र में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, इसमें मेरी एक और गुजारिश है कि इसमें एक-दो important चीजें करनी होंगी। एक तो, आज से 4-5 दिन पहले रेवेन्यू ऑफिसर्स और पुलिस ऑफिसर्स बरनाला डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक गांव में गए। वहां मां और बेटे के सामने उनको गिरफ्तार करने और उनकी जमीन को लेने की कोशिश की, तो उन्होंने pesticide खा लिया और खुदकुशी कर ली। सबसे important बात, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी पाबंदी लगानी चाहिए, जिससे किसी गरीब किसान की जमीन न तो बैंक, न ही moneylender वापस ले सके। दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात है कि moneylenders के ऊपर एक cap होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि moneylenders छोटे किसान को लूट रहे हैं, इसलिए इस पर cap होनी चाहिए और बैंक का जो interest है, उससे ज्यादा कोई moneylender इस पर चार्ज नहीं कर सकता, यह मेरी विनती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहूँगा कि कृपा करके पंजाब के किसानों का सारा कर्ज माफ किया जाए और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया कृपा करके ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Bajwa.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Bajwa.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

Gruesome atrocities against SC girls in country, particularly in Kerala

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House a very dastardly rape attack on a young woman called Jisha in Ernakulam district last week. The Police surgeon who has done the postmortem on her body has reported to the Press that he has not seen such a dastardly attack. From head to foot, her body has been attacked and all her intestine has been brought out. From the report it seems, it is as heinous a crime as it was perpetrated on Nirbhaya, a few years back. In spite of our enacting very drastic Acts to control such heinous crimes, this is being repeated. Even last week, in Kasaragod, there was another attack on 14-year old girl. The only thing is that she was not murdered. And yesterday, another case was reported in Varkala, in Trivandrum district. All these things have been done on SC girls. That is the most sorry part of it. On Kerala — you and me are very proud of our culture and tradition — it is a black mark. The police has

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

not been very active in apprehending the murderers. More vigilance has to be there on the part of the police and other authorities. Not only that, I would say, the public at large, all men and women have to see that our sisters and daughters get protection. Culprits had done all these things in Jisha's room, where she and her mother lived. Her mother had gone out to work in somebody's house to earn some wages so that she can be supported. The girl was doing her LLB and she was writing her exams. It was in-between these things that this incident has happened. This is a very heinous crime which has to be condemned in one voice by all of us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; no doubt. It is a very, very heinous crime. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): سر، میں بھی ماننہی सदس کے وکتب سے سوانے کو سمنبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raja...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja to associate. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you also. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you the chance. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tarun Vijay, I will also give you the chance. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with anguish and agony, I draw the attention of the entire House. While associating with my hon. colleague, I would like to emphasise that the atrocities committed against Dalits, particularly, against Dalit women, are on an increase in every part of our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: Kerala is the number one literate State. Kerala has been declared as number one digital State. Kerala gave us the great fighter for Dalit rights, Ayyankali. If Kerala has become a literate State today, the credit should be given to Ayyankali who fought for opening of schools for untouchables. He was the first to fight for the rights of the Dalits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it is most shameful for every Keralite.

SHRI D. RAJA: In such a State, such heinous crimes are taking place; I think of other parts of the country. We pass legislations, but, legislations are proved to be helpless when such crimes continue to happen. The Government should ensure that the laws are implemented effectively to book the culprits and confidence should be given to the Dalits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we should create social awareness against all such heinous crimes committed against Dalits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, such atrocious incident in the Kerala's history, is a ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a repeat of Nirbhaya *kand* of Delhi. We condemn wholeheartedly because this concerns the whole nation. Dalit atrocities should be condemned by all and those who keep a silence, atrocious silence of the lambs on such incidents, must also be condemned. The Kerala Government has completely failed to protect Dalit girls. There is a continuous spate. More than 14 incidents have occurred in Kerala only on Dalit girls. Recently, just yesterday, a 19-year old girl has been raped. I demand, if the State Government is not doing anything, the Central Government Minister must visit Kerala and give the report, investigate and punish the culprits.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, ये सिर्फ केरल की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पूरे देश की बात करिए, हरियाणा की बात करिए, उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करिए, दूसरी स्टेट्स की बात करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप खाली केरल की बात मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरे देश में अत्याचार हो रहा है, इसलिए आप पूरे देश की बात करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: God's own country should not be turned into a rapist land. We should protect the honour and dignity of the women in Kerala. And I demand that the Government must send the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... दलितों पर अत्याचार नहीं होने चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सामाजिक अधिकारिता मंत्री, यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि वे जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं सामाजिक अधिकारिता मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे केरल जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दलितों के दर्द को समझे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I tell you...(Interruptions)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, he is talking only about Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) Sir, it is the product of the divisive politics being... ...(Interruptions)... In Kerala, one woman was murdered and in Haryana, two Dalits were burnt alive. ...(Interruptions)... It is the product of the divisive culture and divisive politics being... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, the whole House... ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Parida, please. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say something.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is the product of divisive politics... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...from the seat of power. It is the product of that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us come to this. ...(Interruptions)... See, the whole House... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, such incidents are happening in the whole country. So, the direction should be given to the Government to take care as such incidents are happening in the whole country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is not just one State. It is happening in the whole country.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। Sir, I demand a discussion on this subject in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tarun Vijay, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... See, the first thing is, the entire House is one in condemning this most heinous crime. The House expects that stringent action should be taken against the culprits. They should be booked, and exemplary punishment should be ensured and awarded to them. That is what the House expects.

Number two, yes, it is a Dalit issue, and this issue is not a State specific. The Central Government can also intervene. If the Minister has to say something, then, he can do so. Anyhow, the whole House is concerned. Do everything possible so that such things are not repeated.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is happening in the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the whole country. There is no doubt about it. But, Kerala should act first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, such a direction should be given to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, the Central Government should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आपकी और पूरे के पूरे सदन की जो भावना है, हम उस भावना का सम्मान करते हैं। निश्चित तौर से यह जो घटना है, यह हैवानियत की सारी हदों को पार करती हुई है। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं। जो सदन की भावना है, उसके बारे में वे बोलेंगे और उस पर आपको बताएंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, अगर आपको कुछ बोलना है, तो बोलिए।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चंद गहलोत): सर, मैं माननीय सदन की भावनाओं का सम्मान करता हूं और आपके निर्देशों का भी अनुपालन करने के लिए तत्पर हूं। मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करता हूं कि मैं कल केरल जाऊंगा, मैं उस गांव में भी जाऊंगा, सम्बन्धित परिवार से मिलूंगा और कोशिश करूंगा कि उनको न्याय मिले और वहां जो भी कार्रवाई होगी, जो जानकारी होगी, अगर आपकी अनुमति होगी, तो मैं उससे सदन को अवगत भी कराऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, do everything possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in Haryana, two Dalit children were burnt alive, and they were qualified by dogs or cats by a Minister of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... That came on record. The whole media carried that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is happening not only in Kerala but also throughout the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only for Kerala but also for the entire country, the action has to be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is a specific brand of politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not just Kerala, the entire country. There is no doubt about it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, the hon. Minister should visit each and every place where atrocities are being committed against Dalits. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, दिल्ली में हालत क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't mistake... ...(Interruptions)... See, the Central Government is for the entire country. So, it is not only for Kerala but also for the entire country. ...(Interruptions)... Wherever similar incidents are repeated, take stringent action. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

Decision of the Government to appoint B.Tech. Degree holders instead of conducting SCRA exam

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, बिहार के मुंगेर जिला अंतर्गत जमालपुर में 1927 से, ब्रिटिश पीरियड से ही इंडियन रेलवे इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैकेनिकल एंड इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग नामक एक ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट कायम है। भारतीय रेल का यह इकलौता इंस्टीट्यूट है। सर, साइंस स्ट्रीम के लड़के इंटर पास करने के बाद इसमें एक एग्जाम देते हैं, उस एग्जाम को यूपीएससी कंडक्ट करता है। एक लिखित परीक्षा होती है और उस परीक्षा में जो लड़के-लड़कियां पास करते हैं, वे स्पेशल कैटेगरी रेलवे एप्रेंटिसशिप ज्वाइन करते हैं, जिसका नाम एससीआरए है। यूपीएससी द्वारा इस कंडक्टेड परीक्षा में पास करने के बाद जब ये लोग एससीआरए ज्वाइन कर लेते हैं, उसी समय से वे रेलवे के इम्प्लॉई हो जाते हैं। उनको वेतन मिलना और सरकारी खर्चे से चार साल तक उनको एप्रेंटिसशिप दी जाती है। उसकी ट्रेनिंग होती है और उसके बाद वह रेलवे में क्लास वन अफसर बन जाते हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने यूपीएससी के चेयरमैन को एक चिट्ठी लिख कर कहा है कि अगले साल से यह परीक्षा नहीं ली जाएगी। अब इन पदों के लिए बी. टैक करने वालों की सीधे बहाली होगी। महोदय, हमारा कहना यह है कि यह पूरा पूर्वी इलाका, इसमें बंगाल भी है, उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, झारखंड भी अब बन गया, उसमें ओडिशा भी है और बिहार भी है। इस रीजन के लिए यह पूरे देश में इकलौता था जो गरीब और ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के छात्र होते थे, जो हायर एजुकेशन नहीं ले सकते थे, 20 लाख, 25 लाख रूपए खर्च करके वे बी. टैक नहीं कर पाते थे, अपने टेलेट के बल पर इसमें वे सेलेक्ट हो जाते थे और वहीं से उनकी जिंदगी सरकारी मुलाजिमात में शुरू हो जाती थी। ऐसे लोगों को इससे बहुत बड़ी राहत थी। तो यह सरकार का जो कदम है, वह पिछड़े राज्यों के खिलाफ है गरीबों के खिलाफ है और खास करके इसको लेकर देश में और खास करके इन इलाकों में, इन राज्यों में जगह-जगह लड़के आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, और धरना दे रहे हैं। महोदय, रेलवे बोर्ड के इस निर्णय से जो आंदोलन हो रहा है, इससे शंका यह बनती है कि सरकार रेलवे को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... तीन मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड में कुछ नहीं आएगा। मैं क्या करूँ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

Need for proper implementation of Adarsh Gram Yojana

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, जो बहुत ही ढोल नगाड़े पीटकर इस योजना को सरकार ने एनाउंस किया था, उस आदर्श ग्राम योजना की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वैसे वह मॉडल है गुजरात का कि जिसके अंदर चीफ मिनिस्टर थोड़े गांव पसंद करते हैं और उसमें सब योजनाएं शुरू होती हैं। इसमें बहुत ही पिछड़े गांव सेलेक्ट किए जाते हैं, उसी हिसाब से आदर्श ग्राम योजना के गांव की जो योजना है, वह भी उसी तरह से आएगी। मैं इनीशिएली रिलक्टेंट था क्योंकि मैं जानता था कि गुजरात के अंदर, इन गांवों के अंदर कोई भी काम हुआ नहीं है। लेकिन छः महीने तक बहुत इंसिस्ट करने के बाद मैंने एक गांव चुना, इडर तालुका के अंदर सांबरकाठा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो मेरी पुरानी कंस्टीट्यूंसी थी। सर, यह सिर्फ साढ़े सात हजार लोगों का गांव है, जो ओबीसी का गांव है। उसमें गरीबी बहुत है। मैंने तीन बार उस गांव में मुलाकात ली, एक या दो प्रोग्राम यूनिवर्सिटी के उसके अंदर हुए। मैंने 30 काम लिखकर गुजरात सरकार को दिए कि ये काम इस गांव के अंदर चालू करवाने चाहिए। आज डेढ़ साल का समय हो गया। पहली में हमारे गुजरात राज्य का स्थापना दिन था तो 30 अप्रैल को मैंने इस गांव की मुलाकात ली। सर, आदर्श गांव के अंदर क्या स्थिति है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इसके ऊपर कितना इनसेंसिटिव है, उसके ऊपर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पीने का पानी भी एक हफ्ते के बाद आता है। MGNREGA के अंदर 178 रुपए रोज होने के बावजूद भी गांव के अंदर 130, 140 रुपए रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। 50 परसेंट से कम लोगों के आधार कार्ड निकाले गए, जनधन योजना के जो एकाउंट हैं, वे वैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं। उसके अंदर कोई ट्रांजेक्शन हुआ नहीं है। रास्ते की भी उधर प्रॉब्लम है। अनाज की जो हमारी सुरक्षा योजना थी, वह तीन साल के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट की लताड़ लगाने के बाद गुजरात सरकार ने चालू की। एक फैमिली को 30 किलो के बजाए 17 किलो अनाज दिया, बाकी लोगों को अनाज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ज्यादातर अनाज वगैरह ब्लैक के अंदर चला जाता है। आज वह हालत है इस गांव के अंदर, जिसको हमने सेलेक्ट किया था, या तो वह डेलिबरेटली इसको नेगलेक्ट कर रही है, क्योंकि हम कांग्रेस पार्टी से राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जो एमपी होंगे उनके जो आदर्श ग्राम होंगे, उनके अंदर गुजरात सरकार काम करती होगी और हमारे इस गांव को नेगलेक्ट किया गया होगा। जो भी रीजन हैं, मैंने कलक्टर को फोन किया, सप्लाई ऑफिसर को फोन किया। तो बोले कि साहब, हम इसका ध्यान रखेंगे। सिर्फ 50 परसेंट टॉयलेट उसके अंदर बनाए इल्लीट्रेसी के अंदर वैसे तो वहां 100 परसेंट है। अगर यह स्थिति है तो आज भी वहां गरीबी है। सर, हम गुजरात के 37 एमपीज हैं। 5 करोड़ के 15-16 काम देने के बावजूद अभी तक एक भी पैसा केंद्र की सरकार ने एमपी लैंड का दिया नहीं है। सर, गुजरात के 37 एमपीज हैं, जिनके द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 में एमपी लैंड के तहत 5 करोड़ रुपए के काम का प्रस्ताव देने के बावजूद अभी तक केंद्र की सरकार ने एमपी लैंड का एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया है। किसी भी एमपी का पैसा नहीं आया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Timeover. ...(Interruptions)... Time-over. ...(Interruptions)...

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

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

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sanjay Raut. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Only what Sanjay Raut says will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raut, you stand up. Only what you say will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

Situation arising out of decision to demolish

Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं सदन का ध्यान ऐसे विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it's not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: वह विषय कड़वा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't encroach upon his time. ...(Interruptions)... I called Shri Sanjay Raut. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, इस विषय पर हम लोगों को सोचने की जरूरत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to have his say. It is his right. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sanjay Raut, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मुम्बई के Cuffe Parade में बनी 21 मंजिला आदर्श सोसाइटी की इमारत डिमॉलिश करने का आदेश मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को दिया है। अब निर्णय केंद्र सरकार को लेना है। हम सभी न्यायालय के निर्णय का सम्मान करते आए हैं, लेकिन अब न्यायालय सरकार को कोई काम ही करने नहीं देता। सरकार को निर्णय देने का जो अधिकार होता है, वह सब न्यायालय ने ले लिया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आदर्श इमारत है, यह राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार का स्मारक बन गयी है। नियम और कानून को तोड़कर यह इमारत बनाई गई है। शहीद जवानों की वीर पत्नियों के लिए यह भूखंड आरक्षित रखा गया था और इस भूखंड पर वजनदार नेता, बड़े अधिकारी, सैन्य अधिकारी, केंद्रीय मंत्री, सभी ने मिलीभगत करके आदर्श इमारत खड़ी की और इसमें जो आलीशान मकान हैं, वे अपने-अपने नाम कर लिए, रिश्तेदारों को बांट दिए। यह misuse of power का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। यह एक लूट है। अगर सामान्य आम आदमी को घर लेना होता है, तो उसके सामने इतने नियम-कानून और शर्तें रखी जाती हैं कि वह अपना घर नहीं ले सकता है, लेकिन यहां ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। अब इस इमारत को तोड़ने का निर्णय हुआ है, लेकिन इस इमारत को गिराना इसका कोई समाधान नहीं है, क्योंकि उसमें लाखों श्रमिकों का श्रम लगा है, पैसा लगा है, सीमेंट, स्टील आदि सब कुछ लगा है। ऐसी स्थिति में सब कुछ बरबाद हो जाएगा। यह देश की संपत्ति है।

सर, उसमें जो गुनहगार हैं, आप उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई कीजिए। आप उनके फ्लैट्स जब्त कीजिए। इस संबंध में मेरी यह मांग है कि इस इमारत को तोड़ने के बजाए वहां पर शासकीय कार्यालय हो या डिफेंस या आर्मी का कोई हेडक्वार्टर हो या कारगिल में जो शहीद हुए हैं, उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए होस्टल हो। आप यह इमारत ऐसे लोगों को दीजिए, जो डिफेंस या कोई सरकारी काम करे। चूंकि यह राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति है, इसलिए सरकार इसको जब्त करके इसको राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति घोषित करे। मेरी यह मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार उसमें उचित कार्रवाई करके उस पर ऐसा कोई निर्णय ले ताकि फिर कोई इस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार की तीस मंजिला या चालीस मंजिला इमारत खड़ी न कर सके। अगर आप ऐसा सबक देंगे, तो यह भविष्य के लिए अच्छा होगा। अंत में मेरी यह मांग है कि इसको डिमॉलिश न किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*
Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, victims have to be protected. It is unfair. *...(Interruptions)...* People have outstanding bank loans. They become victimized. Sir, I think some protection should be given to the victims. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

Inhuman condition of women in mental health institutions

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, women in mental asylums are living in inhuman conditions. It is really tragic to actually see these details. When the National Commission for Women and NIMHANS visited these mental asylums in Amritsar, Punjab, Dehradun in Uttarakhand, Bareilly and Agra in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kolkata, Varanasi, Mumbai and Pune, they found that in almost all these places where the Government institutions meant for the women asylums are there, they are in very pathetic and inhuman conditions. Most of these women are actually abandoned by their family members due to family disputes or such other reasons.

So, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the unhygienic, over-crowded mental wards for the women in mental asylums all over the country. Poor women who are mentally disturbed are admitted in the mental hospitals and asylums for psychiatric treatment and counselling. The study, which was done all over the country, from Amritsar in Punjab to Chennai in the South, reveals that the

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

conditions of mental asylum wards all over the country are precarious, lacking even basic facilities like adequate staff, sanitary facilities and trained personnel. In many mental homes, they are kept in a prison-like environment and they are not allowed to even step out. There were no bed sheets or mattresses in some mental asylums and there is no hygienic disposal of waste. The Commission observed that women in mental institutions had been actually consigned to the fate since they have been neglected and not cared for.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that adding to the misery, some of the families who got admitted their women in mental asylums gave wrong addresses and dumped women in these institutions. You will be shocked that no doctor or psychiatrist is available in some of these mental wards. This has been the case in mental asylums of Chandigarh, Agra, Varanasi, Mumbai and Chennai. The Central Government should give top priority to them and see that their conditions are improved on humanitarian grounds.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government to make a thorough study of the whole situation and to take the following steps on an urgent basis:

Make Aadhar Card mandatory at the time of admission of such women, which will ensure that families can be contacted when the patients are cured and rehabilitated, and in case of emergency. The National Commission for Women should adopt, at least, 10 institutions across the country and develop them as models for others to follow. They should provide incinerators to mental asylums and hospitals for the hygienic disposal of waste. Over and above, the Government should allot adequate funds for the renovation of mental asylums.

Sir, these are pathetic conditions and it is shameful that....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्ड (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं भी स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that it is not just that they are kept there because ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, please start my time after the conclusion of this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Mr. Rapolu's time. He is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Even women who are normal and sane are also put in asylums by families, particularly for their property shares. So, I think what is important is that a re-assessment of their mental health is done first. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, we should have a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about our Zero Hour mentions? Time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Growing gap between unemployment and job creation in India

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to submit to this august House and, through you, to the Union Government, that a huge gap is growing between qualified, educated, technically competent unemployed and the number of jobs being created in India. The malady of jobless economic growth is dangerous. The slow and meagre creation of jobs among services and the several manufacturing sectors and industry is raising doubts about their policies and funding pattern.

Sir, India is facing two types of famine — one, drought due to failure of the monsoon, heat conditions, global warming and El Nino, and two, the famine of jobs, which is going to create a dangerous situation for the nation. Our demographic dividend is going to be a time bomb if it is ignored and not taken note of. Last year, as per official records, just 1,35,000 jobs were created whereas in 2011, during which time which Government was in place is known to the nation and to the world, the number of jobs created was nine lakhs.

Keeping these factors in view, I urge upon the Union Government to look into their policies. A short-term policy paralysis is leading to a definite kind of deviation and the business confidence is lowering and the subsequent lowering of manufacturing capacities and fall in the services is leading to this type of less job creation. The quality of education among the technical and professional courses is also leading to

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

that. So, I urge upon the Union Government to take emergent view of the situation and do the needful to console the unemployed qualified and technically competent youth of the nation.

III-treatment of children in Orphanages

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण issue उठाने जा रही हूँ जो उन बच्चों के बारे में है, जिनका नाम हमने अनाथ या orphan रखा है। यह नाम ही स्वयं में इतना painful है, इतना दुख देने वाला है कि लगता है कि इनके सिर पर मां-बाप का साया नहीं है। वह है भी नहीं, इसीलिए हम इनको अनाथालय या ऐसे आश्रमों में भेजते हैं, जहां इनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं होता। उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि इन बच्चों की उन अनाथालयों में बहुत बुरी हालत हो रही है, उनके साथ अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, उनको अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता है, उनकी पढ़ाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। वे बच्चे पहले से ही बहुत दुखी हैं क्योंकि उनके ऊपर मां-बाप का साया नहीं है, उनको कोई पुचकारने वाला नहीं है, उनको कोई प्यार देने वाला नहीं है। उसके साथ-साथ जो institutions हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी हैं, चाहे वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं, उनका ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता। मैं सरकार का, खासकर महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमें सामाजिक तौर पर, उन्हें एक अच्छा इंसान बनाने के तौर पर इनके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। महोदय, अभी पीछे खबर आयी थी कि विषैला भोजन खाने की वजह से कुछ बच्चे बीमार हो गए। उन्हें लेकर जाया जाता है, उनसे भीख मांगने का काम करवाया जाता है। मैं यह चाहूंगी कि इनके ऊपर खास ध्यान दिया जाए। इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस के लिए वैसे ही इस सरकार ने सोशल सेक्टर में बजट कम कर दिया है। इनका सामाजिक भलाई पर कोई ध्यान नहीं है, इन्हें केवल बातें करनी आती हैं, जुमले कसने आते हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि इनके बारे में सोचा जाए, ध्यान दिया जाए और इनका बजट बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे इन बच्चों को सही तरह से शिक्षा मिल सके, भोजन मिल सके और उनके रहन-सहन का ठीक तरह से प्रबंध हो सके, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

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

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by my hon. colleague.

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Issue of infringement by Executive and Judiciary in each other's domain

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं जो विषय उठाने जा रहा हूँ, उस पर इस पूरे सदन के लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। आजकल अक्सर ये शिकायतें हो रही हैं कि Judiciary Executive के दायरे में दखल देती है और Executive Judiciary के मामले में सहयोग नहीं कर रही है total non-cooperation का वातावरण बना हुआ है। हालात यह हैं कि Chief Justice of India को भी रोना पड़ा। जो Executive है, चाहे infrastructure के मामले हों, चाहे Judges के appointments हों, वे उनको रोककर बैठ जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों का भी यही हाल है और केंद्र सरकार का भी यही हाल है। उससे Judges परेशान रहते हैं। Judges का यह हाल है कि वे यह तय करने बैठ जाते हैं कि पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री दो कमरे के मकान में रहेगा या तीन कमरे के मकान में रहेगा, पूर्व केंद्रीय मंत्री यह कार लेगा या वह कार लेगा। इस तरह से लगातार एक-दूसरे के अधिकारों का हनन चल रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब यह हाल है तो क्यों नहीं हम इस तरह की बात करें कि Executive और Judiciary का कॉमन फोरम बुलाकर सरकार पहल करे और उनसे बात करके क्लीयर कट डिवीजन हो कि क्या होना चाहिए। यह ambiguity नहीं चलने वाली। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूँ कि वे क्रिकेट के मामले में reforms चाह रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, हमें ऐसा करना चाहिए। मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया में reforms चाह रहे हैं, बिल्कुल होने चाहिए वे कर रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन judicial reforms के बारे में भी तो सोचें। जितने चीफ जस्टिस रिटायर होने के बाद reforms की बात करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वह भी होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): ट्रांसलेशन नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, no translation is available. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, no translation is available. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please correct it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स भी तो होने चाहिए, judiciary की सबसे ज्यादा शिकायतें हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am getting translation. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सभी लोगों को ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए कि judiciary में कब reforms होंगे। इसलिए इनको मिलाकर एक आयोग बने जो Executive और Judiciary के अधिकारों का क्लीयर कट डिवीजन करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is a very important point. This issue is very important.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 47.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

12.00 Noon

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Rule 47(2)(xi) states, "it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion." The hon. Member has taken the name of the Chief Justice. He cannot be discussed without a substantive motion. So, that should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over. I will examine it.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Funds allocated, released and utilized by NMET

*106. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite passage of a year of allotting mining licenses, no significant headway has been made by the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET);

(b) the State-wise details of activities carried out, progress made, funds allocated, released and utilized by NMET till date;

(c) the State-wise details of funds accrued to the Trust including the lease-wise details of two per cent royalty received from lease holders; and

(d) the State-wise and expenditure-wise details of the utilization of funds collected under NMET till date?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) In pursuance of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 2015, the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) was set up *vide* gazette notification No. G.S.R. 633 (E) 14.8.2015 and the National Mineral Exploration Trust Rules 2015 were also notified *vide* Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E) dated 14.8.2015, with the prime objective of promoting mineral exploration in the country. The amendment Act prescribes payment to the NMET, a sum equivalent to 2% of the royalty paid in terms of the minerals listed in the Second Schedule.

The Government has taken following actions relating to NMET:

- (i) As per NMET Rules, the Governing Body (GB) and the Executive Committee of NMET have been set up.
- (ii) The first meeting of Executive Committee and GB of NMET was held on 8.10.2015 and 20.11.2015 respectively to finalise modalities for utilization of funds accruing to NMET and processing of proposals received from the State Governments for funding under NMET.
- (iii) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), a PSU under the Ministry of Mines has been designated as the nodal agency for carrying out exploration under NMET.
- (iv) A Technical Committee has also been constituted to evaluate the projects for funding under the NMET.
- (v) A tripartite agreement among NMET, MECL and the respective State Government has been approved for implementation of the exploration projects.
- (vi) Separate account has been opened on 2.9.2015 in the State Bank of India, Main Branch, Parliament Street, New Delhi for NMET Fund and State Governments have been advised to deposit NMET contribution in this Account.
- (vii) Technical Committee in its meeting held on April 1-2, 2016 cleared 13 projects costing around ₹ 28.21 crore for the approval of the Executive Committee. The list of the projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As on 31.03.2016, NMET has received an amount of ₹ 134.41 crore primarily from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar.

Statement-I

Details of Mineral Exploration projects approved by the Technical Committee

Sl. No.	State	Block/District	Mineral	Estimated cost in ₹ lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	Jumka-Pathiriposhi Block, Distt. Sundargarh	Iron	1103.68
2.	Odisha	Purheibahal-Chandiposhi Block, Distt.-Sundargarh	Iron	481.89
3.	Maharashtra	Mandri-Panchala Block, Distt. Nagpur	Manganese	126.88
4.	Maharashtra	Lanjera-Futala Block, Distt. Nagpur	Manganese	145.45

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	Ranigaon-Gondaiya Block, Distt. Bilaspur	Limestone	97.17
6.	Chhattisgarh	Nahardih-Madhaipur Block, Distt. Raipur	Limestone	27.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	Sendurkhar Block, Distt. Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Bauxite	47.51
8.	Chhattisgarh	Saraipani-Dadar Block, Distt.-Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Bauxite	47.85
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Ghunchihai Block, Distt.-Satna	Limestone	59.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Naubasta-Kolard Block, Distt.-Satna	Limestone	60.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Jamodi-Mahanna Block, Distt. Satna	Limestone	66.61
12.	Karnataka	G. R. Halli South Block, Distt.-Chitradurga	Gold	428.00
13.	Jharkhand	Karam (Karambi) Block, Distt. Sahibganj (Santhal Parganas)	Bauxite	128.14
TOTAL				2821.21

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 106.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, before I ask the supplementary, I seek your protection, as the answer is incomplete. Sir, in the last paragraph, the Minister has just given the summary figures. He has not provided the breakup in the last paragraph. So, I will request if he can correct it later.

Now, I come to my first supplementary question. Although in the answer, the Minister has written that the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, a PSU under the Ministry, has been designated as the nodal agency for carrying out exploration, yet a lot of the work has been outsourced to the Geological Survey and to a lot of private people also. Those details are missing in this reply. Sir, through you, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether that is correct, and, if so, why the details have not been given in the reply.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, जब पिछले दिनों MMDR Act में परिवर्तन

हुआ, तो NMET का प्रावधान किया गया था। इसके माध्यम से सरकार की यही मंशा थी कि exploration का काम, जो अभी तक देश में अपेक्षित नहीं हुआ, यह निश्चित रूप से अपेक्षित हो सके और इसमें NMET का योगदान हो सके। अभी पिछले दिनों जब ऐक्ट का क्रियान्वयन प्रारम्भ हुआ, तो NMET का पूरा ढांचा बन गया है, उसकी गवर्निंग बॉडी बन गई है। मंत्री उसके अध्यक्ष हैं, बाकी राज्यों के मंत्री और भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों के ऑफिसर उसके सदस्य हैं और एक कार्यकारी समिति का भी गठन किया गया है, जो सेक्रेटरी, माइनिंग की अध्यक्षता में है। फिलहाल हम लोगों ने एक-दो बैठकों की हैं, जिसमें हम इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अभी कोई आउटसोर्स नहीं किया है, सिर्फ MECL भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है, जो वह exploration की दृष्टि से जी-2 और जी-1 के exploration करता है। चूंकि अब माइन्स का ऑक्शन प्रारम्भ हो गया है और जी-2 और जी-1 तक exploration होंगे, तभी माइन्स ऑक्शन के लिए जा पाएंगी, इसलिए MECL को नामित किया है और MECL ने अपना प्रोजेक्ट सब्मिट किया है। आज सम्भवतः एक्जिक्युटिव कमेटी की बैठक है और उसमें वह अनुमोदित होगा, तो हम उस काम को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि exploration के काम को बढ़ाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से इसका बहुत ही कारगर उपयोग है।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I wanted the details about the outsourcing, but the Minister has not mentioned that. I wanted to raise it because a newspaper report mentions about the Geological Survey and other private people. Anyway, my second supplementary is that in the whole answer, there is no mention of Bengal as if there is no work happening in Bengal. Among all the 13 projects, that have been approved, none of them is in Bengal. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister as to why Bengal has been ignored and why no project has been approved in Bengal for exploration.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार का किसी राज्य के प्रति अनदेखी करने का कोई भी इरादा न था, न है और न आने वाले कल में होगा। पश्चिमी बंगाल में सामान्यतः अधिकतम कोल माइन्स हैं। जब हम लोग exploration की बात करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से राज्य सरकार को भी शामिल करते हैं। जब राज्य सरकार यह कहती है कि हमारे यहां जी-2 और जी-1 का exploration करना है और जब वे ब्लॉक देते हैं, तो MECL को contact करते हैं या सरकार को contact करते हैं और हम निश्चित रूप से उस पर विचार करते हैं। अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल से इस प्रकार की कोई मांग नहीं आई है, लेकिन NMET का उद्देश्य सभी प्रकार के जो खनिज हैं, जो छिपे हुए हैं, उनको बाहर लाना और देश के उपयोग में लाना है। जब पश्चिमी बंगाल की बात आएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी। आपके ध्यान में होगा, जब हम लोगों ने रॉयल्टी बढ़ाई थी, तो उससे पहले जब यूपीए गवर्नमेंट थी, तब रॉयल्टी बढ़ती थी। पश्चिमी बंगाल को उस रॉयल्टी का बढ़ा हुआ हिस्सा इसलिए नहीं मिलता था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल ने अलग से एक खनिज कर लगा रखा था, लेकिन इस बार हम लोगों ने सुनिश्चित किया है कि कर लगाना राज्य सरकार का अपना अधिकार है। अगर केंद्र सरकार किसी भी प्रकार के पैसे की बढ़ोतरी रॉयल्टी में करती है, तो उसका लाभ भी पश्चिमी बंगाल को मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी प्रकार का पक्षपात व भेदभाव नहीं है। यदि पश्चिमी बंगाल की रिक्वेस्ट आएगी, तो हम उस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो mines already explored हैं, उनके auction करने से सरकार, इंडस्ट्री और वर्कर्स का कितना फायदा हुआ है?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, जब से इस संशोधन एक्ट का क्रियान्वयन हुआ है तब से विभिन्न राज्यों में 43 mines के लिए auction notices जारी किए गए हैं। अभी इसमें 6 mines का auction हुआ है और 6 mines से 18,946 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकारों का प्राप्त हुआ है और कोल माइन्स का अलग है, जो सबके ध्यान में है।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister that with this centralization of funds, taking two per cent, whether the exploration has improved from the previous practice of exploration by GSI, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited doing it from the Centre and the States using funds for exploration work, and the private companies doing their own exploration. Have things improved in any manner by this centralization?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि केंद्रीयकरण की बात नहीं है। पहले कानून में जो प्रावधान था कि कोई भी व्यक्ति खनिज संसाधन के लिए आवेदन करता था, तो उसको RP मिलती थी। जब वह PR करता था, तो उसको PL मिलती थी और जब वह PL करता था, तो फिर उसकी ML की स्थिति बनती थी। अब जब सरकार ने कानून में परिवर्तन कर लिया कि आवंटन की दृष्टि से सिर्फ auction ही एकमात्र रास्ता है, तो सामान्यतः हमको Blocks explore करने ही पड़ेंगे। इस क्षेत्र में GSI और MECL दोनों ही भारत सरकार की संस्थाएँ हैं। ये दोनों ही हमेशा exploration की दृष्टि से काम किया करती थीं। GSI G-4, G-3 लेवल का regional exploration करती थी और MECL detailed exploration करती थी। अभी हम लोगों ने NMET का जो प्रयोग शुरू किया है, इसमें MECL को फंडिंग करना शुरू किया है। हमारी कोशिश है कि exploration policy अगर आ जाए, जो प्रक्रियाधीन है और अगर exploration में निजी क्षेत्र के लोग भी आ जाएं, तो समय रहते हम देश में ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं।

Promotion of steel sector

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

(a) whether India is one of the fast moving steel producing countries in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the average steel consumption of India is less in comparison to other developed/developing countries;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken to promote the steel sector of the country?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is one of the fastest growing steel producing nations in the world. The average growth of crude steel production in the last three years had been 1.3% for the world on the whole and 5.3% for India. The data released by the World Steel Association (WSA), which is reported on a calendar year basis, indicates that India has improved its global ranking and has now become the 3rd largest producer of crude steel in the world during 2015 and the details and are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The data released by the World Steel Association (WSA) indicates that India has been the 3rd largest finished steel consumer in the world during the last three years, preceded by China and the USA. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). India's per-capita consumption of total finished steel stood at 59 Kg. as compared to the world per-capita consumption of 217 Kg. during the year 2014. The main reason for higher per-capita consumption of steel in developed countries is due to higher level of infrastructure and industrial development, as compared to developing countries.

(e) The following are the steps taken by the Government to promote the steel sector of the country:

- (i) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which will help in promoting the demand and consumption of steel in the country.
- (ii) The public sector enterprises in the steel sector have undertaken expansion and modernization of their steel plants to increase production of steel.
- (iii) To ensure that only quality steel is produced and imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Orders dated 12.03.2012 and 04.12.2015.
- (iv) Government has notified Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases in order to maintain sufficient availability of raw materials for the various sectors including steel sector.
- (v) To provide level playing field to the domestic steel producers, Government has imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 173 steel products.

Statement-I*Details of Top 10 crude steel producers in the world*

2013			2014			2015*		
Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)
1	China	822	1	China	822.69	1	China	803.83
2	Japan	110.6	2	Japan	110.66	2	Japan	105.2
3	USA	87	3	USA	88.17	3	India	89.60
4	India	81.30	4	India	87.29	4	USA	78.92
5	Russia	69.0	5	South Korea	71.54	5	Russia	71.11
6	South Korea	66.1	6	Russia	71.46	6	South Korea	69.67
7	Germany	42.6	7	Germany	42.94	7	Germany	42.67
8	Turkey	34.7	8	Turkey	34.03	8	Brazil	33.24
9	Brazil	34.2	9	Brazil	33.89	9	Turkey	31.52
10	Ukraine	32.8	10	Ukraine	27.17	10	Ukraine	22.93

Source: World Steel Association

*Provisional

mt = million tonnes

Statement-II*Details of Top 10 finished steel consumers in the world*

2013			2014			2015*		
Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty. (mt)
1	China	735	1	China	711	1	China	672
2	USA	96	2	USA	107	2	USA	96
3	India	74	3	India	76	3	India	80
4	Japan	65	4	Japan	68	4	Japan	63
5	South Korea	52	5	South Korea	56	5	South Korea	56
6	Russia	43	6	Russia	43	6	Russia	39.4
7	Germany	38	7	Germany	39	7	Germany	39
8	Turkey	31	8	Turkey	31	8	Turkey	34
9	Brazil	28	9	Brazil	26	9	Mexico	24
10	Italy	22	10	Italy	22	10	Brazil	21

Source: World Steel Association

*Provisional

mt: million tonnes

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Sir, the Government's target is production of 300 million tonnes of steel by the year 2025. The Government has also imposed a safeguard duty on steel imports for three years, and, minimum import price for steel. However, the export price of steel, which is higher than other countries, make it less competitive. There is a situation of steel surplus. The per capita consumption of steel is very less in India. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government proposes to hold talks with the countries affected by Chinese steel dumping; if so, the details thereof, and, if not, the reasons thereof.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता निश्चित रूप से वाजिब है। इस समय इस्पात उद्योग काफी तनाव में चल रहा है। पिछले दिनों सरकार के संज्ञान में यह बात आई है कि चीन, जापान और कोरिया आदि देशों से निश्चित रूप से आयात बढ़ा है। आयात बढ़ने के कारण हमारी जो घरेलू इंडस्ट्री है, उसको काफी तकलीफ हुई है। इससे मुनाफ़े में बहुत कमी हो रही है और घाटा भी हो रहा है। पिछले दिनों, जब यह बात ध्यान में आई तो सरकार ने निश्चित रूप से यह कोशिश की कि जो घरेलू उद्योग है, उसे किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ़ न पहुंचे, इसलिए हम लोगों ने एंटी डम्पिंग ड्यूटी लगाने के लिए भी सिफारिश की थी। वह एंटी डम्पिंग ड्यूटी लगी, हमने सेफ़गार्ड ड्यूटी भी लगाई और अभी हमने मिनिमम इम्पोर्ट प्राइस भी लगाया है। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि मिनिमम इम्पोर्ट प्राइस लगने के बाद स्टील इंडस्ट्री तनाव से मुक्त होने की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है और सरकार को इस बात की निश्चित रूप से चिंता है।

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Whether the Government propose to take any policy initiatives to boost the steel sector of the country for the overall turn around and to increase domestic consumption of steel? If so, the details thereof.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति जी, इस्पात उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार पूर्व से ही चिंतित रही है। नई सरकार बनने के बाद हम लोगों ने प्रयत्न प्रारंभ किए हैं। यह अलग पक्ष है कि आज की परिस्थिति में इस्पात का क्षेत्र थोड़े तनाव में है, लेकिन हमारे देश में जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें इस्पात की मांग बढ़नी स्वाभाविक है। यदि आज इस्पात की विश्व में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत देखें, तो यह 217 कि.ग्रा. है, लेकिन हमारे हिंदुस्तान में यह 59 कि.ग्रा. है। अभी "मेक इन इंडिया" कार्यक्रम के तहत और जो पिछला बजट आया है, इनसे जो संकेत मिल रहे हैं, उससे निश्चित रूप से इस क्षेत्र का काफी बढ़ावा होने वाला है। चाहे वह रेलवे का मामला हो, रोड्स का मामला हो, हाईवेज का मामला हो या आवास का मामला हो, इन सभी मामलों में स्टील का उपयोग बढ़ेगा। स्टील उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने की निश्चित रूप से एक पूर्व नियोजित योजना है और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में हमारे सरकारी उपक्रमों और जो निजी क्षेत्र के स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, इन सभी ने मिलकर 8 मिलियन टन की उत्पादन में वृद्धि की है। यह वृद्धि और बढ़े, इसके लिए जो निजी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं, वे भी अपना expansion करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। हमारे जो सरकारी उपक्रम हैं — शायद आपके ध्यान में होगा कि पिछली बार SAIL ने अपने आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारीकरण की योजना हाथ में ली थी, जिसमें लगभग 61,000 करोड़ रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट हुआ था। इसमें राउरकेला, बरनपुर, सेलम, दुर्गापुर और बोकारो के expansion का काम पूरा हो गया है, केवल भिलाई का थोड़ा-सा काम बचा है, जिसके लिए मुझे लगता है कि यह इस वर्ष के अंत तक हो जाएगा। अभी सेल की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है, वह 13

मिलियन टन है। इसका पूरा विस्तारीकरण और modernisation होने के बाद यह क्षमता 23 टन के आसपास हो जाएगी। इसी प्रकार से RINL में भी 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है। उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता 3.0 मिलियन टन थी, जो अब बढ़कर 6.3 मिलियन टन हो गई है। वे अभी 4,000 करोड़ रुपये का और इनवेस्टमेंट करने वाले हैं और कुछ ही दिनों में इसको 7.3 मिलियन टन तक ले जाएंगे। इसकी भी योजना है कि वे और आगे 20 मिलियन टन तक जाएं। भारत सरकार ने चार एस.पी.जी. बनाने की भी योजना बनाई है। इसमें हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर चार प्लांट्स लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। एक प्लांट पहले चरण में 3 मिलियन टन का होगा, लेकिन उसकी क्षमता बढ़कर 6 मिलियन टन हो जाए, ऐसे लगभग 24 मिलियन टन उत्पादन के प्लांट्स लगे हैं। इनमें सेल छत्तीसगढ़ में काम कर रहा है, RINL ओडिशा में काम कर रहा है और एनएमडीसी झारखंड और कर्णाटक में काम कर रही है। हमारा झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के साथ एमओयू हो गया है, कर्णाटक और ओडिशा सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श काफी प्रगति पर है।

श्री संजीव कुमार: सभापति जी, मैं झारखंड से हूँ और आपको पता होगा कि झारखंड कंट्री को आयरन ओर का 26 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूट करता है। इसके अलावा बोकारो स्टील सिटी भी वहीं पर है। प्रश्न का जो पार्ट "सी" है, जिसमें प्रमोशन ऑफ स्टील सेक्टर के विषय में कहा गया है, उस संदर्भ में मैं आपसे यह बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि झारखंड में, जहां पर आपके स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, आप जहां से इतना आयरन ओर निकालते हैं, वहां पर लोग बूँद-बूँद पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं। क्या आपको ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि अगर वहां पर Corporate Social Responsibility Fund से लोगों को पानी पिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, तो उस इलाके में आपकी इंडस्ट्री और ज्यादा flourish करेगी?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता वाजिब है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सरकारी उपक्रम हैं और संभवतः निजी क्षेत्र के भी उपक्रम होंगे, वहां हमेशा कोशिश यह रहती है कि जहां प्लांट है, उस प्लांट के आसपास रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके विकास और उनके क्षेत्र के उन्नयन की दृष्टि से ही CSR fund का उपयोग किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों स्वच्छता अभियान की दृष्टि से भी, शौचालय बनाने की दृष्टि से भी और drinking water की दृष्टि से भी काफी काम हुए हैं, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत काम करना बाकी है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, कर्णाटक — ये mineral States हैं। पिछले दिनों हम लोगों ने जब MMDR Act में परिवर्तन किया, तो उसमें हम लोगों ने District Mineral Foundation भी बनाया था और उसके माध्यम से 'प्रधान मंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना' आरम्भ हो गई है। उसके निर्देश जारी हो गए हैं, उसके नियम जारी हो गए हैं और हर जिले में District Mineral Foundation बन गया है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि पूरे देश से mineral State में, इस Foundation में भिन्न-भिन्न जिलों में 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए आएंगे। ये 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, मैं पीने के पानी के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, मैं थोड़े समय के लिए सदन का ध्यान चाहूँगा। 27 तारीख को मैंने दैनिक भास्कर की एक कॉपी दिखाई थी, जिसमें बोकारो स्टील सिटी में एक ट्रक से पानी टपक रहा था और वे उसे सीधे पी रहे थे। बोकारो स्टील सिटी आपका एक premier steel plant है और हम लोग उसके promotion की बात करते हैं, तो मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि उस इलाके में आप Corporate Social Responsibility Fund से शुद्ध पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं या नहीं?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर लूँ, फिर मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात का भी जवाब देता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: यह जो District Mineral Foundation है, इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य को अपने यहां के कलेक्टर से बात करनी चाहिए। यह जो पैसा है, वह सिर्फ उसी व्यक्ति पर खर्च होगा, जो खनन से प्रभावित हो रहा है, यह उसी क्षेत्र पर खर्च होगा, यह राशि सिर्फ इसी पर focused है। इससे बहुत सारा काम, drinking water से लेकर शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य, सभी पर हो सकता है। आप इसका भी उपयोग करें, लेकिन अगर बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के पास पेयजल की प्रॉब्लम है, तो मैं प्लांट के लोगों से बात करूँगा। अगर उनके पास CSR Fund है, तो हम निश्चित रूप से प्राथमिकता पर drinking water के लिए काम करेंगे।

श्री वैष्णव परिडा: सर, स्टील सेक्टर में POSCO, जो साउथ कोरिया की कंपनी है, इंडिया में उससे जुड़ा हुआ सबसे बड़ा FDI investment का सवाल था। अभी उसकी हालत क्या है? जिन लोगों ने जमीन दी थी, उन लोगों को अभी तक compensation नहीं मिला है और स्टील प्लांट भी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। उसका क्या future है, उसके बारे में मंत्री जी थोड़ा प्रकाश डालेंगे, ऐसा मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्को का कोई भी विषय भारत सरकार के समक्ष विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, steel production और steel consumption किसी भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को reflect करता है। हमारे यहां जो steel consumption है, उसके हिसाब से हम दुनिया के बहुत पिछड़े मुल्कों के लेवल पर खड़े हैं। श्रीमान् जी, देश में इतना बड़ा infrastructure होते हुए भी, minerals के होते हुए भी हम अपने steel production को बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं और जो steel production है, उसमें भी आधी capacity sickness की तरफ बढ़ रही है। आपने कहा कि 'Make in India' Programme में हमने steel को cover किया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंग्लैंड में हमारे देश की एक कंपनी एक स्टील प्लांट चलाती थी। जब उस कंपनी ने कहा कि हम इसे और नहीं चला सकते, तो इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री अपनी छुट्टियां cancel करके वापस आ गए थे। आप समझ रहे हैं कि इस देश में जो steel industry है, उसकी क्या स्थिति है। आधे से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्री सिकनेस की तरफ, closure की तरफ जा रही है और NPA हो रहे हैं।

मंत्री महोदय, खाली theoretical reply देने के बजाए आप इसके बारे में सोचिए कि कैसे इस इंडस्ट्री को मज़बूत किया जा सकता है और कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो Make In India Programme है, वह एक बहुत अच्छा आइडिया है, हम सभी उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं। जैसा आपने अभी बताया, क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के 'Make In India' Programme

की वजह से स्टील इंडस्ट्री की प्रोडक्शन या कंजम्पशन में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है? Please give a specific reply.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता निश्चित रूप से वाजिब है और उनसे मेरी बात भी होती रहती है। मैंने पहले ही यह बात कही है कि इस समय स्टील इंडस्ट्री तनाव के दौर से गुजर रही है। इसको उबारने के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह से सतर्क और सावधान है। समय रहते हमें जो उपाय करने चाहिए थे, वे उपाय भी हमने किए हैं और आने वाले कल में सरकार और कदम भी उठाएगी, इसमें सरकार को किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: आप यह बताएं कि क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: गुप्ता जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: प्रेम चन्द जी, मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर रहा हूं।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप बताइए न, what steps have you taken? आपने क्या किया है? You have already taken some steps.

श्री सभापति: तपन जी, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let him spell it out.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सदस्य निश्चित रूप से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि 'Make in India' के अंतर्गत स्टील इंडस्ट्री क्या फायदा हुआ? अभी 'Make in India' के अंतर्गत जो बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें से कुछ चालू हो रहे हैं और कुछ चालू होने वाले हैं। मैंने पूर्व में यह कहा कि पिछले दो वर्षों में हमारे यहां लगभग 8 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, यह निश्चित रूप से अच्छा संकेत है। जैसे-जैसे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर सरकार का निवेश बढ़ेगा, वैसे-वैसे स्टील की मांग भी बढ़ेगी और जब स्टील की मांग बढ़ेगी, तो हमको उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर भी अग्रसर होना पड़ेगा और उसमें लोगों की रुचि भी बढ़ेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more supplementary questions on a supplementary question. प्रेम चन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रेम चन्द जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्वेश्चन 108...

Separate jails for undertrial and convicted prisoners

*108. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of inmates in most of the jails in the country, are more than the capacity of jails;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to keep the undertrial prisoners and convicted prisoners in separate jails;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has set up any commission/committee to suggest ways to initiate prison reforms and the funds allotted in the country for this purpose, State-wise?

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

Statement

(a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) from States/UTs, occupancy rates of 112.2, 118.4 and 117.4 were reported during the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government, at present.

(d) “Prisons” is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and the management and administration of the prisons is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India has supported the States for prison modernization during 2002 to 2009 under the scheme of Modernisation of Prisons where funds to the tune of ₹ 1347.22 crore were provided as per details given in Statement-I (*See below*). Based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission funds to the tune of ₹ 402.79 crore were released to nine States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Tripura during 2011-2015 for upgradation of prisons as per details given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Central funds released under the scheme of modernization of prisons during 2002 to 2009

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central funds released during 2002-2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.25
2.	Assam	29.37
3.	Bihar	134.57
4.	Chhattisgarh	28.02
5.	Goa	10.19
6.	Gujarat	49.43
7.	Haryana	77.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.69
10.	Jharkhand	31.69

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central funds released during 2002-2009
11.	Karnataka	40.35
12.	Kerala	24.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116.36
14.	Maharashtra	96.85
15.	Manipur	11.79
16.	Meghalaya	12.27
17.	Mizoram	13.30
18.	Nagaland	11.85
19.	Odisha	80.54
20.	Punjab	55.86
21.	Rajasthan	48.83
22.	Sikkim	13.64
23.	Tamil Nadu	71.50
24.	Tripura	20.99
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.44
26.	Uttaranchal	22.74
27.	West Bengal	53.94
TOTAL		1347.22

Statement-II

*Details of funds released based on recommendations of the
Thirteenth Finance Commission during 2011-15*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released based on recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission during 2011-15
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	67.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0
3	Chhattisgarh	97.76
4	Kerala	115.5
5	Maharashtra	30.37

1	2	3
6	Mizoram	21.66
7	Odisha	50.0
8	Tripura	15.0
TOTAL		402.79

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, क्वेश्चन के पार्ट (a) में सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है कि National Crime Record Bureau के मुताबिक कैपेसिटी से बहुत ज्यादा प्रिज़नर्स जेल में रह रहे हैं। सर, मैंने पार्ट (b) में पूछा था कि whether Government is contemplating to keep the undertrial prisoners and convicted prisoners in separate jails. इन्होंने उसका उत्तर दिया, 'No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government, at present.' क्या फ्यूचर में ऐसा कोई proposal होगा?

सर, मैंने पार्ट (d) में पूछा था कि क्या prison reforms initiate करने के लिए आज तक कोई Committee या Commission set up किया गया है? क्या यह सच है कि 1983 से लेकर अब तक jail reforms के लिए हमारे देश में चार से ज्यादा कमिशन बनाए जा चुके हैं? क्या उन कमिश्नर्स ने ये सुझाव भी दिए थे कि महिलाओं के लिए अलग से कुछ सुविधाएं दी जाएं, जुविनाइल्स के लिए भी अलग व्यवस्था की जाए और इन सबके खान-पान की उचित व्यवस्था हो? जिस हिसाब से चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या उनको वहां पर उस हिसाब से डाइट देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

सर, undertrials के लिए जो चार कमिशन बैठाए गए हैं, उन कमिश्नर्स ने इन रिफॉर्मर्स के लिए क्या-क्या मुद्दे दिए थे? क्या अब तक इस पर चार से ज्यादा कमिश्नर्स बैठे हैं? उन कमिश्नर्स की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, रिफॉर्मर्स के ऊपर सरकार ने पिछले दो सालों में क्या कार्य किया है?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थोभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, इसमें टोटल चार कमेटीज़ बैठाई गई थीं। एक, the Justice Mulla Committee Report, 1983, दूसरी, the R. K. Kapoor Committee, headed by former Director, IB, जो 1986 में बैठी थी। उसके बाद तीसरी, the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners, headed by Krishna Iyer in 1986 और चौथी कमेटी DG (BPR&D) की अध्यक्षता में 2005 में बैठी थी। इन सभी कमेटियों ने लगभग 650 से ज्यादा सुझाव दिए थे, जिनमें से लगभग 90% सुझाव हमने राज्यों को भेज दिए थे। जो 10 परसेंट हमारे पास था, उसमें 2002 से लेकर 2009 तक नयी जेल बनाने के लिए हमने 1800 करोड़ दिए थे। उसमें हमने Thirteenth Finance Commission में भी पैसा दिया था। आज तक जितने भी सुझाव आए हैं, उनको हमने लागू किया है और राज्यों को हम बार-बार एडवाइजरी भी देते हैं।

आपने महिलाओं के बारे में बात बताई है, तो महिलाओं के लिए भी अलग सुविधा हमारी प्राथमिकता है। अगर बच्चा छोटा है, तो साथ में रखते हैं। उनकी जाँच करने के लिए पुलिस में महिला कांस्टेबल रखते हैं। तो हम लोग पूरी तरह से महिलाओं का ध्यान रखते हैं।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, मैंने कहा था कि 2002 और 2009 के बीच 1347.22 करोड़ रुपये 27

राज्यों को जेल के रिफॉर्मर्स के लिए, बिल्डिंग्स वगैरह के लिए आवंटित किए गए। Thirteenth Finance Commission में 9 ऐसे राज्यों को पैसे दिए गए थे। इसमें Thirteenth Finance Commission में 80 करोड़ और टोटल 402 करोड़ रुपये लिखे हैं। मैं स्पेसिफिक जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ओडिशा में हमें 80 करोड़ ही मिले, लेकिन Thirteenth Finance Commission का जो कमिटमेंट था, वह Fourteenth Finance Commission में कंटीन्यू नहीं किया गया। तो जो काम वहां अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम आप उसको devolution में मत डालिए। वह काम जो Thirteenth Finance Commission का था, यहां आपने 2015 तक की बात की है और 1 अप्रैल, 2014 से Fourteenth Finance Commission was enforced. तो उसके लिए ओडिशा राज्य के लिए जो पैसा बाकी है और जो दूसरे प्रान्तों ने भी काम किया है, उनका जो पैसा बाकी है और जो प्रपोजल हमने भेजा है, उसके ऊपर आप कब तक वह पैसा ओडिशा के लिए और दूसरे राज्यों के लिए सरकार को देंगे?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, 'Modernisation of Prisons' योजना के तहत और Thirteenth Finance Commission में ओडिशा को हमने 130 करोड़ रुपये दिए थे। बाद में हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने Finance Commission से दूसरे फेज में भी 13,000 करोड़ की डिमांड की थी, लेकिन Fourteenth Finance Commission ने यह कहा कि राज्यों को 32 परसेंट से 42 परसेंट ज्यादा पैसा दिया गया है, तो अभी राज्य सरकारें इसमें से पैसा खर्च करें। अभी हमारे पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है कि हम ओडिशा को बाकी का पैसा दे सकें।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... पयूचर के लिए कुछ तो कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह बात स्पष्ट की है कि सभी जेलों में लगभग 100 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा undertrial जो अभियुक्त हैं, जो सजा प्राप्त लोग हैं, वे लोग अभी वहां पर रह रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केंद्र सरकार इस बारे में विचार करेगी कि जो undertrial और जो सजायाफ्ता लोग हैं, एक निश्चित उम्र के बाद या कोई बीमारी होने के बाद क्या उनको छोड़ा जा सकता है, तो क्या इस पर केंद्र सरकार विचार करेगी?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, कैदियों को जल्दी छोड़ने के लिए एक बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमें आदेश दिया था तो इसलिए हम Cr.P.C. के Section 436A में सुधार लाए और अंडर ट्रायल में जिन लोगों को सजा होती है, उससे आधी सजा, यानी अगर सजा 7 साल की है और साढ़े 3 साल पूरे हो जाते हैं, तो हमने डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज और तीन लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाई है। हर पंद्रह दिन में जेल में जाकर वहां जो undertrial हैं, जिनको मृत्युदंड की सजा नहीं हुई है, आजीवन कारावास की सजा नहीं हुई है और उसके सिवाय जो कैदी हैं, अगर उनको सात साल की सजा में से साढ़े तीन साल पूरे हो गए हैं, तो ऐसे कैदियों को हमने रिहा किया है। मेरे पास एक लिस्ट है कि कौन से राज्यों ने कितने कैदियों को रिहा किया है, तो मैं वह State-wise जानकारी दे सकता हूँ।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, would he place the list on the Table of the House?

SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Yes, I can.

श्री सभापति: वह information आप दे दीजिए।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने 1347 करोड़ की ग्रांट सभी 27 राज्यों और यूटीज़ को दी है। सर, यह ग्रांट modernisation के लिए दी गई है। कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने यह फंड मिलने के बाद भी modernisation का काम नहीं किया है। तो ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिन्होंने फंड ले लिया है, फिर भी यह राशि वहा खर्च नहीं की है, अन्य जगह खर्च कर ली है?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है कि काम नहीं हुआ है। नई जेलों के निर्माण के लिए, उनके रिनोवेशन के लिए, स्टाफ के आवास के लिए और पानी के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में 128 नई जेलें बनीं, 1,579 बैरक निर्माण हुए, 8600 आवास बने। तो उसका पूरा पैसा रिलीज हो गया है, उसमें से डॉयवर्ट नहीं हुआ है। उल्टे कई राज्यों ने तो, जैसे ओडिशा ने 130 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा खर्च किया। ऐसा नहीं है कि खर्चा नहीं हुआ।

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, यह जो भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने सवाल किया है, उसके बारे में मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं और यह विकट समस्या है। आपके पास सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कॉलेजियम ने 169 जजों को रिकमंड करके भेजा हुआ है। जजों की कमी के चलते भी जेलों में कैदियों की भीड़ बढ़ी हुई है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कैबिनेट कमेटी ऑन अप्वाइंटमेंट में हैं। हां, हो सकता है कि आजकल न हों, लेकिन मेरा अनुभव था इसलिए बोलना पड़ा। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो जजेज़ का अप्वाइंटमेंट है, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस broke down हो जाते हैं, जहां देश की दो संस्थाओं के हेड वहां बैठे हुए थे, वहां एश्योरेंस भी दिया गया कि इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी निबटाएंगे। जजों की जो कमी है, वह अकेले यहां दिल्ली में नहीं है, अन्य राज्यों में भी है। हाईकोर्ट में भी है और लोअर कोर्ट में भी है। आप जेलों में जो भीड़ है, इस भीड़ को कम करने के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं? एक बड़ी चीज जो है, वह कोर्ट है और उसमें जो केस है, वह पेंडिंग है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछूंगा कि इस मामले में वे क्या गति लाएंगे और कैसे गति लाएंगे, वे सरकार की तरफ से इसका जवाब दें।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, शासन के स्तर पर भी और साथ ही साथ ज्युडिशियरी के स्तर पर भी यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जजों की संख्या चाहे अपर लेवल पर हो अथवा लोअर लेवल पर, जो कि इस समय कम है, जितनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाएगा।

*109. [The questioner (SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM) was absent.]

Increase in minimum wages of contract labourers

*109. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase minimum wages of the labourers working under contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to amend the Wages Act to increase the wages and 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) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Considering the reality of industrial practices as well as the wage security for the contract workers, proposal for rationalization of wages and service condition for contract workers, was under consideration of the Government. After due deliberation, a draft Notification for amending Rule 25(2)(iv) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 has already been issued to give effect to the above stated objective and comments of stakeholders have been solicited *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) dated 30.03.2016. The final notification will accordingly be issued after consideration of the suggestions.

(c) Apart from amending The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the Central Government is also pursuing an amendment to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.109, Hon. Member, absent. Let the answer be given.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. The condition of contract workers in India is pathetic as per the records of the International Labour Organisation and other welfare research institutes. Our minimum wage system for the contract workers is complicated and having several rates. It is reported that 1200 different rates for the contract workers are prevalent in India. Respected Chairman, for example, the minimum wages for a contract worker per month in China is \$1,661, in Indonesia it is \$1,112, in Brazil it is \$4,847, that too per year 13 months pay. Whereas in India it is just \$167 per month; and the condition at work place is also pathetic and inhuman.

The Minister has said in his written reply that rationalisation of wages and service conditions for contract workers were under consideration. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to take note of the prevailing conditions of the contract workers in the country and improve their condition?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: About the issue of the contract workers and their conditions, our Government, led by Shri Narendra Modiji, is giving utmost

importance for their job security, wage security and social security. That is why I have made two portions very clear in my answer. One is regarding the minimum wage. The second one is about contract workers. Contract worker is comparing with the other nations. But, as far as India is concerned, we are totally following the direction of the hon. Supreme Court. This is point number one and as per the consumer price index and also taking into account dearness allowance, there are some parameters. We have taken into account those parameters and reviewed the situation. The hon. Member has very clearly mentioned about some of the States where minimum wage is ₹ 6,000/-, ₹ 5,000/- and somewhere ₹ 3,500/- Like this, there are a lot of variations. Keeping this in mind, the present Government has thought of giving minimum wage of ₹ 10,000/- to contract workers. That is why we have given a notification and that notification is already published. After this, we have immediately taken the opinions of the concerned stakeholders and we are going to make the recommendations. I am also happy to inform you that we are in the process of amending the Minimum Wage Act because the Minimum Wage Act is now only as per our National Floor Minimum Wage Advisory. Unless it is statutory, only then can we go ahead. That is why keeping in mind all these things, our Government has gone ahead and at least minimum ₹ 10,000/- should be given to the contract workers. That we have made, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think the thing needs to be put in the right context. You have given a notification for amending the rules which are never enforceable nor justifiable. You have given a notification, amending 25 (2)(iv), to ensure, as you have told, a minimum wage of ₹ 10,000/- per month for contract workers. In the same Rule Book, in Rule 25(2)(v), there is a provision which is in force for last 40 years for same wage, for same work for the contract workers as regular workers and that Rule is in vogue for 40 years and is not implemented anywhere in the country including your own office at Shram Shakti Bhawan! So, you please understand what does putting something in the rule mean. It does mean for public consumption, sound bites, while actually doing nothing to ensure ease of doing business. Will you kindly explain?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is a reality. A reply is being given in the House and House is being sought to be misled. Will you kindly explain why should you not bring it to the body of the Act to make this ₹ 10,000/- at least enforceable and also justiciable and that will be a better deal instead of making such kind of deceiving attempts by changing the rules and giving sound bites that you have done a big thing for the contract workers of the country. Will you kindly respond?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Regarding the rules which the hon. Member quietly mentioned, we are all following the rules. This is point number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Rule is not for following...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: But I am explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Let me explain. He has mentioned two issues. One is that the minimum wages should be the same as that of a regular employee's. As regular employees, they get more wages also and, as contract workers, they are unable to get the minimum wages. That is the real issue. Also, the hours of work, number of holidays, social security and other conditions of service for the contract labourers shall be the same as those available to the workmen on the rolls of the principal employer. Secondly,...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is there as per the law of the land. But you please implement it.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Please let me complete my answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, please listen to him.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, it is a fact that there are a lot of contradictions. That is why our Government has proposed to amend the Minimum Wages Act itself. The Minimum Wages Act also should be amended. And to bring about an Amendment of the Act, our Government has come forward. Then, Sir, regarding the National Floor Level Minimum Wage, you are well aware that only one-sixth of the rupee is given and, in some cases, they are not able to provide even that. Now that is also just an advisory one. That is why we are going to have an Amendment in the Minimum Wages Act. Already an Inter-Ministerial Group has gone into it, and it has gone for vetting. After that, we will go before the Cabinet and, then, we will come up with a legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna. ...*(Interruptions)*... No further discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has taken your views on board. Let the Act come up for Amendment. Now, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, in 1991, we had the liberalised entry for the industry and we completely shut the exit door. And the result is the contract labour, the menace of which has increased so much today that even in the

Parliament House, the CPWD, which used to do most of the works earlier, have sub-contracted everything now. Enhancement of wage is no solution. The problem is that they are being exploited. Anytime, you call a carpenter, he will come and complain, "साहब, ये हमें 8,000 रुपये के बदले 2,000 रुपये दे रहे हैं।" The only thing is that you should have designated Bank Accounts in which the money will be credited and, then, it should be supervised and checked by the Labour Department. Otherwise, this menace will continue. And, I think, the sooner we have a rational Exit Policy, the better it is.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, regarding payment of wages to contract workers, the provision is that there will be a mutual understanding. Now it is because of this mutual understanding that there is no proper accounting for contract workers. Now some of the States, like Maharashtra, have amended it and these workers are being paid through Bank Accounts. And, Sir, as I have already said, the prime concern of our Government is job security and social security to workers. More particularly, I am concentrating on unorganised workers. The unorganised workers have a lot of problems. Now the rules, which have started now, are definitely, going to give a big relief for the workers. But, as I said, it is only with the Amendment of the Act can we achieve this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q. No. 110. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I think you should allow more time...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will need to give notice for a discussion on this. I appreciate your concern. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Labour has never been given priority to ensure 'Ease of doing business'. In the list of Ministries that we are discussing, is the Labour Ministry there? It is never a priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is for you, as a Member, to do it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there are millions and millions of workers in the country, and this issue is hardly being discussed. This is the time, Sir, when we can ask the Minister as to what they are doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe an Amendment to the Act is being thought about. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: We have to protect these unorganised workers.

श्री सभापति: नहीं। देखिए, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में इससे ज्यादा डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है।
Now, next question.

Threat letters to political leaders from IS

*110. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of eminent leaders of both ruling and opposition parties have got threat letters purportedly by the Islamic State (IS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has got the matter investigated to ascertain their veracity;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate safety to these leaders?

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) to (c) Some threatening communications, purportedly from IS/ISIS have been received by some political leaders. However, enquiries have not established the genuineness/veracity of the threatening communications. *Prima facie*, it appears they might be the handiwork of mischief-mongers.

(d) The Central Government provides security after analyzing the threat perception of leaders/individuals, including the threatening communications received. The security provided is periodically reviewed and, based on review, it can be retained/withdrawn/upgraded/downgraded.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the list of political leaders who got these kinds of threat and the leaders whose security has been upgraded or downgraded.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, from time to time there are reports we received about the threat perception and based on the intelligence inputs about the security of various political leaders of this country across party lines and it is not wise to disclose the entire names as the hon. Member has suggested, but we do have the names and we have investigated whenever any threat or some kind of serious threat perception is being observed. Necessary steps are being taken. As of now, all the steps are being taken and, whenever necessary, security is being provided as per the categorised formula.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, as IS threat looms large in the world and India is looked at as a soft target, I would like to know from the Government: whether

it has identified the number of IS activities in India and the list of organisations who are active with IS.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: There are some activities in India being perpetrated by the ISIS and it is not a very alarming situation as some may try to project because our agencies and our intelligence organisations are alert at the Centre, and at the State levels also, and there are some cases which have been registered and numbers of errors are also being made. So, these are other investigations. There is nothing much to worry because our country is able to contain the threat whatsoever is available from the IS/ISIS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan. बिस्वाल जी, आप पूछ चुके हैं।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: If there is any other organisation who are involved in IS activities?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ISIS activities को लेकर कोई alarming situation इस समय हमारी कंट्री में नहीं है। मैं पूरी तरह से आश्वस्त हूं कि ये ISIS activities हमारे भारत में नहीं बढ़ने पाएंगी क्योंकि भारत के मुस्लिम समाज को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं, सारे देशवासी अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं क्योंकि वह भारत के tradition और भारत के culture में रचा-बसा हुआ है और भारत की जो life values हैं, उन life values के प्रति यहां का मुस्लिम समाज इतना committed है कि वह किसी भी सूरत में ISIS activities को इस देश में फैलने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: यह खबर आयी थी कि एक हिन्दू लड़का ISIS में शामिल हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय सभापति जी, जो प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहता था, उसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहले ही दे दिया है, लेकिन जब आपने मुझे यह अवसर दिया है तो मैं जो प्रश्न कर रहा था, उसे मैं एक बार दोहराना चाहूंगा। चाहे लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों से, चाहे विघटनकारी तरीकों से, यदि धर्म के नाम पर राज्य बनाया जाए या उसका प्रयास किया जाए तो मैं और इस सदन में ज्यादातर लोग उसके खिलाफ हैं — चाहे Islam के नाम पर स्टेट बने, चाहे Hinduism के नाम पर बने, लेकिन यह देखने में आया है कि ऐसे संगठनों को, जो धर्म के नाम पर राज्य बनाने की गतिविधि करते हैं, उनको प्रथमदृष्टया समर्थन उसी कम्युनिटी के बीच में हासिल हो जाता है। मेरा प्रश्न यह था, जिसका काफी हद तक जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है, कि क्या भारत में किसी मुस्लिम संगठन ने, किसी मुस्लिम उलेमा ने, किसी मुस्लिम धर्मगुरु ने या किसी मुस्लिम नेता ने अभी तक आईएस का समर्थन किया हो, ऐसी कोई जानकारी सरकार के पास है?

†جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے اپ سبھا جی، جو سوال میں پوچھنا چاہتا تھا، اس کا جواب مائے منتری جی نے پہلے ہی دے دیا ہے، لیکن جب آپ نے مجھے یہ

موقعہ دیا ہے تو میں جو سوال کر رہا تھا، اسے میں ایک بار دوبارنا چاہوں گا۔ چاہے لوگ تائثرک طریقوں سے، چاہے وگھٹن کاری طریقوں سے، اگر دھرم کے نام پر راجیہ بنایا جائے یا اس کا پریاس کیا جائے تو میں اور اس سدن میں زیادہ تر لوگ اس کے خلاف ہیں۔ چاہے اسلام کے نام پر استیث بنے، چاہے بندوازم کے نام پر بنے، لیکن یہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ ایسے سنگٹھنوں کو، جو دھرم کے نام پر راجیہ بنانے کی گئی ودھی کرتے ہیں ان کو پرتھم درشتیا سمرتھن اسی کمیونٹی کے بیچ میں حاصل ہوجاتا ہے۔ میرا سوال یہ تھا، جس کا کافی حد تک جواب مائینے منتری جی نے دے دیا ہے کہ کیا بھارت میں کسی مسلم سنگٹھن نے، کسی مسلم علما نے، کسی مسلم دھرم گرو نے یا کسی مسلم نیٹا نے ابھی تک آئی۔ ایس کا سمرتھن کیا ہو، ایسی کوئی جانکاری سرکار کے پاس ہے؟

श्री किरन रिजिजू: महोदय, अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने भी बताया और पहले भी मैंने कहा है कि भारत में बहुत छोटी संख्या में, कुछ छुट-पुट घटनाएं सामने देखने को मिली हैं, जिनमें ISIS activities के साथ जुड़ने का प्रयास हुआ और कुछ लोग अरेस्ट भी हुए। यह बड़ी संख्या में नहीं है, जैसा मैं पहले बता चुका हूं — संगठन तो इसमें बिल्कुल जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है और बड़े मुस्लिम नेता या organizations ने तो इसका देश भर में खुलकर विरोध किया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: आदरणीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह लिखा है कि केंद्र सरकार नेताओं, व्यक्तियों के खतरे की आशंका के विश्लेषण के पश्चात सुरक्षा मुहैया कराती है और उसके बाद सुरक्षा की आवधिक आधार पर समीक्षा भी करती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि गत दो वर्षों में कितने नेताओं की सुरक्षा की समीक्षा करके क्रमशः बहाली, वापसी, अपग्रेड, डाउनग्रेड की गयी है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति महोदय, मैंने शुरू में ही बताया कि एक प्रक्रिया है। सरकार तो इसमें सिर्फ नीतिगत रूप से यह मानती है कि सुरक्षा सबको मिलनी चाहिए। एक प्रक्रिया अधिकारिक रूप से पहले से तैयार की हुई है। हमने सुरक्षा को चार कैटेगरीज में बांटा है। कौन, किस श्रेणी में आना चाहिए, उसका format readymade है, threat perception के बारे में IB से इनपुट्स आते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी आते हैं, उन सबको मिलाकर तैयारी की जाती है। अभी 286 लोगों को हमने Z+, Z, Y और X कैटेगरी की सुरक्षा दी हुई है। इसके अलावा राज्यों ने भी कुछ लोगों को सुरक्षा देने के लिए हमसे रिक्वेस्ट की है, तो हम लोगों ने इस वक्त 21 लोगों को सेंट्रल आर्म्ड फोर्स की सुरक्षा दी हुई है, जिनके बारे में राज्य सरकार ने कहा कि इनको सिक्योरिटी चाहिए। हमारी तरफ से, केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से 21 लोगों को सुरक्षा मुहैया करवाई गई है।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहता था, उसका बहुत हद तक जवाब माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने पहले ही दे दिया है। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोग जो आई.एस.आई.एस. के दहशतगर्द तंजीमें हैं, तो जो लोग भी पकड़े गए हैं या जो तंजीम भी पकड़ी गई हैं, उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों पर चार्ज फ्रेम हुआ और कितने व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जिनको अदालतों ने बाइज्जत बरी कर दिया है? अगर इसकी कोई डिटेल आप दें, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: سبھاپتی مہودے، جو سوال میں پوچھنا چاہتا تھا، اس کا

بہت حد تک جواب ماننیے منتری مہودے نے پہلے ہی دے دیا ہے۔ میں صرف یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ لوگ جو آئی ایس آئی کے دہشت گرد تنظیمیں ہیں، تو جو لوگ بھی پکڑے گئے ہیں یا جو تنظیم بھی پکڑی گئی ہیں ان میں سے کتنے لوگوں پر چارج فریم ہوا اور کتنے لوگ ایسے ہیں جن کو عدالتوں نے باعزت بری کر دیا ہے؟ اگر اس کی کوئی ڈٹیل آپ دیں تو بڑی مہربانی ہوگی۔

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति महोदय, फिलहाल तो छह केस रजिस्टर हुए हैं, शायद आप लोगों को पहले भी अखबारों के माध्यम से जानकारी प्राप्त हुई होगी। इन छह केसों में कई लोग अरेस्ट हुए हैं। चूंकि अब इन्वेस्टिगेशन चल रहा है, उसके बारे में पूरा खुलासा करना, तो सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: कितने दिनों में पूरी हो जाएगी, इसकी कोई संभावना है?

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: کتنے دنوں میں پورا ہو جائے گا، اس کی کوئی سمبھانا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: आप उत्तर सुन लीजिए।

श्री किरन रिजिजू: आपको अच्छी तरह से पता है कि हम इन्वेस्टिगेशन की कोई समय-सीमा तो तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह डायनेमिक सिचुएशन है, लेकिन हम इसको seriously pursue कर रहे हैं। हमारी जो नेशनल इन्वेस्टिगेशन एजेंसी है, जिसने केस रजिस्टर किया है, वह बहुत ही प्रोफेशनली काम कर रही है और वह किसी innocent को तंग न करे, जिसने गलत किया है, उस तक पहुंचे, इस बात पर ध्यान देकर वह काम कर रही है।

ESI hospital in Gulbarga

*111. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the potentiality of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital in Gulbarga and how much percentage of potentiality has been utilized in the service of the labour by ESI hospital; and

(b) if it has not been utilized, the reasons therefor, and by when it will be utilized fully?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 500 bedded Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospital, Gulbarga is the 'Associated Medical College Hospital' for ESIC Medical College,

Gulbarga. Operationalization of hospital beds are in compliance with phase-wise requirements of Medical Council of India (MCI) *i.e.* 300 beds at inception of MBBS course and 470 beds at recognition stage. At present, the hospital is sanctioned for 380 beds as required for 3rd Renewal from Medical Council of India (MCI).

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरी सबसे बड़ी चिंता यह है कि इस हॉस्पिटल को बने हुए दो साल तीन महीने हो गए हैं। इसके ऊपर लगभग 1200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। यह हॉस्पिटल 500 बैड्स का बताया गया है। अभी तक एक पेशेंट भी उस हॉस्पिटल में नहीं जाता है। हॉस्पिटल की बिल्डिंग के कमरे गिर रहे हैं, और चीजें गिर रही हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में लेबर का जो पैसा इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में है, उनके पैसे से बने हुए हॉस्पिटल की आज की मार्केट वैल्यू 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की है। यह लेबर की सम्पत्ति एक लेबर के भी काम नहीं आती है, तो क्या होगा? गुलबर्गा जिले में इस अस्पताल का जो potential है, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the hon. Member is asking about the utility of the Gulbarga medical college hospital. In my reply itself I have clearly mentioned that this is the Associated Medical College Hospital. This is number one.

The second aspect is, in spite of shortage of IPs, we have permitted non-IPs in the sub-areas. We have allowed them. According to information available here, Sir, we have started this hospital in February, 2016. And, really he is very concerned about the cost. Sir, on the cost, we have spent ₹ 1,150 crores and the estimated cost is ₹ 1,258 crores. We will complete all remaining infrastructure by 30th June, 2016. But, as far as the services to the workers of this Gulbarga region itself are concerned, there the number of IPs (Insured Persons) is only 74,500. But, as far as this hospital is concerned, now, the number of IPs is 27,000. Now, when we have opened it for the non-IPs, now the OPD strength of this hospital has increased. Now, I am hopeful of getting more IPs, non IPs and IPs beneficiaries' families. IP beneficiaries' families are nearly one lakh. That is why, issues are there. We are concerned and will sort it out.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बार फिर आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ already, there are three Medical colleges. किसी हॉस्पिटल के अंदर including Government hospital में 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक पेशेन्ट्स का intake नहीं है। यहां लेबर्स के लिए नया हॉस्पिटल बना है, मुझे इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इस परिवेश में आज इतनी क्षमता नहीं है। इस हॉस्पिटल पर काफी बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा खर्च किया गया है। आपको आसपास के राज्यों से पेशेन्ट्स को सारी सुविधाएं देकर वहां बुलाना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो लेबर का पैसा पानी में चला जाएगा। अभी वहां पर बिल्डिंग गिरनी शुरू हो गई है। मेरे मन में इसकी चिंता है। जिस हॉस्पिटल में रोज 50,000 लोग आने चाहिए, आज वहां 500 लोग भी नहीं जाते हैं। अभी वहां पर डेन्टल कॉलेज शुरू नहीं हुआ है, निर्सिंग कॉलेज शुरू नहीं हुआ है और हॉस्पिटल की working चालू नहीं हुई है। जब बिल्डिंग यूज नहीं होती है, तो वह बरबाद होती है। इस हॉस्पिटल का ठीक से उपयोग हो, सरकार इसको गंभीरता से ले, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, really it is a very, very big monumental building. It is a very big building and a very beautiful and strong construction is there. Regarding this medical college, we are running a hospital. The second point is we are running three other colleges. One is the nursing college, second one is the dental college and third one is the paramedical college. As far as his concern regarding the dental college is concerned, we are going to start that in 2016-17 and already the process for it has started. Regarding the nursing college, already, it has started this year but the number is less. This year, as per the strength, we are expecting fifty and they will be recruited. Regarding the paramedical college, we are going to start it. By using all these three institutions and hospital and other medical college facilities, definitely, we are hopeful to provide the requisite faculty and other services. All the other services like providing recruitment and then equipment, etc. everything is now well-equipped. Now, definitely, I am hopeful; as the medical services are primarily necessary, and that too, especially in the backward areas, I will see to it that all the necessary instructions are given and all necessary action is taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request and pray for a correction to my earlier question before asking my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, ask your supplementary question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU : In the last question, the average wage for the contract workers in India was 167 dollar which I have said 767 dollar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are on a different question now.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Employees State Insurance Corporation is the cash rich corporation accumulated with the contributions of sweating and industrious Indians. The ESI hospitals are the only source for them. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to enhance the ESI hospitals to the status of super-speciality hospitals along with the medical colleges. Only then, they can survive and can cater to the industrial class. I would like to know this from the Minister. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, whatever suggestion the hon. Member has given, the process is on. Even for Gulbarga also, we are going to start a super-speciality hospital there by PPP model.

Even about the Sanathnagar Medical College, which is to be started this year, we are already having super-speciality treatment in that. Regarding other services, Sir,...

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Decline in number of foreign tourists**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign tourists have comparatively decreased in the places of religious importance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated for promotion and beautification of tourist spots in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism does not compile the date of number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) at religious sites separately. However, the total number of FTAs in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively registering a continuous increase year over year.

(c) Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs for tourism projects submitted by them subject to adherence of Scheme Guidelines, availability of funds and submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier.

Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which CFA is provided to States/UTs for overall Development and Promotion of tourism.

Details of projects and amounts sanctioned during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 of Twelfth Five Year Plan from the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) for the State of Bihar are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
2012-13		
1.	Development of Antichak, Vikramshila in Bihar (2012-13).	500.00
	TOTAL	500.00

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2013-14		
1.	Joint Dev. of Tourist Amenities at Gaya Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railway	518.00
2.	Celebration of Patna Sahib Mahotsav, Bihar	17.50
3.	Celebration of Rajgir Festival (Mahotsav) in Bihar	10.00
4.	Celebration of Bodh Mahotsav at Bodh Gaya in Bihar	10.00
5.	Development of Mega Destination—Installation of Ropeway at Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Phase-I Rajgir, Bihar	722.41
6.	Development of Baba Mahendranath Temple in Siwan, Bihar	500.00
7.	Development of Aami-Thawe-Ugratara, Mahishi in Bihar	800.00
8.	Development of Basic Tourist Facilities and Site Development at Pragbodhi, Bodhgaya, Bihar	306.02
9.	Development of Basic Tourist Facilities and Site Development at Maner Sharif, Patna under Sufi Circuit in Bihar	800.00
10.	Development of Kesaria Stupa—Lauria Nandangarh Stupa	689.45
11.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure Pattharkatti, Gaya under Destination in Bihar	500.00
12.	Development of Basic Tourist Facilities and Site Development at Sujata Kuti, Bakrour, Bihar	283.48
13.	Dev. of Mega Project in Rajgir-Rejuvenation of Pond and Dev. of Infrastructure and Tourist Amenities at Pandu Pokhar, Rajgir in Bihar	1111.22
14.	Integrated Development of Ghora Katora (Rajgir—Jalmandir-Pawarpuri) as Mega Circuit in Bihar	4841.77
TOTAL		11109.85
2014-15		
1.	Release of Flexi Fund within Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the State of Bihar.	162.51
2.	Development of Lakes in Darbhanga (Harahi, Dighi and Ganga Sagar), Bihar	474.55
TOTAL		637.06
GRAND TOTAL		12246.91

Pursuant to acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations for higher devolution of 42% to States from Union Taxes and Duties, PIDDC Scheme has been delinked from the Union Support. For the financial year 2015-16, for the UT Plan an amount of ₹ 20 crore only had been provided under the Scheme.

Following two schemes have been launched during 2014-15 for development of tourism:

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.

Details of projects and amounts sanctioned for the State of Bihar under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Year of sanction
1.	Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya (PRASAD)	4.29	2014-15
2.	Development at Patna Sahib (PRASAD)	41.54	2015-16
3.	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya (Swadesh Darshan)	33.17	2014-15

Permission for rubber imports under advance authorization scheme

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

(a) whether any permission for rubber imports under Advance Authorization Scheme is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the number of such applications under consideration; and

(c) the details of the quantity of rubber for which each applicant has sought permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Import of rubber under Advance Authorisation Scheme is permitted subject to provisions of Chapter 4 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. Applications are received under Advance Authorisation Scheme from time to time and authorisations are issued as per the policy provisions, by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). In the Financial Year 2015-16, 711 authorisations, for CIF value of ₹ 2307.87 crore, which have rubber as an input, were issued under the Advance Authorisation Scheme. The number was 719 in 2014-15 and 674 in 2013-14, with a CIF value of ₹ 3133.62 crore and ₹ 5160.11 crore, respectively.

As per information received from regional authorities of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, 5 applications for rubber import under Advance Authorisation Scheme were under consideration as on 26.04.2016.

The details of the quantity of rubber for which each applicant has sought permission are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Name of Regional Authority of DGFT	Standard Input Output Norm (SION)	Type of Rubber	Quantity	Value in US\$	Value in ₹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	MRF Ltd.	Chennai	A1666	Natural Rubber	2202697 KG	4305800	290426234
				Synthetic Rubber (PBR)/(SBR)-1502/1712	136547 KG	232130	15657228
2.	MRF Ltd.	Chennai	A1666	Natural Rubber	2202697 KG	4405935	297400629
				Synthetic Rubber (PBR)/(SBR)-1502/1712	136547 KG	273095	18433923
3.	Sundaram Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Chennai	A1667	Natural Rubber	440000 KG	704000	48576000
				Synthetic Rubber (PBR)/(SBR)-1502/1712/1723/1783	86000 KG	137600	9494400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	International Rubber Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Chennai	A1677	Natural Rubber- RSS 3	5584 KG	7426	496484
5.	Eureka Conveyer Beltings Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur	A1677	Natural Rubber/ PBR/Relevant grade of SBR	93000 KG	171607	11532000

Anti-dumping duty on import of stainless steel

†*114. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed anti-dumping duty upto 57 per cent on the imports of stainless steel to provide relief to domestic steel industry;

(b) whether there is a provision for imposing the duty for five years, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether under the same provision it has been decided to impose different duties on the steel to be imported from various countries with a maximum of 57 per cent on China and a minimum of 5.39 per cent on Thailand; and

(d) if so, the reasons for imposing different duties on steel and what is the country-wise duty thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Korea RP, EU, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA, *vide* Notification No. 61/2015-Customs (ADD) on 11th December, 2015.

(b) Section 9A(5) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 provides that the anti-dumping duty imposed under this section shall, unless revoked earlier, ceases to have effects on the expiry of five years from the date of such imposition.

(c) and (d) Different duties have been imposed on import of the above goods from the countries named above, [maximum of 57.39% on China PR and 4.58% on certain exports from Thailand,] based on the determination of the margins of dumping and injury by the Designated Authority, as per the investigation carried out by it in terms of the Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the Rules framed under it. The Details of country-wise duty imposed *vide* order mentioned above is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of country-wise duty imposed vide order No. 61/2015 Customs (ADD)

Sl. No.	Tariff Item	Description of Goods	Specification	Countries/ Territories of origin	Countries/ Territories of Export	Producer	Exporter	Duty Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	7219	Cold-rolled Flat 300 products of stainless steel*	All Grades, All Series except the exclusions as per footnote below	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	Any	57.39%
2.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	57.39%
3.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s POSCO Korea	1.Hyundai Corporation 2. Daewoo International	5.39%
4.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any other than above combination		13.44%
5.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Korea RP	Any	Any	Any	13.44%
6.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	Korea RP	Any	Any	13.44%
7.				Chinese Taipei	Any	Any	Any	15.93%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	Chinese Taipei	Any	Any	15.93%
9.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	South Africa	South Africa	Columbus Stainless	Columbus Stainless	12.34%
10.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	South Africa	South Africa	Any other than above combination	Any other than above	36.91%
11.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	South Africa	Any	Any	Any	36.91%
12.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	South Africa	Any	Any	36.91%
13.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Thailand	Thailand	POSCO Thainox	1. POSCO Thainox 2. Hyundai Corporation	4.58%
14.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any other than above combination	Any other than above	5.39%
15.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Thailand	Any	Any	Any	5.39%
16.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	Thailand	Any	Any	5.39%
17.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	USA	Any	Any	Any	9.47%

18.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	USA	Any	Any	9.47%
19.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	European Union	European Union	Acerinox Europa SAU, Spain	Acerinox Europa SAU, Spain	29.41%
20.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	European Union	European Union	Any other than above combination		52.56%
21.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	European Union	Any	Any	Any	52.56%
22.	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Any other than the subject countries	European Union	Any	Any	52.56%

* "Cold-rolled Flat products of stainless steel of width of 600 mm upto 1250mm of all series not further worked than Cold rolled (cold reduced) with a thickness of up to 4mm (width tolerance of +30 mm for Mill Edged and +4mm for Trimmed Edged)", excluding the following:-

(i) The subject goods of width beyond 1250 mm (plus tolerances).

(ii) Grades AISI 420 high carbon, 443, 441, EN 1.4835, 1.4547, 1.4539, 1.4438, 1.4318, 1.4833 and EN 1.4509

(iii) Product supplied under Indian Patent No. 223848 in respect of goods comprising Low Nickel containing Chromium-Nickel Manganese-Copper Austenitic

Stainless Steel and representing Grades YU 1 and YU 4, produced and supplied by M/s Yieh United Steel Corp (Yusco) of Chinese Taipei (Taiwan).

Note: The product under consideration is classified under the category "Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals" in Chapter 72 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and further under 7219.31, 7219.32, 7219.33, 7219.34, 7219.35 and 7219.90 as per Customs Classification. Customs classification indicated herein is indicative only and is in no way binding on the scope of the application of duty if the products are imported under any other head of customs."

Source: Deptt. Of Revenue/Ministry of Commerce

(Deptt. of Revenue Notification No.61/2015-Customs (ADD))

Denial of permission to cotton exports

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

(a) whether Government has decided not to permit further cotton exports during the current year, even as pressure is mounting from some States to allow fresh registrations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far including the request received from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no such decision as on date. Under the present Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020, cotton is freely exportable and there is no registration requirement for export of cotton as on date. No request has been received from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to allow fresh registration of exports.

**Increase in area under fire and flu
cured tobacco in A.P.**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of tobacco farmers of Andhra Pradesh for an increase in the area under Fire cured tobacco and Flu cured tobacco;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps are contemplated since there is a steep fall in tobacco production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Commerce has not received any specific proposal for increasing the area under Fire and Flue Cured Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh in the recent past. The Tobacco Board established under an Act of Parliament in the year 1975 regulates only Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) Tobacco as per the mandate given by the Section 8(1) (a) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. One of the important functions of the Tobacco Board is regulating the production and curing of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) Tobacco having regard to various factors *inter-alia* including the demand for Virginia tobacco in India and abroad, the marketability of different types of Virginia Tobacco etc., so as to match with the demand and to avoid excess production and market glut and thereby ensure remunerative prices to the tobacco growers.

Based on the demand projected, the Board evolves the production strategy and fixes crop targets area-wise every year for different soil regions in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka taking into consideration various factors specified in clause (a) of sub section (2) of section 8 of Tobacco Board Act, 1975 like the demand for Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco in India and abroad and the marketability of different tobaccos etc.. The views of tobacco growers and growers' associations is also considered while fixing the crop size.

(c) During the last year *i.e.* crop season 2014-15, due to surplus global production including that in India, subdued demand for FCV Tobacco in the domestic and international markets, low grade crops due to bad weather etc., there was large scale distress among farmers of Andhra Pradesh requiring Government to intervene and provide one time compensation package. To avert, recurrence of such event again this year and after factoring in the overall market dynamics and the fact that India is a signatory to Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which entails demand and supply reduction strategies, the Tobacco Board has reduced crop size from 172 million kg (2014-15) to 120 million kg for Andhra Pradesh crop season 2015-16 in the wider interest of better realisation to the growers.

Considering heat wave as a natural calamity

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2,000 people died during the last summer due to heat wave and majority of them are from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of deaths;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been demands to treat heat wave as natural calamity like floods, droughts, etc.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not considering heat wave as a natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain the information relating to the number of deaths which occur in various States of the country due to heat wave.

However, as per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, loss of human lives reported due to heat wave during 2015 is 1369 and 541 respectively.

(c) and (d) The issue of inclusion of any disaster in the list of notified natural disasters has been considered by the successive Finance Commissions set up under

the clause (1) of article 280 of the constitution from time-to-time. The 14th Finance Commission, had *inter-alia* considered the proposal for inclusion of heat wave but the same was not included in the Centrally notified list of natural disasters eligible for relief under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). However, considering the need for flexibility in regard to State-specific disasters, the 14th Finance Commission has recommended that expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF subject to fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms.

Decline in rate of employment

*118. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of employment in the country has declined in the last one year;

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

(c) the steps/measures taken by Government to generate more employment in the country particularly among marginal sections of the society including those belonging to the reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 registering a growth of 86 lakh workers in 3 years. The sector-wise employment is given below:-

	(₹ in crore persons)		
Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50

Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL Workforce	45.91	46.55	47.41
TOTAL Unemployed	1.08	0.95	1.06

Further, to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in these selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). Further, estimated employment generated in all selected sectors have experienced a net addition of 1.35 lakh jobs starting January, 2015 to December, 2015.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. Make in India is a new national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, etc.

New schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Smart City, Startup India and Seekho aur Kamao Scheme was launched for the skill development of minority communities.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

To complement the skill initiatives, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to job-seekers.

Jobs to marginal section of the society including those belonging to the reserved categories are made available keeping in view the reservation policy of the Government and filling up of jobs is an ongoing process based as per requirements of various departments/public sector undertakings.

Foreign investment

†*119. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign investment made in the country during the last two years and the areas in which investment is proposed;

(b) the quantum of employment opportunities likely to be generated through this foreign investment and the steps being taken by Government to provide human resources for that;

(c) whether Government has succeeded in getting the estimated foreign investment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide single window clearance to foreign investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A total of US\$ 107.29 billion of Foreign Investment (FDI+FII) has been made in the country during the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

period of last two years *i.e.* C.Y. 2014 and 2015. The Sector-wise information on foreign investment is available only for Foreign Direct Investment equity inflow and relevant details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Data is not maintained Centrally for assessing the impact of increased FDI on the employment generation. However, FDI directly supplements the domestic capital and brings technology and skill in the sectors of direct entry. It also has indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors thereby stimulating economic growth leading to increased production, exports and employment generation.

(c) Government does not fix the estimates for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as the availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. However, due to the continuous reforms and initiatives being undertaken by the Government, the FDI equity inflow reported during the current financial year (upto February, 2016) is US\$ 37.53 billion, which is the highest ever for a particular financial year.

(d) In order to promote rationalization and simplification of business regulations in the country, an online single window 'eBiz' project was launched to serve as a one-stop shop for delivery of services to the investors and address the need of business and industry from inception through the entire life-cycle. The status of eBiz Services is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from January 2014 to December 2015

Sl. No.	Sector	2014	2015	Total
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1	Metallurgical Industries	540.38	441.57	981.95
2	Mining	665.91	546.91	1,212.81
3	Power	1,092.67	781.49	1,874.16
4	Non-Conventional Energy	610.37	695.03	1,305.40
5	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,024.44	124.39	1,148.83
6	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1.33	75.18	76.51

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	204.83	212.11	416.94
8.	Electrical Equipments	480.21	367.79	848.00
9.	Computer Software and Hardware	1,557.18	6,630.72	8,187.90
10.	Electronics	115.64	208.25	323.90
11.	Telecommunications	3,894.98	1,297.00	5,191.98
12.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	221.31	666.00	887.31
13.	Automobile Industry	2,227.68	2,924.67	5,152.34
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	73.16	50.31	123.47
15.	Sea Transport	160.53	507.94	668.48
16.	Ports	2.22	0.00	2.22
17.	Railway Related Components	213.34	70.87	284.20
18.	Industrial Machinery	681.67	486.05	1,167.72
19.	Machine Tools	32.88	129.28	162.15
20.	Agricultural Machinery	74.99	9.81	84.80
21.	Earth-Moving Machinery	43.06	75.09	118.15
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	129.62	275.74	405.36
23.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	40.11	8.03	48.14
24.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	133.96	160.24	294.20
25.	Industrial Instruments	0.05	7.83	7.88
26.	Scientific Instruments	67.83	2.97	70.80
27.	Fertilizers	224.60	11.70	236.30
28.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	839.88	1,416.87	2,256.75
29.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75	0.00	0.75
30.	Dye-Stuffs	54.89	3.32	58.21
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,229.33	633.80	1,863.13
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	169.60	287.65	457.24

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	18.97	177.34	196.31
34.	Sugar	7.86	127.22	135.08
35.	Fermentation Industries	214.52	248.76	463.28
36.	Food Processing Industries	907.16	514.49	1,421.65
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	118.09	71.43	189.52
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	134.26	259.16	393.42
39.	Rubber Goods	306.13	327.62	633.75
40.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	22.48	21.61	44.09
41.	Glue and Gelatin	22.08	0.60	22.68
42.	Glass	15.75	42.61	58.36
43.	Ceramics	51.75	55.84	107.59
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	204.95	16.54	221.49
45.	Timber Products	2.08	52.88	54.96
46.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.08	0.08
47.	Consultancy Services	502.10	487.68	989.78
48.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	2,931.37	6,405.42	9,336.79
49.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	389.40	828.25	1,217.65
50.	Education	65.19	228.43	293.62
51.	Hotel and Tourism	798.39	1,130.85	1,929.24
52.	Trading	2,855.17	3,549.04	6,404.21
53.	Retail Trading	177.78	184.26	362.04
54.	Agriculture Services	65.48	97.91	163.38
55.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	42.85	275.37	318.22
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	2.06	2.54	4.60

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	71.17	117.41	188.59
58.	Coir	1.87	0.00	1.87
59.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	508.21	4,238.46	4,746.67
60.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	1,018.66	166.99	1,185.66
61.	Miscellaneous Industries	519.47	590.51	1,109.98
GRAND TOTAL		28,784.62	39,327.93	68,112.54

Statement-II

Status of eBiz Services

The eBiz project is being implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, with M/s Infosys Technologies Ltd selected as the concessionaire for designing, developing, maintaining and expanding the eBiz solution and services for 10 years. The eBiz Platform consist of following 2 components for Government to Business (G2B) Services:

- eBiz Portal which is the front-end that acts as the single point of entry and,
- The eBiz shared services infrastructure such as payment gateway, business vault to store documents, SMS gateway etc.

For the pilot phase, 50 (26 Central and 24 State) services have been identified for implementation through eBiz. The project has selected ten pilot States—namely Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. During the Expansion Phase, the project will offer all the G2B services throughout the business life cycle, which potentially runs into over two hundred. Statement-II (A) provides the list of services offered by the Central Government, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi through the eBiz Portal. Statement-II (B) provides the list of Central Government services and State specific services through CAF (Common Application Form) which will be available on eBiz Portal soon.

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

Sl. No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name	Launch Date
1.	Employee's State Insurance Corporation	Employer Registration	12.12.2014
2.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial License	20.01.2014
3.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum	20.01.2014
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Name Availability	19.02.2015
5.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Director Identification Number	19.02.2015
6.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Certificate of Incorporation	19.02.2015
7.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business ¹	19.02.2015
8.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN)	19.02.2015
9.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)	19.02.2015
10.	Reserve Bank of India	Advanced Foreign Remittance (AFR)	19.02.2015
11.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route (FC-GPR)	19.02.2015
12.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	Employer Registration	19.02.2015
13.	Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization	Issue of Explosive License	19.02.2015
14.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Importer Exporter Code License	19.02.2015
15.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Currency-Transfer of Shares ²	24.08.2015

Sl. No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name	Launch Date
16.	Department of Heavy Industry (DHI)	Issue of custom duty concession certificate to entrepreneurs under project import scheme	1.10.2015
17.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	Changes or correction in PAN data	1.10.2015
18.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Contract Labour Act, 1970	28.10.2015
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996	28.10.2015
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979	28.10.2015

¹Withdrawn from eBiz Portal w.e.f. 15.07.2015 pursuant to the company's amendment act 2015.

²FC-TRS (Transfer of shares) is additional service integrated and launched with eBiz portal w.e.f. 24.08.2015 on request of RBI.

List of 30 State services (Launched)

Sl. No.	Department Name	Service Name
Andhra Pradesh (14 Services)		
1.	AP-Ground Water Department	Permission to draw Ground Water
2.	AP-Department of Factories	Approvals of plans from Factories Department
3.	AP-Department of Factories	Factories License
4.	AP-Department of Factories	Annual Filing under Factories Act
5.	AP-Fire Department	NOC from Fire Services Department
6.	AP-Department of Industries	Industrial Incentives (Power)
7.	AP-Department of Industries	Industrial Incentives (VAT)
8.	AP-Department of Industries	Allotment of Scarce Raw Materials
9.	AP-Department of Industries	MSME Registration
10.	AP-Department of Industries	NOC Acknowledgement from General Manager, District Industries Centre, for MSME

Sl. No.	Department Name	Service Name
11.	AP-Department of Drug Controller	License for Manufacturing Bulk Drugs and Formulations
12.	AP-Department of Town and Country Planning (TCP)	Permission from TCP for Site and Building
13.	AP-Commercial Taxes Department	VAT Registration
14.	AP-Commercial Taxes Department	Central Sales Tax (CST) Registration

Delhi (2 Services)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Factories Department | Factory Filling |
| 2. | BYPL
(BSES Yamuna Power Limited) | New Power Connection |

Odisha (14 Services)

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Industries Department, Odisha | Project Evaluation cum Allotment of Land |
| 2. | Directorate of Factories and Boilers, Odisha | Registration under Boilers Act |
| 3. | Labour Directorate, Odisha | Registration under Shops and Establishment Act |
| 4. | Labour Directorate, Odisha | Registration of Establishment Employing Contract Labour |
| 5. | Water Resources Department, Odisha | Permission to draw Water for Industries-Ground Water and Surface Water |
| 6. | Directorate of Factories and Boilers, Odisha | Approvals of Plan under Factories Act, 1948 |
| 7. | Department of Energy, Odisha | New Power Connection |
| 8. | Housing and Urban Development Department, Odisha | Permission for Site and Building |
| 9. | Directorate of Factories and Boilers, Odisha | Factories License under Factories Act, 1948 |
| 10. | Housing and Urban Development Department, Odisha | Completion cum Occupancy Certificate |
| 11. | Commercial Taxes Organisation, Odisha | VAT Registration |

Sl. No.	Department Name	Service Name
12.	Commercial Taxes Organisation, Odisha	CST Registration
13.	Odisha State Pollution Control Board	Consent to Establish
14.	Odisha State Pollution Control Board	Consent to Operate

List of joined-up (L3) services

Sl. No.	Service Name	Department/Ministry	Launch date
1. ³	INC 7	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)	15.06.2015
2. ³	INC 29	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	12.10.2015
3.	L3 of 5 services	Ministry of Labour	28.10.2015

³MCA services from INC29 and INC7 has been suspended w.e.f 28.03.2016 because of MCA's system upgradation.

Statement-II (B)

List of 7 Central Government Services (In Progress)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Dept. Name	Service Name
1.	Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Approval from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)
2.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)	Annual Filing of Company Returns
3.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)	Constitution of the Firm-Partnership/ Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)/ Company
4.	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF)	Application for Environment Clearance
5.	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF)	Approval for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes under section-2 of the forest (conservation) act, 1980
6.	Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)	Issue of Import Export License of Goods for Restricted Items
7.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	Issuance of Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM) part-1 and part-2

List of Services available in proposed CAF (Common Application Form)

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Available in State
1.	License under Section 18 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act	Andhra Pradesh
2.	NoC from Fire Services Department	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Approvals of Plan under Factories Act 1948	Odisha
4.	Allotment of Land/Shed in Industrial Estate/Area	Odisha
5.	Registration under Shops and Establishment Act	Odisha
6.	Permission for Site and Building	Odisha
7.	Consent to establish under Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981	Odisha
8.	Consent to operate under Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981	Odisha
9.	New Power Connection including permission to charge the line	Odisha
10.	Permission to draw Water Outside Industrial Area	Odisha
11.	Completion cum Occupancy Certificate	Odisha
12.	Permission to draw Water	Odisha
13.	Registration under Boilers Act	Odisha
14.	Factories License under Factories Act 1948	Delhi

8-hour shift duty for police personnel

†*120. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the police personnel in the country have to perform more than eight hours of duty everyday and sometimes they have to perform duties without a single leave in a whole month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to implement eight hours shift duty for police personnel throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) According to a study done by Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad sponsored by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in August 2014, nearly 90% of police station staff, across the States and across various police stations, presently work for more than 8 hours a day.

As “Public Order” and “Police” are “State subjects” in list II of the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to implement various police reforms measures. A copy of the study report was forwarded to DGPs of all States/UTs *vide* BPR&D’s D.O. letter dated 29.12.2014 for appropriate action.

So far as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are concerned, generally the working in CAPFs are 8 hourly shifts. This, however, varies sometimes in case of operational exigencies. Further, various important measures have been taken by the Government to improve working conditions of police personnel in CAPFs, as per details given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of important measures taken to improve the working conditions of Police Personnel in CAPFs:

- (i) In Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) interviews and counselling of personnel, on their return from leave/reporting on transfer etc. by concerned Coy Commander/Unit Commandant with a view to find out whether individual has any domestic problem and to help them in sorting out problems, if any, to the extent possible.
- (ii) In CRPF, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of personnel under their command and to encourage them to come out with their problems, so that the same can be sorted out.
- (iii) In CRPF, informal interactions of Officers with troops, participation in games and sports with them and inquiring about their family welfare during routine visits to Out-posts and lines etc. are being conducted.
- (iv) In CRPF, officers are instructed to encourage personnel to come out with their problems/grievances and also to ensure proper infrastructure for placing recreational activities for benefit of the troops.
- (v) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the Border Security Force (BSF) by qualified instructors.
- (vi) Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel.

- (vii) In BSF, provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly, in remote areas is being made.
- (viii) In BSF, transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel.
- (ix) Various stress management programmes are continuously conducted for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel through various organizations.
- (x) Training on Counselling Skills, Mentoring etc. are also being conducted at CISF Training Programmes.
- (xi) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel are deployed in units/places involving hardship are being given rest on regular intervals.
- (xii) In Assam Rifles, several steps such as Inter Personnel Interaction, Regular Leave and Welfare Measure, Family Accommodation, Improvement of Living conditions, Buddy System, Grievance Mechanism etc., are being undertaken to reduce stress amongst the Police Personnel.
- (xiii) In ITBP, various steps being taken in this regard include timely leave to troops, Medical facilities at BOPs/BHQs and Separate Families Accommodations (SAFs) among others. While personal problems are being looked into by senior officers, efforts are made to rotate troops periodically from Extreme Hard Area (EHA)/Hard Area (HA) to Soft Areas. Sports, Yoga, Spiritual Classes, Cultural Activities, etc. are also being conducted/held frequently at Unit level.
- (xiv) Besides above, 60 days Earned Leave, 15 days Casual Leave, Paternity/Maternity Leave, Medical Leave etc. are admissible to the personnel of CAPFs at the field level. Personnel are granted leave at regular intervals as per their requirement liberally.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of auto manufacturing and leather sector through SEZs

1121. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised policies and strategies to develop both public/private sector Special Economic Zones to promote Automobiles and Auto ancillaries manufacturing and leather sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved in these sectors in the last three years or since the SEZ was constituted;

(c) whether Government has focused on the improvement of quality and value of export products from SEZs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ policy. The exports from automobiles and auto ancillaries manufacturing, leather, footwear and sports goods sector SEZs during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.12.15)
1.	Automobiles and Auto Ancillaries manufacturing	1154	1253	1720
2.	Leather, Footwear and Sports Goods	1654.34	1343.39	1708.02

The State-wise exports from SEZs during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise breakup of Exports from SEZs during last three years

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Till December 2015)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33291	7887.61	7599.06
2.	Chandigarh	1778.15	2084.24	1896.38
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.84	3.19	0.00
4.	Gujarat	225042	179791.75	106568.74

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	8740.43	11139.50	10574.66
6.	Karnataka	51372.88	55197.83	41088.64
7	Kerala	8003.64	6540.20	5213.88
8	Madhya Pradesh	2984.23	4009.46	3579.48
9	Maharashtra	56399.23	62535.90	51777.29
10	Odisha	386.09	596.66	752.03
11	Punjab	136.72	290.79	235.34
12	Rajasthan	2036.59	2091.33	1649.17
13	Tamil Nadu	71417	68103.63	55478.96
14	Telangana	0	37107.89	32966.19
15	Uttar Pradesh	16282.42	16516.77	13754.51
16	West Bengal	16204.27	9872.79	8550.41
TOTAL		494077	463770	341684.75

Signing of proposal for free trade

1122. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether Government has signed any proposal to have free trade with foreign countries, including Gulf countries during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when free trade with these countries are likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government has signed ten Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) with various countries and trading blocks. The details of these Agreements including their dates of implementation are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Agreements signed by the Government with various countries and trading blocks including their dates of implementation

Sl. No	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28 December, 1998	1 March, 2000
2.	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4 January, 2004	1 January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1 July, 2006)
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27 October, 2009	27 October, 2009
4.	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17 January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications.
5.	India-Thailand FTA-Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9 October, 2003	1 September, 2004
6.	India-Singapore CECA	29 June, 2005	1 August, 2005
7.	India-ASEAN-CECA-Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia,, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13 August, 2009 for goods; 12 November, 2014 for Investment; and 13 November, 2014 for Services	<p>Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1 June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. • 1 September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. • 1 October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. • 1 November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. • 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos.

1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. • 1 August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
			Services and Investment
			1 July, 2015
8.	India-South Korea CEPA	7 August 2009	1 January, 2010
9.	India-Japan CEPA	16 February, 2011	1 August, 2011
10.	India-Malaysia CECA	18 February, 2011	1 July, 2011

Detailed norms on FDI in food processing sector

1123. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government is working out detailed norms on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in food processing sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would procure agriculture produce like fruits and vegetables, direct from farmers and make value addition; and

(c) if so, what mechanism would be in place to ensure that farmers are not exploited, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2016-17 on 29.2.2016 has *inter-alia* announced that 100% FDI will be allowed through FIPB route in marketing of food products produced and manufactured in India. However, no decision has been taken by the Government on the conditions of foreign direct investment in the sector.

Allowing 100 per cent FDI in e-commerce retailing

1124. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in online e-commerce retailing, if so, the consequences thereof;

(b) whether representations have been received against such a move from the retailers and traders for a level playing field, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign e-commerce retailing firms are allowed to offer discounts and give advertisements of their products; and

(d) if so, the details of safeguards provided for the traditional retailers and traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) FDI policy permits 100% foreign investment under the automatic route in companies engaged in e-commerce provided that such companies would engage only in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce. Further, 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.

The Government has recently clarified that 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce and FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce. This move is likely to bring clarity on the FDI policy on e-commerce sector as well as increase foreign investment in this sector.

(b) FDI in retail sector including e-commerce has been opened in a calibrated manner to maintain level playing field between brick and mortar stores and e-commerce entities. Further, review of FDI policy is an ongoing process and significant changes are made in the FDI policy on different sectors, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Changes are made in the policy after having intensive consultation with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/Departments, Apex Industries Chambers and Other Organizations. The policy on this sector is also decided after similar consultations.

(c) and (d) Detailed Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on e-commerce have been issued by the Government *vide* Press Note 3 (2016) dated 29.03.2016 and the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
(FC Section)

Press Note No 3 (2016 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on E-commerce

As per the FDI policy, contained in the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2015' (FDI Policy) as amended from time to time, FDI up to 100% under automatic route is permitted in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce. No FDI is permitted in Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce. However, FDI in B2C e-commerce is permitted in 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.

2.0 In order to provide clarity to the extant policy, guidelines for foreign direct investment on e-commerce sector have been formulated and are enumerated below:

2.1 Definitions:

- (i) **E-commerce-** E-commerce means buying and selling of goods and services including digital products over digital and electronic network.
- (ii) **E-commerce entity-** E-commerce entity means a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 or the Companies Act 2013 or a foreign company covered under section 2 (42) of the Companies Act,

2013 or an office, branch or agency in India as provided in section 2 (v) (iii) of FEMA 1999, owned or controlled by a person resident outside India and conducting the e-commerce business.

- (iii) **Inventory based model of e-commerce-** Inventory based model of e-commerce means an e-commerce activity where inventory of goods and services is owned by e-commerce entity and is sold to the consumers directly.
- (iv) **Marketplace based model of e-commerce-** Marketplace based model of e-commerce means providing of an information technology platform by an e-commerce entity on a digital and electronic network to act as a facilitator between buyer and seller.

2.2 Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment on e-commerce sector:

- (i) 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce.
- (ii) FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce.

2.3 Other Conditions:

- (i) Digital and electronic network will include network of computers, television channels and any other internet application used in automated manner such as web pages, extranets, mobiles etc.
- (ii) Marketplace e-commerce entity will be permitted to enter into transactions with sellers registered on its platform on B2B basis.
- (iii) E-commerce marketplace may provide support services to sellers in respect of warehousing, logistics, order fulfillment, call centre, payment collection and other services.
- (iv) E-commerce entity providing a marketplace will not exercise ownership over the inventory *i.e.* goods purported to be sold. Such an ownership over the inventory will render the business into inventory based model.
- (v) An e-commerce entity will not permit more than 25% of the sales affected through its marketplace from one vendor or their group companies.
- (vi) In marketplace model goods/services made available for sale electronically on website should clearly provide name, address and other contact details of the seller. Post sales, delivery of goods to the customers and customer satisfaction will be responsibility of the seller.

- (vii) In marketplace model, payments for sale may be facilitated by the e-commerce entity in conformity with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (viii) In marketplace model, any warrantee/guarantee of goods and services sold will be responsibility of the seller.
 - (ix) E-commerce entities providing marketplace will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field.
 - (x) Guidelines on cash and carry wholesale trading as given in para 6.2.16.1.2 of the FDI Policy will apply on B2B e-commerce.
- 3.0 Subject to the conditions of FDI policy on services sector and applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities, sale of services through e-commerce will be under automatic route.
- 4.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: No. 5/3/2015-FC.I dated: 29.03.2016

Copy forwarded to:

1. **Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau-** for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
2. **Joint Secretary (I&C),
Department of Economic Affairs,
North Block, New Delhi**
3. **Reserve Bank of India, Foreign
Exchange Department, Mumbai**
4. **NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion-**for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.
5. **Hindi Section, DIPP-** for providing Hindi version.

For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.

Growth in industrial production

†1125. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial production in February last year has registered a growth of two per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is still a decline in sectors such as manufacturing and capital goods;

(c) the details of the rise and fall in industrial production registered during last three years; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Ministry to increase industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial production is measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) at the base 2004-05. The growth rate of IIP in February, 2015 was 4.8%. The Manufacturing sector and Capital goods registered growth of 5.1% and 8.3% respectively during February, 2015.

(c) The annual growth rate of IIP was 1.1 % in 2012-13, (-) 0.1 % in 2013-14 and 2.8 % in 2014-15.

(d) The Ministry is continuously taking a number of measures to boost industrial production. These *inter-alia*, include Startup India initiative as well as 'Make in India' programme under which 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India have been identified.

The steps taken to create ease of doing business include setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial license for defence industries. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. For creation of state-of-art infrastructure, Government is implementing Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. In addition, a number of other industrial corridor projects have been conceptualized.

Increase in manufacturing

†1126. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India held 9th position earlier in the manufacturing sector but now it has attained 6th position;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there has been a considerable improvement in value addition of manufacturing in year 2015 in comparison to that in 2014 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the UNIDO International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2016, the top ten manufacturers according to share in world Manufacturing Value Added (MVA), at 2010 Constant Prices (for year 2015) are 1. China 2. USA 3. Japan 4. Germany 5. Republic of Korea 6. India 7. Italy 8. France 9. Brazil 10. Indonesia.

As per UNIDO International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2015, the top ten manufacturers according to share in world MVA, at 2005 constant prices (for year 2014) were 1. USA 2. China 3. Japan 4. Germany 5. Republic of Korea 6. Italy 7. United Kingdom 8. France 9. India 10. Mexico.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Manufacturing Sector Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) basic price has improved from ₹ 15,79,721 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 16,67,069 crore in 2014-15, which is an increase of 5.5%, as per the press note on First revised estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2014-15 released on 29th January 2016.

Seeking membership of APEC

1127. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India must enhance its trade diplomacy to gain access for trade from India;

(b) whether India needs to up its diplomatic ante to seek membership of the 21 member Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum; and

(c) whether Government is considering to take the APEC membership and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India is engaged with various countries of interest for trade agreements to gain access for trade for Indian commodities/services.

(b) and (c) India had applied for membership of APEC in 1991 on the basis of its geographic location, potential size of the economy and degree of trade interaction with the Asia-Pacific. However, at the 5th APEC Leaders' meeting in Vancouver in

1997, a decision was taken to place a 10 year moratorium on expanding membership which continues informally till date.

India is engaging with APEC member countries to develop a consensus on lifting the informal moratorium on accepting new members and to actively push for India's candidature for membership of APEC.

Ratification of trade facilitation agreement

1128. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is keen to ratify at the earliest the trade facilitation agreement on goods of the World Trade Organisation;

(b) whether the gain from this trade can be huge;

(c) whether the European Union-India Free Trade Agreement needs to be concluded without any further delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the World Trade Agreement (WTO and the Instrument of Acceptance for Trade Facilitation Agreement was handed over to WTO Director-General by India on 22 April 2016. India is the 76th WTO member to accept the TFA. The Trade Facilitation Agreement will enter into force once two-thirds of WO members have completed their domestic ratification process.

The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) aims to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. These objectives are in consonance with India's "*Ease of Doing Business*" initiative. The ratification of the WTO's TFA will help in improving border procedures and also help further India to boost economic growth by reducing trade costs, improve trade flows and reap greater benefits from international trade.

(c) and (d) The India EU BTIA negotiations are underway and 16 rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Recently, two rounds of stocktaking meetings have taken place on 18th January, 2016 and 22nd February, 2016. We are committed to an early and balanced outcome of the negotiations.

Status of rupees 10,000 crore fund of funds for start-ups

1129. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Self-certification Compliance Regime and the Credit Guarantee fund for start-ups and when they are expected to be implemented;

(b) the details of the relaxation of public procurement norms for start-ups and the time-line for the implementation thereof; and

(c) the status of the Rupees 10,000 crore Fund of Funds and the details of the funding support provided to start-ups if it has been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued an advisory on the self certification Compliance with Labour Laws and the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups is being drafted in consultation with National Credit Guarantee Trust Company Ltd. (NCGTC). Discussions are also being held with various debt providers, venture funds, debt funds and bankers.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an advisory to all Central Ministries/Departments and CPSUs to relax conditions of prior turnover and prior experience with respect of micro and small enterprises in all public procurements *vide*. Circular No. 1(2)(1)2016-MA dt 10/03/2016.

(c) Government has released an amount of ₹ 500 crore in March 2016 and an amount of ₹ 600 crore has been provided in the current year's budget. Operational guidelines for the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) are under preparation.

Dumping of steel

1130. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) *prima facie* found that six countries are dumping steel in the country;

(b) if so, year-wise, country-wise and quantity-wise details of countries that are dumping steel and quantity of dumping in the last three years;

(c) how such dumping has impacted the domestic steel industry;

(d) whether DGAD has initiated any investigation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The Designated Authority, in the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, has initiated anti dumping investigations concerning imports of certain grades/types of hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils/sheets/plates, originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Russia, Korea RP, Brazil and Indonesia, and imports of certain grades/types of cold rolled/cold reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine, on 11.04.2016 and 19.04.2016 respectively, on the basis of *prima facie* evidence submitted by the domestic industry in India that the alleged dumped imports from the said countries have significantly increased in absolute terms and are impacting the performance of the domestic industry in terms of deterioration in its capacity utilisation, profits, return on capital employed, etc. The year-wise, country-wise and quantity-wise details of imports of steel in the last three years from these countries are as under:

*Imports of hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy
steel in coils/sheets/plates*

Country	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Brazil	MT	135,829	39,054	81,511
China PR	MT	649,268	438,719	1,319,606
Japan	MT	762,308	580,847	879,361
Korea	MT	699,993	331,835	803,485
Russia	MT	258,259	74,459	166,963
Indonesia	MT	10	13	13,495

*Imports of cold rolled/cold reduced flat steel products of iron/non-alloy
steel/other alloy steel*

Country	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
China PR	MT	212,087	45,248	196,487
Japan	MT	309,318	280,062	256,859
Korea	MT	571,318	561,493	602,634
Ukraine	MT	49,862	52,688	136,056

Enhancement of FDI limit in insurance sector

1131. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enhanced the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit from 26 per cent to 49 per cent on the insurance sector, and the provision mandating that Management and control should be in Indian hands is restrictive and therefore should be done away with immediately, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is moving in this direction where there is only a small negative list of sectors and for everything else FDI should be up to 100 per cent, if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act 2015 provides for enhancement of foreign investment cap in an Indian Insurance Company from 26% to 49% with the safeguard of Indian ownership and control.

Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Rules, 2015 were notified by the Government to facilitate foreign investment in the insurance sector.

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) in order to bring clarity on “Indian owned and controlled” has issued guidelines on “Indian owned and controlled” on 19.10.2015.

Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Rules, 2015 have been amended on 16.3.2016 to allow foreign investment up to 49% through automatic route in insurance sector.

Post notification of Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015, IRDAI has approved 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 14,591.89 crore as foreign investment in the insurance sector.

(b) 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. Further, the Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes significant changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains attractive and investor friendly destination.

Short and long term exports vision of India

1132. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of short term and long term exports vision that India has for the next 20-25 years;

- (b) whether it is a fact that as per the report of the HSBC, India's exports would grow faster than China's from 2025 at the rate of more than 6 per cent per annum; and
- (c) if so, the details of findings of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The vision for exports from India includes making India a significant participant in world trade by the year 2020 and enabling the country to assume a position of leadership in the international trade discourse. Government aims to work towards increasing India's exports of merchandise and services from USD 465.9 billion in 2013-14 to about USD 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports from 2 per cent to 3.5 per cent.

(b) and (c) The HSBC report titled 'Trade Winds: shaping the future of international business' expects growth in merchandise exports from India to average 6 percent a year in 2025-50 compared with just under 5% a year for China. The report is available at the URL:

https://globalconnections.hsbc.com/grid/uploads/trade_wind_report.pdf

Extension of 'Start-up India' programme to backward regions

1133. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to extend 'Start-up India' programme to the backward rural regions in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has identified any places for this purpose to start this scheme in the State of Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the credit guarantee and financial assistance schemes Government is planning to offer to the small entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Startup India initiative aims at spread of the startup ecosystem to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas which also covers the States of Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(c) The Startup India initiative provides for creating a credit guarantee fund for startups through National Credit Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC)/SIDBI with a Corpus of ₹ 500 crore per year for the next four years irrespective of the size of the unit. Further, a fund of funds with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to fund development of innovation driven enterprises is provided for.

Replacement of old tea bushes with young plants

1134. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan to replace the large percentage of very old Indian tea bushes with young and productive plants;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to maintain high quality standards of Indian tea by implementing stricter quality control norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme of the Tea Board, financial assistance is regularly extended to the tea estates and also to the small tea growers for replanting, rejuvenation and consolidation of the old aged tea bushes. During the years 2012-13 to 2015-16 of the XII Plan Period, an area of 17,304 hectares and 3,205 hectares has been covered under replanting and rejuvenation respectively.

(c) Tea Board of India has enforced a comprehensive guideline called “Plant Protection Code” for safe usage of Plant Protection Formulations (PPFs) in the tea plantations in India with effect from 01.01.2015. The Code aims to achieve sustainability through Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) and promote alternative or biological control strategies to gradually reduce dependence on chemicals. As on date, 37 PPFs are approved for use in Tea Plantations and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have already prescribed the Minimum Residue Limits (MRLs) for 10 of such PPFs. Tea Research Institutes in India are entrusted to monitor the safe use of PPFs and educate planters in this regard. Tea Council of North India and Tea Council of South India constituted by the Tea Board regularly monitor the quality standards of tea exported from India as stipulated in the FSSAI standards.

In addition, the Tea Board extends financial assistance to tea industry for modernization of tea manufacturing units, warehouses, improve value addition of tea through blending, packing, tea bagging, flavor tea, setting up of units of specialty tea, quality certifications and for Organic/Orthodox/Green tea production.

Terrorists making efforts to set up terrorist training camps

†1135. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists are making efforts to set up terrorist training camps in various parts of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to stop it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no intelligence input/evidence to indicate that terrorists are making efforts to set up terrorist training camps in the hinterland of the country. However, during investigation of certain earlier bomb blast cases, it was noticed that physical/IEDs related training was imparted by leaders of some of the organizations to their cadres at various places in the country.

In order to counter terror activities, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation, analysing and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules in the country.

Settlement of solar power trade dispute with US

1136. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US and India held talks to settle a long running solar power trade dispute, delaying the announcement of a ruling by the WTO;
- (b) whether the US initiated this dispute for the purpose of advancing the rapid development of clean, affordable energy in India and around the world;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the WTO has twice delayed the public announcement of a ruling in the case and WTO's Dispute Settlement Panel had confidentially notified the US that it would rule against India in the case; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Talks were held between India and US to arrive at an amicable solution to the WTO dispute ruling against the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) of India's Solar Energy Program.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The US initiation of the dispute was primarily intended to challenge India's DCR for promotion of indigenous manufacturing capacity of solar energy.

(d) and (e) The WTO Panel finding and recommendation was initially scheduled to be circulated at the end of December 2015. Using the provisions of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding, the US complainant *i.e.* the US notified the WTO to delay circulation of the report stating that both parties were discussing the matter bilaterally for arriving at a mutually acceptable solution.

Approval of SEZs in Puducherry

1137. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approval for two Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were granted under the SEZ Act, 2005, in the Union Territory of Puducherry;

(b) if so, the details of districts where the above SEZs are set up;

(c) the present status of each of the above SEZs; and

(d) the SEZ-wise total number of people employed and exports made in each of the SEZs since their inceptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Approval for setting up of two SEZs in Union Territory of Puducherry were granted. Details of the two SEZs are as below:

- (i) Formal Letter of Approval (LoA) dated 21.08.2006 was granted to M/s Pondichery Special Economic Zone Company Ltd. for development, operation and maintainance of the Multi Product SEZ at Sedarpet and Karasur Villages, Villianur Taluk, Puducherry District, Puducherry. The three-year validity of Formal LoA lapsed on 21.08.2009 and further extension of LoA and Notification of the SEZ were denied to the developer due to certain irregularities found. The decision of non-extension of Formal LoA was challenged before the Court of Law, where the matter is *sub-judice*.
- (ii) In principle Letter of Approval dated 27.02.2009 was granted to M/s Karaikal Port Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Port based SEZ at Vanjore Village, Thirupattinum Commune, Karaikal District, Puducherry. In principle LoA lapsed on 27.02.2013 and no further extension of LoA was sought by the developer.

(d) Since neither of the two SEZs proposals were implemented, no exports were effected from the SEZs and no employment provided.

Impact of regulatory action by USFDA on exports

1138. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regulatory action by the US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) are hurting and impacted exports from the country and drug industry has urged Government for the early intervention and dialogue with US health regulator;

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to grow our domestic drug industry to their potential in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Despite the regulatory action by the US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), Indian pharmaceutical exports to United States have increased from \$ 3.4 billion in 2013-14 to \$ 3.8 billion in 2014-15 (Source: Export Import Data Bank of Ministry of Commerce and Industry). There is no representation from the industry to Government for early intervention and dialogue with US Health regulator.

(c) India and US are collaborating in information sharing about Good Manufacturing Practices, inspections, capacity building of inspectors and industry.

Continuous fall in exports

1139. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports have fallen for 15th and 16th consecutive months in February and March, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for continuous fall in exports for the past 16 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of India's exports for the last 16 months from December, 2014 to March, 2016 are as under:

Value in US \$ Billion				
Sl. No.	Month	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth 2014-15 over 2013-14
1.	December	26.39	26.15	-0.89
2.	January	26.89	24.39	-9.3
3.	February	25.35	21.98	-13.29
4.	March	30.34	24.03	-20.8
Sl. No.	Month	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)	% Growth 2015-16 over 2014-15
5.	April	26.03	22.05	-15.28%
6.	May	28.00	22.35	-20.18%
7.	June	25.90	22.29	-13.95%
8.	July	25.79	23.14	-10.30%
9.	August	26.80	21.27	-20.66%
10.	September	28.87	21.84	-24.33%
11.	October	25.89	21.35	-17.53%
12.	November	26.49	20.01	-24.43%
13.	December	26.15	22.30	-14.75%
14.	January	24.39	21.08	-13.58%
15.	February	21.98	20.74	-5.66%
16.	March	24.03	22.72	-5.46%

Source: DGCI&S

- (c) Some key reasons for fall in exports in the recent period are as under:
- (i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
 - (ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major items of exports for India.
 - (iii) EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India's exports are facing stagnation. China is also experiencing a slow down. The recovery in the US is slow and uncertain.

- (iv) As per the latest forecasts made by IMF in its World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2016, when compared to previous projection of January 2016, forecasts for global growth have been revised downward by 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points for 2016 and 2017 respectively. Global growth during the second half of 2015, around 2.8 per cent, was weaker than previously forecast with a sizable slowdown during the last quarter of the year. The unexpected weakness in late 2015 reflected to an important extent softer activity in advanced economies-especially in the United States, but also in Japan and other advanced Asian economies.

Commitments secured during WTO meeting in Nairobi

1140. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India raised issues paramount to the country and came back with very important commitments during the WTO meeting in Nairobi recently;

(b) whether issues like Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), which were not even on the cards, were raised by India and commitments were obtained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether those countries are still unable to reach consensus on key issues at WTO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Protecting India's agricultural sector is a priority with the Government in all trade negotiations. At the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015, India sought and was successful in obtaining two separate Ministerial decisions on (i) a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for agricultural products for developing country Members, and (ii) Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes.

(b) and (c) The SSM is intended to help developing countries protect their agriculture sector from the effects of, *inter-alia*, a surge in imports of agricultural products. India negotiated a Ministerial Decision which recognizes that developing countries will have the right to have recourse to an SSM as envisaged in the mandate of the Doha Round of trade negotiations. Negotiations for an SSM are to be held in dedicated sessions and the WTO General Council has been mandated to regularly review progress of these negotiations.

(d) and (e) The Doha Round of trade negotiations, which began in the WTO in 2001, remains unfinished in the absence of consensus on several issues. The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration acknowledges that Members have different views on how to address the future of the Doha Round. Though there was no consensus on reaffirmation of the agenda of the Doha Round, (referred to as the Doha Development Agenda), the Ministerial Declaration notes the strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues.

Complaints against the US on imposing visa fees

1141. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has filed a complaint against the US before the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on imposing 4000 US dollars additional fee on non-immigrant temporary Visas (H1B and L1 Visas);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that limiting number of IT professionals entering into US is also against the WTO rules; and

(d) if so, why Government is not contesting the issue of limiting IT professionals from entering into the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. India has decided to seek consultation with US under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism in WTO regarding certain measures namely allegedly imposing increased fees on certain applicants for L-1 and H-1B categories of non-immigrant visas. India believes that the measures are inconsistent with a number of provisions of WTO, GATS.

Anti-dumping duty on tyres

1142. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are low quality imported tyres, particularly bus and truck radial tyres, resulting in impact on rubber farmers, and also domestic rubber industry;

(b) whether Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) has been demanding to impose restrictions on tyre imports;

(c) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the above request;

(d) whether the Ministry can impose anti-dumping duty on such tyres; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Import of automotive pneumatic tyres is subject to BIS standards. Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) had complained that non – BIS certified Truck Bus Radial Tyres are being imported. ATMA had demanded placing import of Radial Truck and Bus Tyres in the 'restricted list'. This issue was analysed in the Department of Commerce and the request could not be acceded to.

(d) and (e) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigation on the basis of duly substantiated petitions filed by domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to it. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industries by re-establishing a situation of open and fair competition in the Indian market.

Dilution of WTO commitment to Doha Development Agenda

1143. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agreeing to the WTO deal in Nairobi is a huge setback for India and other developing nations;

(b) whether there is a complete dilution of WTO commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and also allowing developed country vacillations to introduce new approaches for the final outcomes of the multilateral negotiations which have been firmly resisted and rejected by India in the past;

(c) whether the WTO declaration could not have been adopted if India had resisted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. At the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015, Ministerial Decisions were adopted on some agricultural issues and issues of importance to developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The Nairobi Ministerial Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes and an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism are positive steps due

to leadership role played by India for developing countries as they recognize the need for outcomes in these areas and commit to the continuation of work on these issues in the WTO. One of the Decisions adopted extends the relevant provision to prevent 'evergreening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector. This would help in maintaining an affordable and accessible supply of generic medicines. There was also a commitment by those WTO members who are entitled to use agricultural export subsidies, to eliminate such subsidies on farm exports. These are all positive outcomes of the Ministerial Conference.

(b) The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration acknowledges that Members have different views on how to address the future of the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations. Though there was no consensus on reaffirming the agenda of the Doha Round, namely, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), the Ministerial Declaration notes the strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues, keeping development at the centre of the work and recognizing that provisions for special and differential treatment would be an integral part of it. The commitment to the DDA is also implicit in paragraph 34 of the Ministerial Declaration which says that the decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on issues other than the DDA would need to be agreed by all Members. Most of the developing countries are committed to the DDA.

(c) and (d) Decisions in the WTO are mostly taken by consensus. India joined the consensus in agreeing to the outcomes of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, after ensuring that its interests were protected.

Approval of India's stand at WTO conference in Nairobi

1144. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved India's stand at the World Trade Organisation Conference held in Nairobi on food security and farm exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India secured a re-affirmative ministerial decision on the public stockholding issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the stand taken by India on various issues at the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi in December 2015,

including the issues of food security and agricultural export competition. As proposed and approved, India had pursued the following agricultural issues at the Ministerial Conference: an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), a permanent solution for public stockholding for food security purposes and a longer phase-out period for developing countries for certain kinds of agricultural export subsidies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India secured a re-affirmative Ministerial decision on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. The Ministerial decision commits WTO members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution on the issue. The effects of this decision, read with the Bali Ministerial Decision of December 2013 and the WTO General Council Decision of 27 November 2014, translates into a commitment by the WTO members to agree on and adopt a permanent solution by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO in 2017.

Special programme to create vibrant manufacturing sector

1145. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special programme to create a vibrant manufacturing sector that creates lots of jobs for the youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of jobs provided in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011 with the *inter-alia* objective of creating 100 million jobs within a decade. The focus sectors of the policy include employment-intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing industries. Small and medium enterprises being labour intensive have also been identified as focus area. In addition, the Government has taken a number of measures to boost employment and production growth of manufacturing sector. These *inter-alia* include launch of Make in India Programme, Start up India initiative, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, measures for ease of doing business and implementation of projects to create state-of-art infrastructure.

(b) Quick Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau estimated employment generated in selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors, namely, textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power at 1.35 lakh jobs during January, 2015 to December, 2015.

State-wise inflow of FDI

1146. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of inflow of Foreign Direct Investment during the last one and a half years;

(b) whether exports from the country have fallen during each quarter of 2014-15 in comparison to the previous year;

(c) if so, the comparative figures of exports during each quarter of 2014-15 and the corresponding quarter of 2013-14; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) FDI data is not maintained as State-wise but RBI's Regional Office wise. A Regional Office may cover more than one State. Accordingly, the details of FDI equity inflow received during the period of April, 2014 to February, 2016 is given in the Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The comparative figures of export during each quarter of 2014-15 and the corresponding quarter of 2013-14 are as under:

Quarter	Export (Value in US \$ Billion)		
	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth
Quarter-1	73.44	79.93	(+) 8.84
Quarter-2	80.32	81.46	(+) 1.42
Quarter-3	78.07	78.53	(+) 0.59
Quarter-4	82.58	70.41	(-) 14.7

(d) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India. 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. Further, the Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015 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 codes. The rate of interest equalization is 3% per annum. 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.

Statement

*Financial year-wise details of FDI equity inflows from
April 2014 to February 2016*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-15 to Feb-16	Total
			FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,368.72	1,543.04	2,911.76
2.	Guwahati	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura	4.66	9.28	13.94
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	11.13	42.71	53.85
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,531.15	2,114.34	3,645.49
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	4.06	0.41	4.47
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,443.89	4,072.87	7,516.75
7.	Kochi	Kerala Lakshadweep	229.99	88.94	318.93
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	100.13	57.11	157.24
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	6,361.09	8,366.19	14,727.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	9.17	5.33	14.50
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	540.93	49.49	590.42
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	3,817.69	4,488.34	8,306.03
		Puducherry			
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	110.36	66.50	176.86
		Uttarakhand			
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal	238.60	898.24	1,136.84
		Sikkim			
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
15.	Chandigarh`	Chandigarh	38.57	26.81	65.39
		Punjab			
		Haryana			
		Himachal Pradesh			
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	6,874.95	12,383.84	19,258.79
17.	Panaji	Goa	34.50	18.20	52.70
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,210.91	3,302.90	9,513.81
GRAND TOTAL			30,930.50	37,534.55	68,465.05

City in U.P. as a centre under 'start-up India' schemes

1147. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any city in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been picked up as a centre for innovation, start-up centre, incubation centre, or for research part under various schemes of 'Start-up India'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT) Allahabad has been identified for development of Startup Centre and IIT Kanpur has been identified for development of Research Park under the 'Startup India' initiative by Department of Higher Education.

Increase in trade with foreign countries

†1148. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visits of Prime Minister to various nations from 2014 till date have resulted in a beneficial situation in every respect for trade and commerce between those nations and India; and

(b) if so, the details of increase in trade, industrial development, employment generation and research and development between these nations and India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The list of international visits undertaken by the Hon'ble Prime Minister so far is given in the Statement (*See below*). The foreign visits undertaken by the Hon'ble PM have been instrumental in creating a positive momentum and boosting the bilateral relations between India and respective countries. The visits have resulted in signing of several trade pacts; establishing framework for enhanced security, border defence and Space co-operation; promoting cooperation on flagship campaigns like Digital India, Make in India, Clean India and Skill Development. Further, PM's foreign visits also facilitated meetings of CEO Forums and several B2B meetings to enhance business opportunities and investments. As a result of these, the FDI inflows have witnessed a 40 per cent increase in 2015 (upto December) over the corresponding period in 2014. Moreover, India's overall trade in goods with these countries has risen by 2.3% from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

Statement***Details of Foreign Visits of Hon'ble PM***

Sl. No.	Country	Date
1.	Bhutan	15–16 June, 2014
2.	Brazil (BRICS Summit)	13–17 July, 2014
3.	Nepal	3–4 Aug., 2014
4.	Japan	30 Aug. — 3 Sept., 2014
5.	USA	26–30 Sept., 2015
6. Three nation visit from	Myanmar	11–13 Nov., 2014
Nov. 11, 2014 —	Australia	14–18 Nov., 2014
Nov. 19, 2014	Fiji	19 Nov., 2014

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Country	Date
7.	Nepal	25–27 Nov., 2014
8. Three nation visit from	Seychelles	10–11 Mar., 2015
Mar. 10, 2015 —	Mauritius	11–12 Mar., 2015
Mar 14, 2015	Sri Lanka	13–14 Mar., 2015
9.	Singapore	29 Mar., 2015
10. Three nation visit from	France	10–11 Apr., 2015
Apr. 10, 2015 —	Germany	12–14 Apr., 2015
Apr. 18, 2015	Canada	14–17 Apr., 2015
11. Three nation visit from	China	14–16 May, 2015
May 14, 2015 —	Mongolia	17–18 May, 2015
May 19, 2015	South Korea	18–19 May, 2015
12.	Bangladesh	6–7 June, 2015
13. Six nation visit to	Uzbekistan	6–7 July, 2015
CIS and Russia from July	Kazakhstan	7–8 July, 2015
6, 2015-July 13, 2015	Russia	8–10 July, 2015
	Turkmenistan	10–11 July, 2015
	Kyrgyz Republic	11–12 July, 2015
	Tajikistan	12–13 July, 2015
14.	United Arab Emirates	16–17 Aug., 2015
15. Two nation visit from	Ireland	23 Sept., 2015
Sept. 23, 2015 —	USA	23–29 Sept., 2015
Sept 29, 2015		
16. Two nation visit from	United Kingdom	12–14 Nov., 2015
Nov. 12, 2015 —	Turkey	14–16 Nov., 2015
Nov. 16, 2015		
17. Two nation visit from	Malaysia	21–23 Nov., 2015
Nov. 21, 2015 —	Singapore	23–24 Nov., 2015
Nov. 24, 2015		
18.	France	29–30 Nov., 2015
19.	Russia	23–24 Dec., 2015
20. Three nation visit from	Belgium	30 Mar., 2016
Mar. 30, 2016 —	USA	31 Mar. – 1 Apr., 2016
Apr. 3, 2016	Saudi Arabia	02 – 03 Apr., 2016

Appeal against WTO's verdict on solar energy equipments

1149. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to appeal against the World Trade Organisation's verdict over its policy relating to solar energy equipments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India had as part of its National Solar Mission, imposed a stipulation that solar cells and solar modules be locally sourced;

(c) whether US had filed a case against India at the WTO demanding a level playing field for Indian and foreign solar component manufactures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) There is no general stipulation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) for compulsory sourcing of locally manufactured solar cells and modules. In order to promote and make Indian solar cells and modules manufacturing industry competitive, Government imposed the condition of procurement of locally manufactured solar cells and modules, only in a few of its programs under JNNSM.

The US filed a case against India under the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism, alleging that the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in Phase I (Batch I and II) and Phase II (Batch I) programs under JNNSM violates India's obligation, amongst others, the National Treatment provision under the WTO Agreement. The WTO panel found that India's DCR measures are inconsistent with WTO obligation.

India had filed an appeal against the WTO panel findings and the recommendation thereof. India's appeal primarily focuses on the need for a holistic approach to the issue of Government procurement, keeping in view the public policy objectives of ensuring energy security and achieving ecologically sustainable growth.

Impact of trade agreements on 'Make in India' programme

1150. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various bilateral and regional trade agreements concluded by UPA Government are proving to be detrimental to the success of 'Make in India' programme; and

(b) if so, what correctives are under consideration for the agreements in existence and whether the agreements now on the drawing board will have adequate built-in safeguards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The bilateral and regional trade agreements are complementary to the 'Make in India' programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of interest subvention scheme for textile sector

1151. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisations are demanding to extend the Interest Subvention Scheme for textile sector with retrospective effect from April, 2014;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a demand;

(c) why the Interest Subvention Scheme was not extended after March, 2014;

(d) the year-wise export of textiles in the last three years and the current year; and

(e) what are the reasons that country's exports were in the negative zone in the last six months and how the Ministry is planning to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) had requested extension of Interest Subvention Scheme beyond 31.03.2014 *vide* their letter dated 02.05.2014 addressed to Commerce Secretary which mentions the high cost of credit impacting competitiveness of exporters, as a reason for the request.

(c) On culmination of earlier Interest Subvention Scheme on 31.03.2014, the scheme was being reviewed and the matter related to continuing a scheme of this nature was under consideration, which was followed by introduction of Interest Equalisation Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

(d) Year-wise data on exports of the textile sector in the last three years, and the current year is as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Principal Commodity	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr- Feb)
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	4710.52	5118.64	5516.42	4812.46
Cotton Yarn	3532.29	4550.41	3937.41	3307.31
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	4536.00	5183.66	5275.03	4290.18
NATRL Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	155.35	142.94	124.97	78.69
Other Txtl Yarn, Fabric Mdup Artcl	325.31	376.05	399.59	305.16
RMG Cotton Incl accessories	8443.59	9106.74	9282.83	8277.11
RMG Manmade Fibres	2521.20	3148.96	3997.13	3788.64
RMG of Other Textile Matrl	1453.85	2190.77	2941.65	2911.50
RMG Silk	236.70	236.55	303.97	230.52
RMG Wool	293.38	307.48	307.75	250.54
Silk, Raw	0.53	0.04	0.11	0.22
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	195.46	180.72	201.85	177.61
Wool, Raw	0.19	0.20	0.04	0.45
GRAND TOTAL	26404.36	30543.14	32288.73	28430.38

Source: DGCI&S

(e) Some of the key reasons for country's exports being in the negative zone in the last six months are;

- (i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
- (ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major items of export for India.
- (iii) EU Countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export, are facing stagnation. China is also experiencing a slow down. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
- (iv) There is a general slowdown in the world GDP growth and hence in growth of World Trade. Some increase in trade barriers have also been reported.

The policy initiatives taken by Government to arrest falling exports and enhance merchandise exports are as below:-

- (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 specified 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.

Action against dumping in the country

1152. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the cheap goods including vegetables, fruits, electronic goods, etc. being dumped in India especially cheap Chinese imports;

(b) if so, the action the Ministry has taken thus far to protect the interests of Indian producers; and

(c) what measures the Ministry is taking to speed up the process of taking action against dumping activities to prevent substantial damage?

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

Authority in the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has consistently been taking cognizance of the dumped goods being imported in to the country, especially from China and, therefore, to protect the interests of the domestic industries, has recommended to the Central Government from time to time, imposition of anti-dumping duties on various product groups/categories like chemicals and petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering, electronics, telecom, textiles, fibres, yarns, consumer goods, steel and other metal products, etc.. The DGAD has not received any petition in recent times from the domestic industry of vegetables and fruits alleging dumping. As per the Anti-dumping Rules, anti-dumping investigations are to be completed within 12 months of the date of initiation of the investigation, which is extendable by the Government by another 6 months.

Slow progress in implementation of NIMZs

1153. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a slow progress in the implementation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is a need to promote the upgradation of existing industrial clusters into these zones, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Department notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) through a Press Note dated 4th November, 2011. The implementation of the NMP has been taken up in right earnest. Government has granted “in-principle” approval to the eight Investment Regions under phase-I of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project as National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Under NMP, fourteen National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC Region have also been accorded ‘in-principle’ approval. Out of these fourteen NIMZs, the NIMZs at (i) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh and (ii) Medak in Telangana have been granted final approval.

(b) The National Manufacturing Policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. It is the prerogative of the States to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy and submit the proposals to the Department for establishment of NIMZ(s)/upgradation of existing industrial cluster into NIMZ, subject to fulfillment of criteria specified in the Policy.

Permission to commercial surrogacy

1154. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted commercial surrogacy business in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) if not, the reasons for issue of the Notification dated 2nd December, 2013 permitting import of human embryo; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reconsider the 2nd December, 2013 Notification and take a comprehensive view of legal and citizenship issues linked with the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India does not support commercial surrogacy, in order to protect the interests of surrogate mothers and children. The Department of Health Research has issued a circular in this regard on 4.11.2015 and the circular is hosted on its official website.

(c) and (d) The classification and import policy of human embryo was not available prior to December, 2013. Based on the recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee under the aegis of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)/ Department of Health Research and supported by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Department of Revenue, human embryo was classified and its import policy defined as freely importable, subject to 'No Objection Certificate' from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), *vide* Notification No. 52 dated 2.12.2013. Subsequently, Government reviewed the position and prohibited its import *vide* No. 25 dated 26.10.2015 except for research purposes based on the guidelines of the Department of Health Research.

Action to narrow down trade deficit

1155. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the updated details of the action taken by Government to narrow down trade deficit;

(b) as on date, the action taken by Government to increase contribution of manufacturing sector in overall GDP rate; and

(c) whether Government is now focusing on Latin American countries to increase trade ties, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Steps have been taken to address the trade deficit through promotion of exports, as described below. Efforts are also made to address country specific impediments through bilateral trade engagements. Details of some key steps taken by Government to boost exports and reverse the current trend in foreign trade are as under:

- (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.

(b) The Government is continuously taking a number of measures to boost contribution of manufacturing sector in overall GDP of India. These *inter-alia*, include 'Startup India Initiative' as well as 'Make in India' Programme under which 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India have been identified. The steps taken to create ease of doing business include setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and Liberalizing Policy for industrial licence for defence industries.

(c) The Government on an ongoing basis endeavours to deepen India's trade engagements with traditional markets and promote them in new emerging areas across countries and commodities.

The LAC region, alongwith other regions, has also been the focus of such efforts, as a part of which India today has a PTA with Chile and the Mercosur block. With the objective of further deepening India's relations with the LAC region, an integrated programme "Focus LAC" launched in November, 1997 has been extended upto March, 2019. Under existing institutional mechanisms, efforts are made for removing barriers impeding bilateral trade. As a result of these efforts, India's trade with the LAC region has grown from \$ 5.61 Billion in 2009-10 to \$ 11.53 Billion in 2014-15.

Reconstitution of rubber board

1156. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government has set any time-frame for reconstituting the Rubber Board and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The tenure of the previous Board expired on 28th February 2014. As per Rules, the functions of the Board, until its reconstitution, are discharged by the Chairman within his delegated powers. Steps have been taken for reconstitution of the Board.

Safeguarding interest of domestic sector against e-commerce

1157. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy of opening up 100 per cent foreign investment in e-commerce is looking after the interest of Indian SME sector, Indian industries in production, distribution, marketing and service; and

(b) if so, what are the detailed conditions imposed in each and every aspect and revenue protection in tax income to State and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) FDI in retail sector including e-commerce has been opened in a calibrated manner. The Government has recently clarified that 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in market place model of e-commerce and FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce. This move is likely to bring clarity on the FDI policy on e-commerce sector as well as increase foreign investment in this sector there by benefiting Indian

industries including Indian SMEs. Detailed Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on e-commerce have been issued by the Government *vide* Press Note 3 (2016) dated 29.03.2016 a copy of which is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1124, part (c) and (d)].

Tax related issues are governed by relevant Central and State statutes.

Irregularity in STC, Hyderabad

1158. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large scale of default has occurred in State Trading Corporation (STC), Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof,
- (b) whether the Vigilance Division has recommended the case to CBI;
- (c) whether any action has been taken by CMD to recover the default amount;
- (d) the details of money recovered; and
- (e) the details of action taken against any officer for the above default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) STC, Hyderabad had entered into an agreement with a business associate for import of 33,000 MTs Metcoke from a company in United Kingdom by arranging Letter of Credit (L/C). The STC released the full payment towards above L/C on its maturity. However, the business associate did not lift the entire quantity and later in unauthorized manner lifted/removed 8500 MTs stocks valued at ₹ 13.60 cr. stored under the custody/control of STC's appointed Collateral Management Agency (CMA).

(b) Vigilance Division of STC has recommended that the matter be referred to CBI. However, as on the basis of FIR lodged by STC, the local Police after investigation has already filed the charge sheet in the Court and the matter being *sub-judice*, STC management has decided not to refer the matter to CBI for the time being.

(c) The outstanding amount is fully securitized by STC through mortgage of property. STC are making efforts for attachment of property of the business associate. Further, arbitration proceedings have been initiated and insurance claim has been lodged. The payments are being vigorously followed up with the business associate and are expected to be received shortly.

(d) STC has informed that as against Principal amount of ₹ 54.30 crore, ₹ 44.02 crore (including Earnest Money Deposit of ₹ 8.53 crore) has already been recovered.

A balance of ₹ 10.28 crore (excluding interest) is outstanding as per books as on date.

- (e) The matter is under consideration of the management.

Incentives for start-ups

1159. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether start-ups should be defined as any business within the first three years of its existence, employing 50 people or less and having a revenue of ₹ 5 crores or less and such start-up should be given the benefits of simpler labour laws and lower tax rates, if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken in this direction so far; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that start-ups promoting technology upgradation, skill development and women or rural entrepreneurship should be given additional incentives, grants and soft loans, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the definition Notified in the Gazette of India *vide* G.S.R. 180(E) dated 17th February, 2016, an entity shall be considered as a 'startup'-

- (i) Up to five years from the date of its incorporation/registration,
- (ii) If its turnover for any of the financial years has not exceeded Rupees 25 crore, and
- (iii) It is working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property;

Provided that any such entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence shall not be considered a 'startup';

Provided further that in order to obtain tax benefits a startup so identified under the above definition shall be required to obtain a certificate of an eligible business from the Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification. A copy of the said Notification is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance with 9 labour and environment laws. Profits of startups as defined are exempted from income-tax for a period of 3 years with a view to facilitate growth of business and availability of working

capital during the initial years of operation. The exemption shall be available subject to non-distribution of dividend by the startup.

(b) The 'Startup India' initiative aims at promoting technology driven business. However, there is no sector specific or women oriented incentives built under the initiative.

Statement

Details of Notitfication dated 17th February, 2016

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. एल.-33004/99

REGD. NO. D.L.-33004/99



भारत सत्यमेव जयते **राजपत्र**
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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 2016

सा.का.नि. 180(अ).- भारत सरकार द्वारा देश में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' पहल की घोषणा की गई है। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए कई कार्यकलाप शुरू किए गए हैं। पहचान किए गए उद्यमों में एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से किसी संस्था को निम्नानुसार 'स्टार्टअप' माना जाएगा-

- (क) उसके निगमीकरण/पंजीकरण की तिथि से पांच वर्ष तक,
- (ख) यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उसका कारोबार (टर्नओवर) 25 करोड़ से अधिक नहीं है, और
- (ग) वह अभिनवीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकी या बौद्धिक संपदा आधारित नए उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं अथवा सेवाओं के विकास अनुप्रयोग या वाणिज्यीकरण के संबंध में कार्य कर रहा है;

पहले से ही अस्तित्व वाले किसी व्यवसाय के विभाजन या उसके पुनर्निर्माण के माध्यम से बनाई गई किसी संस्था को 'स्टार्टअप' नहीं माना जाएगा;

उपर्युक्त परिभाषा अनुसार पहचान किए गए किसी 'स्टार्टअप' को कर लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी प्रमाणन बोर्ड से पात्र व्यवसाय का प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित होगा जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (क) संयुक्त सचिव, औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग,
- (ख) विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के प्रतिनिधि, और
- (ग) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के प्रतिनिधि।

स्पष्टीकरण:

1. कोई संस्थान अपने निगमीकरण/पंजीकरण की तिथि से पांच वर्ष पूरे होने पर अथवा किसी विगत वर्ष में उसका कारोबार 25 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होने पर 'स्टार्टअप' के रूप में नहीं माना जाएगा।
2. संस्थान का अर्थ है- कोई निजी क्षेत्र लिमिटेड कंपनी (कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में यथा परिभाषित), अथवा पंजीकृत साझेदारी फर्म (साझेदारी अधिनियम, 1932 के खण्ड 59 के तहत पंजीकृत) या लिमिटेड देयता साझेदारी (लिमिटेड देयता साझेदारी अधिनियम, 2002 के अन्तर्गत)।
3. कारोबार का अर्थ, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 में परिभाषित किए अनुसार है।
4. किसी संस्थान को अभिनवीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकी या बौद्धिक संपदा आधारित नए उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं या सेवाओं के विकास, अनुप्रयोग या वाणिज्यीकरण के संबंध में कार्यरत माना जाता है, यदि उसका लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित को विकसित करना और उनका वाणिज्यीकरण करना है:

- (क) एक नया उत्पाद या सेवा या प्रक्रिया अथवा
- (ख) महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सुधार किए गए मौजूदा उत्पाद, सेवा या प्रक्रिया, जो ग्राहकों या कार्य के प्रवाह के सृजन या उसके मूल्य संवर्धन में सहायक हो।

मात्र निम्नलिखित को विकसित करने संबंधी कार्य को इस परिभाषा में शामिल नहीं माना जाएगा:

- (क) उत्पाद या सेवाएं या प्रक्रियाएं जिनमें वाणिज्यीकरण की संभावना नहीं हो, अथवा
- (ख) एकसमान उत्पाद या सेवाएं या प्रक्रियाएं अथवा

- (ग) उत्पाद या सेवा या प्रक्रियाएं जो ग्राहकों या कार्य के प्रवाह के संबंध में मूल्य संवर्धन नहीं करते या सीमित वृद्धि करते हों,
5. 'स्टार्टअप' के रूप में मान्यता संबंधी प्रक्रिया, औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग के मोबाइल एप/पोर्टल के माध्यम से होगी। स्टार्टअप्स को निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों में से एक के साथ साधारण आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होगा:
- (क) भारत में किसी स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय में स्थापित किसी इन्क्यूबेटर से औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रपत्र में अनुशंसा (व्यवसाय की अभिनव प्रकृति के संबंध में); या
- (ख) किसी इन्क्यूबेटर का समर्थन पत्र जिसका निधियन (परियोजना के सन्दर्भ में), अभिनवीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किसी निर्दिष्ट योजना के भाग के रूप में भारत सरकार या कोई राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता हो; या
- (ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त किसी इन्क्यूबेटर से औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रपत्र में अनुशंसा (व्यवसाय की अभिनव प्रकृति के संबंध में); या
- (घ) किसी इन्क्यूवेशन फंड/एंजल फंड/निजी इक्विटी फंड/त्वरित/एंजल नेटवर्क जो भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनियम बोर्ड में पंजीकृत हो, के द्वारा इक्विटी में 20 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक के निधियन का पत्र जो व्यवसाय के अभिनव स्वरूप को स्वीकारता हो। औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग ऐसे कारणों के लिए नकारात्मक सूची में ऐसे किसी भी फंड को शामिल कर सकता है जो वह उचित समझे; या
- (ङ) भारत सरकार या किसी राज्य सरकार का अभिनवीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किसी निर्दिष्ट योजना के भाग के रूप में निधियन पत्र; या
- (च) व्यवसाय के स्वरूप को संबंधित करने वाले क्षेत्रों में भारतीय पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा पत्रिका में दर्ज किया गया और प्रकाशित किया गया पेटेंट।

औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग ऐसे मोबाइल एप/पोर्टल के शुरू होने तक स्टार्टअप को मान्यता देने की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर सकता है। एक बार संबद्ध दस्तावेज के साथ ऐसा आवेदन अपलोड हो जाने पर स्टार्टअप को वास्तविक समय मान्यता नम्बर जारी किया जाएगा। यदि बाद में सत्यापन के समय यह पाया जाता है कि यह मान्यता, दस्तावेज के बिना अपलोड किए या अन्य दस्तावेज अपलोड होने या जाली दस्तावेज होने के कारण प्राप्त हुई है, तो संबंधित प्रार्थी दण्ड का भागी होगा जो स्टार्टअप की प्रदत्त पूंजी का 50 प्रतिशत होगा, लेकिन यह 25,000 रुपए से कम नहीं होगा।

यह अधिसूचना, राजकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[फा.सं. 5(91)/2015-वीई.।]

रवनीत कौर, संयुक्त सचिव

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th February, 2016

G.S.R. 180(E).— The Government of India has announced ‘Startup India’ initiative for creating a conducive environment for startups in India. The various Ministries of the Government of India have initiated a number of activities for the purpose. To bring uniformity in the identified enterprises, an entity shall be considered as a ‘Startup’-

- (a) Up to five years from the date of its incorporation/registration,
- (b) If its turnover for any of the financial years has not exceeded ₹ 25 crore, and
- (c) It is working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property.

Provided that any such entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of a business already in existence shall not be considered a ‘startup’;

Provided further that in order to obtain tax benefits a startup so identified under the above definition shall be required to obtain a certificate of an eligible business from the Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification consisting of:

- (a) Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,
- (b) Representative of Department of Science and Technology, and
- (c) Representative of Department of Biotechnology.

Explanation:

1. An entity shall cease to be a startup on completion of five years from the date of its incorporation/registration or if its turnover for any previous year exceeds ₹ 25 crore.
2. Entity means a private limited company (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013), or a registered partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2002).
3. Turnover is as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.
4. An entity is considered to be working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property if it aims to develop and commercialize:

- (a) A new product or service or process, or
- (b) A significantly improved existing product or service or process, that will create or add value for customers or workflow.

Provided that the mere act of developing:

- (a) products or services or processes which do not have potential for commercialization, or
 - (b) undifferentiated products or services or processes, or
 - (c) products or services or processes with no or limited incremental value for customers or workflow would not be covered under this definition
5. The process of recognition as a 'startup' shall be through mobile app/portal of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Startups will be required to submit a simple application with any of following documents:
- (a) a recommendation (with regard to innovative nature of business), in a format specified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, from any Incubator established in a post-graduate college in India; or
 - (b) a letter of support by any incubator which is funded (in relation to the project) from Government of India or any State Government as part of any specified scheme to promote innovation; or
 - (c) a recommendation (with regard to innovative nature of business), in a format specified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, from any Incubator recognized by Government of India; or
 - (d) a letter of funding of not less than 20 per cent in equity by any Incubation Fund/Angel Fund/ Private Equity Fund/Accelerator/Angel Network duly registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India that endorses innovative nature of the business. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion may include any such fund in a negative list for such reasons as it may deem fit; or
 - (e) a letter of funding by Government of India or any State Government as part of any specified scheme to promote innovation; or\
 - (f) a patent filed and published in the Journal by the Indian Patent Office in areas affiliated with the nature of business being promoted.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion may, until such mobile app/portal is launched make alternative arrangement of recognizing a 'startup'. Once such application with relevant document is uploaded a real-time recognition number

will be issued to the startup. If on subsequent verification, such recognition is found to be obtained without uploading the document or uploading any other document or a forged document, the concerned applicant shall be liable to a fine which shall be fifty per cent of paid up capital of the startup but shall not be less than Rupees 25,000.

This notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 5(91)/2015-BE.I]

RAVNEET KAUR, Jt. Secy.

Revenue generation from monuments

1160. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's view on undertaking revenue generation activities at monuments and thereby making their maintenance and finances self-sustainable and the reasons for its view;

(b) the details of the revenue generated from film shoots at various tourist spots and the rates charged from them for the shoots for the last five years, monument-wise; and

(c) the details of the revenue generated from other means from monuments, monuments-wise for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The revenue generation activities from centrally protected monuments, includes entry fee at the ticketed monuments, film operations, cultural events within the vicinity of selected protected monuments, etc. This revenue generated is remitted into the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India in accordance with the Central Government Account (Receipts and Payments) Rules. As Receipts are a part of non-tax revenue of the Government of India the Ministry of Culture proposal for channelising all Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) revenue directly back to ASI was not agreed to by the Ministry of Finance. As such the maintenance of monuments remains dependent on regular budget allotment for the purpose.

(b) During the last five years the rates for film shoot at centrally protected monuments was ₹ 5000/- per day per monument. So far as Revenue generated, the information is being collected.

(c) Information is being collected.

Sawarkar's plaque

1161. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Veer Sawarkar's plaque was removed from Port Blair's Cellular jail;

(b) whether Government is aware that a huge movement was generated to have the Sawarkar's plaque reinstalled there; and

(c) what has Government done so far in this regard and whether Government is willing to put the Sawarkar's plaque again where it was denied a space at Cellular jail memorial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per the information supplied by the Directorate of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair, the plaque appears to be taken out while undertaking construction of Swatantrya Jyot of Cellular Jail. Indian Oil Foundation/IOCL, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GOI has constructed a replica of Swatantrya Jyot in the premises of the Cellular Jail. The installation of Plaque on the jyot is under consideration.

Financial assistance to world heritage festival

†1162. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations provided financial assistance in the last two years on the lines of world cultural festival;

(b) whether Government is working on the scheme of promoting art and culture only through such organisation; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to promote art and culture and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Under the Scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Cultural Organisations with National Presence', seven Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been provided with financial assistance for organising various cultural activities/events in the last two years.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Culture is regularly working on promotion of art and culture through its organizations and schemes including funding to such organizations/NGOs and the results are appreciable.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Renovation of Rabindra Bhawans

1163. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several projects on renovation of Rabindra Bhawans are pending with Government;
- (b) if so, the details of proposals received so far therein;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to spend money to build new Rabindra Bhawans, than to renovate the older ones; and
- (d) if so, details of proposals and action plan on the applications on the matter so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Strengthening of ASI office at Bhubaneswar

1164. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state: whether Government has plans to strengthen the Archaeological Survey of India office at Bhubaneswar with required laboratory facilities and technical manpower for issue of non-antiquity certificate in time in order to boost export-oriented handicraft industries of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Yes, Sir. Requisite laboratory facilities and technical manpower are provided in all laboratories, including Bhubaneswar, on need basis. There is an Expert Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Superintending Archaeologist of each Circle including Bhubaneswar Circle for issuing non-antiquity certificate brought by handicraft exporter for the purpose of export. The Committee meets regularly in the Circle office as and when request for issuing of non-antiquity certificate is received from exporter. There is no report of delay in disposing of such request.

Creation of Art Council

1165. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to create an Art Council to encourage creativity in arts field; and

- (b) if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise, as no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

Complaints of harassment of undertrials by convicted prisoners

†1166. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more prisoners are being kept in the jails of the country beyond the capacity of these jails;

(b) if so, the details of the problems arising from keeping more prisoners in the jails beyond their capacity;

(c) whether undertrials and convicts, both kinds of prisoners are kept together;

(d) if so, whether complaints of harassment of undertrials by convicted prisoners of criminal mindset are received from time to time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2014, there were 4,18,536 inmates in the jails of the country out of authorized capacity of 3,56,561 inmates which constitutes an overcrowding of 17.4%, which is largely due to under trials. The following measures have been taken by the Government in respect of under trial prisoners and to reduce the overcrowding in jails:

- (i) A letter has been sent to all States/UTs on 14.8.2015 for taking necessary action for including the Secretary of the district Legal services Authority as one of the members of the Under Trial Review Committee.
- (ii) An Advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of Section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) The Union Home Minister has written to Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.
- (iv) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in the Writ Petition No. 310/2005–Bhim Singh *Vs* Union of India and Other relating to the under trial prisoners has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.
- (v) An Advisory dated 27.9.2014 has been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Under trial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P. C. the same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link:

http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/GuidelinesForRreckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

(c) No, Sir. The undertrial prisoners and convicted prisoners are confined in separate barracks and enclosures.

(d) and (e) As prisons is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and the management and administration of the prisons is the responsibility of the State Governments, data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

**CRPF men killed in blast near Dantewada
in Chhattisgarh**

1167. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that some CRPF men belonging to 230 battalion were killed in IED blasts near Dantewada in Chhattisgarh recently;
- (b) if so, the details of attacks on security forces during the last one year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that naxals have got more sophisticated arms and ammunitions and better intelligence than our security forces; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide better arms and ammunition to our security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 30.03.2016, an IED blast on a CRPF vehicle near Mailawada on Bacheli-Bhusaras road under

Kuakonda, District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh resulted in martyrdom of 7 CRPF personnel belonging to 230 Bn of CRPF. The details of attacks including landmines on security forces in Chhattisgarh in the last one year and in the current year are given below:

Year	Number of attacks	SFs killed
2015	105	27
2016 (upto April 21)	33	13
TOTAL	138	40

(c) It is not correct that the weapon holding of Left Wing Extremists is superior to the weaponry used by the security forces in LWE affected areas. The LWE outfits are using weapons/equipments like LMG, AK-47, SLR, .303 Rifles, GF Rifles, HE Grenades and VHF and HF sets etc. for attacks on security forces.

The Left Wing Extremists have an intelligence network, mainly among villagers in their strongholds.

The Government is equipping the State police and CAPFs on a regular basis through procurement of modern and sophisticated arms and ammunitions through State Police Modernization Scheme and also providing budget to the CAPFs for the same

(d) Does not arise.

Punchhi Commission Report

1168. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M. M. Punchhi Commission set up in 2007 on Centre-State relations had submitted its report on 31st March, 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many States/Union Territories/Union Ministers and Departments have forwarded comments thereon so far to Government;

(c) the details of follow up action initiated by Government since 31st March, 2010 till 30th March, 2015; and

(d) by when the Punchhi Commission Report is expected to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The M. M. Punchhi Commission which was set up in 2007 on Centre-State Relations (CSR) had submitted its report dated March, 2010 to Ministry of Home Affairs on 19.04.2010 in seven main volumes and 5 supplementary volumes details of which are available at website <http://interstatecouncil.nic.in>.

(b) At present 19 States and 7 Union Territories have sent their comments on all the recommendations and 8 States have offered partial comments. 74 Ministries/Departments have sent their comments on the recommendations concerned to them.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs requested Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) on 03.06.2010 to initiate examination of the report and place it before the Inter-State Council. The ISCS on 9.6.2010 has forwarded the report to all the States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments seeking their views/Comments.

(d) Punchhi Commission Report is already available on the website <http://interstatecouncil.nic.in>.

Re-registration of FCRA licenses

1169. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of the NGOs which have applied for re-registration of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) licenses currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): At present, applications for renewal of registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) are accepted online on the website (<https://fcrionline.nic.in>). As on 29.04.2016, 14,451 applications have been received for renewal (re-registration).

Installation of CCTV cameras to check crime and terrorist activities

1170. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the States to install adequate number of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras to check crime and terrorist activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the total funds granted/likely to be granted to the States for installation and maintenance of CCTV cameras separately, State-wise; and

(d) the other assistance likely to be provided to the States along with the measures being taken by Government to monitor the functioning of such cameras and to install more CCTV cameras in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the States to put regulations in place whereby the provision of basic security features pertaining to access control and surveillance (through CCTV

cameras etc.) systems are made mandatory in respect of certain types of private establishments, such as Malls, Multiplexes, Hotels, Restaurants and other entertainment places etc., where there are large footfalls and public gatherings to check the crime and terrorist activities. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras are installed by police departments and private entities to monitor public places.

(c) No estimate of the funds utilized/likely to be utilized for the installation and maintenance of CCTV cameras is available since such expenditure is incurred by the State Governments concerned.

(d) Since Police and Public Order are State Subjects, the monitoring has to be done by the local police authorities/State Governments. The Central Government has frequently emphasized to the States on the need to keep cameras in public places in working condition in the context of ever present terrorist threat.

Approval to the Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011

1171. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam submitted a proposal for expediting a State Legislation "Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011", as it is pending with the Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the measures taken by Government so far; and

(d) how much time Central Government will take for approval in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) "The Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011", as passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for consideration of the President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India, was received in this Ministry. As per procedure, the Bill was examined in consultation with Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs) while examining the Bill from legal/Constitutional angle, drew the attention of the State Government to certain court proceedings having bearing on the matter and suggested to seek the opinion of the Ld. Advocate General of the State. The State Government has since been requested accordingly.

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles *viz*;

(i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;

(ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and

(iii) Legal and Constitutional Validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations/Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision. As the Ministry has to depend upon the comments/clarifications of various Ministries/Departments and the State Government on the provisions of the Bills, it is difficult to fix a time frame for its approval.

**Presidential assent to “The Karnataka State Motor Vehicles
(Special Provisions) Bill, 2015”**

1172. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had referred on 19th August, 2015 "The Karnataka State Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015" for obtaining the assent of the Hon'ble President of India; and

(b) by when the Assent to the said Bill will be communicated to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Karnataka forwarded “The Karnataka State Motor Vehicles (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015”, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India, which was received in this Ministry on 01.09.2015. The assent of the President of India to said Bill was obtained and conveyed to the State Government on 15.02.2016.

Cattle smuggling to Bangladesh

1173. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cattle smuggling to Bangladesh is on the wane;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the past two years, cattle flow from India to Bangladesh has come down by 60-70 per cent;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in 2015, the Border Security Force (BSF) shot dead 24 cow smugglers compared to 10 in 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) There is no definite trend of cattle smuggling noticed during last three years. The details of cattle seizure during last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	No. of cases	No. of cattle seized
2013	14926	122000
2014	12865	109999
2015	17537	153602
2016	4447	52357
(upto 31 March 2016)		

(d) During the year 2014 and 2015, the Border Security Force (BSF) has killed 10 and 26 cross border criminals, out of which 6 and 17 were cattle smugglers, respectively.

Incidents of crime against foreign students

1174. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of crime against foreign students is on rise throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the number and details of cases registered, chargesheeted and persons convicted for crime against foreign students in the country, State-wise for last three years;

(d) the number of crimes committed against foreign students in last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce this and provide adequate security to foreign students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on crime against foreigners since 2014. As per data collected from States/UTs, a total of 486 cases were registered under crime against foreigners including students during the year 2014. Details of State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crime against foreigners including students during 2014 is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under crime against foreigners (comprising of foreign tourists and other foreigners) during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	5	0	10	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	73	29	2	51	37	4
7.	Gujarat	4	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	9	1	0	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	14	9	0	25	25	0
13.	Kerala	8	5	0	4	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	59	19	2	50	26	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	4	2	1	0	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	36	10	0	14	14	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	3	1	1	1	0
25.	Telangana	2	2	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	30	0	38	34	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	6	4	0	8	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		313	122	6	205	154	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	164	43	2	67	65	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		173	47	2	67	65	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		486	169	8	272	219	9

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-II

Details of Crime Head-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under crime against foreigners (comprising of foreign tourists and other foreigners) during 2014

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Total Crimes Committed against Foreign Tourists	384	134	5	190	166	7
1.1	Murder	4	2	0	9	8	0
1.2	Attempt to commit Murder	2	3	0	5	6	0

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.5	Rape	17	10	0	34	25	0
1.6	Attempt to commit Rape	1	0	0	0	0	0
1.7	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	33	31	2	30	31	2
1.8	Insult to the Modesty of Women	3	0	0	3	2	0
1.9	Kidnapping and Abduction	1	0	0	1	0	0
1.10	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.11	Robbery	21	10	0	14	14	0
1.12	Grievous Hurt	1	0	0	0	0	0
1.13	Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.14	Cheating	17	2	0	8	2	0
1.15	Theft	223	36	1	35	36	3
1.16	Forgery	6	1	0	1	1	0
1.17	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.18	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.19	Human Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.20	Other IPC	28	16	1	25	19	1
1.21	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.22	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.23	Other SLL	26	23	1	25	22	1
2.	Total Crimes Committed against Other Foreigners	102	35	3	82	53	2

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2.1	Murder	1	1	0	1	1	0
2.2	Attempt to commit Murder	2	2	1	3	3	2
2.3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	Rape	5	3	0	4	4	0
2.6	Attempt to commit Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	6	1	0	7	1	0
2.8	Insult to the Modesty of Women	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.9	Kidnapping and Abduction	2	1	0	1	1	0
2.10	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.11	Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.12	Grievous Hurt	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.13	Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.14	Cheating	5	2	0	2	2	0
2.15	Theft	37	2	0	4	3	0
2.16	Forgery	15	4	0	29	13	0
2.17	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.18	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.19	Human Trafficking	1	0	0	1	0	0
2.20	Other IPC	17	13	1	22	22	0
2.21	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	1	1	0	3	0	0
2.22	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.23	Other SLL	8	5	1	5	3	0
3.	Total Crimes against Foreigners (1+2)	486	169	8	272	219	9

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Survey of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees

1175. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any survey of the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees living in Tamil Nadu and other places of find out their willingness to return to their native country or get citizenship of India since they are living in refugee camps for more than 25 years and even after peace prevails in Sri Lanka according to UN Report; and

(b) if not, what is Government's commitment on refugee protection on life and livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of Odisha, as on 01.01.2016, there are 64,144 refugees staying in 107 ordinary camps in Tamil Nadu and 22 refugees staying in 1 camp in Odisha. In addition, 36861 refugees are staying outside the camps after getting themselves registered in the nearest police station.

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

On 16.12.2015, the Central Government decided to waive the visa fees and overstay penalty in respect of Sri Lankan refugees who came to India prior to 9th January, 2015 and who opt to voluntarily return to Sri Lanka.

Infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh border through riverine border

1176. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of large scale infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh border using boats through the riverine border;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the number of cases of infiltration through riverine border came to the notice of Government during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to stop infiltration from Bangladesh using boats through riverine border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No large scale infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh border using boats through the riverine border has come to notice of Border Security Force (BSF).

(c) The riverine areas of all the borders are patrolled by the Border Security Forces (BSF) with the help of Floating Border Out Posts (FBOPs), Mechanized Boats, Speed boats, Medium Crafts etc. as per the availability. The Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices are also used for domination of riverine border areas. Further, to enhance surveillance along riverine areas of the border, recently, Ministry of Home Affairs has 'in-principle' approved deployment of Technology Solutions in the riverine/low-lying stretches of the border in form of Sensors, Cameras, Optical Fiber Cables, Radars etc.

Legal, social and cultural measures to put an end to honour killings

1177. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of directions of various High Courts expressing distress over, 'honour killings' of young couples belonging to different castes by their own relatives and asking to protect inter-caste couples;

(b) how many such couples had such tragic ends during last three years;

(c) whether Government intends to adopt legal, social and cultural measures to put an end to such heinous crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) with the motive of honour killing since 2014. State/UT-wise number of cases reported under murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) with the motive of honour killing during 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

The Law Commission in 242nd Report titled as "Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances (In the name of Honour and Tradition) recommended for bringing a stand alone legislation namely "The Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance Bill".

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 all crimes, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 4th September, 2009 regarding "Measures needed to curb crime against women" which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women170909.pdf

Through this Advisory, States/UTs have been advised to take special steps to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some Northern States, and other forms of Violence.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise cases reported under murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder with motive of honour killing during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0
8.	Haryana	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	5	0
16.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	5	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		26	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0
TOTAL UTs		2	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		28	0

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise cases reported under murder and C.H. not amounting to murder with motive of honour killing during 2015 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (section 302 IPC)	C.H. Not amounting to Murder (section 304 IPC)	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	December

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	0	0	August
4.	Bihar	0	0	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	December
6.	Goa	0	0	December
7.	Gujarat	2	0	December
8.	Haryana	1	0	December
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	December
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	December
12.	Karnataka	1	0	December
13.	Kerala	0	0	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	December
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	December
16.	Manipur	0	0	December
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	December
18.	Mizoram	0	0	December
19.	Nagaland	0	0	December
20.	Odisha	0	0	December
21.	Punjab	8	15	December
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	December
23.	Sikkim	0	0	December
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	December
25.	Telangana	1	0	December
26.	Tripura	0	0	December
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	December
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	December
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	
TOTAL (STATE)		16	15	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	December

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	December
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	December except August
34.	Delhi	0	0	December
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	December
36.	Puducherry	0	0	December
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		16	15	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: Data is provisional

N.A. implies data not received.

Strength of women police personnel in the country

1178. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the total strength of women police personnel in the country, State-wise;
- whether the women police force have adequate provision for housing; and
- if not, what steps Union Government is going to take to provide adequate housing for women police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The total strength of women police personnel in the country, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) “Police” being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State Governments have to implement various reforms in the police administration. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued directives for facilitating women police personnel in various areas such as Gender Sensitization, Women Hostel/ accommodation, Nutritional care etc. *vide* this Ministry’s letter No. VI.21011/27/2014-PM.I dated 21.5.2014.

In order to provide adequate housing for women Police force, the Ministry of Home Affairs have taken various measures in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of actual strength of women police (Rank-wise)
as on 1.1.2015.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	790
3.	Assam	574
4.	Bihar	2,354
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,628
6.	Goa	378
7.	Gujarat	2,835
8.	Haryana	2,651
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,546
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,264
11.	Jharkhand	3,036
12.	Karnataka	3,843
13.	Kerala	3,023
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,782
15.	Maharashtra	19,690
16.	Manipur	2,039
17.	Meghalaya	489
18.	Mizoram	560
19.	Nagaland	275
20.	Odisha	4,292
21.	Punjab	5,210
22.	Rajasthan	6,853
23.	Sikkim	353
24.	Tamil Nadu	14,224
25.	Telangana	1,402
26.	Tripura	1,077
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7,220
28.	Uttarakhand	1,521

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
29.	West Bengal	4,713
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	445
31.	Chandigarh	1018
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
33.	Daman and Diu	34
34.	Delhi	6,458
35.	Lakshadweep	32
36.	Puducherry	164
ALL INDIA TOTAL		110,872

Source: BPR&D

Statement-II

Details of facilities of women in CAPFs

1. CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments such as Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme. These Family Welfare Centres are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income earnings through activities such as stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.
2. CRPF has implemented various Schemes for facilitating women personnel, such as Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centres, Improvised Service Nutritional Care Centres and Women's Hostel/family accommodation during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16. In October, 2014 Government has approved raising two additional Mahila Battalions in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in place of General Duty Battalions in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17.
3. Various Schemes such as a separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, cook house cum dining hall for women police deployed in the Border out posts, crèche facilities for the children of working women in SSB, separate toilets for women working in the offices and separate recreation facilities are in operation in SSB to benefit women police.
4. Various Schemes such as all women accommodation with toilets, cook house cum dining hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier, all women accommodation with toilets, cook house cum dining hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier, women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North

Bengal and women accommodation with 05 no. barracks and 9 toilets and bathroom at 25 Bn. Chhawla Campus Delhi have been completed by BSF.

5. All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barracks with toilets, cook house cum dining halls at Frontier Head Quarters, Sector Head Quarters, Units (Battalions Head Quarters), Recruits Training Centre and Specialized Bns. of L&C SHQ. Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in libraries and common Staff rooms. A Committee has also been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and Jawans.
6. A major Scheme *i.e.* Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 other charges (Non-plan) for the exclusive benefit of women is also functioning in CAPFs.

Measures to ensure complete rehabilitation of militants

1179. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to ensure complete rehabilitation of militants who have surrendered pursuant to the Government's scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants/insurgents of North-Eastern areas;

(b) whether the plan of implementation of the scheme includes any mechanism for periodic monitoring or review of the rehabilitation process and re-integration of militants into the mainstream;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India is implementing a Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of Militants in the North-East. The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the misguided youth who have strayed into the fold of militancy and bring them to the mainstream. Surrendered are paid monthly stipend upto ₹ 4000/- for a period of 36 months and an immediate grant upto ₹ 2.5 lakhs is kept in a bank in the name of each surrendered as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years.

Persons eligible under the Scheme are initially lodged in a Rehabilitation Camp where they are trained in a trade/vocation of their liking or befitting their aptitude.

The Scheme provides for impact assessment of the policy every year to ensure corrective action.

Sanctioned strength of IPS in Maharashtra

1180. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in Maharashtra;

(b) what is the total number of IPS officers currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminal proceedings in a Court of Law; and

(c) what steps are being taken to cleanse the service and retire such officers found wanting in discharge of their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2016, the total sanctioned strength of IPS in Maharashtra State is 302.

(b) As per the information received from State Cadres from time to time and as available with this Ministry, 149 IPS officers are facing inquiries, out of which 82 are facing disciplinary proceedings, 49 are facing criminal proceedings and 18 are facing both.

(c) Disciplinary actions are taken under Rule-7 of AIS (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969 against delinquent IPS officers by the Central Government, in respect of the officers working in Government of India, and by the State Government, in respect of those working in the States. Further, Rule 16 (3) of the All India Services (Death-cum-retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provide for the “pre-mature” or early retirement of officers on the basis of a review of their entire service record. This review is to be carried out by the State Government, even in respect of officers on Central deputation.

Criteria for handing over cases to NIA

1181. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for handing over cases to NIA;

(b) the details of the cases handed over to the National Investigation Agency for investigation since its inception till date;

(c) the status of such cases under investigation by the NIA;

(d) whether it is a fact that inadequate manpower in the NIA hampers the investigation process and final and logical conclusion of cases which are of utmost national importance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been constituted for investigation and prosecution of offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008. The criteria for entrusting the investigation to the NIA is specified in section 6(3) of the NIA Act, 2008.

(b) and (c) Since its inception, the NIA has been assigned a total number of 125 cases for investigation and prosecution. Out of these 125 cases, 30 cases are under investigation, 75 cases are under trial, trial has been completed in 13 cases and closure report has been filed in 7 cases.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The NIA is adequately staffed to efficiently handle the cases entrusted to it.

Non-compliance of Supreme Court order by custodian of enemy property

1182. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the custodian of enemy property has not complied with 2005 Supreme Court order to return the property to the legal heir of Raja of Mahmudabad;

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

(c) whether the occupancy of the enemy property by public servants and public offices has been the primary reason for not returning of enemy properties to their actual owner or their legal heir; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) In compliance of the Supreme Court decision dated 21st October, 2005 orders/directions were issued for the divestment of the properties in question. However, an Ordinance was promulgated by Hon'ble President of India on 2nd July, 2010 which provided re-vesting of all the enemy properties in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, retrospectively. Accordingly, the said properties were re-vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. This matter is currently *sub-judice*.

Introduction of stand alone legislation relating to grant of bail

1183. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in stand alone legislation on bail, limiting the discretionary powers of courts in granting bail;

(b) whether Government is keen to implement the entire Malimath Committee report on reforming criminal justice system;

(c) if so, whether the Law Commission's report on the same is under final stage of preparation; and

(d) whether the Malimath Committee has recommended abolition of capital punishment and if so, Government's stance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Minister of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs has made a reference to the Law Commission of India to examine the desirability of having a separate Bail Act.

(b) to (d) The report of the Malimath Committee which, *inter-alia*, recommended a punishment higher than life sentence but lower than death as an alternative to death penalty, is presently a part of the reference to Law Commission for a comprehensive review covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws. The Law Commission has intimated that it has identified certain focus areas and formed sub groups to deliberate on such areas. The 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.

Surrender of Maoists in Chhattisgarh and Odisha

1184. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 310 Maoists in Chhattisgarh and Odisha surrendered very recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the left wing extremists told the police that they were tired of the exploitation, discrimination and hollow Maoist ideology and were impressed by Government's rehabilitation policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 583 CPI (Maoist) Cadres (Chhattisgarh-570, Odisha-13) have surrendered in the current year till April 27, 2016.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Various interrogation reports of LWE cadres reveal that they were fed up with CPI (Maoist) ideology. Exploitation, discrimination and harassment among the cadres on the basis of caste and region, health problems, pressure of SFs/Police etc. are the main factors behind their surrender. Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy of Central/State Governments have also allured the LWE cadres and they are surrendering to get the benefit of this policy.

Rehabilitation work undertaken after Aila cyclone

1185. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of devastation was caused by Aila cyclone in Sundarbans, West Bengal;

(b) the details of rehabilitation work undertaken by Government in coordination with State Government as per the recommendation of the task force appointed for the purpose;

(c) whether there is delay in carrying out rehabilitation work and many projects which were proposed, have not been completed on time;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons for delay in rehabilitation work and temporary work; and

(e) how much more time will be taken to complete the rehabilitation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The State Government of West Bengal has informed that Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) were constructed under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) in the three coastal districts of West Bengal; North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and East Medinipur, in coordination with the State Government. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) selected 15 sites in South 24 Parganas, 15 sites in East Medinipur and 20 sites in North 24 Parganas for the purpose in consultation with the State Government. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) got the work order for construction of 15 Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCS) in South 24 Parganas and Engineering

Projects India Limited (EPIL) got the same for the remaining 35 MPCS in North 24 Parganas and East Medinipur.

The total project cost was ₹ 138.65 crores and each MPCS could accommodate 2000 people along with cattles during emergency period.

The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) has completed and handed over the 15 MPCS in South 24 Parganas to District Authority. In case of EPIL, out of 20 sites in North 24 Parganas, 12 have been completed and handed over and in East Medinipur, 13 sites out of 15 have been completed and handed over to the District Authorities.

Strength of IPS in Telangana

1186. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength and persons in position of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in Telangana;

(b) the total number of IPS officers currently facing disciplinary proceedings and criminals proceedings in a Court of Law; and

(c) what steps are being taken to cleanse the service and retire such police officers who are found wanting in the discharge of their duties, if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2016, the total sanctioned strength of IPS in Telangana State is 112 against which 96 officers are in position.

(b) As per the information received from all State Cadres from time to time and as available with this Ministry, 149 IPS officers are facing inquiries, out of which 82 are facing disciplinary proceedings, 49 are facing criminal proceedings and 18 are facing both.

(c) Disciplinary actions are taken under Rule-7 of AIS (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969 against delinquent IPS officers by the Central Government, in respect of the officers working in Government of India, and by the State Government, in respect of those working in the States. Further, Rule 16 (3) of the All India Services (Death-cum-retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provide for the “pre-mature” or early retirement of officers on the basis of a review of their entire service record. This review is to be carried out by the State Government, even in respect of officers on Central deputation.

Women from African countries found peddling drugs

1187. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that women especially from African countries have been found peddling popular drugs in the country;
- (b) whether certain cases have been registered against such women in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has devised some action plan to control this menace; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some cases of women from African countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria and Mozambique smuggling popular drugs in the country have come to the notice. The year-wise number of cases registered against such women are as follows:

2013	2014	2015	2016 (Up to March, 16)
10	11	17	02

(d) and (e) The Government has been taking the following steps to control this menace.:

- (i) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various law enforcement agencies of the country.
- (ii) Coordination with drug liaising officers of African countries present in India.
- (iii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iv) Training Programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace.
- (v) BSF, SSB and Coast Guards have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (vi) Financial Assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units.
- (vii) Display Boards in Pubs and Bars and Airports have been installed to spread awareness about the punishment provided in law for drug trafficking and its abuse.

- (viii) Destruction of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in coordination with State agencies.
- (ix) Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to spread awareness of drug abuse.

Fear of massive naxal attack in the country

†1188. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a massive naxal attack is feared in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any concrete and effective steps to avoid it; and
- (c) if so, what steps and by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No specific intelligence inputs are available to indicate any massive attack by the Left Wing Extremists in the country. However, available reports indicate possibility of small and medium level actions through IEDs and ambush against the security forces/police by the LWE cadres. The State Police Forces and the CAPFs deployed in the LWE affected areas remain alert and are well equipped and trained to counter Left Wing Extremism.

Proposal to increase amount of freedom fighter pension

1189. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of freedom fighter pension being given to persons and their dependent family members in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980;
- (b) the amount of pension being given under this Scheme;
- (c) whether any proposal is pending before Government to increase the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The details of Central Freedom Fighter Pension

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

given to freedom fighters and their eligible dependents in India including the State of Uttar Pradesh under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme; 1980 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal pending for consideration to increase the existing basic pension of the freedom fighters. Central Samman Pension/Family Pension is linked to Dearnes Relief which is based on twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. Dearness Relief is revised with effect from 1st August every year increasing the total amount of pension of freedom fighter pensioners.

Statement

Details of Monthly Amount of Central Freedom Fighter Pension with effect from 01.08.2015

Sl. No.	Category of the Freedom Fighter	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @238% with effect from 01.8.2015 (in ₹)	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
1.	(a) Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners	7,330/-	17,445/-	24,775/-
	(b) Freedom Fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-	16,255/-	23,085/-
2.	Other Freedom Fighters	6,330/-	15,065/-	21,395/-
3.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Amount of Pension is the same as of the respective deceased freedom fighters.		
4.	Unmarried and unemployed daughters [Subject to a maximum of three such daughters at a time].	1500/- each to all the three daughters.	3,570/- each to all the three daughters.	5,070/-
5.	Mother or father of the freedom fighter	1,000/-	2,380/-	3,380/-

Increase in Maoist incidents after JNU controversy

†1190. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Maoist incidents have increased after JNU controversy;
- (b) if not, the reasons for continuing Maoist attacks as per Government figures and the steps being taken by Government to handle it; and
- (c) the number of Maoist attacks which took place after JNU controversy till date and number of Jawans martyred in these attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The incidents of LWE violence in LWE affected States during the period 10th February to 27th April, 2016 have increased marginally as compared to the corresponding period of 2015, as is evident from the table below:

2016 (February 10 to April 27)		2015 (February 10 to April 27)	
Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
241	74	211	54

The incidents during the aforesaid period have increased slightly due to attacks on civilians by the CPI (Maoist). No specific inputs are available to suggest that incidents of LWE violence during the period under review have increased due to JNU controversy.

The Central Government has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency—security related measures; developmental interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, while on security front, the Central Government assists the State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions, training, funds for modernization of State Police Force, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in LWE areas.

(c) During the period 10th February to 27th April, 2016, 32 numbers of Maoist attacks took place on police/security forces resulting in martyr of 15 police/security forces personnel.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dispute in NIT, Srinagar

†1191. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute arose in NIT, Srinagar Campus after hoisting of Pakistani flag by anti-national elements;

(b) if not, the date on which dispute arose in NIT, Srinagar, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to identify pro-Pakistani elements in educational institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In National Institute of Technology (NIT) Srinagar two groups of students, one comprising Kashmiri students and another comprising non-locals, had a scuffle on 1st April 2016 over a T-20 Cricket World Cup match of 31.3.2016. With intervention of local police and civil authorities normalcy was restored. However, on April 5, some non-local students marched towards the exit gate and were stopped from going out of the campus by police personnel, resulting in a scuffle and police resorted to lathicharge.

State Government has ordered a Magisterial Enquiry to enquire into the incident and NIT, Srinagar has constituted a fact finding committee to look into the matter.

New set of guidelines to tackle urban flooding

1192. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has decided to frame new set of guidelines and plan of action to tackle urban flooding particularly in wake of the recent Chennai floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is working in coordination with other Ministries to create sustainable and resilient urban infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details of progress and scope thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has already issued National Guidelines for the Management of Urban Flooding on

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

27th September, 2010. The urban floods can be managed by taking into account the provisions in these Guidelines. Therefore, NDMA do not feel the need for framing new set of Guidelines in the wake of the recent Chennai Floods.

Disaster Management and Creation of a sustainable and resilient urban infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The National Guidelines for the Management of Urban Flooding provide for strengthening urban flooding disaster management in the country on sustainable basis. These guidelines contain all the details that are required by the planners and implementers and provide help in the preparation of plans by the Central Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs.

As part of its initiatives, NDMA organized a two days workshop in February, 2016 on “Urban Flood Mitigation Lessons Learnt and Roadmap for Future.” The workshop was attended by the participants of all the concerned stakeholders *viz* Central Ministries/Departments, State Government, Municipalities, Scientific and Academic Institutions etc. and presentations were made on improvement aspects of Urban Flood Mitigation and Management. Different working groups deliberated on the following topics related to urban flood mitigation in the country:

- (i) Sustainable Drainage Design and Management.
- (ii) Forecasting and Reservoir Management to Prevent Floods.
- (iii) Real Time Rainfall Cyclone Monitoring and Flood Forecasting for Mega Cities.
- (iv) Flood Mitigation and Urban Land Use Planning in the Context of Changing Climate.
- (v) Flood Preparedness and Response.

**Expenditure incurred by Government for facilities
in naxal affected areas**

†1193. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure being incurred by the Government of India for spreading social awareness, developing rural facilities, increasing the facilities of road and drinking water in naxal affected areas during last three years, State-wise, head-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): The MHA has been implementing Media Plan Scheme in LWE affected areas, wherein funds are provided for production

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Documentary Films/Radio Jingles, Posters and Pamphlets that are aired and disseminated for social awareness. Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes are also being organised for educating rural youth regarding development schemes of the Government. During last three years, ₹ 13.50 crores have been spent *i.e.* ₹ 5 crores in 2013-14 and 2014-15 each and ₹ 3.5 crores in 2015-16.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also spent ₹ 1.64 crores during last three years *i.e.* ₹ 80 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 50 lakh in 2014-15 and ₹ 34 lakh in 2015-16 for spreading awareness in LWE affected States through live folk and tradition art forms.

Different Ministries/Departments are implementing various developmental/flagship schemes in LWE affected States for holistic socio-economic development of these areas and to improve the living condition of the local people. These schemes are implemented in coordination of the LWE affected States and also publicised for local awareness.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been implementing Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. Under this Plan, 5,422 Kms roads would be constructed with an estimated cost of ₹ 8,585 crores. As per the information, 3,972 Kms length has already been completed by 31.03.2016 with an expenditure of ₹ 5,667 crores.

State-wise details of expenditure made during last three years under RRP-I is as follows:

State	Expenditure (In ₹ crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
AP/Telangana	165	184	98
Bihar	36	17	07
Chhattisgarh	146	245	343
Jharkhand	188	151	170
Madhya Pradesh	25	63	17
Maharashtra	145	159	112
Odisha	160	191	97
Uttar Pradesh	07	0	0
TOTAL	872	1010	844

The Government has been implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in LWE affected areas. Under this Scheme funds are provided to the

States for providing safe and clean drinking water in rural areas. State-wise details of the expenditure made during last three years is given below:

State	Expenditure (In ₹ crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	91.48	145.69	51.01
Bihar	84.19	112.31	68.80
Chhattisgarh	65.52	65.46	24.10
Jharkhand	165.95	141.66	75.86
Madhya Pradesh	140.34	122.01	93.07
Maharashtra	36.13	20.74	15.68
Odisha	193.11	180.83	104.73
Telangana	121.46	78.68	53.01
Uttar Pradesh	59.87	42.34	27.56
West Bengal	90.24	52.43	19.39
TOTAL	1048.29	962.15	533.21

Composite township for displaced Kashmiri Pandits

1194. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up 'composite township' for displaced Kashmiri Pandit migrants in the valley;

(b) whether Government has been able to get land for the 'composite township' from Jammu and Kashmir Government and modalities have been worked out, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many registered Kashmiri migrant families are in the country waiting for their return to homeland; and

(d) whether any package for Jammu and Kashmir has been announced by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested for identifying suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmiri migrants could be suitably rehabilitated. Further, action would be taken once the land is identified.

(c) There are about 62,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country, who migrated from the Kashmir valley due to the onset of militancy/terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the early 1990s. About 40,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are living in Jammu, about 20,000 in Delhi/NCR and about 2000 families are settled in other parts of the country.

(d) A variety of measures have been taken over the years by the Government by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and have been allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpura in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the State Government service under employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley.

A Comprehensive Package was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants. Under this package, so far State Government jobs have been offered to 1963 migrant youths, out of which 1917 have joined and 505 Transit Accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the package.

Besides, the Government of India has approved another package, on 18th November 2015, involving an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2000 crore for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 Transit Accommodations in the Kashmir Valley.

**Proposal regarding peace on the Assam-Nagaland border
in Golaghat district**

1195. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam submitted a proposal regarding peace on the Assam Nagaland Border in Golaghat district;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the measures taken by Government so far and how much time will it take for implementation of the proposal submitted by Government of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No such proposal has been submitted by the Government of Assam regarding peace on the Assam-Nagaland border in Golaghat District.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, do not arise.

**Release of funds to Assam for relief and rehabilitation
of people affected by floods**

1196. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam submitted a proposal regarding release of funds for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) the measures taken by Government so far; and

(d) how much time Centre will take for release of funds for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected by floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support. The financial relief in the various sectors is provided under the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India. However, the financial assistance from response fund is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered. The rehabilitation of people affected due to floods is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds. The State Government is providing relief assistance and looking for suitable land to solve the issue as per its existing land policy.

Both the instalments of the Central share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 207.00 crore each have been released, in advance, for the year 2015-16 to the State Government, on 27th May 2015 and 17th September 2015 respectively. In addition, as reported by State Accountant General (AG) of Assam, an amount of ₹ 1320.10 crore is available in SDRF account as on 1st April 2015 for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters in the affected areas.

In the instant case, upon receipt of memorandum from State Government of Assam, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team was constituted, which visited the affected areas of the State, from 9-13th December 2015 for making an on-the-spot assessment of damages and requirement of funds for relief and rehabilitation of immediate nature. The High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 15.2.2016, approved the assistance of ₹ 332.57 crore for flood of 2015, from NDRF, subject to adjustment of 50% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant calamity.

Custodial deaths

1197. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of custodial deaths in Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the provisions in this regard;

(c) the number of persons and officials held responsible and punished for the same; and

(d) in how many cases cover up was alleged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Based on the information received from the State Governments, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has prepared two details indicating the number of cases registered in respect of deaths in judicial and police custody in the States of Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, during each of the last three years and the current year upto 20.4.2016, along with status thereof which are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non occurrence of police atrocities and protect the human rights of the citizen. However, National Human Rights Commission issues guidelines/procedure to be followed in cases of death caused in police action from time to time. Pursuant to the guidelines laid down by the NHRC, every death in police or judicial custody is to be reported within 24 hours of the occurrence. The Commission also calls for various reports such as inquest, post mortem report, magisterial enquiry report, viscera report etc. for ascertaining foul play or negligence, if any, by public servants, which resulted in the death in custody.

(c) During the above period, in 93 cases of death in judicial custody, the Commission recommended monetary relief of ₹ 1,48,50,000/-. The Commission also recommended disciplinary action in 8 cases. In no case, however, prosecution was recommended. In 31 cases of death in police custody, the Commission recommended monetary relief of ₹ 77,00,000/-. The Commission however, did not recommend disciplinary action or prosecution in any case.

(d) No separate record of the officials punished has been maintained by the Commission. No separate record of cases of alleged cover up has also been maintained by the Commission.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise total no. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending during the last three years and current year Custodial Death (Judicial)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014			01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015			01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016			01.04.2016 to 20.04.2016		
		No. of Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
1.	Gujarat	47	20	27	41	13	28	39	14	25	2	0	2
2.	Haryana	48	27	21	40	5	35	65	0	65	2	0	2
3.	Maharashtra	99	34	65	103	27	76	115	91	24	5	0	5
4.	Rajasthan	65	27	38	59	5	54	82	5	77	2	0	2
5.	Delhi	36	15	21	42	1	41	51	0	51	3	0	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	56	18	38	49	4	45	61	1	60	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		351	141	210	334	55	279	413	111	302	14	0	14

During the last three years and current year for the above mentioned Incident. Head NHRC recommended monetary relief ₹ 1,48,50,000/- in 93 cases and Disciplinary Action in 8 cases. There is no recommendation for Prosecution in above cases.

State-wise details of cases where NHRC recommended monetary relief

State/UT Name	No. of Cases	Amount in ₹
Chhattisgarh	19	3100000
Delhi	14	2100000
Gujarat	10	1800000
Haryana	11	1600000
Maharashtra	15	2200000
Rajasthan	24	4050000
TOTAL	93	14850000

State-wise details of cases where NHRC recommended Disciplinary Action

State/UT Name	No. of Cases
Maharashtra	2
Rajasthan	3
Delhi	2
Chhattisgarh	1
TOTAL	8

Statement-II

Details of State-wise total no. of Cases Registered, Disposed, Pending during the last three years and current year Custodial Death (Police)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014			01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015			01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016			01.04.2016 to 20.04.2016		
		No. of Cases		Pending	No. of Cases		Pending	No. of Cases		Pending	No. of Cases		Pending
		Registered	Disposed		Registered	Disposed		Registered	Disposed		Registered	Disposed	
1.	Gujarat	10	2	8	13	5	8	10	0	10	0	0	0
2.	Haryana	6	0	6	4	1	3	6	0	6	0	0	0
3.	Maharashtra	20	3	17	26	6	20	24	21	3	1	0	1
4.	Rajasthan	3	2	1	4	0	4	5	2	3	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	4	1	3	2	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		45	8	37	50	12	38	52	25	27	1	0	1

During the last three years and current year for the above mentioned Incident Head NHRC recommended monetary relief ₹ 77,00,000/- in 31 cases and Disciplinary Action in 0 case. There is no recommendation for Prosecution in above cases.

State-wise details of cases where NHRC recommended monetary relief

State/UT Name	No. of Cases	Amount in ₹
Chhattisgarh	1	100000
Delhi	1	100000
Gujarat	8	1200000
Haryana	5	1050000
Maharashtra	14	4850000
Rajasthan	2	400000
TOTAL	31	7700000

Rise in sexual harassment cases

1198. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sexual harassment cases are on the rise in Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and other States; and

(b) if so, the details of the cases in these States and the number of persons booked under the Nirbhaya Act and status of the prosecutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 9173, 12589 and 9735 cases were reported in the country (including Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh) under insult to the modesty of women (section 509 IPC) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under insult to the modesty of women during 2012-2014 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under sexual harassment (section 354A IPC) during 2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

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 all crimes, within their jurisdiction including crimes against women lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

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 insult to the modesty of women during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3714	3104	693	4348	4077	690
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	1	0	12	8	0
4.	Bihar	37	33	0	39	40	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	162	156	28	193	195	38
6.	Goa	16	6	1	17	8	1
7.	Gujarat	93	92	16	117	120	16
8.	Haryana	434	417	274	558	577	313
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	52	1	91	79	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	347	330	98	447	447	149
11.	Jharkhand	10	20	5	51	29	6
12.	Karnataka	100	150	1	147	137	2
13.	Kerala	498	469	83	538	516	101
14.	Madhya Pradesh	774	772	160	1056	1058	190
15.	Maharashtra	1294	1044	30	1548	1433	34
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	1	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	304	262	18	376	371	23
21.	Punjab	31	13	3	45	24	5
22.	Rajasthan	18	15	5	20	20	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	382	351	113	470	332	154
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	7	10	1	15	15	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	9	826	14	14	1167
28.	Uttarakhand	73	67	49	103	98	66
29.	West Bengal	556	380	96	617	406	99
TOTAL STATES		8934	7754	2502	10823	10005	3062
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	6	4	0
31.	Chandigarh	25	15	0	32	22	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	208	158	63	231	193	73
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	6	1	17	23	1
TOTAL UTs		239	183	64	286	242	74
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9173	7937	2566	11109	10247	3136

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4702	4141	638	5327	5121	820
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0	3	2	0
3.	Assam	14	8	0	14	11	0
4.	Bihar	52	39	1	54	44	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	180	180	28	304	304	122
6.	Goa	54	34	3	43	42	3
7.	Gujarat	77	69	12	115	112	13
8.	Haryana	643	606	191	776	789	278
9.	Himachal Pradesh	111	88	0	121	113	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	354	326	122	432	426	152
11.	Jharkhand	18	31	7	27	13	10
12.	Karnataka	137	139	5	170	165	6
13.	Kerala	404	436	94	430	465	99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	736	699	174	966	967	332
15.	Maharashtra	2632	2144	76	3188	2856	94
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
19.	Nagaland	1	1	2	1	1	2
20.	Odisha	426	375	12	516	514	22
21.	Punjab	67	35	5	86	54	10
22.	Rajasthan	25	19	11	28	28	19
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	313	262	250	332	366	206
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	7	5	4	16	9	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	17	155	39	26	174
28.	Uttarakhand	72	69	48	90	90	107
29.	West Bengal	577	478	187	571	541	194
	TOTAL STATES	11630	10204	2025	13649	13059	2668
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	10	1	11	16	1
31.	Chandigarh	26	24	4	26	32	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	916	700	81	1046	904	103
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	8	7	1	6	8	1
	TOTAL UTs	959	742	87	1090	961	110
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	12589	10946	2112	14739	14020	2778

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2649	2137	288	3020	2736	344
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0	3	2	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	69	107	11	82	155	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	79	74	51	92	95	67
6.	Goa	57	44	2	47	43	4
7.	Gujarat	173	166	21	195	192	21
8.	Haryana	102	69	4	94	96	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60	47	0	59	59	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	213	41	283	288	54

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Jharkhand	18	36	0	70	110	0
12.	Karnataka	170	146	4	190	178	7
13.	Kerala	257	244	51	299	289	61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	429	435	146	626	626	215
15.	Maharashtra	1575	1622	51	1922	1869	57
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	54	27	0	37	31	0
18.	Mizoram	29	28	0	8	7	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	379	360	5	467	446	5
21.	Punjab	35	23	3	43	36	4
22.	Rajasthan	18	10	5	13	13	5
23.	Sikkim	3	1	0	3	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	229	202	124	423	342	138
25.	Telangana	1142	1057	114	1287	1260	122
26.	Tripura	11	5	0	8	12	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	29	20	4	33	32	4
28.	Uttarakhand	4	6	26	4	5	27
29.	West Bengal	543	408	128	737	442	128
TOTAL STATES		8356	7489	1079	10047	9366	1289
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	6	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	8	6	5	9	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1361	634	126	941	677	164
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	8	7	1	17	13	1
TOTAL UTs		1379	655	133	970	708	174
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9735	8144	1212	11017	10074	1463

Source: Crime in India.

Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under sexual harrasment (Section 354A IPC) during-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sexual Harassment					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1072	703	21	1063	855	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	16	1	27	23	1
3.	Assam	458	85	4	458	85	6
4.	Bihar	271	204	4	372	297	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	649	639	185	696	703	192
6.	Goa	50	32	0	56	33	0
7.	Gujarat	405	379	1	578	571	1
8.	Haryana	599	448	24	701	650	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	126	4	189	184	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	242	199	5	359	359	11
11.	Jharkhand	114	112	11	234	231	11
12.	Karnataka	253	194	0	356	272	0
13.	Kerala	980	788	38	1074	901	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3163	3327	573	4375	4375	816
15.	Maharashtra	4052	3056	66	4811	4026	78
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	53	45	31	54	52	33
19.	Nagaland	5	2	1	5	2	1
20.	Odisha	802	651	2	1009	862	3
21.	Punjab	344	191	12	366	239	22
22.	Rajasthan	727	458	95	841	823	136
23.	Sikkim	14	14	1	17	15	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	46	39	24	58	98	40
25.	Telangana	620	484	26	747	672	26
26.	Tripura	82	66	5	76	101	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4435	3737	542	7333	5984	816
28.	Uttarakhand	22	16	3	22	20	4
29.	West Bengal	1045	895	7	962	895	7
TOTAL STATES		20688	16906	1686	26842	23328	2321
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	20	1	21	20	2
31.	Chandigarh	31	23	9	39	30	11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	2	0	3	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	1186	600	64	1052	694	65
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	12	10	0	7	10	0
TOTAL UTs		1250	655	74	1122	757	78
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		21938	17561	1760	27964	24085	2399

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Human trafficking from Bangladesh

1199. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human trafficking from Bangladesh to West Bengal are rampant;

(b) the number of such incidents reported and the number of victims rescued in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that both the victims of trafficking and perpetrator are charged under Foreigner's Act, 1946 and are prosecuted;

(d) whether it is also a fact that victims are sent to shelter homes and are not deported till cases are disposed; and

(e) how many such victims are currently lodged in shelter homes across India, give last three years data, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The number of Bangladeshi victims rescued from Human Trafficking during 2014 and 2015 from West Bengal are as under:-

2014			2015		
Cases reported	Victims Trafficked	Victims Rescued	Cases reported	Victims Trafficked	Victims Rescued
1768	1881	1492	1649	1898	1246

(c) to (e) Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 provides for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs. Also, under the Foreigner's Act, 1946, if any person contravenes the provisions of or any order made there under the Act, is liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to a fine.

Besides, India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) which has as one of its Protocols Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children.

India has also ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

In some cases, local police has booked both the victims and perpetrators under the Foreigners Act, 1946. Victims booked under the Foreigners Act are usually deported only after final disposal of cases and they are kept in shelter homes till the cases are disposed off or directions of the Court are received permitting the deportation of the victims after their statements have been recorded and their continued presence in the Country is not required, whichever is earlier.

BSF personnel working in collusion with trans-border narcotics smuggling network

1200. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire border in Punjab with Pakistan is fully fenced and guarded by BSF;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total length of border with Pakistan in Punjab;

(c) whether Punjab Police and BSF Personnel were found working in collusion with trans-border narcotics smuggling network;

(d) if so, the details of cases registered in this regard during the last two years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to plug loopholes in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The entire 553 km. International Border (IB) in Punjab has been fenced except for about 10.3 km riverine/low-lying areas in which construction of fence is found not feasible.

(c) and (d) No organized collusion of Punjab Police or Border Security Force (BSF) Personnel with trans-border narcotic smuggling network was noticed. However, instances of involvement of Punjab Police, Jail Department, Railway Protection Force, Punjab Home Guards, Chandigarh Police and BSF Personnel noticed during last two years and current year (upto 31st March) in the State of Punjab is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of such cases registered	Details of employees arrested in such cases
1.	2014	25	Punjab Police-24 Jail Deptt.-3 BSF-3
2.	2015	26	Punjab Police-27 Home Guard-1 Jail Deptt.-3 BSF-1 RPF-1 Chandigarh-1 Police
3.	2016	04	Punjab Police-2 Jail Deptt.-1 Home Guard-1

(e) Following steps are taken to plug loopholes in the system:-

- (i) As and when any case of connivance by BSF personnel on duty is found, the same is investigated by conducting Court of Inquiry and if found guilty, they are punished as per BSF Act and Rules.

- (ii) Continuous Vigilance is mounted over troops deployed on IB. As and when any suspicion/doubt over the conduct of BSF Personnel is generated, he is removed/transferred to other places.
- (iii) Personnel on border duties are being rotated as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- (iv) Surprise in allocation of duties is maintained.
- (v) BSF Personnel are not allowed to carry mobile phones while on duty.
- (vi) Regular surprise checking by Senior Officers/Supervisory Staff.
- (vii) Use of electronic gadgets in surveillance.

Youths arrested for their allegiance to ISIS

1201. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of youths have been arrested across the country during the recent past for their alleged allegiance to ISIS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these youths were planning major terror strikes all over the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to curb the anti-national activities of these youths and ensure safety and security of the country?

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-25, Maharashtra Police-04, Delhi Police-04, Karnataka Police-01, Madhya Pradesh Police-05, Tamil Nadu Police-03, Telangana Police-06 and Rajasthan Police-01 persons in the cases being investigated by these agencies.

(c) and (d) During the investigation of six cases by NIA, it has also been revealed that the ISIS is using various internet based platforms for propaganda and to propagate its ideology for recruiting and motivating/radicalizing youth to join ISIS/ISIL. These arrested persons were in early stage of planning and conspiracy and had not decided any target for terror attack.

(e) 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 12/13 State Governments on 01.08.2015 and 16.01.2016 respectively. The Government has sensitised the States to counter the incipient threat posed by the ISIS.

**Presidential assent to “The Karnataka Municipal Corporations
(Amendment) Bill, 2015”**

1202. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had on 17th August, 2015 referred to the Ministry "The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015" for getting the Assent of the Hon'ble President of India; and

(b) if so, by when will the Assent to the said Bill be communicated to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Karnataka forwarded “The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015” as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor under Article 200 read with 254(2) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India which was received in this Ministry on 10.08.2015.

As per procedure, the said Bill was examined in consultation with concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The views of the Central Ministries/Departments on the Bill were conveyed to the State Government. Clarifications/views as received from the State Government have since been shared with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments in order to process the Bill further.

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles *viz*;

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional Validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such Legislations/Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision. As the Ministry has to depend upon the

comments/clarifications of various Ministries/Departments and the State Government on the provisions of the Bills, it is difficult to fix a time-frame for its approval.

**Proposal from Karnataka regarding railway police
and coastal security police**

1203. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had in December, 2013 and December, 2014 respectively, proposed setting up of Coastal Security Police Stations and increase in the sanctioned strength of Railway Police;

(b) the present stage of consideration of these proposals in the Ministry; and

(c) by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for setting up of Coastal Security Police Stations, initiated in December, 2013 was received. However, under Coastal Security Scheme, nine Coastal Police Stations have been sanctioned to the State Government of Karnataka.

At present, no such proposal for increase in the sanctioned strength of Karnataka Railway Police, initiated in the year 2014, is under consideration at the level of Ministry of Railways (Source: Railway Board).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Stress counsellors in para-military forces

1204. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time Government has decided to hire stress counsellors in para-military forces to curb instances of suicide and mental and behavioral disorders amongst troops working under acute pressure in some of the toughest combat zones of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has recently given its nod to the Indo-Tibetan Border Police maiden proposal to recruit at least 44 stress cum teaching counsellors directly in the rank of head constables; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Stress Counsellors are not being hired in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). However, 642 posts in different ranks of Education and Stress Counsellors (E&SC) already exists in Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP). Courses/workshops on stress reduction and stress management are being conducted in CAPFs. MHA has also issued instructions to incorporate Yoga as a part of daily physical exercise in field formations of CAPFs. This will help the para-military personnel to beat their stress, if any, and keep them physically as well as mentally better off. Advertisement for recruitment of 44 Head Constables/ Education and Stress Counsellors (E&SC) has been recently issued against vacant posts already sanctioned in ITBP.

**Conducting of yoga sessions, leave and other facilities
for para-military forces**

1205. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked the para-military forces to hold regular yoga sessions, make easy the mechanism of granting leave and other facilities to troops and officers working in para-military forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the directions of Government as above have been implemented in these forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. MHA has issued instructions to all CAPFs *vide* UO dated 26.05.2015, to incorporate Yoga as part of daily physical exercise. The troops and officers in CAPFs are being granted leave as per extant rules. Recreation and various sports facilities have been provided at each establishment/location.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All CAPFs have complied to the instructions issued to this effect and furnished a compliance report to this Ministry.

Agreement with the US terrorist screening centre

1206. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed agreements with the US Terrorist Screening Centre, a multi agency Organisation administered by the FBI which maintains a single, consolidated terrorist data base, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India will be able to track IS-influenced youth and get alerts as they travel through the member countries by signing the agreements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Governments of India and the USA have agreed to finalize an Agreement to expand intelligence sharing and terrorist watch-list information. However, further details in this regard can not be shared in view of national security and bilateral relations with friendly country.

Incidents of inter-State human trafficking

1207. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late incidents of inter-State human trafficking and selling of kidnapped girls in Haryana and other parts of the country have increased manifold;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what effective action Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent human trafficking 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 the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 3554, 3940 and 5466 cases of human trafficking were reported during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, which include cases reported under section 370 and 370A IPC, procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC), buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act in the country (which also includes inter-State human trafficking). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State/UT-wise number of girls child (below 18 years) kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of selling during 2012-2014 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) 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 234 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 Organized Crime dated 30.04.2012.
- 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) Holding of periodic meetings with Nodal Officers of AHTUs and concerned Ministries to review the efforts made to combat Human Trafficking.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCST) and Persons Convicted (PCVT) under Total Human Trafficking# during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCST	PCVT
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	506	533	221	1399	1431	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	154	114	1	175	129	1
4.	Bihar	99	61	20	176	117	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	21	20	40	41	10
6.	Goa	40	9	2	100	26	3
7.	Gujarat	63	43	2	150	120	3
8.	Haryana	69	69	20	303	290	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	7	0	22	17	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCST	PCVT
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	13	13	0
11.	Jharkhand	43	40	2	51	42	8
12.	Karnataka	412	290	100	1258	1188	241
13.	Kerala	220	228	105	335	355	146
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	49	10	112	117	43
15.	Maharashtra	403	354	20	1700	1406	44
16.	Manipur	32	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	2	0	20	2	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	2	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	4	4	2	26	28	24
20.	Odisha	29	29	1	93	87	3
21.	Punjab	86	68	11	402	311	58
22.	Rajasthan	120	110	20	371	378	47
23.	Sikkim	0	2	4	0	5	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	528	333	153	968	720	332
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	47	13	221	206	74
28.	Uttarakhand	19	12	3	65	48	15
29.	West Bengal	549	391	20	743	613	46
TOTAL STATES		3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	6	0	16	27	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	5	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3	0	12	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	5	0	24	29	0
34.	Delhi UT	32	25	32	110	88	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	0	2	21	0	7
TOTAL UTs		43	40	34	183	161	93
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCST	PCVT
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	531	472	50	1467	1385	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	149	101	4	166	116	4
4.	Bihar	267	139	21	337	252	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	33	0	70	67	0
6.	Goa	28	18	0	66	54	0
7.	Gujarat	78	91	4	170	202	13
8.	Haryana	67	72	16	354	416	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1	29	20	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	0	15	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	37	27	4	48	59	19
12.	Karnataka	412	345	58	1138	971	178
13.	Kerala	195	177	84	349	297	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37	37	24	268	251	122
28.	Uttarakhand	14	16	3	72	86	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCST	PCVT
29.	West Bengal	669	478	17	854	818	23
	TOTAL STATES	3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	6	0	18	37	0
31.	Chandigarh	6	2	0	28	13	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	14	14	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	0	32	24	0
34.	Delhi UT	20	24	24	50	70	78
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	2	0	9	10
	TOTAL UTs	38	41	26	142	167	88
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688

2014*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	365	383	12	648	726	57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	10	9	0
3.	Assam	407	115	9	412	119	9
4.	Bihar	395	257	13	441	368	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	41	2	112	108	4
6.	Goa	23	19	1	80	95	1
7.	Gujarat	56	53	0	149	143	0
8.	Haryana	356	277	29	646	600	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	0	27	24	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	6	6	0
11.	Jharkhand	184	80	3	153	90	3
12.	Karnataka	472	420	80	1314	1059	243
13.	Kerala	155	148	98	347	315	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	71	15	267	263	60
15.	Maharashtra	360	323	45	966	949	82
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCST	PCVT
17.	Meghalaya	17	11	0	18	12	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	2	0	4	2	0
20.	Odisha	152	61	1	138	125	1
21.	Punjab	77	60	16	356	293	41
22.	Rajasthan	180	133	81	506	444	420
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	6	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	509	637	494	935	999	834
25.	Telangana	398	370	74	1119	919	76
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43	37	24	235	216	159
28.	Uttarakhand	24	24	1	91	88	1
29.	West Bengal	1096	907	14	1681	1219	19
TOTAL STATES		5415	4438	1012	10668	9191	2257
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	8	0	40	23	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	4	0	3	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	7	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	11	0	49	59	0
34.	Delhi UT	27	26	17	40	51	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	4	3	0
TOTAL UTs		51	51	17	143	165	66
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5466	4489	1029	10811	9356	2323

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

#include cases under section 370 and 370A IPC, Procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC),

Note: Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC), Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) and The Immoral Traffic (P) Act.

*also include cases reported under (section 370 and 370A IPC)

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise number of girls child (below 18 years) kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of selling during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	4	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	3	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	3	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	2	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	30	31	73
	TOTAL STATES	44	41	74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	0	1	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	44	42	74

Source: Crime in India.

ISI activities in sensitive areas of border districts in Rajasthan

†1208. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani intelligence agency ISI is active in the sensitive areas of border districts like Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some persons have been caught in Pokhran under allegation of providing secret information regarding army to ISI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make Indian intelligence agencies more alert in the sensitive areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, Pakistani Intelligence Agency ISI is active in the sensitive areas of border districts of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Police has arrested 4 postal employees in the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan for sending sensitive documents to Pakistan Intelligence Operative (PIO) by Email.

(d) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi pronged approach to tackle such activities which include strengthening vigilance on the borders

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to check infiltration and illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments.

Attacks against women in States where AFSPA is in force

1209. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attacks against women are on the rise in the States where Armed Forced Special Powers Act (AFSPA) is in force; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for last three years for the attacks against women in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increasing crime rate in Delhi

1210. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime rate is increasing day-by-day in Delhi;

(b) how many persons become victims of different crimes everyday in Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that chain snatchers fired bullet on a woman in Sector 8, R.K. Puram, New Delhi recently while snatching her chain and if so, what is the present status of that case; and

(d) the total number of chain snatching cases happened in R.K. Puram and other parts of Delhi during the last two years and how many of them are still unsolved along with reasons for not solving those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that IPC crime per lakh of population in 2015 was 1058.68 and projected at 1043.44 in 2016 based on the actual figures upto 15.04.2016.

(b) No such data is being collected by Delhi Police. However, number of persons who become victims of different crimes everyday in Delhi may vary depending upon the nature of incidents reported.

(c) Delhi Police has reported that on a complaint from a woman, a case *vide* FIR No.212/2016 u/s 307/394 IPC and 27 Arms Act, PS R.K. Puram was registered.

During investigation one person namely Rahul @ Ganja was identified by the complainant. The search for the accused was made and during investigation it was found that accused Rahul @ Ganja had died in a road accident on 07.04.2016 at Gurgaon, Haryana.

(d) The number of chain snatching cases registered in Police Station R. K. Puram, Delhi during the last two years and the current year (Upto 15.04.2016) are as under:-

Year	Cases registered	Worked out	Persons arrested
2014	57	24	46
2015	38	09	13
2016 (upto 15.04.16)	13	05	05

The total number of chain snatching cases registered by Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year (upto 15.04.2016) are as under :-

Year	Cases registered	Worked out	Persons arrested
2014	2099	592	920
2015	1818	510	820
2016 (upto 15.04.16)	392	67	106

All out efforts are made by Delhi Police to solve each and every case of chain snatching.

Issue of multi-city, multiple-entry visa to businessmen of SAARC countries

1211. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to issue multi-city, multiple-entry business visa to businessmen of SAARC countries including Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary steps taken by Government to check the entry of terrorists in the garb of businessmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per extant instructions, multiple entry Business

visa can be granted for a period up to 5 years or for a shorter duration as per the requirement to nationals of SAARC countries except in the case of nationals of Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan. Citizens of Nepal and Bhutan do not require any visa for visiting India. Further, city specific visas are issued only in the case of Pakistan nationals. A scheme for grant of Business visa up to 3 years to Pakistan nationals has been introduced in July, 2015. Under this scheme, Pakistani businessmen of assured financial standing and credentials and who meet the following eligibility criteria can be granted Business visa for a period up to 3 years with multiple entry facility:-

- (1) In the case of those who had earlier been given 1-year Business visa with the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total value of imports and exports (of goods and services) of the firm/company/business establishment for which the Pakistani national is working should exceed ₹ 50 lakhs in the preceding financial year.
- (2) In the case of those not covered by (1) above, the total value of imports and exports (of goods and services) of the firm/company/business establishment for which the Pakistani national is working should exceed ₹ 1 crore in the preceding financial year. Further, such Pakistani national should be a member of any National Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan/SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry or is accredited with or certified by any National Chambers of Commerce and Industry in India.
- (3) This type of visa will be issued only to those Pakistani nationals whose annual income is not less than Pak ₹ 10 lakhs.

The period of stay during each visit by Pakistani nationals granted this type of visa shall not exceed 30 days and they will be exempted from Police Reporting. Number of places of visit will be restricted to 15.

The scheme provides for stringent conditions for grant of Business visa up to 3 years for Pakistani Businessmen. The visa will be granted only after prior clearance of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

However, the High Commissioner of India in Islamabad has been given powers to grant such Business Visa, in rare and exceptional cases, to well known business persons fulfilling the eligibility criteria. In such cases visa shall be granted only after the visa applications are uploaded on the online visa application system and the details of visas issued shall also be uploaded immediately, which will be accessible to the security agencies in India.

Unemployed youth

1212. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of high incidence of unemployment amongst youth in the country, both graduate and non-graduate and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth in the country in different sectors, during the one year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the employment and unemployment levels during last three surveys are as given below:

(persons in crore)

	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Labour Force	46.99	47.50	48.47
Employment	45.91	46.55	47.41
Unemployment	1.08	0.95	1.06

Further, the unemployment rates among the youth for age group of 15-29 years in usual status basis for different general education level during 2011-12 is given below:

General education level	Unemployment rate (in %)
Not Literate	1.7
Literate and Upto Primary	2.9
Middle	4.4
Secondary	5.9
Higher Secondary	9.5
Diploma/Certificate Course	16.4
Graduate	19.3
Post Graduate and Above	21.0
All Education Level	6.1

(b) As per NSSO survey result, the sector-wise employment during the year 2011-12 is given below. The State-wise details of worker population ratio are given in the Statement (*See* below).

	(persons in crore)
Workforce by Major Sector	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	23.18
Industry	11.50
Services	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE	47.41

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run Skill Development Schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors are given below:

Year	Persons skilled (in lakh)
2012-2013	51.88
2013-2014	76.37
2014-2015	76.12
2015-2016 (till Oct., 2015)	28.85

Statement

State-wise details of worker population ratio for the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 (in %)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.8
3.	Assam	34.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 (in %)
4.	Bihar	27.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.3
6.	Delhi	33.7
7.	Goa	35.8
8.	Gujarat	42.2
9.	Haryana	34.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	52.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.9
12.	Jharkhand	35.1
13.	Karnataka	42.3
14.	Kerala	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	43.1
17.	Manipur	37.2
18.	Meghalaya	43.5
19.	Mizoram	43.2
20.	Nagaland	36.7
21.	Odisha	41.2
22.	Punjab	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	40.0
24.	Sikkim	51.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	44.3
26.	Tripura	38.8
27.	Uttarakhand	36.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	33.3
29.	West Bengal	39.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.0
31.	Chandigarh	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.4
33.	Daman and Diu	40.3

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 (in %)
34.	Lakshadweep	33.4
35.	Puducherry	35.5
	ALL INDIA	38.6

Source: NSSO Reports, 2011-12.

Survey conducted by Labour Bureau

1213. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey conducted by Labour Bureau revealed that new jobs in eight labour-intensive industries fell to six year low in first nine months of 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the reasons for low generation of jobs were analysed and if so, action taken by various Government agencies along with details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Survey in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors since 2009.

According to the survey results, 1.55 lakh new jobs were created in eight labour intensive industries in the first nine months of 2015 (January, 2015 to September, 2015). The overall estimated employment in all the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.61 lakh starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the quarter ending September, 2015.

The sector-wise changes in employment during first three quarter of 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Scheme 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 Dyal 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.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crore has been made. The Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the Scheme, employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

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.

Statement

Details of sector-wise changes in employment during first three quarters of 2015

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	January, 2015 to March, 2015	April, 2015 to June, 2015	July, 2015 to September, 2015	January, 2015 to September, 2015
1.	Textiles	0.24	-0.17	0.28	0.35
2.	Leather	-0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.01
3.	Metal	0.01	0	0.48	0.49
4.	Automobile	0.2	-0.18	0.03	0.05
5.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.11
6.	Transport	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.03
7.	IT/BPO	0.37	-0.05	0.58	0.9
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	-0.09
	TOTAL	0.64	-0.43	1.34	1.55

EPFO investment in PSU bonds

1214. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is sitting on surplus funds but has cited losses on its investments in PSU bonds and weak stock markets to argue for a relaxation to invest more in Government securities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that EPFO wants the nod of Government to invest ₹ 11,000 crore in Government bonds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has conveyed its approval for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) had sought approval from the Government for higher investment in Government bonds.

(c) The Government has conveyed increase from 45-50 per cent to 45-65 per cent investment in Government Securities.

Labour reforms

1215. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring reforms in three major labour laws through a single Industrial Relations Bill, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow employers to retrench upto 300 workers without its permission, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes not to allow any outsider to become office bearer in a trade union, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether trade unions have opposed these proposed changes, if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to address their concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) 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.

The Ministry carried out the process of tripartite Legislative consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and Central Ministries/State Governments where the representatives of Central Trade Unions had participated and given their suggestions on the legislative proposal. The suggestions received from the stakeholders are considered by the Government. The provisions of the Draft Labour Code on Industrial Relations are still under consideration.

Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

1216. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded-labourers released in the past three years by Government, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the average time taken to rehabilitate individuals after they have been released, the State-wise details thereof in the last three years;

(c) steps Government proposes to take to reduce the time between release and rehabilitation of individuals and the timeline for implementation of the same; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the rehabilitation package from the current ₹ 20,000 if so, the details thereof and timeline for implementation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State-wise number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during the last three years is as under:

Year	State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
2013-14	Odisha	28
	Rajasthan	150
	Uttar Pradesh	1800
TOTAL		1978
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853
TOTAL		853
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
TOTAL		2216

(b) Average time taken to rehabilitate individuals varies on case to case basis. Data in this regard is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment is working for revision of the Scheme so that the individual gets the rehabilitation assistance in minimum possible time. In the revised Scheme, there is a proposal for increasing the cash rehabilitation package.

Employment opportunities

1217. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment regarding the percentage of the people who are earning their livelihood in agriculture, industries, business and service sectors, respectively, in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of people who are employed in the above sector during the last two years; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to generate employment opportunity to the youths of the country in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the results of the two recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the sector-wise estimated employment during 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given below:

Workforce by Major Sector	2009-10		2011-12	
	(In %)	Persons (in crore)	(In %)	Persons (in crore)
Agriculture and Allied	53.15	24.74	48.90	23.18
Industry	21.48	10.00	24.25	11.50
Services	25.37	11.81	26.85	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE	100.0	46.55	100.0	47.41

In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted quarterly Quick Employment Surveys on the change in employment in India. The surveys covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing labor-intensive and export-oriented units. Under these surveys the sector were covered are textiles

including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Power loom. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 11.48 lakh jobs during the year 2014 and 2015.

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run Skill Development Schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors are given below:

Year	Persons skilled (in lakh)
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	76.12
2015-16 (till Oct., 2015)	28.85

Distressed condition of women beedi workers

1218. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 8 million beedi workers, most of them women are in distressed condition and currently agitating for their long standing demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve condition of these women beedi workers and to provide training in less hazardous and better paying jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Central Government

received a number of representations from both Beedi workers and their employers concerning possibility of unemployment and loss of job to Beedi workers as a consequence of increasing pictorial warning to 85% of the display area on the packages.

On receipt of representations against the Government notification regarding pictorial warning, Ministry has held a stakeholder consultation meeting on 21.4.2016 and has conveyed its concern to the appropriate quarters.

(c) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing various welfare schemes to improve the living conditions of the Beedi workers in general. Also since the Beedi industry is declining the Labour Welfare Organisation is providing vocational training to the Beedi workers to equip them to take to alternate profession.

Launching of National Career Service Portal

1219. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched a career portal 'National Career Service';

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the number of job seekers and employers registered with this portal;

(d) the details of expected number of job opportunities would be created within a span of three years from now; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to create awareness among the young aspiring job seekers of the country especially the rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service Project for linking employment exchanges and other institutions using technology to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships. These service are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The portal provides for training/skilling institutions to register and post their courses which can be accessed by all users. The NCS service can be availed directly through the Employment Exchanges/Career Centres and Common Service Centres. Prime Minister dedicated this portal to the Nation on 20th July 2015. Approximately 3.59 crore Job Seekers and 9 lakh employers are registered on the portal. The NCS has partnered

with leading private job portals and other institutions to enhance the employment opportunities on the portal.

The Government has taken various steps for generating employment opportunities in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing a National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country and making employment opportunities available and accessible to youth.

Bonded labourers

1220. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the cruel case of violence in a brick kiln in the State of Telangana wherein a pregnant woman lost her life last December;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were over 220 other bonded labourers who were terrorized; and

(c) how many other cases of bonded labour were reported over the last three years, the details and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government of

Telangana has taken cognizance of the death reported in brick kiln at Karimnagar, Telangana in December, 2015. The Police Department Karimnagar had filed FIR and took legal action against the employer immediately. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Karimnagar, Government of Telangana had also issued show cause notice under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

(b) There are no Bonded Labourers as a survey has been conducted by the Labour Department, Government of Telangana in all districts of the State in 2015 and inspections were also made in all Brick kilns.

(c) The State-wise number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during the last three years is as under:

Year	State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated
2013-14	Odisha	28
	Rajasthan	150
	Uttar Pradesh	1800
TOTAL		1978
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853
TOTAL		853
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
TOTAL		2216

No case of Bonded Labour was reported in the State of Telangana in the last 3 years.

Norms for PF withdrawal

1221. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has changed its norms for PF withdrawal by increasing the eligibility age from 54 years to 57 years;

(b) whether this menace will affect the welfare of workers at large; and

(c) if so, the reasons and rationale behind such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, notification

No. G.S.R. 158(E) dated 10.02.2016 *vide* which the norms for PF withdrawal under Para 68-NN of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 were also amended by increasing the eligibility age from 54 years to 57 years, has since been withdrawn by the Government on 19.04.2016.

(b) The proposal was to strengthen the Social Security cover/protection of the workforce at the time of retirement.

(c) Provident Fund, being a Social Security Instrument is a means to provide financial assistance/support to the worker when his working life is at its end. Considering the fact that retirement age in most of the establishments is 58 years or more, the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) withdrawal was proposed to be permitted at the time of retirement, and not earlier. The proposal intended to provide financial protection to the workers at the time of retirement.

Labourers working in construction sector

†1222. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labourers working in construction sector are subjected to exploitation the most;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any plan keeping in mind the interests of the labourers; 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 regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures, the Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the cost of construction is collected by the State Governments and given to the respective State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers.

The cess fund is utilized by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards in terms of Section 22 of the Act for providing immediate assistance

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, to the State/UT Governments from time to time for proper implementation of the Acts.

Further, the Central Government *vide* order dated 8th October, 2015, issued under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, has directed the State/UTs to ensure coverage of death and disability due to accident, natural death, pension during old age, health and maternity benefit, financial support for primary and secondary education and skill training for construction workers and their wards.

Number of pensioners in unorganised sector

†1223. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pensioners in unorganised sector at present and the pension being paid to them per month;

(b) the amount Government is getting as interest on the deposited amount of pensioners of these unorganised sector every year;

(c) whether pensions being paid to the pensioners are sufficient for their subsistence in view of the present inflation;

(d) if not, whether Government would consider to enhance their monthly pension; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 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 ₹ 1000/- to ₹ 5000/- 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) to (e) Amount of pension will depend upon the contribution of the subscriber and the varying rate of annual return on the deposits as the same is market linked.

Norms for withdrawal of PF

1224. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has tightened norms for withdrawing the provident fund as well as to invest it in the Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the members will also have to wait till they are 57 years old to claim PF for transfer to Life Insurance Corporation of India for investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Provision for investment in Varishtha Pension Bima Yojna is available in para 68-NNN of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 and there is no change in paragraph 68-NNN of EPF Scheme, 1952.

(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 labour

1225. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether and to what extent contract labour has replaced regular labour both in the Private and Public Sectors; and

(b) if so, whether a corrective measure is under consideration for introducing an appropriate Exit Policy as a better of the two evils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no data available in this regard. The contract labour are deployed both in Private and Public Sector coming under both State and Central spheres. The details of total number

of contract labourers engaged on the basis of license issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere for last 3 years is given below:-

Year	No. of Contract Labour
2012-13	1804389
2013-14	1967747
2014-15	1903170

Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder, by inspection of units and establishments that engage contract workmen.

Setting up of labour bank

1226. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is in the process of setting up of Labour Bank for providing better services to its subscribers;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that EPFO has 6.5 lakh crores of corpus and getting ₹ 70,000 crores as deposits; and

(d) if so, by when the proposal would be fructified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal made by Trade Union Members of Central Board of Trustees (CBT) for setting up Workers' Bank is being examined by the Government.

(c) As per audited Annual Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the year 2014-15, the Corpus of Funds is ₹ 6,34,174 crore.

During the year 2014-15, total contribution (including refund of withdrawal and transfer of securities) under the three schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is ₹ 83,089.96 crore.

(d) No timeframe can be given, as at this stage, feasibility is being examined.

New jobs in labour intensive industries

1227. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Bureau data show that new jobs in eight labour intensive industries fell to 1.55 lakh in the first nine months of 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to create more and more new jobs in the labour intensive industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Survey in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors since 2009.

According to the survey results, 1.55 lakh new jobs were created in eight labour intensive industries during January, 2015 to September, 2015. However, overall estimated employment in all the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.61 lakh starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the quarter ending September, 2015.

The sector-wise changes in employment during first three quarter of 2015 are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ. No. 1213, Part (a) and (b)].

(c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Scheme 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 Dyal 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.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crore has been made. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the Scheme, employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

Minimum wages

1228. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data to know how many labourers do not have a roof on their head and are living homeless;

(b) the difference in the minimum daily wages of labourers in various States and at various levels of skills the labourers have, the State-wise details of the minimum wages they provide;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to ensure that labourers get the minimum wages wherever they are working; and

(d) how many cases of employers defaulting on minimum wages have been registered and the convictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Such data are not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) 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 employment consisting of agriculture and non-agricultural sector under their respective jurisdictions. The rates of minimum wages fixed for scheduled employments in the Central Sphere is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The range of minimum wages in the State Sphere is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case

of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. The details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in Central Sphere during the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto December 2015) is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments
in the Central Sphere*

(As on 01.04.2016)

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	234.00	213.00	211.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	256.00	236.00	216.00
	Supervisory			
	Skilled/Clerical	278.00	256.00	235.00
	Highly Skilled	308.00	286.00	256.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		247.00	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		373.00	
	(c) Rock		494.00	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		199.00	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1528.00	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1307.00	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		765.00	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		628.00	

1	2	3	4	5
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	407.00	347.00	288.00
	With Arms	448.00	407.00	347.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	407.00	347.00	288.00
	Skilled/Clerical	448.00	407.00	347.00
	Highly Skilled	487.00	448.00	407.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	246.00	307.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	307.00	368.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	368.00	429.00	
	Highly Skilled	429.00	487.00	
Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature		
1. Agriculture	Agriculture			
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing			
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993			
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward			
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports			

1	2	3	4	5
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines			
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines			

Classification of area

AREA – “A”

Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad
Navi Mumbai				

AREA – “B”

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur	Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA) Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA) Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA) Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota	Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana	Jalandhar-Cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA) Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA) Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA) Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)

Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Statement-II

Details of Category-wise Range of Minimum Rates of Wages in All States as on 01.04.2016

Sl. State/UT		Categories									
No.		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	240.00	-	280.00	-	350.00	-	450.00	-		
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		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
28.	West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-

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.

Note: Rates for unskilled workers for Assam and West Bengal exclude Tea garden workers.

Statement-III

Details of Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central Sphere Establishments

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 *Upto Dec., 2015
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	15500	13099	6497	4904
2.	No. of Irregularities	157111	129341	64987	36887
3.	No. of Prosecution Launched	5307	5167	3566	981
4.	No. of Convictions	4954	5074	2694	988

Source: Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Minimum pension

1229. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on pension and minimum pension issues so that there is uniformity of policy of ₹ 1000 as minimum pension with Dearness Allowance (D.A.) along with other Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the hindrance in implementing UPA Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has notified a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated 19th August, 2014 effective from 01.09.2014 for the year 2014-15 which is continued beyond March, 2015 without any break.

However, no proposal is under consideration of the Government at present for providing inflation-linked Dearness Allowance (DA) to pensioners of EPS, 1995. The issue of index-linking of pension by fully neutralizing inflation was considered by the Expert Committee constituted by the Government in the year 2009 for review of EPS, 1995 and the same was found not feasible in the case of a funded scheme like EPS, 1995 wherein the contribution of the employer and Government is at a fixed rate of 8.33 per cent and 1.16 per cent respectively. Therefore, the value of benefits cannot be left open-ended by linking it with inflation which is variable.

Sick iron-ore mines in the country

1230. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise and State-wise details of sick iron-ore mines at present in the country;

(b) the date since when these mines are sick and the reasons for their sickness;

(c) whether Government proposes to revive these sick mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) State-wise details of iron ore mines in the country categorized

as working and non-working mines as on 20.04.2016 is given in the Statement (See below). There is no separate classification of mines as sick mines.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

Statement

State-wise details of working and non-working iron ore mines as on 20.04.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Working Mines	Number of Non-Working Mines
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	19
2.	Chhattisgarh	16	02
3.	Goa	22	40
4.	Jharkhand	12	36
5.	Karnataka	30	66
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34	03
7.	Maharashtra	14	11
8.	Odisha	66	77
9.	Rajasthan	12	07
10.	Telangana	03	06
GRAND TOTAL		251	267

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

National mineral exploration policy

1231. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the National Mineral Exploration Policy, if so, details thereof and if not, the progress so far;

(b) whether Government has identified potential blocks which will be given for private exploration, if so, the details thereof and reasons for private exploration of these blocks;

(c) what has been the utilization of revenue of the National Mineral Exploration Trust for exploration purpose for the past ten years, the year-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that very few reconnaissance permits got converted into prospecting licenses in the past, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Ministry of Mines is finalizing the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP). Inter-Ministerial consultation on the policy is in progress.

(b) Yes. Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Mines, has identified 108 potential blocks for reconnaissance stage mineral exploration. The Mineral-wise breakup of the identified blocks is given below:

Mineral	No. of Blocks	Mineral	No. of Blocks	Mineral	No. of Blocks
Iron Ore	8	Tin-Tungsten	6	Dunite	1
Manganese	5	Phosphate	1	Graphite	2
Limestone	8	PGE, Ni, Cr	7	Vanadium	1
Bauxite	2	Andalusite	1	Barium	1
Gold	21	Chromite	2	Glaucosite	1
Basemetal	29	Diamond	6	Dolomite	1
REE and RM	5				

Participation of public and private agencies for exploration of these blocks is aimed at accelerating mineral exploration in the country.

(c) The National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) was established *vide* Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 633 (E) dated 14.08.2015 with the objective of raising funds for the purpose of promoting mineral exploration in the country. States have started transferring NMET contributions since October 2015 into the account of National Mineral Exploration Trust. Till 31st March, 2016, ₹ 134.41 crore has been accrued to NMET Fund. Thirteen project proposals have been cleared by the Technical Committee at the total cost of ₹ 28.21 crore for approval of the Executive Committee of NMET. After approval, the projects will be implemented by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) which revolving fund will be provided from NMET to MECL for this purpose.

(d) As per records of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Ministry of Mines, 401 reconnaissance permits were granted. Out of these, 36 have been converted into prospecting licences after successful completion of reconnaissance survey. The reasons for low conversion of reconnaissance permits to prospecting licenses may be because, during reconnaissance survey, significant prospects could not have been identified to take it further for detailed exploration.

Minimum monthly wages for contract workers

1232. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide minimum monthly wages of ₹ 10,000 to contract workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government has charted out any modalities for this; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Considering the reality of industrial practices as well as the wage security for the contract workers, proposal for rationalization of wages for contract workers, so as to ensure that the minimum monthly wage of such workers does not fall below ₹ 10,000/-, was under consideration of the Government. After due deliberation, a draft Notification for amending Rule 25(2)(iv) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 has already been issued to give effect to the above stated objective and comments of stakeholders were solicited *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) dated 30.03.2016. All comments/suggestions received from stakeholders within the prescribed time limit are under examination. The final notification will accordingly be issued after consideration of the suggestions and approval of the competent authority.

Investment by ONGC to drill gas from KG Basin

1233. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount ONGC planned to invest to drill oil and gas from Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin;
- (b) by what time and the quantity of gas is expected from cluster-II area of KG Basin;
- (c) what is the total reserves available in the cluster and what is the output expected per day, and what period; and
- (d) the details of returns which ONGC expect from this project over a period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC plans to invest USD 5,076.37 Million (₹ 34,011.68 crores @1USD = ₹ 67) for the development of Cluster-II area of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 in Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin.

(b) The gas and oil production are expected to commence from June, 2019 and March, 2020 respectively from Cluster-II area of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 in KG Basin.

(c) The estimated in place volume in cluster-II area of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 in KG basin is 141.72 MMTOE (90.06 MMT Oil and 51.66 BCM Gas). As per the

field development plan, estimated peak oil and gas production are 77,305 barrels of oil per day (bopd) and 16.29 MMSCMD respectively. Oil and Gas production from Cluster-II fields are expected to last for 12 years and 16 years respectively.

(d) The cluster-II project returns meet ONGC threshold investments hurdle rate (14%) with an estimated gas price of USD 6.57/MMBTU (year 2019-20) and estimated oil price USD 51.94/bbl (year 2020-21).

Different rates for supply of natural gas in States

†1234. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates for supply of natural gas *i.e.* green fuel to factories in different States in the country are different;

(b) the State-wise details of the rate of supply of natural gas;

(c) whether the rate of natural gas being supplied to the factories in Noida, Uttar Pradesh by IGL is higher than the rate of its supply in Uttarakhand; and

(d) the mechanism for the supply of natural gas at different rates and whether it is being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The delivered price of gas varies from customer to customer depending upon the basic price of gas, transportation cost, local taxes and levies. The natural gas consumed in the country can be categorized into two category *viz.*, domestic gas and imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG). The price of domestic natural gas is determined in accordance with the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. As per the above guidelines, the base price of domestic natural gas supplied is same for all consumers irrespective of their location and sector, except for North East Region where the rate is 60% of the notified rate for certain allocations. The imported RLNG is being supplied at market determined prices by different gas suppliers/importers and Government does not control the prices of imported RLNG.

(c) and (d) The factories (industrial customers) in Noida, Uttar Pradesh are served by IGL and the factories in Uttarakhand are being supplied the imported RLNG. The delivered price of natural gas to the factories in both State may vary depending upon the basic price of gas, transportation cost and local taxes and levies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allowing oil companies to purchase crude oil at spot rate

†1235. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow oil companies to purchase crude oil at spot rate from international market, by formulating an independent import policy;

(b) the details of rate at which crude oil was purchased through tender process during last three years and corresponding prices of crude oil in international market at that time and how much more price had to be paid to procure crude because of contract of tender process; and

(c) whether private oil companies purchase crude oil at spot rate from international market as a result they have to pay less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has decided that Oil PSUs may formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best commercial interest and in accordance with the extant guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission, etc.

(b) and (c) The details of rate at which crude oil was purchased from 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, the price of crude oil procured on spot basis through tender process is dependent on various factors like cargo size, quality, loading period, delivery basis (FOB/CFR) and other terms and conditions and hence the price paid by different buyers may not be comparable. Also, the price paid by other buyers for the same crude is generally not available in the public domain on account of confidentiality reasons.

Statement***Details of rate at which crude oil was purchased from 2013-14 to 2015-16***

Name of the Company	Year	Weighted average of spot crude oil price for IOCL/FOB Rate for BPCL and HPCL (In US\$/bbl)
1	2	3
IOCL	2013-14	110.46
	2014-15	85.15

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
	2015-16	45.74 (provisional)
BPCL	2013-14	109.44
	2014-15	89.68
	2015-16	47.44
HPCL	2013-14	110.61
	2014-15	78.54
	2015-16	46.93

Exploration of oil wells in Bengal basin

1236. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengal basin occupies an area of 89,000 sq. km. in total about which 57,000 sq. km. is on land and 32,000 sq. km. offshore up to 200m bathymetry;

(b) whether as per assessments of Government, Bengal Basin comes under category-III and some of the wells there under are reconsidered to be geologically prospective;

(c) if so, whether Government has decided to explore those wells commercially; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Bengal Basin occupies an area of 92,000 sq. km. in total of which about 57,000 sq. km. is onland and 35,000 sq. km. offshore up to 400m bathymetry.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Bengal basin is presently kept under Category-III in term of its prospectivity. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has so far drilled 43 exploration wells. Hydrocarbon indication has been observed in two exploratory wells namely Ichapur-1 and Golf Green-1 in onland area. However, commerciality has not yet been established

Introduction of kerosene marker system to check adulteration

1237. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce kerosene marker system to ascertain adulteration diversion of kerosene in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of cases of irregularities, black-marketing/leakage of kerosene under the Public Distribution System have been reported during each of the last three years and the current year and follow-up action taken by Government, State-wise; and

(c) by when this kerosene marker system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that a covert chemical Marker System for kerosene to detect adulteration in petrol and diesel has been developed and has been evaluated under laboratory conditions.

(b) and (c) Further field evaluation/trials are required to find out the efficacy of Marker System developed by IOCL. The State-wise details of irregularities detected and action taken thereon during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of action taken against the Kerosene dealers on account of the cases of black-marketing, diversion and other malpractices during the last three years

State	Terminated	Suspended	Subjudice	Supply resumed	No. of cases of malpractices/irregularities came to the notice
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL):					
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
Assam	0	1	0	1	2
Bihar	0	2	0	1	3
Gujarat	0	0	0	1	1
Haryana	0	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	3	0	3	6
Karnataka	0	6	1	4	11
Kerala	0	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	2	3	3	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	2	1	0	2	5
Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	1
Telangana	0	3	0	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	0	6	0	11	17
TOTAL	2	28	4	29	63

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL):

Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	3	0	0	3
Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	1
Telangana	0	4	0	0	4
West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	10	0	0	10

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL):

Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	3	0	0	3
Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	0	7	0	0	7

Purchase of oil/gas blocks by GSPCL

1238. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPCL) has been allowed to purchase oil/gas blocks in country and outside;

(b) if so, the place-wise details thereof,

(c) what was the total amount the State invested and using which source;

(d) whether these projects are operational, if so, from when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) made any objection about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) GSPC does not

require any permission from Government of India to take part in bidding of any blocks either in the country or outside India. GSPC has reported that it was operator for three Blocks in Egypt, three Blocks in Yemen, and One block in Indonesia and non operator for two Blocks in Australia and in India, operator for 9 blocks and Non-Operator for 44 Blocks.

(c) GSPC has reported that the Government of Gujarat is holding about 86% equity in GSPC with a cumulative investment of ₹ 2841 crore (paid-up capital of ₹ 257 crore and share premium of ₹ 2584 crore) while the balance 14% equity is held by Government of Gujarat PSUs. State has invested this amount from its Annual Budget Allocation for Energy Sector. GSPC has invested ₹ 25,385 crores out of which ₹ 5,761 crores is from Share Capital and Internal Accruals and ₹ 19,624 crores is from Borrowings.

(d) GSPC has reported that its Overseas operations are closed. GSPC completed the MWP in Egypt and Indonesia blocks in year 2012-2013. However, there was no exploration success. Because of rise in militancy and disturbances in Yemen no activity is possible. Hence, GSPC has withdrawn from Yemen. In Australia, one block is already relinquished after completion of MWP. In second block MWP is completed, relinquishment is being processed. Out of 53 blocks in India, 28 blocks have either been relinquished or have been proposed for relinquishment. 25 blocks are operational.

(e) GSPC has reported that the Comptroller and Auditor General has made a few observations in the Performance Audit of the company conducted for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. The Performance Audit Report has been placed in the State Assembly.

Increasing price of petrol and diesel

1239. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the price of petrol and diesel on 16th March and 4th April, 2016;

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

(c) whether he has assured Parliament that in case of hike in prices of crude oil, Government may pass the benefit of increase in excise duty to consumers; and

(d) if so, the rationale for above hikes in price of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of

Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with the international market price and other market conditions. The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi since 1st March 2016, as per IOCL, are given below:

(₹ per litre)		
Date	Petrol	Diesel
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43
17.03.2016	59.68	48.33
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31

(c) and (d) Retail Selling Price of Petrol and Diesel in the country are not linked to the international crude oil prices but are linked to the international prices of Petrol and Diesel and at present public sector OMCs apply Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel viz. Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel.

Though the prices of Petrol and Diesel increased on 17.3.2016 and 5.4.2016 they again decreased on 16.4.2016.

Utilisation of Coal Bed Methane

1240. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tapping into Coal Bed Methane would not only help India meet its energy needs, but also help reduce green house gas emission;

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

(c) the State-wise data as to the estimated Coal Bed Methane resources in the country;

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to tap into this energy resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exploration

of Coal Bed Methane from coal seams before coal mining would not only help India meet its energy needs, but would also help reduce green house gas emission.

(c) The State-wise details estimated resources of CBM are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) Government of India, in 1997, announced CBM Policy initiative to tap this energy resource and awarded 33 CBM Blocks to different PSU/Private/JV companies. So far 9.9 TCF reserve as Gas in Place (GIP) has been established in 8 CBM blocks.

Government of India, in 2015, granted right of CBM exploration and exploitation of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries from its lease hold areas for coal mining. This initiative will bring additional areas under CBM exploitation.

Statement

Details of State-wise distribution of CBM resources in India

Sl. No.	State	Prognosticated CBM Resources (in TCF)	Established CBM Reserves
1.	Jharkhand	25.5	1.916
2.	Rajasthan	12.7	0
3.	Gujarat	12.4	0
4.	Odisha	8.6	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.5	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7.7	3.65
7.	West Bengal	7.7	4.33
8.	Tamil Nadu	3.7	0
9.	Telangana	3.5	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	0
11.	Maharashtra	1.2	0
12.	North East	0.3	0
TOTAL CBM RESOURCE		91.8	9.9

Gas pipeline network of GAIL

1241. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing gas pipeline network of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of accidents happened on its pipelines at various places in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(d) what are the safety measures taken/being taken by GAIL to monitor its gas pipeline network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of existing gas pipeline network of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The details of accidents occurred in GAIL pipeline during last three years are as under:

Type of incidents	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Major incident	2	11	7
Minor incident	1	3	2

(d) GAIL is constructing and operating its gas pipelines as per national and international codes and standards *viz.*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code B31.8, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) guidelines and safety standards prescribed by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO). GAIL has formulated a Comprehensive Maintenance Policy and Guidelines in accordance with above mentioned standards for maintaining asset integrity and safe and reliable operations across the country on a sustainable basis.

Statement

Details of existing gas pipeline network of GAIL

Sl. No.	Name of Natural Gas Pipeline Network	Length (KM)	Capacity (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4
1.	HVJ-GREP-DVPL+SPUR Lines	4659	53.0
2.	DVPL-GREP Upgradation (DVPL-II and VDPL)	1119	54.0
3.	CJHPL (SNPL Part)	265	5.0
4.	Dadri Bawana Nangal	835	31.0
5.	Dahej-Panwal-Dabhol	875	19.9

1	2	3	4
6.	Kochi-Mangalore-Bangaluru (PH-1)	41	6.0
7.	Dabhol-Bangaluru	1097	16.0
8.	South Gujarat Network	671	15.4
9.	North Gujarat Network		2.9
10.	Rajasthan Network	151	2.4
11.	Cauvery Basin Network	278	8.7
12.	Lakwa Network	8	2.5
13.	Agartala Network	61	2.3
14.	Mumbai Network	129	7.0
15.	KG Basin Network	881	16.0
TOTAL		11070	206.0

Adulteration of fuel

1242. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether weak regulatory regime is allowing large scale adulteration of fuel being used in motor vehicles which is leading to rise in the air pollution;

(b) if so, what are the details of the existing regulatory mechanism;

(c) whether Government intends to strengthen the regulatory mechanism to prohibit adulteration of fuel with the participation of various stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the new regulatory regime will be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a system in place for regularly checking the quality of petrol and diesel being supplied by them to their Retail Outlets (ROs) in the country.

Public Sector OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, short delivery etc. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration,

tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units and graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities. Other initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets include Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail Outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS).

(c) and (d) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. Provisions are also available in the contractual documents and administrative guidelines to prevent and punish malpractices.

A Quality Control Cell is also functional in each of the Public Sector OMCs which carries out surprise inspections at ROs for checking various irregularities including adulteration.

Reforms in oil and gas exploration

†1243. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate any plan to bring big reforms in the area of oil and gas exploration;

(b) if so, whether oil and gas industry is likely to be benefited from this plan; and

(c) if so, by when this plan is likely to be implemented and the details thereof of the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government takes various policy and administrative initiatives from time to time to facilitate hydrocarbon exploration in the country. Some of the policy decisions taken by the Government in recent years to enhance exploration and production activities are as under:

- Government has approved Hydrocarbon and Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and same has been notified on 30th March 2016. This Policy provides for a uniform licensing system to explore and produce all hydrocarbons such as oil, gas, coal bed methane, shale oil/gas, etc. under a single licensing framework Policy also provides many incentives such as reduced royalty rates for offshore blocks, marketing and pricing freedom and easy to administer revenue sharing model.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Marketing and Pricing freedom for new gas production from Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature areas subject to certain conditions.
- Discovered Small Fields Policy-67 oil and gas fields which have been held by ONGC and OIL for many years, but have not been exploited, has been approved for bidding under this policy.
- Policy for grant of extension to the Production Sharing Contracts of 28 Small and Medium sized discovered blocks.
- Policy Framework for relaxation, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries: Government approved this policy on 10.11.2014, and the same is being implemented. Under this policy, about 40 pending cases have been resolved.
- New Domestic Natural Gas Price Guidelines, 2014: Under these guidelines, gas price has been linked to the market/important hub prices.

Voluntary surrender of subsidy on domestic LPG

†1244. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of citizens in the country who have voluntarily given up subsidy provided on domestic LPG so far, the State-wise details of such citizens;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for providing free of cost gas connection to the poor and approved the same, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of cities in Rajasthan for which the Central Government has formulated plan to supply gas through pipeline and approved the same and the total amount sanctioned for these schemes and by when work on this is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 01.05.2016 more than 1 crore LPG customers have given up LPG subsidy under the 'GiveItUp' campaign. State/UT-wise number of LPG consumers who have given up their subsidy is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government has recently launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. Eligible families

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

will be identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data. A woman of the BPL household, which does not have access to LPG connection will be required to apply for a new LPG connection in the prescribed format to the LPG distributor alongwith certain details like address proof, bank details and Aadhar number. The LPG Field officials will match the application against SECC 2011 database to ascertain their BPL status. OMCs will undertake electronically the de-duplication exercise and other measures for due diligence before release of new LPG connection.

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has reported that authorization has been issued to GAIL Gas Limited and Kota City Gas Distribution (CGD) is operational in the State of Rajasthan. Further, PNGRB has identified 23 Geographical Areas, namely, Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Pali, Dungarpur, Rajasmand, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Baran, Bundi, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Hanumangarh for upcoming CGD networks in the State of Rajasthan for inclusion in the future rounds of CGD bidding.

Statement

Details of State-wise Opt out status as on date 01.05.2016

State	Industry Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2773
Andhra Pradesh	237391
Arunachal Pradesh	22713
Assam	184505
Bihar	430864
Chandigarh	17849
Chhattisgarh	135487
Daman and Diu	2420
Delhi	730633
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4707
Goa	36423
Gujarat	445491
Himachal Pradesh	67582
Haryana	320484
Jharkhand	92912
Jammu and Kashmir	166342

State	Industry Total
Kerala	293162
Karnataka	707860
Lakshadweep	143
Manipur	46123
Meghalaya	7404
Maharashtra	1649006
Mizoram	43854
Madhya Pradesh	428985
Nagaland	31233
Odisha	143242
Puducherry	14067
Punjab	397181
Rajasthan	651068
Sikkim	7693
Telangana	347170
Tamil Nadu	649097
Tripura	17047
Uttar Pradesh	1254924
Uttarakhand	142506
West Bengal	347849
TOTAL	10078190

Formation of panel with Australia on supply of cheap LNG

1245. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Australia have decided to form panel on supply of cheap LNG for power plants in India;
- (b) whether any MoU has to be signed between India and Australia to this effect; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a). During the Energy

Dialogue, which took place in Australia from 8th to 11th February, 2016, it was decided to constitute a Working Group to deal with issues, *inter-alia*, relating to supply of LNG to India.

(b) and (c) No MoU has been signed in this regard so far.

Startup fund for the hydrocarbon sector

1246. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to create a startup fund for the oil and gas industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for creating such a fund and the target the fund seeks to achieve; and

(c) if so, what has been the progress on creating such a fund so far by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has asked the Oil and Gas PSUs to work out the modalities for promoting Startup ventures in the sector. The objective is to create an innovation ecosystem for oil and gas sector.

Production cost of crude oil produced by ONGC

†1247. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per barrel production cost of crude oil produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in India;

(b) the amount being recovered as sale price from Indian oil companies by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation;

(c) the details of the profits earned by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation during the past three years; and

(d) the per barrel cost of imported crude oil, the details of the import costs of crude oil during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Cost of Production

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Crude for ONGC (excl. Joint Ventures) for the year 2014-15 was USD 36.80 per barrel. Cost of production includes operating cost, recouped cost (depreciation, depletion, survey and dry wells) and statutory levies.

(b) The post discount sale price of crude oil realized by ONGC from its nominated blocks during the year 2014-15 was USD 44.87 per barrel.

(c) The details of profit earned by ONGC are as under:

Period	Profit After Tax (₹ in crore)
2014-2015	17,732.95
2013-2014	22,094.80
2012-2013	20,925.69

(d) The details of crude oil import quantity and its value along with per barrel cost during the last five years are given as under:

Year	MMT	Billion US \$	₹ crore	\$/bbl*
2011-12	171.7	139.7	672220	111.00
2012-13	184.8	144.3	784652	106.53
2013-14	189.2	143.0	864875	103.11
2014-15	189.4	112.7	687416	81.18
2015-16	202.9	64.0	416361	43.03

*Based on conversion factor of 7.33 barrel per MT

MMT-Million Metric Tonnes

Production of ethanol

1248. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of ethanol producing States in the country and their production in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set targets for each State to produce ethanol to realize the goal of 10:90 blend in petrol;

(c) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) what are the reasons that sugar industry is demanding for incentives for producing ethanol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per information furnished by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), details regarding production of alcohol/ethanol during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per DFPD, the State-wise allocation of ethanol is given the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, the allocated quantity of ethanol for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is 11.83 crore litres and 12.46 crore litres respectively.

(d) As per DFPD, presently, Sugar Industry is not demanding any incentives for producing ethanol.

Statement-I

Details regarding alcohol/ethanol producing States and their production in the last three years

State	Production of alcohol* (million litres)		
	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	70.50	80.75	120.00
Bihar	68.25	83.75	72.75
Gujarat	131.00	120.50	123.50
Haryana	70.50	70.50	65.25
Karnataka	514.00	421.50	375.25
Maharashtra	963.75	682.50	731.50
Punjab	63.50	55.75	55.25
Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	180.50	195.50	264.75
Telangana	35.25	37.25	New State
Uttar Pradesh	918.50	873.50	1043.00
Uttarakhand	41.00	38.25	44.75
Others	63.75	60.75	40.00
ALL-INDIA	3120.50	2720.50	2936.00

*Notes: 1. Production of alcohol (including ethanol) has been calculated at the standard of 250 litres per tonne of molasses.

2. Molasses production is based on Final Manufacturing Report of Sugar Mills which is a statutory document.

Statement-II*Details of State-wise ethanol allocation*

State	Ethanol allocation (in Crore Litres)
Andhra Pradesh	11.83
Bihar	1.49
Delhi	13.25
Goa	2.32
Gujarat	8.09
Haryana	11.33
Himachal Pradesh	0.09
Karnataka	20.02
Maharashtra	39.81
Punjab	0.96
Tamil Nadu	7.68
Telangana	12.46
Uttar Pradesh	30.26
Uttarakhand	2.38
TOTAL	161.97

Doubling per capita consumption of plastic by 2022

1249. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to double the per capita consumption of plastic in the country by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of present per capita consumption; and

(c) the strategy adopted by Government to achieve the ambitious target as well as growth in employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The present per capita consumption of plastics in the country is about 9 kg. The Government has no specific plan to double the per capita consumption of plastic in the country by 2022.

(c) Not applicable in view of above.

Review of gas pricing formula in KG Basin

1250. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has reduced the gas pricing formula as compared to its previous formula, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the ONGC has requested Government to review the new gas pricing formula in KG Basin which is termed as non-viable to carry out its discoveries in KG Basin;
- (c) the response of Government to the request of ONGC; and
- (d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price of domestically produced natural gas is fixed by PPAC every six months as per New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014. As per the approved formula price of domestically produced natural gas is linked to the price of natural gas at four important hubs/markets. Price of domestically produced natural gas increases or decreases every six months depending on the increase or decrease in prices at concerned hubs/markets.

(b) to (d) ONGC along with other operators had requested for review of applicable pricing mechanism for gas produced from its block KG-DWN-98/2. Considering the requests from the oil and gas operators Government has decided to grant Marketing (including pricing freedom) to the discoveries made in the Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure High Temperature areas which have not gone on production as on 1.1.2016 and also to the discoveries which are to be made in future in such areas. This freedom would be subject to a ceiling price on the basis of landed price of alternative fuels. In case of existing discoveries which are yet to commence commercial production as on 1.1.2016, if there is pending arbitration or litigation filed by the contractors directly pertaining to gas pricing covering such fields, this policy guideline shall be made applicable only on the conclusion/withdrawal of such arbitration/litigation and attendant legal proceedings.

Ending subsidy of well-off people

1251. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans to end subsidy on LPG for those with annual income above ₹ 10 lakh;

- (b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard;
- (c) whether there has been a delay in acquiring data of high-earning individuals in the country;
- (d) the total amount saved by Government by ending LPG subsidy through 'Give it Up'; and
- (e) whether the earnings have helped to improve access to LPG in rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has decided to rationalize the subsidy outgo by excluding such LPG consumers from the purview of subsidy, whose or whose spouse have taxable income of ₹ 10 lakh and above during the previous financial year computed as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 *w.e.f.* 1.1.2016. The Ministry had issued necessary instructions to all OMCs who are implementing the decision by obtaining self-declaration from such identified consumers having taxable income above ₹ 10 lakh. Detailed action plan has been put in place by the OMCs for publicity by SMS, IVRS and Web.

(d) and (e) As on 01.05.2016, more than 1 crore LPG customers have given up LPG subsidy under the 'GiveItUp' campaign. The approximate annual subsidy saving is likely to be in the range of ₹ 1668 crore (approx.) assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 139 per cylinder for 12 cylinders per year. A LPG consumer, who surrenders LPG subsidy, is linked to a BPL household who gets LPG connection in turn.

As on 31.03.2016, nearly 60 Lakh new LPG connections have been released to BPL families.

Exploration of sedimentary basins

1252. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of sedimentary basins under exploration currently, post round IX;
- (b) whether Government is on track to achieving the 80 per cent target set, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the average time taken by Government to grant clearances after allocation has been made;
- (d) whether Government has taken measures to decrease time for granting clearances, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the number of blocks which have started production/drilling after discoveries, whether they meet the established target, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) India has 26 sedimentary basins covering an area of 3.14 million square kilometres. Out of which, 48% of sedimentary area has been appraised as a result of exploratory efforts made by ONGC, OIL and Private JV Companies and 4% is considered as “No Go” area. Out of 48% appraised area, a part has been converted into Petroleum Mining Lease area for commencing oil and gas production. At present an area of 1,72,477 square kilometres is under active exploration, which is 5.5% of Indian sedimentary basinal area.

To cover the remaining 48% sedimentary basinal areas, Government has formulated a project, “Appraisal of Un-appraised Areas of all sedimentary basins of India” and a policy for geoscientific data acquisition under Non-exclusive Multi-client Survey and Exploration under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy.

(c) and (d) After signing of Production Sharing Contracts for the blocks awarded, Contractor of the block applies for Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) from State Government for onland blocks and Government of India for offshore blocks to carryout exploration activities in the block. Average time taken for grant of PEL for onland blocks is 13 months and for offshore blocks it is 1 to 2 months as per data available with Directorate General of Hydrocarbons.

In order to expedite the grant of PEL by the Government, the average time taken for granting Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) for offshore blocks has been fixed as 10 days after receipt of fully completed proposal alongwith PEL fees and Security deposits. Further, other clearances such as environment clearance and forest clearance are to be taken under the prevailing provisions of respective Acts/Rules.

(e) Under Production Sharing Contract Regime, 229 oil and gas discoveries have been made so far. Out of this, 39 hydrocarbon discoveries in 18 Blocks/fields have been put on production. The development of hydrocarbon discoveries is taking place as per the provisions of respective Production Sharing Contracts and approved Field Development Plans.

Survey by OMCs to determine operational benami petrol pumps

1253. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have conducted any survey to determine the number of operational Benami petrol pumps throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of operational Benami petrol pumps in last three years and the action taken by the OMCs on cancellation of such petrol pumps, OMC-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken by OMCs, if any, to regularize the dealership of the Benami petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that while awarding Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships, utmost care is taken to ensure that the dealerships are awarded to the persons who have applied and got selected. The LOI is issued after conducting field investigation report wherein all the information provided by the candidate is checked. This ensures that the candidate selected by the selection committee has necessary resources and no one else in his name is trying to obtain the dealership.

During the regular inspections, the Field Officers and Senior Staff also look into this aspect whether the allottee is managing the RO personally. If any doubts arise then the documents like Bank Account, Sales Tax Registration, Retail Selling License etc. are checked to ensure that there is no benami operation.

The existing practice to identify benami operations includes:

- Incorporation of photographs in dealership agreements, which need to be updated periodically and cross checking their photos with passport/driving license/voter identity card etc.
- Cross checking of signature in dealership agreements with that in authenticated documents like income tax and sales tax returns.
- The certified copy of the partnership deed is verified for unauthorized partners.
- Bank details of all operating accounts of the dealership with BPC.
- Whether indents on supply points are sent by the authorized representative.
- Surveillance of absentee dealership.

It has been mandated through Policy Guidelines that RO dealerships would have to establish that the operation of their dealership is in synchronization with approved constitution. The onus to provide documents to establish operation of RO dealership is upon the dealer. For this purpose a web portal has been created where the dealer will provide the inputs; declaration and upload the documents in support of his/her claim of operation of RO as per the approved constitution.

(c) In case any benami operation at Retail Outlets is detected, the dealerships are terminated as per the provisions contained in the Dealership Agreement. State/OMC-wise number of Retail Outlet Dealerships terminated on account of benami operations during the last three years are as under:

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	0
Bihar	2	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Haryana	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	2	0
Kerala	4	1	0
Maharashtra	4	5	0
Odisha	1	0	0
Punjab	23	1	1
Rajasthan	1	2	0
Tamil Nadu	3	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0
West Bengal	0	2	0
TOTAL	43	16	3

(d) There is no provision/policy to regularize dealerships of Benami Petrol Pump by OMCs.

Households with LPG connection

†1254. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state: the State-wise number of households which have been provided with the facility of LPG till 2015-16, the details of progress of each year in the last three years and the year-wise action plan for providing the above facility to cent per cent households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): State/UT-wise details of active domestic customers as on 01.04.2016 and new LPG connections released during the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

OMCs have reported that their distributors are under instructions to release new connections on demand. Further, the Government has recently launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of active domestic customers as on 1.4.2016 and new LPG connections released during the last three years

States/UT	Active LPG customers as on 01.04.2016	NCs* released during 2015-16	NCs released during 2014-15	NCs released during 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.62	0.16	0.17	0.24
Delhi	45.68	2.36	2.95	4.70
Haryana	46.88	4.92	4.25	3.97
Himachal Pradesh	13.09	1.00	1.04	1.02
Jammu and Kashmir	16.29	1.59	1.56	1.79
Punjab	61.60	5.83	5.71	6.33
Rajasthan	87.64	11.52	9.88	9.38
Uttar Pradesh	201.11	34.21	26.46	26.13
Uttaranchal	19.03	1.96	1.44	1.70
TOTAL NORTH	493.94	63.55	53.47	55.26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.73	0.08	0.05	0.07
Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	0.21	0.23	0.23
Assam	30.14	4.49	3.77	3.68
Bihar	67.39	12.02	9.15	8.61
Jharkhand	19.20	3.04	2.14	2.13
Manipur	3.26	0.30	0.33	0.41
Meghalaya	1.35	0.12	0.12	0.14
Mizoram	2.40	0.15	0.19	0.19
Nagaland	1.76	0.15	0.14	0.19

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	32.94	8.05	4.75	3.42
Sikkim	1.13	0.12	0.09	0.09
Tripura	4.09	0.63	0.57	0.52
West Bengal	110.67	17.47	11.90	11.72
TOTAL EAST	276.95	46.84	33.42	31.42
Chhattisgarh	19.44	3.67	2.83	1.98
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.69	0.05	0.09	0.06
Daman and Diu	0.60	0.04	0.05	0.05
Goa	4.33	0.14	0.17	0.24
Gujarat	66.16	5.15	4.96	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	68.41	8.74	7.82	8.29
Maharashtra	194.72	17.85	16.59	17.01
TOTAL WEST	354.35	35.64	32.50	32.48
Andhra Pradesh	106.92	16.45	9.87	17.10
Karnataka	104.26	13.21	11.22	8.48
Kerala	76.88	3.41	3.76	4.16
Lakshadweep	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	3.27	0.14	0.17	0.14
Tamil Nadu	161.32	13.06	10.06	10.08
Telangana	84.61	12.24	8.96	--
TOTAL SOUTH	537.30	58.51	44.05	39.96
ALL INDIA	1662.55	204.54	163.44	159.13

*New connections

Demand and production of LNG

1255. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of demand and production of LNG in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) entered into an agreement with Golar LNG for shipping gas from the US to India; and
- (c) if so, the quantity of LNG that is likely to be imported and the cost at which GAIL is going to import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) LNG is not produced in the country instead it is imported from overseas. The demand of LNG is price sensitive. LNG is imported by different entities under Open General License keeping in view the demand conveyed directly to them by concerned buyers. The average daily consumption of LNG during 2015-16 was 58.17 MMSCMD.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Projected investment to be made by SAIL

1256. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total projected investment to be made by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) in the current expansion and modernization programme;

(b) the likely share for the special and alloy steel plants; and

(c) whether there is any long term plan to increase SAIL's presence and market share in special and alloy steel market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has undertaken modernisation and expansion with an indicative investment of around ₹ 72,000 crore which includes a provision of ₹ 10,264 crore towards development of mines.

(b) Modernization and expansion plan of SAIL includes an investment of ₹ 1902 crore towards modernisation and expansion of Salem Steel Plant.

(c) Given the present market conditions, SAIL plans to improve its presence and market share in the special steel and alloy market through strategies to reduce cost of production through reducing input costs, increasing order availability, liquidation of old stocks etc.

Financial package to help revive steel sector

1257. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is readying a financial package to help revive the steel sector and prevent bank loans advanced to steel firms from turning bad, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is working with Ministry of Finance on the package;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government's move comes after similar efforts in the road and power sectors and it comes even as the banking system faces considerable stress from non-performing assets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) Indian Steel Associations and Indian Chamber of Commerce have sent representations to Ministry of Steel for working out a suitable comprehensive package to support steel sector. Their representations have been forwarded to Department of Financial Services.

Capacity enhancement of Gua iron ore mines in Jharkhand

1258. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gua Iron Ore Mines situated in West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand have been planning to enhance its production capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been envisaged for enhancement of production;

(d) the quantum of outlay earmarked for inducting new machinery and technology; and

(e) the details of the targets of production enhancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has taken up a project to enhance the capacity of the Gua iron ore mine to a level of 10 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) consisting of 1.80 mtpa lumps, 4.2 mtpa fines and 4.0 mtpa pellets to meet the enhanced requirement of steel plants. It has also been decided to setup beneficiation and pelletisation plant facilities. The total envisaged outlay for the project is ₹ 4749 crore. Letter of Award for the main package consisting of crushing plant, downhill conveyor; a beneficiation plant and pellet plant module has been awarded in April, 2014.

Steel plant in Khammam district of Telangana

1259. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 provides for setting up of a steel plant by SAIL in Khammam district of Telangana;
- (b) if so, the present status in this regard;
- (c) the reasons for inordinate delay in setting up of the steel plant; and
- (d) the immediate steps taken by Government to fulfil the promise made in this regard in an Act passed by the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, SAIL was to examine within six months from the appointed day *i.e.* 02.06.2014, the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant in the Khammam District of Telangana. A feasibility report was submitted by SAIL to the Government on 02.12.2014. Thus, SAIL has completed the task assigned to it as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. As per the report, the feasibility of setting up of Steel Plant with the given configurations is *prima facie* not financially viable. In view of this, a Task Force comprising of representatives from the Central and State Government, SAIL, RINL and NMDC was constituted on 06.02.2015 to suggest ways and means to make the project financially viable.

Promotion of eco-tourism

†1260. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any scheme/policy to promote eco-tourism related projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details of the locations being developed under this project including the tribal areas of the country;
- (c) whether Government has received suggestions from the State Government regarding this project, if so, the details of the suggestions received; and
- (d) the year-wise and State/area-wise details of the amount spent on this project during the last three years?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits, in 2014-15. Under the Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development including Eco Circuit and Tribal Circuit. So far Ministry has sanctioned the following projects under Eco Circuit and Tribal Circuit themes:

			(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Eco Circuit	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
2.	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
3.	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
4.	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurda-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdarpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
5.	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism identifies tourism circuits/sites for infrastructural development in the country in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under its various Schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Projects sanctioned during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No.	Amt. Sanctioned	No.	Amt. Sanctioned	No.	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	91.21	12	164.99	2	88.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74	9	134.55	1	97.14
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	3	35.68	2	129.65
5.	Bihar	14	111.10	5	79.66	1	41.54
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	5	9.90	1	99.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	7.76	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	57.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	1	8.79	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	14.87	3	1.22	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	76.19	2	7.33	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	10	40.66	0	0.00	1	99.22
18.	Karnataka	8	32.29	1	50.00	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	67.95	0	0.00	1	82.76
21.	Manipur	8	72.35	7	147.53	1	89.66
22.	Meghalaya	3	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	10	47.11	3	48.80	1	94.91
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	100.21	5	36.91	1	92.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	11	52.22	10	59.80	1	97.36
26.	Odisha	12	65.43	4	114.88	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	1	48.48	0	0.00	1	85.28
28.	Punjab	2	10.39	3	48.32	1	6.45
29.	Rajasthan	10	51.75	2	1.50	2	104.40
30.	Sikkim	14	104.85	8	52.00	1	98.05
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	33.70	4	5.04	1	91.62
33.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	99.59
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	130.71	6	57.97	1	20.04
35.	Uttarakhand	29	217.73	1	3.92	2	115.15
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	85.39
TOTAL		234	1540.82	95	1076.55	24	1719.11

Funds to Rajasthan for approved projects

†1261. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Rajasthan in the country as far as tourism is concerned, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government is yet to pay to Government of Rajasthan the amount for the projects approved earlier for tourism, if so, the details thereof and by when this amount would be released; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan for special assistance with a view to promote tourism in Rajasthan in 2016-17, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) During 2014, the rank of Rajasthan in Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) were 10 and 5, respectively. The State/UT-wise number of DTVs and FTVs during 2013 and 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The amount sanctioned and released to the State of Rajasthan under Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) scheme of the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Tourism during Twelfth Five Year Plan are ₹ 5324.64 lakh and ₹ 1184.78 lakh, respectively. The PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union Support with effect from 2015-16 in pursuance of the recommendations of 14th 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.

(c) Following two schemes have been launched for development of tourism in the States/UTs including Rajasthan:

Swadesh Darshan: Swadesh Darshan pertains to 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 pertains to the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to facilitate pilgrims/tourists. Cities namely Amritsar, Kedarnath, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Dwarka, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kamakhya and Patna have been identified for infrastructure development under the scheme.

Details of projects and amounts sanctioned during 2015-16 for the State of Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD scheme are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Amount Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.45	8.09
2.	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96	12.79

Statement*State/UT-wise number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) during 2013 and 2014.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		Growth 2014/13		Rank 2014	
		DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243703	14742	285146	17235	17.01	16.91	31	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98017783	69552	93306974	66333	-4.81	-4.63	5	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125461	10846	180964	5204	44.24	-52.02	32	30
4.	Assam	4684527	17638	4826702	21537	3.03	22.11	22	26
5.	Bihar	21588306	765835	22544377	829508	4.43	8.31	15	8
6.	Chandigarh	936922	40124	1061419	28365	13.29	-29.31	25	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	22801031	3886	24488465	7777	7.40	100.13	12	29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	481618	1582	579638	1799	20.35	13.72	28	34
9.	Daman and Diu	819947	4814	795167	4620	-3.02	-4.03	26	31
10.	Delhi	20215187	2301395	22626859	2319046	11.93	0.77	14	4
11.	Goa	2629151	492322	3544634	513592	34.82	4.32	23	11
12.	Gujarat	27412517	198773	30912043	235524	12.77	18.49	11	15
13.	Haryana	7128027	228200	13442944	547367	88.59	139.86	18	10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14715586	414249	15924701	389699	8.22	-5.93	17	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10891424	60845	9438544	86477	-13.34	42.13	21	18

16. Jharkhand	20511160	45995	33427144	154731	62.97	236.41	9	16
17. Karnataka	98010140	636378	118283220	561870	20.68	-11.71	3	9
18. Kerala	10857811	858143	11695411	923366	7.71	7.60	19	7
19. Lakshadweep	4784	371	7315	514	52.91	38.54	36	36
20. Madhya Pradesh	63110709	280333	63614525	316195	0.80	12.79	7	13
21. Maharashtra	82700556	4156343	94127124	4389098	13.82	5.60	4	2
22. Manipur	140673	1908	115499	2769	-17.90	45.13	33	33
23. Meghalaya	691269	6773	716469	8664	3.65	27.92	27	28
24. Mizoram	63377	800	68203	836	7.61	4.50	34	35
25. Nagaland	35638	3304	58413	3679	63.91	11.35	35	32
26. Odisha	9800135	66675	10790622	71426	10.11	7.13	20	21
27. Puducherry	1000277	42624	1188093	83291	18.78	95.41	24	19
28. Punjab	21340888	204074	24271302	255449	13.73	25.17	13	14
29. Rajasthan	30298150	1437162	33076491	1525574	9.17	6.15	10	5
30. Sikkim	576749	31698	562418	49175	-2.48	55.14	29	23
31. Tamil Nadu	244232487	3990490	327555233	4657630	34.12	16.72	1	1
32. Tripura	359586	11853	361247	26688	0.46	125.16	30	25
33. Telengana	54084367	153966	72399113	75171	33.86	-51.18	6	20
34. Uttar Pradesh	226531091	2054420	182820108	2909735	-19.30	41.63	2	3
35. Uttarakhand	19941128	97683	21991315	101966	10.28	4.38	16	17
36. West Bengal	25547300	1245230	49029590	1375740	91.92	10.48	8	6
TOTAL	1142529465	19951026	1290117432	22567650	12.92	13.12		

Extension of e-visa to boost tourism

1262. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend e-visa to 43 countries to boost tourism in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a time-frame has been worked out to help work out fast issue of such visas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how far will this help to add to our foreign exchange resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched e-Tourist Visa on 27.11.2014 with a view to facilitate foreign tourist visiting India. Initially, the scheme was introduced for 43 countries. However, the Scheme has since been extended to 150 countries. A list of these countries is given in the Statement (*See below*). The visa service under the Scheme is being rendered in time bound manner and decision is communicated to applicant *via* e-mail within 72 hours of making online application.

(d) The e-Tourist Visa has simplified the procedure for seeking India visa for international tourists. The e-Tourist Visa enables the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online.

As a result, the year 2015 witnessed a growth rate of 4.5% in terms of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India. During 2015, FTAs were 8.03 million as compared to 7.68 million in 2014. FTAs during the period January–March, 2016 were 25.08 lakh with a growth of 10.0% as compared to the FTAs of 22.81 lakh in January–March, 2015. The foreign exchange earnings during January–December, 2015 was ₹ 135193 crore as compared to ₹ 123320 crore during 2014 thereby registering the growth of 9.6%.

The e-Tourist Visa has been extended to 150 countries *w.e.f.* 26.02.2016. During January–December, 2015 a total of 4,45,300 tourists arrived on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 39,046 during January–December, 2014 registering a growth of 1040.4%. During the month of January–March, 2016, a total of 3,21,049 tourists arrived on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 75,859 during the month of January–March, 2015 registering a growth of 323.2%.

Statement*List of the countries to where e-Tourist Visa Scheme has extended*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Sl. No.	Name of Country
1.	Albania	29.	Cook Islands
2.	Andorra	30.	Costa Rica
3.	Anguilla	31.	Cote d'Ivoire
4.	Antigua and Barbuda	32.	Croatia
5.	Armenia	33.	Cuba
6.	Aruba	34.	Czech Republic
7.	Australia	35.	Denmark
8.	Austria	36.	Djibouti
9.	Bahamas	37.	Dominica
10.	Barbados	38.	Dominican Republic
11.	Belgium	39.	East Timor
12.	Belize	40.	Ecuador
13.	Bolivia	41.	El Salvador
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	42.	Eritrea
15.	Botswana	43.	Estonia
16.	Brazil	44.	Fiji
17.	Brunei	45.	Germany
18.	Bulgaria	46.	Ghana
19.	Cambodia	47.	Greece
20.	Canada	48.	Grenada
21.	Cape Verde	49.	Guatemala
22.	Cayman Island	50.	Guinea
23.	Chile	51.	Guyana
24.	China	52.	Haiti
25.	China-SAR Hongkong	53.	Honduras
26.	China-SAR Macau	54.	Hungary
27.	Colombia	55.	Iceland
28.	Comoros	56.	Indonesia

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Sl. No.	Name of Country
57.	Ireland	88.	Netherlands
58.	Israel	89.	Finland
59.	Jamaica	90.	France
60.	Japan	91.	Gabon
61.	Jordan	92.	Gambia
62.	Kenya	93.	Georgia
63.	Kiribati	94.	Palau
64.	Laos	95.	Palestine
65.	Latvia	96.	Panama
66.	Lesotho	97.	Papua New Guinea
67.	Liberia	98.	Paraguay
68.	Liechtenstein	99.	Peru
69.	Lithuania	100.	Philippines
70.	Luxembourg	101.	Poland
71.	Madagascar	102.	Portugal
72.	Malawi	103.	Republic of Korea
73.	Malaysia	104.	Republic of Macedonia
74.	Malta	105.	Romania
75.	Marshall Islands	106.	Russia
76.	Mauritius	107.	Saint Christopher and Nevis
77.	Mexico	108.	Saint Lucia
78.	Micronesia	109.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
79.	Moldova	110.	Samoa
80.	Monaco	111.	San Marino
81.	Mongolia	112.	Senegal
82.	Montenegro	113.	Serbia
83.	Montserrat	114.	Seychelles
84.	Mozambique	115.	Singapore
85.	Myanmar	116.	Slovakia
86.	Namibia	117.	Slovenia
87.	Nauru		

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Sl. No.	Name of Country
118.	Solomon Islands	135.	Ukraine
119.	South Africa	136.	United Kingdom
120.	Spain	137.	Uruguay
121.	Sri Lanka	138.	USA
122.	Suriname	139.	Vanuatu
123.	Swaziland	140.	Vatican City-Holy See
124.	Sweden	141.	Venezuela
125.	Switzerland	142.	Vietnam.
126.	Taiwan	143.	New Zealand
127.	Tajikistan	144.	Nicaragua
128.	Tanzania	145.	Niue Island
129.	Thailand	146.	Norway
130.	Tonga	147.	Oman
131.	Trinidad and Tobago	148.	Zambia
132.	Turks and Caicos Island	149.	Zimbabwe
133.	Tuvalu	150.	Argentina
134.	UAE	151.	Honduras

Development of Ramayana, Buddhist and Sufi circuits

1263. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made progress on the development of Ramayana, Buddhist and Sufi circuits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of places from Karnataka to be included in these circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits, in 2014-15. Under the Scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit,

Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under Buddhist Circuit theme, Ministry has sanctioned the project “Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar” for ₹ 33.17 crore in 2014-15.

New proposals for promotion of tourism from Uttarakhand

1264. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttarakhand has sent any new scheme for the promotion of tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of those schemes;

(c) whether Government has new proposals for Centrally assisted tourism promotion schemes in Uttarakhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of tourism infrastructure projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects on receipt of proposals from them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry releases campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the following two new plan schemes during 2014-15:

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes including the State of Uttarakhand.

Thirteen theme based circuits *i.e.* North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit have been identified for development under “Swadesh Darshan”.

- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under PRASAD, thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Vellankanni.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, an amount of ₹ 80.37 crore has been sanctioned for the State of Uttarakhand during 2015-16 for “Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand” under the theme ‘Eco-Circuit’.

India's share in foreign tourist arrivals

1265. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) India's share in global foreign tourist arrivals and whether measures have been undertaken to increase the same, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the multi-lingual tourist helpline has been launched, if so, the details thereof and number of calls received since its launch, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures undertaken to make foreign tourists aware of the helpline;

(d) whether measures have been undertaken to curb illegal promotional activities under the ‘Incredible India’ brand-line in international market, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India in the International Tourist Arrivals around the world during 2015 were 0.68%.

Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past for development and promotion of tourism and attract more tourists in the country are as below:

- (i) **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.

Government of India has also revised the 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 as US\$2 which was uniform for all the countries. The revision of Visa fee has been done on the principle of reciprocity. Bank charges have also been reduced from US\$2 to 2.5% of the e-TV fee. During 2015, a total of 4,45,300 e-TV holders visited India indicating the success of the new online process. Besides the e-TV, the Government of India has also introduced Visa on Arrival Scheme for Japanese nationals *w.e.f.* 1st March, 2016.

- (ii) **Publicity and Promotion:** The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry 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 Scheme.

- (iii) **Promotion of North East:** Ministry of Tourism in association with the North Eastern States and West Bengal organized the 4th International Tourism Mart (ITM) in Gangtok, Sikkim during 14th–16th October, 2015. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd ITM was organized in Guwahati, Tawang and Shillong, respectively.

Destination North East-2016: The Ministry of Tourism also played an active role in “Destination North East-2016” organised by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (M/o DONER) during 12th-14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan along with Tourism departments of North Eastern States by exhibiting stalls of various tourism products. One to one business meetings between tourism service providers from North Eastern Regions and tour operators from other parts of India and ASEAN countries were also organised.

(iv) **National Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board:** In order to tap the potential and advantages that India has in the field of medical and wellness tourism, the Ministry has setup a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board. The Board will provide leadership to the Government within a framework of prudent and effective measures, thereby enabling promotion and positioning of India as a competent and credible medical and wellness tourism destination. The Board will be chaired by the Union Tourism Minister and consists of members representing the related Government Departments, Tourism and Hospitality sector and experts in the Medical, Wellness and Yoga.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line on 8.2.2016. Besides English and Hindi, the languages handled by the contact centers include ten International languages 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. Since its launch, the tourist helpline has received 24523 calls as on 27.4.2016.

(c) Ministry of Tourism is publicising the Helpline number through advertisements, promotional website of the Ministry www.incredibleindia.org and through promotional material produced by it from time to time. In addition, India Tourism Offices, both Domestic and Overseas, have also been requested to include Helpline Number in the advertisements and promotional material released/produced by them.

Initiatives undertaken by the India Tourism Offices overseas to make the foreign tourists aware of the multilingual tourist helpline are as below:

- (i) Circulated the information through Press release.
- (ii) Publicized the same during various tourism exhibitions/seminars/road shows and during other promotional activities.
- (iii) Displayed in all promotional campaigns.
- (iv) Included in all presentations of the office, online Media and Print Media.
- (v) Highlighted in e-Newsletter and official facebook page of some of the offices.
- (vi) Disseminated among the travel trade and to tourists visiting the India Tourism Office or to those who make telephonic enquiries.
- (vii) Included in the new brochures, newsletter, facebook page etc.

(d) and (e) No such illegal promotional activities under the Incredible India brand line in the international market have been reported to the India Tourism Offices overseas.

Further, as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tourism, it is permissible for the Travel Agents and Tour Operators overseas to use the Incredible India logo only for events, brochures, publicity material and advertisements for promoting India, for which monetary support has been extended by the India Tourism Offices Overseas.

**Development of Puducherry as a tourist circuit
under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

1266. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that development of Union Territory of Puducherry as tourist circuit under 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' has been identified;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 85 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of money so far utilized for this purpose and by when the circuit is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in 2014-15. Under the Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for 'Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Coastal Circuit theme in Swadesh Darshan Scheme' in 2015-16 with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 85.28 crore and ₹ 17.05 crore has been released towards payment of first instalment. The project would be completed and commissioned within three years.

Cancellation of forest rights of tribals in Chhattisgarh

1267. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report appeared in an English daily dated 18th February, 2016 stating that the Chhattisgarh Government has

cancelled the forest rights of tribals over their traditional lands in Ghatbarra village of Surguja district to facilitate coal mining of Prasa East and Kete Besan coal blocks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the press report and petitions received by this Ministry, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has written to the State Government of Chhattisgarh to ascertain the factual position in this regard along with provision of the law under which the cancellation has been made and to intimate this Ministry at the earliest. Response from the State Government is awaited.

Review of functioning of NGOs working in tribal areas

†1268. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of Non-Governmental Organisations working in tribal areas whose working has been found correct;

(b) Government assistance provided to these organisations during the last three years and the number of organisations who got foreign aid;

(c) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations against whom Government has taken action for involvement in misappropriation of funds and the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government is considering to allow other organisations after imposing ban on these organisations, if so, the names of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise list of Non-Governmental Organizations who have been provided assistance whose working has been scrutinized as per scheme guidelines during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain list of NGOs getting foreign aid.

(c) No such instance of misappropriation of funds by Non-Governmental Organisations has come to the notice of the Ministry. However, complaints when received, officers of the State Government/Central Government are deputed for inspection to ensure remedial measures.

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of NGOs who have been provided assistance whose working has been scrutinized as per scheme guidelines during the last three years

(amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3.07	3	0.86	7	21.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	6.84	9	4.93	3	0.96
3.	Assam	7	1.73	8	1.6	6	0.58
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	1.62	4	1	1	0.16
5.	Gujarat	6	15.57	10	21.56	6	17.55
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1.53	6	1.71	0	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	11	6.85	12	8.87	7	2.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.19	1	0.40	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	9	2.48	10	3.22	9	2.63
10.	Kerala	5	0.73	4	0.99	5	0.96
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15	7.72	15	6.73	10	2.09
12.	Maharashtra	7	1.58	13	2.33	2	0.34
13.	Manipur	10	2.29	10	2.23	6	0.63
14.	Meghalaya	3	9.07	2	7.02	2	2.75
15.	Mizoram	3	0.4	3	0.4	0	0.00
16.	Nagaland	1	0.11	4	1.36	0	0.00
17.	Odisha	17	18.44	22	6.84	15	12.32
18.	Rajasthan	6	1.77	6	1.80	2	0.32
19.	Sikkim	1	0.28	1	0.26	2	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	4	1.55	3	1.63	2	0.83
21.	Telangana	1	0.24	2	4.35	2	5.01
22.	Tripura	1	0.01	1	0.17	1	0.16
23.	Uttarakhand	3	0.9	4	1.19	2	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.17	3	0.69	2	0.22
25.	West Bengal	7	3.61	16	4.53	13	3.78
26.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.75	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
27.	Delhi	0	0.0	1	0.15	0	0.00
TOTAL		145	89.50	173	86.82	105	76.63

ST status to ethnic groups of Assam

1269. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Ministry has declared that the long standing issue of giving ST status to six ethnic groups of Assam namely Koch-Rajbongshis, Sutiya, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Motoks and Tea Tribes will be done within six months;

(b) if so, what is the present status of the issue therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. Ministry has not declared that issue of giving ST status to six ethnic groups of Assam namely Koch-Rajbongshis, Chutia, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Motoks and Tea Tribes will be done within six months.

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

(c) Government had laid down modalities for inclusion in, exclusion from and modification in the Orders specifying list of STs 1999, amended in 2002. As per these modalities, proposals for inclusion of above six ethnic groups of Assam has been processed.

Plan to enhance employability of tribal youths

1270. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on a plan to enhance the employability of tribal youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is devising a plan to use indigenous knowledge and local practices for sustainable development of areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Government is pursuing a holistic approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country. Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities. During the last financial year, the Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill upgradation of tribals to get them respectable jobs such as:

- Diversified crops, horticulture, dairy development with State cooperative, backyard poultry, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with proper market linkages.
- Financing under line department schemes like milk cooperatives.
- Marketable traditional skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and crafts.
- Entrepreneurship.
- Modern skills: solar cell assembly and electrician, mobile phone repair etc. with appropriate placements.
- Eco tourism in Tribal areas.
- Skills for women: Computer training hospitality, paramedics, ayurvedic and tribal medicines and medical practices etc.

It is advocated to expend 50% of the allocated funds to the State Governments for female beneficiaries.

In addition, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, promotes entrepreneurial development amongst Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to individuals or groups of STs for undertaking self-employment income generation activities through its channelizing agencies. Further, Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) imparts skill development and capacity building training to tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers and tribal artisans.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not devised any specific plan to use indigenous knowledge and local practices for sustainable development of areas. However, funds are provided to the State Governments for promotion of tribal Arts and Crafts, documentation of traditional knowledge, medicines and medical practices among Scheduled Tribes.

Programmes for development of tribals

†1271. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes being run for the development of various tribals in the country at present;

(b) the names of the tribes living in hilly areas of north India, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of funds provided for the upliftment of these tribes by Government from year 2012-13 to 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A list of programmes/schemes being run for the development of various tribals in the country at present is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A list of communities/groups notified as Scheduled Tribes in the Northern India State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise and year-wise details of funds provided for the upliftment of tribals by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs from year 2012-13 to 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area
3.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students
5.	Upgradation of Merit

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students Studying in classes IX and X
7.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to Ministry of External Affairs
8.	Top Class Education for ST Students to concerned Institutes
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students (RGNF)
10.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working of STs
11.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
12.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
13.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO Component)
14.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
15.	Grant Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
16.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
17.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
18.	Centre of Excellence Scheme to VOs
19.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce
20.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

Statement-II*State-wise list of tribes*

Sl. No.	Name of Tribes	Sl. No.	Name of Tribes
Himachal Pradesh		10.	Domba, Gara, Zoba
1.	Bhot, Bodh	Jammu and Kashmir	
2.	Gaddi	1.	Balti
3.	Gujjar	2.	Beda
4.	Jad, Lamba, Khampa	3.	Bot, Boto
5.	Kanaura, Kinnara	4.	Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
6.	Lahaula	5.	Changpa
7.	Pangwala	6.	Garra
8.	Swangla	7.	Mon
9.	Beta, Beda	8.	Purigpa

Sl. No.	Name of Tribes	Sl. No.	Name of Tribes
9.	Gujjar	5.	Tharu
10.	Bakarwal	Uttar Pradesh	
11.	Gaddi	1.	Bhotia
12.	Sippi	2.	Buksa
Rajasthan		3.	Jaunsari
1.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	4.	Raji
2.	Bhil Mina	5.	Tharu
3.	Damor, Damaria	6.	Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajanj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)
4.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	7.	Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
5.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	8.	Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
6.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	9.	Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
7.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	10.	Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
8.		11.	Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
9.	Mina	12.	Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	13.	Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11.	Patelia	14.	Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
12.	Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	15.	Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
Uttarakhand			
1.	Bhotia		
2.	Buksa		
3.	Jaunsari		
4.	Raji		

Sl. No.	Name of Tribes	Sl. No.	Name of Tribes
Bihar		17.	Kharwar
1.	Asur, Agaria	18.	Khond
2.	Baiga	19.	Kisan, Nagesia
3.	Banjara	20.	Kora, Mudi-Kora
4.	Bathudi	21.	Korwa
5.	Bedia	22.	Lohara, Lohra
6.	Omitted	23.	Mahli
7.	Binjhia	24.	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
8.	Birhor	25.	Munda, Patar
9.	Birjia	26.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
10.	Chero	27.	Parhaiya
11.	Chik Baraik	28.	Santal
12.	Gond	29.	Sauria Paharia
13.	Gorait	30.	Savar
14.	Ho	31.	Kawar
15.	Karmali	32.	Kol
16.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	33.	Tharu

Statement-III

Details of funds provided for the upliftment of tribals under different schemes of the Ministry of tribal affairs from 2012-13 to 2015-16

(A) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Vountary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12067987	30710906	3443334	25263164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8033861	67132628	44975364	9569894
3.	Assam	8390193	9926416	8755425	5785170
4.	Chhattisgarh	1620270	9523902	4943900	1620270
5.	Gujarat	0	8378890	21372227	4338188

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	157500	15307965	17074044	0
7.	Jharkhand	11850024	30729304	65726048	20519422
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1849380	4035911	0
9.	Karnataka	9466192	16674897	24888744	22725348
10.	Kerala	6264328	7023003	9907370	9625460
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7054301	6480318	10189512	6654020
12.	Maharashtra	23146748	6282095	19697375	3377213
13.	Manipur	12542915	21381413	21091546	6346350
14.	Meghalaya	29349920	85791751	67215218	27479208
15.	Mizoram	0	4026663	4039560	0
16.	Nagaland	0	1050361	3215437	0
17.	Odisha	18305070	22221746	30398337	19079568
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	8331000	3182749
19.	Sikkim	0	2829000	2564384	5454113
20.	Tamil Nadu	2330550	3433898	3509519	1181790
21.	Telangana	0	2372423	2375010	1976326
22.	Tripura	3294511	107370	1715310	1582470
23.	Uttarakhand	2857243	9024302	11866736	1766858
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1683981	6904581	2218403
25.	West Bengal	23421235	36057388	45252818	37791760
26.	Delhi	735565	0	1511290	0
GRAND TOTAL		180888413	400000000	445000000	217537744

(B) Details of funds released under the scheme of coaching for Scheduled Tribes

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Delhi	713000	0	0	0
2.	Gujarat	0	1297000	0	0
3.	Kerala	1395000	275000	0	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2132000	0	0
5.	Manipur	2398000	1484000	1208000	0
6.	Rajasthan	0	6654000	0	0
TOTAL		4506000	11842000	1208000	0

(C) Details of funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education
among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5207920	193107731
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1295053	4271709	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	3723818	4407038	3925448	0
4.	Gujarat	0	145999463	194219225	171232411
5.	Jharkhand	1846586	0	4442520	2107200
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	68593579	57103228	14357845
7.	Maharashtra	5948849	9473800	3600400	0
8.	Odisha	62330103	162255734	26507661	104081259
9.	Rajasthan	300000	10976580	9665119	0
10.	Telangana	0	0	41056770	48075810
TOTAL		74149356	403001247	350000000	532962256

(D) Scheme: Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.000	3000.000	2000.000	3240.000
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	75.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	2011.694	1422.900	2223.750	1809.630
4.	Gujarat	700.000	1000.000	1091.000	898.100
5.	Jharkhand	645.976	378.208	301.326	1627.379
6.	Kerala	0.000	600.000	600.000	0.000
7.	Karnataka	707.372	26.679	8.584	836.303
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4350.000	4500.000	4272.940	4491.920
9.	Maharashtra	28.300	2610.000	1900.000	0.000
10.	Manipur	100.000	100.000	47.500	100.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Odisha	3260.000	2000.000	2500.000	3373.920
12.	Rajasthan	1500.000	700.000	1500.000	1076.090
13.	Tamil Nadu	1446.658	2026.757	128.349	1118.893
14.	Tripura	700.000	950.000	826.540	895.560
15.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	600.000	1439.035
16.	Uttarakhand	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	West Bengal	0.000	1300.000	0.000	447.600
TOTAL		17850.000	20689.544	17999.989	21354.430

(E) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	279.81	846.73	0.00	400.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1221.74
4.	Gujarat	187.06	939.33	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	380.47	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	0.00	553.45	1349.63	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.57	0.00	1305.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	1697.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Mizoram	0.00	2289.43	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1031.00	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.00	810.95	0.00	1798.45
14.	Rajasthan	1500.00	2646.87	0.00	3393.97
15.	Sikkim	460.29	0.00	460.29	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	112.73	0.00	0.00
17.	Tripura	883.77	1906.01	1797.62	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	62.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	304.99	0.00
21.	Mizoram University	437.08	0.00	195.01	52.72
22.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.94
23.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidhayala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		7800.00	10105.50	6824.01	6928.82

(F) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of “Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan” during the last three years *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	988.49	371.87	0	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	749.60	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	530.36	0	0	0.00
4.	Goa	300.00	0	0	300.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	1144.48	0.00
7.	Kerala	1025.02	0	0	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	1425.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	0.00	2474.63	1000.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	2458.90	2091.10	0	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0	0.00
12.	Sikkim	0.00	575.28	0	0.00
13.	Tripura	797.23	954.52	954.52	0.00
TOTAL		6100.00	7217.00	4524.00	300.00

(G) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last three years and current financial year *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 31.03.2015)	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	89.00	276.21	485.70	900.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	605.76
5.	Madhya Pradesh	88.00	150.74	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	88.00	69.68	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		265.00	496.63	485.70	1505.76

(H) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19438.70	4895.16	5070.01	1986.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	633.00	1366.85	2.29	1137.61
3.	Assam	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00	6748.28
4.	Bihar	90.00	23.00	23.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3150.31	1341.48	4066.75	4764.83
6.	Goa	8.00	2.00	2.00	356.00
7.	Gujarat	2460.71	7138.58	3929.23	5520.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	948.52	282.83	237.00	1350.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	710.06	177.00	2494.17	2494.17
10.	Jharkhand	1344.21	2043.23	4927.23	0.00
11.	Karnataka	2522.75	3340.76	3691.00	5839.00
12.	Kerala	329.45	625.53	647.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9542.45	5276.71	2385.00	3065.00
14.	Maharashtra	4604.38	11996.04	7451.83	5209.83
15.	Manipur	4243.64	6111.01	3615.48	3588.00
16.	Meghalaya	1753.42	3438.00	438.00	3274.61
17.	Mizoram	3546.61	5393.89	4501.15	4927.91
18.	Nagaland	2191.09	2626.19	2329.59	2646.34
19.	Odisha	5405.95	3459.87	4512.00	4050.00
20.	Rajasthan	2142.99	2216.02	6440.00	10890.43
21.	Sikkim	414.15	845.49	414.00	400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	178.66	1436.02	44.00	2266.86
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12329.88	9650.00
24.	Tripura	1036.47	1390.99	974.82	1700.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	227.00	56.00	56.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	657.98	1086.50	164.00	900.00
27.	West Bengal	949.16	2277.63	237.00	2948.46
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	0.75	0.75	0
29.	Daman and Diu	4.00	10.90	1.00	0
TOTAL		73074.35	74839.41	72098.18	85714.55

(I) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	17.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	7.175	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	0.00	0.00
9.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		31.505	6.24	0.00	0.00

(J) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	0.00	1386.00	1983.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	218.44	0	0.00
3.	Assam	90.00	211.88	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	688.60	375.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	0.00	3718.00	3607.00
6.	Goa	0.00	14.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	500.00	2835.28	3750.00	3745.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	45.73	73.00	96.12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	700.00
10.	Jharkhand	1472.00	0.00	1613.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	260.00	3320.05	0	0.00
12.	Kerala	57.00	0.00	0	300.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	0.00	0	4300.00
14.	Maharashtra	251.00	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Manipur	100.00	729.70	496.05	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	15.00	296.762	0	0.00
17.	Mizoram	70.00	123.185	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	851.47
19.	Odisha	3128.00	5601.08375	4511.00	4900.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	4792.55	2383.34	0.00
21.	Sikkim	4.00	0.00	7.80	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	0.00	0	600.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	745.52	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tripura	340.00	674.332	678.75	1303.60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	26.00	460.2	19.82	107.00
27.	West Bengal	260.00	2620	0	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.00	0.00	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		11173.00	21943.19	20070.88	22868.95

Note: The scheme has been effective from 01.07.2012.

(K) Details of funds released to Ministry of External Affairs under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Funds Released
1.	National Overseas Scholarship for STs	100.00	68.00	99.13	39.039

(L) Details of funds released to concerned institutes under the scheme of Top Class Education for ST students during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Funds Released
1.	Top Class Education for ST students	1011.00	950.00	1849.85	1552.32

(M) Details of funds released to University Grants Commission under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (RGNF) during last three years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2014-15 and current financial year 2015-16

					(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Funds Released
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs	4500.00	0.00	0.00	3138.76

(N) Details of funds released during the last four years under SCA to TSP

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4125.00	5789.00	2937.82	3500.00
2.	Assam	4674.00	6563.63	1788.59	5844.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	403.00	1368.26
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	10809.64
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	7410.00	8448.00	10382.74	10566.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1262.00	1768.00	997.99	475.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1702.41	0.00	2000.00
9.	Jharkhand	11413.25	12187.00	9571.11	10000.00
10.	Karnataka	1853.25	2471.00	3000.00	4370.00
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	530.00	357.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	11501.21
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	7728.00	11726.18	12514.91
14.	Manipur	1230.00	1581.90	1118.00	1100.00
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14728.52
16.	Rajasthan	7441.00	8377.00	8822.04	10190.00
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	520.25	353.00
18.	Tami Nadu	0.00	651.00	217.33	0.00

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3541.00	4000.00
20.	Tripura	1955.00	2102.10	1183.94	2400.07
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	139.60	805.83	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	697.79	905.51
23.	West Bengal	2580.75	4181.36	5730.00	6233.00
TOTAL		85254.25	105000.00	103999.37	113217.12

(O) Details of funds released during the last four years under
Article 275(1) of the Constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4834.00	350.00	2139.00	5500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	832.19	1880.40	3000.80
3.	Assam	0.00	3540.25	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	586.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8534.00	9172.11	10778.00	11904.31
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
8.	Gujarat	4629.60	10275.69	8592.45	11680.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	190.99	523.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.34	1146.75	0.00	2000.00
11.	Jharkhand	7369.50	9280.40	9873.00	12202.96
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	6300.00
13.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	748.94	1085.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16518.04	15793.47	17321.42	14845.15
15.	Maharashtra	2911.00	12489.00	11701.29	13374.00
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1600.01	1216.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	2924.38	2334.03	1507.68
18.	Mizoram	810.75	1133.61	1877.78	3617.37
19.	Nagaland	2454.00	2886.93	2067.15	5469.34
20.	Odisha	11283.99	14706.50	12728.22	15200.00
21.	Rajasthan	7737.98	9437.80	9755.92	11000.00

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
22.	Sikkim	272.58	302.90	370.30	1250.30
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	901.00	639.60	852.80
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3894.40	6090.00
25.	Tripura	1375.00	1355.00	1218.99	1600.68
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	0.00	743.49	1514.74
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	267.00	1530.36	92.02
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	7000.00
GRAND TOTAL		81999.78	109713.98	113264.14	139226.79

(P) Details of funds released to the States under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce, during the last 4 years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264.00	120.00	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.00	-	232.00	-
6.	Gujarat	160.00	177.00	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	6.00	206.77	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	245.00	67.07	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	106.00	-	-
14.	Odisha	233.00	193.00	138.30	148.13
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	56.00	-
16.	Tripura	52.00	54.00	119.93	310.98
17.	West Bengal	126.00	231.93	356.00	-
18.	Mizoram	24.00	45.00	-	-
TOTAL		1300.00	1000.00	1109.00	459.11

(Q) Funds released under MSP to MFP Scheme

I. Agency-wise release of Funds 2013-14 for MSP operation

(₹ in crore)

1. Head-3601

Agency	GIA-General	Date of release	Capital	Total
TDCOOL Odisha	40.00	(4.3.2014)		40.00
GSFDC, Gujarat	5.00	(4.3.2014)	—	5.00
MSCTDC, Nasik	5.00	(24.3.2014)	3.25 (28.3.2014)	8.25
Rajsangh, Jaipur	0.20	(24.3.2014)	—	0.20
JHAMCOFED, Ranchi	24.15	(24.3.2014)	-	24.15
MPMFP FED, Bhopal	34.89	(28.3.2014)	-	34.89
TOTAL	109.24		3.25	112.49

Head-2225 Agency	GIA- General	Capital	Total
TRIFED	Nil	Nil	Nil

II. Agency-wise release of funds 2014-15 for MSP operation (As on 31.03.2015)

(₹ in crore)

Head-3601

Agency	GIA-General	Date of release	GIA-Capital	Total
TDCOOL, Odisha	—		8.20 (23.12.2014/ 26.02.2015)	8.20
CGMFPFED, Raipur	43.65	28.5.2014		80.16
	36.51	27.02.2015		
JHASCOLAMPF Ranchi	₹ 4.25	14.10.2014	0.39 (23.12.14/ Jan. 2015)	4.25 0.39
TOTAL	84.41		8.59	93.00

Head-2225

Agency	GIA-General	Date of release	GIA-Capital	Total	Remark
TRIFED	5.00	28.7.2014	-	5.00	Amount released for general activities.
	2.00	25.09.2014		2.00	
TOTAL	7.00			7.00	

Total release for 2014-15 = ₹ 100 crores.

III. Agency-wise release of funds 2015-16 for MSP operation (As on 31.03.2016)

(₹ in crore)

Head-3601

Agency	GIA-General	Date of release	GIA-Capital	Total
CGMFPPED, Raipur	73.50	19.06.2015	-	73.50
TDCCOL, Odisha	09.91	23.09.2015	-	09.91
JASCOLAMPF, Jharkhand	18.32	29.09.2015		18.32
GCC Andhra Pradesh	5.2875	29.03.2016	-	5.2875
TOTAL	107.0175		0.00	107.0175

Head-2225

Agency	GIA-General	Date of release	GIA-Capital	Remark
TRIFED	5.00	18.06.2015	-	For general activities
TRIFED	-	30.3.2016	5.6731	For creation of Capital Assets
TOTAL	5.00+5.6731=10.6731			

Total release for the year 2015-16 under the Scheme of MSP to MFP is ₹ 117.6906 crore.

*(R) Details showing funds released to "Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)"
from 2012-13 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	Financial Year			
		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.	Jharkhnd	---	--	107.10572	---
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	---	---	---	10.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	16.10	69.91353	86.53
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	132.00
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	50.00
TOTAL		416.21	274.41	1641.00	1184.16

(₹ in lakh)

Names of Centres of Excellence (CoEs)				
	BHASHA Research and Publication Centre, (Gujarat)	National Institute of Rural Development, (Telangana)	BAIF Development Research Foundation, (Maharashtra)	Visva Bharati Shantiniketan, (West Bengal)
	Released	Released	Released	Released
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	22.27	-	-	-

Notice on ill-treatment of evicted tribals from Polavaram Dam

1272. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received notice from Andhra Pradesh High Court regarding ill-treatment of tribals who were evicted from Polavaram Dam;

(b) whether there is a specific policy for tribals who are evicted and harassed for land for a Central project;

(c) what steps Government will initiate to rectify such wrongs committed against thousands of tribals; and

(d) the steps proposed to enquire into atrocities against tribals whose women and children were thrown out mercilessly in Anguluru, Mamidigondhi, Devaragondhi, etc. by using the old 1894 Land Acquisition Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No. 140 of 2015 filed by Dr. Pentapati Pulla Rao in the High Court of judicature of Andhra Pradesh where Polavaram Project Authority was also one of the respondents. In the application the prayer was mainly confined to challenge the grant of rehabilitation package for all displaced persons and sought implementation of Section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in LA, R&R Act 2013 in respect of the lands already acquired for construction of Polavaram Project. However, the High Court did not find any merit in the PIL and dismissed it accordingly.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) for the Polavaram Project is being implemented as per LA and RR Act 2013 since 01.01.2014 and prior to that the Rehabilitation was being done as per Government of Andhra Pradesh Policy of 2005. The Project has got the status of Central Project under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 only.

(c) No wrongs have been committed against Tribal(s).

(d) The land acquired for Polavaram Project is in accordance with LA Act – 1894 till 31.12.2013 and later in accordance with LA R and R Act with effect from 01.01.2014.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed *vide* Lr. No.5284/R and R-A2/2015-2 dated 03.08.2015 that the lands for the Tribal beneficiaries of Mamidigondhi, Devaragondhi and Kondrukota have been provided as per their option and not by force which are nearer to the R and R Centres.

The tribal PDFs of Devaragondhi has been paid 25% extra monetary benefits as they have been rehabilitated outside the scheduled area as per the Rule 6.19 of LA and R and R Act 2013.

The land acquisition in Anguluru (v) was completed by 2008 and compensation for land properties and R&R benefits to the PAFs were provided prior to the enactment of LA and RR Act, 2013.

The tribal families of Anguluru (v) were shifted to Rehabilitation centres in 2011 till then the new land laws as per the provision of the New Act, 2013 were not applicable.

Non-purchase by TRIFED in West Bengal

1273. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that no purchase or sales have been made by Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) in West Bengal during last three years;

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

(c) the country-wise and year-wise details of products sold, revenues generated and profits earned on e-portal, www.tribesindia.com during last three years; and

(d) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized, beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken under scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce', during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) TRIFED has informed that purchase/sales have been made in West Bengal. The details of purchase and sale made by TRIFED during the last three years in West Bengal are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Provisional)	
Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
44.42	61.40	11.72	40.59	24.92	16.92

(c) The e-commerce of TRIFED commenced during 2014-15. The details of sale during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Country from which Order Received	Revenue Generated	Profit Earned
1.	2014-15	India	10921	7675
2.	2015-16	India	36992	26490

(d) The Scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce is demand driven and no specific State-wise allocation are made. The funds are released under the Scheme for specific measures like (i) market intervention (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc. (iii) R and D/IPR activity and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development to TRIFED and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations etc. The State-wise details of funds released and utilized, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken by TRIFED during last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of fund released to the States and utilized under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last 3 years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	120.00	-	-	-	UCs not yet due
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	232.00	-	-	
6.	Gujarat	177.00	177.00	-	-	-	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Kerala	6.00	6.00	206.77	-	-	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	67.07	67.07	-	-	-	
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Meghalaya	106.00	106.00	-	-	-	
14.	Odisha	193.00	193.00	138.30	132.80	148.13	
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	56.00	-	-	
16.	Tripura	54.00	54.00	119.93	119.93	310.98	
17.	West Bengal	231.93	105.00	356.00	356.00	-	
18.	Mizoram	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	
TOTAL		1000.00	768.07	1109.00	608.73	459.11	

Details of fund released to the TRIFED and utilized under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last 3 years are as under:

TRIFED	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
	3431.00	3431.00	3081.00	3081.00	3026.00	UCs not yet due

(₹ in lakh)

Statement-II

State-wise details of beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken by TRIFED during last three years

(A) Skill development and capacity building in Minor Forest Produce (MFPs)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
Karnataka	0	0	120
Tamil Nadu	250	300	570
Kerala	90	330	240
Madhya Pradesh	300	2040	150
Odisha	360	3880	3090
Sikkim	150	358	0
Assam	0	142	395
Meghalaya	200	150	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Nagaland	150	0	1000
Manipur	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Sikkim	150	359	0
West Bengal	90	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	360	2910	2790
Chhattisgarh	90	2280	1500
Rajasthan	240	750	720
Maharashtra	400	1560	1110
Jharkhand	503	422	1950
Gujarat	0	360	900
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Head Office (TOT)	0	54	0
TOTAL	3333	15895	14535

(B) Skill development and capacity building in Handicrafts

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Number of Trainings	Number of beneficiaries	Number of Trainings	Number of beneficiaries	Number of Trainings	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Gujarat	0	0	1	20	0	0
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2	35	2	40	0	0
3.	Rajasthan	2	35	2	40	3	60
4.	Meghalaya	1	15	0	0	0	0
5.	Assam	2	35	3	60	2	40
6.	Tripura	0	0	1	20	0	0
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	20
8.	Nagaland	0		0		0	0
9.	Sikkim	1	20	0	0	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	4	75	0	0	2	40
11.	Karnataka	0	0	3	43	0	0
12.	Andaman and Nicobars Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	3	40	0	0
14.	Odisha	1	20	1	20	1	20
15.	West Bengal	1	15	1	20	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	2	40	4	80	2	40
17.	Maharashtra	2	35	0	0	0	0
18.	Chhattisgarh	2	35	1	20	2	40
19.	Telangana	1	15	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Uttarakhand	1	20	0	0	0	0
22.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		22	395	22	403	13	260

Focus on infrastructural development of sports

†1274. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that required infrastructural development is being focused adequately for the development of all kinds of sports in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate allocation have been made in the general budget of year 2016-17 for the national programmes of sports development in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of States to develop sports and sports infrastructure in the country. The Central Government supplements/complements the efforts of the States in this regard. Various States and UTs have been assisted from time to time to develop sports and sports infrastructure. For this purpose, the Ministry was implementing Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Scheme (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) which have since been merged along with National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) into a new umbrella Central Sector Scheme known as “Khelo India–National Programme for Development of Sports” to be implemented during 2016-17. The Khelo India Scheme has three major components, namely, annual competitions, sports infrastructure and talent search.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Finance has allocated an amount of ₹ 140 crore in the General Budget of the year 2016-17 for the Khelo India Scheme.

Strategy for Rio Olympics

1275. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any strategy including monetary rewards, public employment, etc. for the forthcoming Rio Olympics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports’ Scheme of Special Awards medal winners in Olympic Games will be given cash awards as per the following table:

Gold	₹ 75 lakh
Silver	₹ 50 lakh
Bronze	₹ 30 lakh

The Amount of award money in respect of medal winners in team events in Rio Olympics 2016 will be payable taking into consideration the team strength, as per details given below:

Strength of team	Number of times the amount of award money corresponding to the event and medal will be incurred
A team of 2 persons	1 ½ times
A team of 3 or 4 persons	2 times
A team of 5 to 10 persons	3 times
A team of more than 10 persons	5 times

The amount of award money would be shared equally among the team members. However, no member of the team would get less than half of the award money payable to medal winner of the individual event.

For appointment of meritorious sportspersons in Central Government Offices, there are already provisions in existence, which provide for reservation upto 5% in direct recruit vacancies in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' for meritorious sportspersons in Central Government Offices.

Further, medal winners in Olympic Games are also eligible for out of term promotions.

Stadiums, grounds and courts constructed for 2010 Commonwealth Games

1276. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many stadiums, grounds and courts were constructed for the 2010 Commonwealth Games matching the international standards for sports purposes in the National Capital;

(b) how many of these stadiums, ground and courts are open for use by the national and international players and teams; and

(c) the details of all the stadiums, grounds and courts which were used for practice purposes on regular basis after the conclusion of the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Eighteen Nos. competition venues and Thirty-nine Nos. training/practice venues were developed for the Commonwealth Games 2010. List of all the competition and training/practice venues is given in the Statement (*See below*). The work at these venues included construction/renovation of Stadiums and creation of sports infrastructure/facilities as per the international standards based on Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) norms.

(b) and (c) The position is as under:

1. As far as Stadiums maintained and managed by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) are concerned, all the SAI Stadiums, ground and courts created for the CWG 2010 are being utilized for holding international events as also for national, State and other sports competitions organized by Sports Federations from time to time. In addition, these Stadiums are also being utilised as venues for holding various national coaching camps to train Indian probale for participation in international competitions.

SAI has also been utilizing various sports facilities created in the CWG 2010 stadiums under it to conduct various sports training activities to encourage and train the youth in various disciplines. Post Games, SAI has also implemented “Come and Play” Scheme to impart training to those interested in improving their skills under qualified coaches.

2. Stadiums created by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) with the funding from Ministry of Urban Development and those created with funding by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) belong to these respective agencies and their use is also decided by them.
3. As regards Stadiums/Sports facilities created at Delhi University/All India Tennis Association/CRPF Kaderpur (Gurgaon)/Jamia Millia Islamia and DPS RK Puram Delhi for the CWG 2010 with funding from this Ministry, these sports infrastructure/facilities have become the property of these respective venue owners post Games. However, as per MoUs signed, these venue owners have to make these venues available in the national and public interest when required by this Ministry, as also for training and practice of national and State level sportspersons free of cost on payment of utility charges.

Statement

(A) List of Competition Venues

Sl. No.	Discipline	Venue	Venue Owner
1.	Aquatics	S. P. Mukherjee Swimming Pool	SAI
2.	Athletics	J. N. Sports Complex	SAI
3.	Cycling	Velodrome, I. G. Sports Complex	SAI
4.	Gymnastics	I. G. Indoor Statium	SAI
5.	Hockey	MDC National Stadium	SAI

Sl. No.	Discipline	Venue	Venue Owner
6.	Lawn Bowls	J. N. Sports Complex	SAI
7.	Shooting	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	SAI
8.	Weightlifting	J. N. Sports Complex	SAI
9.	Wrestling	I. G. Sports Complex	SAI
10.	Rugby	Delhi University	DU
11.	Tennis	R. K. Khanna Tennis Complex	AITA
12.	Shooting	CRPF Centre, Kaderpur-Big Bore Shooting	CRPF

Funded by: Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), GoI

13.	Archery	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA
14.	Badminton	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
15.	Squash	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
16.	Table Tennis	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA

Funded by: Government of Delhi

17.	Netball	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	GNCTD
18.	Boxing	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	NDMC

(B) List of Training/Practice Venues

Sl. No.	Discipline	Training Venue	Venue Owner
Funded by: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)			
1.	Cycling	Velodrome, IG Indoor Stadium	SAI
2.	Gymnastics	I.G. Indoor Stadium	SAI
3.	Hockey	MDC National Stadium Complex	SAI
4.	Shooting	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	SAI
5.	Athletics	DU-Polo Ground	DU
6.	Boxing	Delhi University	DU
7.	Netball	Delhi University	DU
8.	Rugby 7s	St. Stephen's College	DU/Respective Colleges
9.		Hindu College	

Sl. No.	Discipline	Training Venue	Venue Owner
10.		Khalsa College	
11.		Ramjas College	
12.		Kirorimal College	
13.	Rugby 7s	Sri Ram College	DU/Respective Colleges
14.		Daulatram College	
15.	Wrestling	Sri Ram College Hall (Women)	DU
16.	Tennis	R.K. Khanna Stadium	AITA/DLTA
17.	Rugby 7s	Jamia Millia Islamia	JMI
18.	Table Tennis	Jamia Millia Islamia	JMI
19.	Lawn Bowls	Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram	DPS
Funded by: Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), GoI			
20.	Aquatics	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
21.		Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA
22.		Games, Village	DDA
23.	Athletics	Games, Village	DDA
24.	Archery	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA
25.	Badminton	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
26.		Saket Sports Complex	DDA
27.	Gymnastics	Yamuna Sports Complex (Rhythmic)	DDA
28.	Hockey	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA
29.	Lawn Bowls	Yamuna Sports	DDA
30.	Squash	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
31.	Table Tennis	Yamuna Sports Complex	DDA
32.	Tennis	Siri Fort Sports Complex	DDA
33.	Weightlifting	Games, Village	DDA
34.	Wrestling	Games, Village	DDA
Funded by: Government of Delhi			
35.	Athletics	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	GNCTD

Sl. No.	Discipline	Training Venue	Venue Owner
36.		Chhatarsal Stadium	GNCTD
37.	Net Ball	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	GNCTD
38.	Wrestling	Ludlow Castle Hall (Men)	GNCTD
39.	Hockey	Shivaji Stadium	NDMC

Promotion of Football

†1277. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to promote football;

(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 OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Although primary responsibility for development and promotion of a sports discipline rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federation (NSF), Government of India feels that development and promotion of football can be possible by popularising the sport through a variety of means. With this objective, Government of India furnished the Declaration and Guarantees to the All India Football Federation (AIFF) for their bid to host Under-17 FIFA World Cup in India in 2017. As a result, FIFA has awarded the event to India. Further, Government has also conveyed its No Objection to AIFF to host the BRICS Under-17 football tournament in India in 2016 on the side-lines of the summit of the heads of the BRICS nations.

Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), grants are provided, *inter-alia*, for laying of artificial football turf. Under the Scheme, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges, Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for assistance.

Apart from this, Sports Authority of India is running the following promotional schemes in which football is one of the disciplines. Under these Schemes, training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

excellence at national/international level:

- (i) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (v) Centre of Excellence (COE)

To popularise and promote the sport of football, All India Football Federation (AIFF), the recognized NSF for football, is conducting a large number of events at several places for various age groups. The Government supplements the efforts of the NSF by providing financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. Further, Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society (SMSES) holds national and international football tournaments at the school level. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to SMSES for organizing National Championships at the School level.

Creating awareness about National Youth Policy

1278. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry in order to create awareness about the National Youth Policy among the youth;

(b) the measures taken by the Ministry for promotion of sports for all round development of youth in rural areas;

(c) whether the Ministry is taking adequate measures for participation of youth in the Panchayats in villages; and

(d) the amount utilized for the above mentioned purposes in the last three financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Department of Youth Affairs has taken several steps, since inception, for spreading awareness about the National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) among the youth. On the occasion of the

launch of NYP-2014 in February, 2014, Programmes were organised in Districts and in Universities having NSS (National Service Scheme), by actively involving field functionaries of NYKS (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan), NSS and SAI (Sports Authority of India). In these programmes, the youth were actively involved. An aggressive media campaign was also carried out for creating awareness about the Policy. The Policy document was placed on Department's website and was widely circulated among all stakeholders. Since then, the Department has been following up the matter with all stakeholders for effective implementation of the Policy and has also incorporated the recommendations on the Policy in its own programmes. RGNIYD (Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development) also creates awareness about NYP-2014 through its training/capacity building programmes for the youth and the youth functionaries.

(b) For promotion of sports in rural areas, the Department of Sports has been implementing Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme [erstwhile PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Krida Evam Khel Abhiyan) Scheme], which has now been subsumed into a new umbrella Central Sector Scheme known as "Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports" to be implemented during 2016-17. The Khelo India Scheme has three major components, namely, annual competitions, sports infrastructure and talent search. Besides this, NYKS (Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan) under Department of Youth Affairs also promotes sports through youth clubs, mainly in rural areas. The Programme has two components, namely, (i) providing sports material to youth clubs, valued at about ₹ 2,000 per club and (ii) assistance for organisation of Inter Youth Clubs Sports Meets @ ₹ 25,000 for each District level event and @ ₹ 15,000 for each Cluster level event.

(c) NYP-2014 specifically recommends that the energies of the youth should also be channelized in constructive areas through Panchayati Raj Institutions, which are increasingly playing greater role in local self-governance. This would include campaigning on various social issues and helping in effective implementation of various Government programmes. Accordingly, the Department is making proactive efforts to actively involve Panchayati Raj Institutions in all youth-related programmes. This is helping in enhancing the role of youth in local governance process.

(d) The implementation of the recommendations of the NYP-2014 is the collective responsibility of all concerned Ministries/Departments, through their respective schemes/programmes/budgets. As such, no separate budget is earmarked for NYP-2014. As far as promotion of sports in rural areas is concerned, the details of funds released during 2013-14 to 2015-16, are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan Scheme (RGKA) [erstwhile PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Krida Evam Khel Abhiyan) Scheme]	141.42	83.84	22.62
Promotion of Sports by NYKS	2.73	8.82	12.93

Preparation of sportspersons by year 2020

†1279. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the sports-wise details of the draft of national and international action plans to prepare sportspersons by forthcoming year 2020, and the details of resources available for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Preparation of sportspersons for major international sports events is an ongoing process. Indian athletes preparing for international competitions including 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games are provided assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs). They are provided with all the requisite facilities for their preparations, such as wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging and travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches, Supporting Staff, Scientific and Medical Support, Sports Kit, etc. besides financial assistance for their training and participation in International Competitions in India and abroad.

Additionally, to cater to the individualized needs of the identified sportspersons financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) under the Scheme 'Target Olympic Podium' (TOP) is being provided.

Furthermore, the Government has also established a Mission Olympic Cell under the Chairmanship of Director General, SAI to monitor the preparation of probable athletes/ teams on day to day basis and to ensure that requisite facilities are extended to the sportspersons well in time.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of Borivali as regional centre of SAI

1280. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop Borivali centre as regional centre of Sports Authority of India (SAI);

(b) if so, the details of development works undertaken during last three years;

(c) whether Government is aware that lots of land in centre has been encroached upon by builders in connivance of SAI centre officers during last few years and sports facilities, hostels and halls are in wretched condition;

(d) whether hockey ground and halls were given for other purposes than sports activities without knowledge of SAI authorities; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) does not have any Centre at Borivali. It has a Centre at Kandiveli. Steps taken/initiated to develop the SAI Centre located at Kandiveli include laying of Synthetic Track and Hockey Turf, Construction and renovation of boys' hostel and renovation of girls' hostel.

(c) Sir, as per records, 37 acres of land is physically available. There is no information about encroachment by builders. Funds have been sanctioned for construction of a boundary wall, based on the demarcation done by the Revenue Authorities.

(d) and (e) Sir, facilities are made available for non-sports activities on payment of applicable tariff to generate resources, provided this is not at the cost of sports activities. Maximum emphasis is given to sports promotion activities.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND TO FOLLOW RULE 176 IN THE DISCUSSION ON
AGUSTA WESTLAND CHOPPER DEAL**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion on the allegations of bribery and corruption in Agusta Westland chopper deal. Shri Bhupender Yadav.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस विषय पर अलग-अलग समाचार-पत्रों में, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में जो रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, हमने उन सभी को देखा है। इसकी फैक्चुअल स्थिति क्या है, तथ्य क्या हैं, इसके लिए हमारा आपसे अनुरोध होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी उसके बारे में सदन को जानकारी दें, ताकि हम जब चर्चा करें तो उस चर्चा के दौरान इसकी फैक्चुअल स्थिति क्या है, उसको जानने के बारे में मदद मिल सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी चर्चा के बाद जवाब दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह आपकी मर्जी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो आपकी मदद के लिए कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह आपकी इच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप डरिए नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी तो शुरुआत हुई है, आप डर क्यों रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जरा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why don't you listen to him? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसकी कभी परंपरा नहीं रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: परंपरा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: परंपरा नहीं है, तो फिर कैसे बोल देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कैसे हो जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: परंपरा नहीं है, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने रिक्वेस्ट की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That is all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, यह परंपरा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हाउस अपोज़ कर रहा हो, तो चेयर कैसे एलाउ कर देगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने एलाउ नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कुछ एलाउ नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The point is, परंपरा के लिए आपने जो बोला है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन it is a request from the Minister. That is all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, उसे टर्न डाउन कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसे टर्न डाउन कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, permit me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, permit me for a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, रूल 176 में व्यवस्था है कि हमेशा पहले चर्चा होती है। यह हमेशा से रूल भी रहा है कि पहले चर्चा होती है और उसके बाद जो उस विभाग के मंत्री होते हैं, वे बोलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; no doubt about it.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: यही प्रोसीजर है, यही परंपरा है और यही नियम है। इस नियम को यथावत फॉलो करना चाहिए, उसको बदलने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि अब ऐसी कौन-सी नई बात हुई है? ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे तो भाजपा की नीयत खराब लग रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले इस नीयत को समझना होगा, ...(व्यवधान)... नियम तो बाद में आएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके मंत्री पहले क्यों बोलना चाहते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, परंपरा नहीं तोड़ेंगे। Rules will be followed. The Minister is only making a request for the House to consider. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: That should be rejected. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. Rule 177 clearly says that if the Chairman is ...(Interruptions)... It relates to Short Duration Discussion. This clearly says, "if the Chairman is satisfied, after calling for such information from the Member who has given notice..., he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the Council fix the date on which such matter may be taken up... Provided that if an early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter, the Chairman may refuse to admit the notice."

Thereafter, Rule 178 says, "there shall be no formal motion before the Council. The Member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly..." Therefore, the Members who have given the notice will start the discussion, other Members will join, and at the end, the Minister will reply. That is the rule position. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, rule 176... ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, ये बिल्कुल गलत परंपरा शुरू कर रहे हैं। इसका रूल 176 से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हम कोई पहली दफा रूल 176 के तहत discussion नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम हर हफ्ते इसके तहत discussion कर रहे हैं, तो आप आज क्यों शुरू में ही परंपरा को तोड़ रहे हैं? नियम भी यही कहता है और अच्छे वातावरण में बात हो रही है, discussion हो रहा है, तो रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से हाउस को disturb करने का इस तरह का suggestion दिया जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

† **آقاند حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، یہ بالکل غلط پر میرا شروع کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کا رول 176 سے کوئی سندھ نہیں ہے۔ ہم کوئی پہلی دفعہ رول 176 کے تحت ڈسکشن نہیں کر رہے ہیں، ہم ہر ہفتے اس کے تحت ڈسکشن کر رہے ہیں، تو آپ آج کون شروع میں ہی پر میرا کو توڑ رہے ہیں؟ قانون جی بی کہتا ہے اور اجے ماحول میں بات ہو رہی ہے، ڈسکشن ہو رہا ہے، تو رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے ہاؤس کو ڈسٹرب کرنے کا اس طرح کا سیشن دیا جا رہا ہے، یہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا۔

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I am really surprised...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Why surprised?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am surprised.

श्री उपसभापति: जरा सुनिए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: People who are quoting rules, Sir, I am really surprised. My friends are remembering the rules, precedents, and they want to follow the rules. Thank you. Please go ahead.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, it is actually my request, through you, only because this matter started in 2002, and 2002 to 2016...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I allowed him. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed him. No problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... You don't know what he is going to say. ...(Interruptions)... You don't know what he is going to say. ...(Interruptions)... Let him say it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Why is the rule being changed. ...(Interruptions)... नियमों को क्यों तोड़ा जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this is... ...(Interruptions)... Let him say what he wants to say. ...(Interruptions)... I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, I just want to, through you, inform the House the chronological order of the events... ...(Interruptions)... ...so that the House is aware what happened when... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, they don't want that.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Without any comment... ...(Interruptions)...

Whether they want that or not... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): No, no. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They don't want. That is all. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* That is all. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is over. Sit down. There is nothing wrong. *...(Interruptions)...* Jairam Rameshji, there is nothing wrong. *...(Interruptions)...*, तिवारी जी, आप बैठिए, *...(व्यवधान)...* See, nothing has happened to be worked up so much. *...(Interruptions)...* Jairam Rameshji, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* See, nothing happened. Only the Minister said that he wanted to give the chronological order. That is all he said. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want it; no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* No problem. If you don't want it, no problem.

Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

On the allegation of bribery and corruption in Agusta Westland Chopper Deal

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज सदन में अगस्तावैस्टलैंड हेलीकॉप्टर की खरीद के मामले में घूसखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार के विषय पर माननीय सभापति जी के द्वारा चर्चा के लिए जो विषय स्वीकार किया गया है, इसके लिए सबसे पहले मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं उनका आभार इसलिए व्यक्त करता हूं कि आज की यह चर्चा तीन कारणों से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। पहला विषय, यह चर्चा बहुत सामयिक है, दूसरा विषय, यह चर्चा बहुत गम्भीर है, और तीसरा विषय, यह चर्चा आने वाले समय में देश के लिए एक दीर्घकालिक नीति बनाने में भी सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

यह चर्चा इसलिए सामयिक है और इसलिए relevant है कि हमने लोकतंत्र में लोगों तक अधिकार तो बहुत पहुंचाया है, लेकिन पूरे देश में जो व्यवस्था हमने खड़ी की और उस व्यवस्था में जो भ्रष्टाचार का विषय है एवं भ्रष्टाचार इतना घुन की तरह लग गया है कि वह सारी व्यवस्था को अंदर ही अंदर दीमक की तरह खा रहा है। आज जनता यह सुनना चाहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार के विषयों, उसकी नीतियों के संबंध में हम क्या विचार रखते हैं? यह गम्भीर भी है कि सेना के संबंध में वीवीआईपी हेलिकॉप्टर खरीदे गए। जब सीधे-सीधे सेना के संबंध में कोई बड़ी खरीद होती है और जब उसमें इस प्रकार के प्रकरण आते हैं, उसके कारण गंभीरता और भी बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए यह दीर्घकालिक भी है कि देश की रक्षा प्रणाली में किस प्रकार की खरीद हो।

महोदय, मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि आने के बाद उन्होंने देश की रक्षा प्रणाली के लिए Defence Procurement Policy, 2016 को सार्वजनिक कर दिया है, इसलिए जब यह चर्चा पूरी हो, तो इस चर्चा के द्वारा यह विषय निर्धारित होना चाहिए। हम सभी का यह दायित्व है कि आखिर देश की रक्षा प्रणाली की खरीद में हम पारदर्शिता को किस प्रकार से विकसित करें।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रारम्भ में मैं एक निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा, यह सेना से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। मैं विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, चाहे इस देश में कबायली आक्रमण हो, चाहे 1962 की लड़ाई हो, 1965 की लड़ाई हो, 1971 की लड़ाई हो अथवा कारगिल की लड़ाई हो या फिर देश में किसी भी प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा आई हो अथवा संयुक्त राष्ट्र मिशन में जाने का विषय आया हो, इस देश की सेना ने जो कार्य करके दिखाया है, भारत के हर नागरिक को उस पर गर्व है।

महोदय, मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ, बचपन में जब छुट्टियों में मैं अपने गांव जाता था, तो गांव के फौजी भाइयों से 1962, 1965, 1971 की लड़ाई की कहानियां सुना करता था। कभी-कभी कुछ पंक्तियां आपके मन पर बहुत ज्यादा असर डालती हैं। जब मैं 1962 की लड़ाई में कुमाऊं रेजिमेंट के रिजांगला के शौर्य को सुनता हूँ, तो वे पंक्तियां मेरे ध्यान में आ जाती हैं, जो वहां हमारे सैनिकों के लिए लिखी गई—

'How can a man die better than facing fearful odds, for the ashes of his father, and the temples of his Gods.'

इससे ज्यादा बड़ी बलिदान की गाथा इस देश की सेना के द्वारा नहीं लिखी जा सकती। यह देश उन सैनिकों को हमेशा नमन करेगा।

जो मूल विषय है, वह यह है कि जिस Agusta Westland helicopter की खरीद को लेकर आज पूरे देश और दुनिया के सामने तथ्य आए हैं, उसके बारे में जानकारी लेना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा, 1999 में देश में जो VVIP helicopters Mi-8 थे, एअर फोर्स के द्वारा उनको बदलने की सिफारिश की गई और उसके कारण भी थे। जो हेलिकॉप्टर हमारे पास थे, वे पुराने हो रहे थे, केवल दिन में चलते थे, केवल साफ मौसम में चल सकते थे, प्रतिकूल मौसम में नहीं चल सकते थे, 2000 मीटर से ऊपर की ऊंचाई की उड़ानें नहीं कर पा रहे थे, आवाज और वाइब्रेशन करते थे। ऐसे में नई परिस्थितियों के हिसाब से नये हेलिकॉप्टर खरीदने की आवश्यकता थी इसलिए हमें इससे ज्यादा ऊंची उड़ान के हेलिकॉप्टर चाहिए थे।

उस समय जब एनडीए की सरकार आई, तब एक ही विषय को प्रमुखता से रखा गया कि इसमें single vender situation नहीं आनी चाहिए। बीच में जब केंद्र सरकार बदली, तो शासनकर्ताओं का मिजाज भी बदला। पूर्व में 1999 के बाद जब ग्लोबल टेंडरिंग की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई थी, तब यह तय किया गया था कि 6000 मीटर की ऊंचाई तक जाने वाले हेलिकॉप्टर परचेज किए जाएं, लेकिन मार्च, 2005 में और उसके बाद की परिस्थितियों में, इन टर्म्स पर तीन चीजों को बदला गया। जो तीन चीजें बदली गईं, मैं उनके बारे में बता देता हूँ। एक operational requirement को बदला गया, दूसरा, service qualitative requirement को बदला गया और

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

तीसरा, request for proposal को बदला गया। अपने विषय को उद्धृत करते समय मैं कैग की रिपोर्ट को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह 13 सितम्बर, 2013 की रिपोर्ट है। उस समय तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस विषय में खरीद के संबंध में अपने नोट में कहा था, "The fact remains that despite the directions of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to make SQR (Staff Qualitative Requirements) broad-based to increase competition, the SQR were made more restrictive which narrowed down the choice to a limited range of helicopters, capable of meeting the requirements of VVIP fleet..." इसीलिए बाद में कैग की रिपोर्ट में यह आया है और यहीं से यह विषय शुरू होता है। "The fact that remains that by making the cabin height 1.8 metre as a mandatory requirement, the competition was restricted, which led to resultant single vendor situation again. The acquisition process again led to resultant single vendor situation and AW101 of Agusta Westland was selected."

यह सीधा-सीधा वह विषय है कि Agusta Westland को आपको अन्दर लेकर आना था, उनके हेलिकॉप्टर्स आपको परचेज करने थे, इसलिए आपने दोनों शर्तों में बदलाव किया कि 6,000 मीटर्स की हाइट को घटाकर 4,500 मीटर्स किया। बाकी जो कम्पनीज, जो केबिन की हाइट थी, उसको लेकर आपने operational requirement, service qualitative requirement और request for proposal को बदल कर Agusta को entry दी। अगर Agusta को केवल entry दे देते, तो भी माना जाता, लेकिन आपने तो अभी तक उनके लिए केवल एक द्वार खोला था। हमारे यहां कहते हैं कि "अंधा बांटे रेवड़ी, मुड़-मुड़ अपने को दे।" इसलिए देने की शुरुआत जब आपको करनी थी तो शुरुआत में आप यहां पर रुके नहीं। उसके बाद विषय यह होना था कि जो Agusta Westland हेलिकॉप्टर है, जिसको आपने single vendor के नाते entry दे दी, यह single vendor के नाते entry देने के बाद विषय आया कि इसका evaluation किया जाए। मैं यहां विनम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आखिर वे क्या कारण थे कि उस समय के तत्कालीन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नोट की अवहेलना करके, कौन-सी ऐसी ताकत थी कि आपने उनके नोट की अवहेलना करके single vendor situation को क्रिएट किया?

जो दूसरा विषय है, वह इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है कि इसका evaluation कैसे होगा और फिर evaluation के लिए ये मानक तय किए गए कि इसका climatic, altitude or terrain conditions अध्ययन किया जाए। मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि जब इस अध्ययन के लिए विषय को आगे ले जाया गया और जब आप लोगों ने कहा, 'no cost no commitment' पर जो एग्रीमेंट भी हुआ, तो माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने प्रारम्भ में यह आपत्ति की थी, जो कैग की रिपोर्ट के पेज 15 में है। अगर उसको पढ़ा जाए, तो चीजें स्पष्ट होती हैं कि आपने एक दरवाजा खोलने के बाद कितनी आसानी से उनके लिए दूसरे दरवाजे को भी खोला। माननीय भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री जी की जो नोटिंग है, उस नोटिंग में कैग की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, "The reasons adduced for conducting field evaluation trials at vendor specified location instead of in India are not convincing enough. This is particularly so when viewed against the background of the cases like the Eurocopter where the technical teams had certified the equipments

but the credibility of the trial process itself was thrown into question later. What is the guarantee that fidelity and credibility of these trials will remain above board when they do not take place within the country." माननीय भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री जी ने विशेष रूप से यह कहा कि आप जो field evaluation test कराना चाहते हैं, यह भारत में क्यों नहीं हो सकता? लेकिन चूंकि नियमों में बदलाव करने के बाद अब इस कम्पनी को आगे आपको और सहूलियत देनी थी, तो आपने कहा कि हम बाहर जाकर इसका field evaluation test भी कर लेंगे। आपने प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो नोटिंग थी, उसकी अवहेलना की। आप पर कोई प्रेशर रहा होगा कि आपने रक्षा मंत्री जी की नोटिंग की भी अवहेलना की और उन्होंने भी अपने नियम को बदला। उन्होंने वापस नोटिंग करके उसको अलाऊ किया। यह मैं कैग की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूं। उन्होंने वापस अपनी नोटिंग में यह अलाऊ किया और अलाऊ करने के बाद, अगर आप कैग की रिपोर्ट के पेज 15 को पढ़ेंगे, तो उसमें यह स्पष्ट रूप से यह लिखा गया कि आपको जिस हेलिकॉप्टर का जो field evaluation test करना था, तो जनवरी, 2008 में आपने field evaluation test तो किया, लेकिन आपने field evaluation test AW101 का ना करके CIV01 or Merlin MK3A हेलिकॉप्टर्स का किया। आप खरीदने जा रहे थे AW-101 और जो AW-101 हेलिकॉप्टर था, वह AW-101 उस समय बनने की स्थिति में था। जो हेलिकॉप्टर बनने की स्थिति में था, आखिर क्या कारण था कि 1999 से लगातार इस हेलिकॉप्टर को खरीदने की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा था? आखिर क्या कारण था कि सिंगलवेंडर टैस्ट को आपने रोक दिया, क्या मजबूरी थी कि आपने इवेल्यूएशन सिस्टम को रोक दिया? क्या मजबूरी थी कि आपने फील्ड इवेल्यूएशन टैस्ट्स में भी रियायत दे दी? अब क्या मजबूरी थी कि आपने AW-101 के बजाए दूसरे हेलिकॉप्टर को मान्यता दे दी? लेकिन इसके बाद भी आप यहां पर रुके नहीं और कैग की जनवरी-फरवरी, 2008 की रिपोर्ट में आपने श्री इवेल्यूएशन टैस्ट भी कर दिया। इसके बाद विषय आया कि कीमत क्या तय की जाएगी? आखिर इसकी कीमत क्या होगी? आप अगस्ता को अंदर ले आए, आपको धन्यवाद। आपने उसका इवेल्यूएशन अपने हिसाब से करा दिया, आपने अपने तरीके से किया होगा। आपने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी और तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री के नोट की अवहेलना की। आपको ज्यादा जानकारी होगी, लेकिन आखिर वह क्या कारण था कि कांटेक्ट में जो नेगोसिएशन कमेटी थी, उसने सही समय पर उसके उचित मूल्य का निर्धारण नहीं किया। इसलिए कैग की रिपोर्ट के पेज नं. 20 पर जो कंकलूजन कैग की रिपोर्ट के हैं, वे यह कहते हैं कि "This was more than six times of estimated cost." आपने पैसा भी ज्यादा दिया और पैसा देने के बाद भी अगर आप रुक जाते तो भी हम मान लेते कि शायद आप नियम और मानक के आधार पर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप तो बहुत कृपावान थे और आपने कृपा इतनी आगे बढ़ाई कि आपने जो Defence Procurement Procedure थे, उसकी भी अवहेलना की। जो आपको गारंटी लेनी थी, पहले जो एग्रीमेंट लिखा था, यह भी कैग की रिपोर्ट में है। आपने लिखा था 'Three years or 9 months whichever is later'. बाद में आपने उसको बदल दिया 'whichever is earlier'. यह भी उनको सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए किया। कीमत देने के साथ वॉरंटी में भी रिड्यूस करना, यह जो लिखा है वह सारी कैग की रिपोर्ट में किया है। उसके बाद एक्सेस प्रोक्योरमेंट ऑफ हेलिकॉप्टर्स, सारा कैग की रिपोर्ट में है। उसके बाद जो एक्सेस प्रोक्योरमेंट का विषय है, रिपोर्ट में यह विशेष रूप से लिखा हुआ है कि हमारे यहां एम आई-8 थे, उनका जो उपयोग था वह केवल 29 परसेंट था। उस समय 8 हेलिकॉप्टर्स खरीदने की बात हुई। आपने 12 हेलिकॉप्टर्स का आर्डर दे दिया। आखिर आपने कीमत भी बढ़ा दी, आपने कंडीशन को भी डाइल्यूट कर दिया और उसके बाद

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

तत्कालीन सरकार ने उनको अतिरिक्त नम्बर में हेलीकोप्टर भी प्रदान करके उनके ऊपर कृपा की। महोदय, यह इस विषय को दर्शाता है कि आखिर हमने जो व्यवस्था निर्मित की है, इस व्यवस्था में बार-बार हमारी रक्षा प्रणाली के जितने भी इक्विपमेंट खरीदे जाते हैं, आज आजादी के 67 साल के बाद विषय तो यह आना चाहिए था कि हमारी सुरक्षा प्रणाली इंडीजिनस होती। हम गर्व करते इस देश के सैनिकों ने कम साधनों के बाद भी देश की मान-मर्यादा की रक्षा करने में कमी नहीं की, हमें यह मानना चाहिए। इन 67 सालों में डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट की प्रणाली में हमें जो साफगोई चाहिए थी, हमें जो पारदर्शिता चाहिए थी, वह पारदर्शिता क्यों नहीं आई? इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस विषय को स्पष्ट करते समय इस बात को भी स्पष्ट करें कि क्या विगत 6 दशकों के शासन काल में, देश में बार-बार रक्षा सौदों में खरीद में पारदर्शी प्रणाली क्यों नहीं विकसित कर पाए? आज इस दिशा में देश को आगे ले जाने की बहुत जरूरत समझी जा रही है कि हम कम से कम रक्षा प्रणाली से भ्रष्टाचार के इस घुन को निकालने का काम कैसे करें। दूसरा विषय यह है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अगस्तावैस्टलैन्ड का ये जो सारा घटनाक्रम घटा है, वह इस बात को नहीं दर्शाता है कि यूपीए के पिछले 10 साल के शासन काल में अनिश्चितता और अनिर्णय की स्थिति के कारण देश की रक्षा से जुड़े विषयों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी रक्षा की जरूरतों में अगर अगस्तावैस्टलैन्ड के केस को एक पैमाना बनाएं... बार-बार किसी कंपनी को लाभ पहुंचाने के क्रम में जिस प्रकार की देरी की गई और इससे सेना को लंबे समय तक आपूर्ति के आवश्यक साधनों से वंचित किया गया, यह तो एक उदाहरण है। आखिर कोई बताएगा कि इसका दोषी कौन है? निर्णय प्रक्रिया में एक के बाद एक करके सहूलियतें दी गईं। आज यह सबको तय करना चाहिए कि जो मैंने दीर्घकालिक नीति के रूप में कहा है कि हमारे व्यक्तिगत हित और देश हित में सर्वोच्चता किसको दी जाए? इसी कारण से आज अगस्तावैस्टलैन्ड हेलीकॉप्टर खरीद के मामले में नए तथ्य सामने आए हैं।

आज इटली के कोर्ट ने घूस देने वाले लोगों को सजा दी है। यह सच है कि हमने जिस कंपनी से समझौता किया वह लंदन बेस्ड थी और जिस कंपनी ने इसकी manufacturing की, वह इटली बेस्ड थी। वह उनकी subsidiary कंपनी हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर आज दुनिया का एक देश इस बात का पता कर सकता है कि उनके देश में घूस देने वाले कौन थे, तो हमारे यहां घूस लेने वाले कौन हैं, उस पर कार्रवाई यूपीए सरकार ने समय पर क्यों नहीं की?

जब 13 सितम्बर, 2013 को कैंग को यह पता चल गया था और कैंग ने इस संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी, तो तत्कालीन सरकार ने इस पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए, ब्लैकलिस्ट करने के लिए और सख्त कदम उठाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की? जो पीआईबी की विज्ञप्ति 28 अप्रैल, 2016 को भारत सरकार ने जारी की है... हम तो भारत सरकार से निवेदन भी करना चाहेंगे कि जो तीनों विदेशी अभियुक्त हैं—Carlos Gerosa, Guido Haschke, Christian Michel, उनके खिलाफ तुरंत से तुरंत कार्रवाई करके उनको सामने लाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस समय सदन में चर्चा बहुत गंभीर माहौल में हो रही है। हम उस माहौल में इस बात की सार्थकता को भी देखें। मैं यहां पर 27 अप्रैल के 'टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया' का एक नोट पढ़ना चाहूंगा, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि मिलान कोर्ट

ऑफ अपील का जो जजमेंट है, उसमें यह show किया गया है, “The Order also shows that middlemen dropped names of politicians on both sides.” आखिर यह कौन राजनीतिज्ञ है? आखिर ये जो संशय के बादल उठ रहे हैं, ये जो डायरी में नाम लिखे जा रहे हैं, इनका खुलासा जरूर होना चाहिए। पिछले 67 सालों में देश में हम बार-बार रक्षा संबंधित खरीद में घोटालों के विषयों से परेशान होते रहे हैं, उसका जवाब भी इस देश की जनता जानना चाहती है। इसमें जो भी दोषी हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, जिनके समय में यह भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, उनको स्पष्टता के साथ जवाब देना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज इस पूरे घटनाक्रम में एक बात बहुत स्पष्ट हुई है कि अपने देश की रक्षा प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता का जो विषय था, उसको पिछले 60 सालों में हमने कहीं खोया है। उसको फिर से बहाल करने की, देश की रक्षा प्रणाली को indigenous बनाने की, देश की रक्षा प्रणाली को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की और एक नई व्यवस्था को खड़ा करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि भविष्य में इस देश में अगस्तावैस्टलैन्ड जैसे कांड न हों। अगस्तावैस्टलैन्ड में जिन्होंने भी दलाली खाई है, उन सब बिचौलियों को सजा मिले, यह सदन की मांग होनी चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Bhupender Yadav. Now, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Sir, I am very grateful for this opportunity to reply to a very balanced and a sober speech by my friend. But I am also replying to those who follow him, and not merely to him, and I don't expect the same sobriety and balance to be continuing a little later. So, may I start Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, by saying that here is unfortunately a Government, an insecure ruling party and perhaps a historical Government affected by increasing disillusionment with its non-governance trying to foist a charge of corruption against persons unconnected? And I want to make it good, purely factually. I hope the House will give me some attention. I will not make unnecessary allegations and remember nobody is saying that everything is hunky-dory with this deal. It is we who have a CBI, an Enforcement Directorate, enquiry, a cancellation, a recovery of ₹ 2000 crores and impounding of three helicopters. So, obviously, there is wrong-doing. The first point we have to see is whether the wrong-doing is where my friends are pointing by innuendo and insinuation and nothing more. And, I think, we owe it to this country and to this House to have more sense and less sensationalism, more facts and less falsehood and more detail and less diversion. ...(Interruptions)... Let me suggest to you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)... This is an aspersion on the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is an aspersion on the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will deal with that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please resume your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My point of order is that the hon. Member has cast an aspersion on the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... You check the record. ...(*Interruptions*)... These words should be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an aspersion on the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is an aspersion on the House I will expunge it.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, I am astonished when my friend in the opposite is saying that I am casting aspersion. But let us go; let me take the bull by the horns. Let us travel seriatim from the CP to the VP to the AP. Let us take it straightaway. Now let us look at the head of a Party here who is tried to be vilified. The totality of this Italian judgment, whose official translation is still not available, has this to say about that person. It is a letter written to one Peter Hulett by Haschke who says, "Dear Peter, Given that Mrs. Gandhi is the driving force behind deal, she will fly no longer with MI-8. Mrs. Gandhi and her closest advisors are the persons who should be addressed by the English Ambassador. The English Ambassador in India is called the High Commissioner. The advisors are listed hereby", and then after one para, he says, "The advisors the Prime Minister, Ahmed Patel, Pranab Mukherjee, Narayanan, Oscar Fernandes, etc." Now, Sir, whichever way this sentence is read, howsoever distorted it is read, I want to ask myself: Does it suggest that anybody talked to any of these persons to offer a bribe? Is it not plain English that they are stating the obvious that people who use and fly on these helicopters are VVIPs and they would not want to fly in old outdated machines called MI-8? On this logic, everybody mentioned in the next paragraph from the current President to several other names are culpable merely because they find a mention. Sir, is this the way we have to tilt at windmills? There is not anything here about anybody except a statement of fact that VVIPs travel in these helicopters and these helicopters would be required because the old helicopters would not be acceptable to them. And I hope, nobody is suggesting that the advice of Mr. Haschke is to request the British Ambassador to go and bribe these people. Second, this Judge Maiga, who wrote this judgment, more than 1000-page judgement, is called the President of the Court of Appeals. How did he understand this detailed enquiry over one year? You know the Italians have an inquisitorial system whereby the Judges can speak even

after the judgement, not like our adversarial system. So, the Judge speaks extensively to a channel in India, and I am only quoting that part about the 'CP'. We will come to the 'VPs' and the 'APs' later. He says, and I am quoting, "We have no evidence against Sonia Gandhi; only a mention of her in the facts. The translation of facts was sent to Mr. Michel. Ms. Gandhi has been indicated as someone who will fly in the VVIP helicopters. At the same place is the mention of Mr. Manmohan Singh. This manuscript was found in the jail of Mr. Orsi. He wrote a slip of paper with the names of the Italian Prime Minister, the Indian Prime Minister, the Ambassador, etc." So, now, are we, Sir, with great respect, this proud largest democracy in the world, a banana republic that we have no faith in our courts? We have a faith in a misreading of an Italian court whose President says that the correct way to read is this. The President of that court is saying this!

Thirdly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are relying on not a single finding by the ED or the CBI, not a single finding by any authority in India, but on interpretations and miscalculations and distortions of the Italian court judgment. This is actually a 'vote of no confidence'. As a matter of fact, I am so happy that this judgment, in the next sentence, says, "Fam' (family) is Tyagis." Otherwise, I am sure, there are many people here who would say, 'family' means only one thing in this country. Fortunately, the word 'family' is followed by Tyagis. Let us now leave this. That is the totality of this big storm in a teacup about the President of a political party. This is the totality. You can search the whole judgment. I have spent time in it.

Let us now look at 'VP'. The poor 'VP' has no mention in this judgment. He has no mention. His assistant has no mention. So, a very hon. Member of Parliament suggests that VP's Secretary has been on a company with this Haschke; therefore, a direct charge of corruption is against the 'VP'. Sir, we are all responsible Parliamentarians. I can expect it from a common man; I cannot expect it from this House or any Member of both the Houses. The gentleman concerned admitted two very interesting facts. One - he has, that is, aide of the VP or the assistant of the VP, never before, current or after, been a shareholder or stakeholder in any form in the company mentioned. Please hold me up for Privilege if this is false. This has been said outside; this has been said inside. Second, he has never before, currently, or I don't think he intends to be a Director in the future, not shareholder, not Director. Now comes the interesting part. This company belongs to Gupta's, the patriarch Gupta is his *nana*. The current Gupta is the *nana's* son. He is *mama*. They have fierce litigation between the two sides for the last ten years, not on talking terms, suing each other because the *mama* is supposed to have taken the estate by a forged will, for which a case is going on in Tis Hazari. I think the happiest person in this

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country, if these people go to jail, would be that aide of the 'VP'. It is said that that VP's aide conspired with this person when he was not a Director or a shareholder.

Now, Sir, let us turn to 'AP'. There are a lot of APs in this country. There is an 'AP' heading Gujarat also. I hope we don't collect all the APs together when we talk of APs. That illustrates the problem when you start using initials. I will tell you something very interesting. By the way, I must tell you that one very interesting thing is not quoted very frequently. Many days ago, when this 'AP' issue came up, one sentence was not read by anybody, including my friend who is going to speak after me. This is the judgment of the Italian court. They ask Haschke, and Haschke says this. I am only reading this one sentence about 'AP'. He says, "AP - I do not know what it means, what it stands for". Then, at the next page, the prosecutor says, not the witness. Witness has said, "I do not know what AP stands for." There is a man called DeVenere, who manages to fill in the gaps. He says, and I am quoting, "From open sources, we could see on the Internet that AP stands for Ahmed Patel." Why did he not think of the Chief Minister of Gujarat? Why did he not think of so many other APs in this country? I tell you why. Many, many years ago, the Leader of this House had occasion to answer this question. I am sorry, he is not here. Many years ago, the Leader of this House answered that question when a diary was found, which had many initials, and, one of the initials was LKA. Those were happier days, when LKA was not part of *Margdarshak Mandal*. Now, what happened was that LKA along with other people challenged it in a court of law. That judgement stands in the Indian law today for the last twenty years. It was very ably argued by the Leader of the House; assisting Mr. Jethmalani. I do not know why he is practicing double standards. Now, I am only adopting his arguments. He argued that initials have no evidentiary value. Anybody can pick up a diary and write any initials. Assuming all the initials are correct — and, there are paras in that judgement, the judgement by the Delhi High Court is final, I have all the copies of judgement, and, it gives the date when that initial received a total of 65 lakhs in three tranches — the court held, accepting the argument of many counsels including the Leader of the House here, that initials have no value. Assuming everything is correct in the diary, it cannot leave to a charge much less a conviction, and, he quashed the trial before the trial had begun. That is what our Indian court says. We are now tilting at windmills based on Italian court, which have not even said that. The Italian court witness says, "I do not know who AP stands for". So, we should not practice double standards. I want to remind you, and, I am not taking names. There is a State in this country; there is a Chief Minister of that State. His wife's

name appeared. And, everybody on that side argued that that reference to the female version of a 'mantri' cannot refer to anybody because it is a diary entry. 'Mantrani' was the word used. That was the same thing. How can you have hypocrisy and double standards just because you have a visceral, you have an inbuilt hatred for certain names. We have to be more matured and more balanced.

Friends, there is again the same President of the same Tribunal who had this to say about AP. The earlier part was about the CP. Now, he said this about the AP. I am reading three parts. It is his whole interview to the Indian channel. Of almost 10-15 minutes, it is available. In three parts, he says, "But we have not individually verified their exact role in this case." Secondly — and, these are all quotations — the traces are not so clear or so heavy for me to ask them anything. Third, this is just a hypothesis, not a direct evidence. We have "no direct evidence. It is a separate part about the AP. Fourth, no evidence about AP; it is not our specific interest to indict him. He is not essential even to our investigation. He is around the principal story". Now, on that we want to vilify, we want to convict, we want to sensationalize, we want to breast-beat. Let us now leave this, and, that is the story of the CP, the VP and the AP. Now, about this semantic dispute, totally unnecessary, about banning or blacklisting. Actually, the truth is always more important than semantics. इसका बड़ा सरल उत्तर है। फरवरी, 2014 में यूपीए सरकार ने प्रतिबंध करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी थी, banning औपचारिक रूप से शुरू कर दी थी। मैं जान-बूझकर banning शब्द यूज कर रहा हूँ जिसमें न उनको विरोध है और न मुझे। उसके बाद उस वक्त के ASG की ओपिनियन आई, क्योंकि आप बैंक गारंटी में बहुत रुपये मांग रहे हैं और उसकी अपील पेंडिंग है, तो banning को complete अभी नहीं करिए, उन निर्णयों के लिए जो विदेशी कोर्ट्स में हैं, उनके लिए थोड़ा इंतजार करिए। इसलिए जो प्रक्रिया यूपीए ने शुरू की, वह थोड़े समय के लिए धीमी हो गई। चुनाव आने वाले थे, चुनाव आए, सरकार बदली। इस सरकार ने 3 जुलाई, 2014 को एक temporary banning order पास किया। Incidentally उस order के ऊपर लिखा है, और भी सरकारी दस्तावेजों में banning/blacklisting लिखा है, तो banning और blacklisting में सरकार भी ज्यादा फर्क नहीं मानती है, लेकिन उसको छोड़ दीजिए। मैं banning शब्द ही इस्तेमाल करता हूँ। प्रतिबंध करने के लिए आंतरिक रूप से 3 जुलाई, 2014 को एक order पास हुआ। यहां तक सब सही है। हमने भी किया, आपने भी किया। इसके बाद जो हुआ, वह बहुत रहस्यमय है। 3 जुलाई, 2014 को माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह प्रतिबंध करने का आंतरिक आदेश किया, उसी दिन, उस वक्त के रक्षा मंत्री, आज के हमारे रक्षा मंत्री नहीं, उन्होंने अटॉर्नी जनरल को एक प्रश्न रेफर किया। इस banning में क्या अपवाद हो सकते हैं? Attorney General का 40 दिन बाद उत्तर आया और उस उत्तर के आधार पर 22 अगस्त, 2014 को एक बड़ा विचित्र दस्तावेज जारी हुआ, जिससे कि आंतरिक प्रतिबंध को कायम रखते हुए उसमें इतने अपवाद निकाल दिए कि अपवाद उस रूल को खा गया। मैं आपके सामने तीन अपवाद पढ़ लेता हूँ। यह 22 अगस्त, 2014 का सरकार दस्तावेज है, यह मेरा नहीं है। Exception one, "Where contracts are under execution when one

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or the other company under the umbrella of Finmeccanica Group of Companies ...", यानी अगर इस कम्पनी के अलावा इस ग्रुप की कोई कम्पनी है, तो क्या वह प्रतिबंधित है, the answer is no. "... there is no reason not to proceed with the contracts." इसके बाद से तो हमने बात करना बंद कर दिया था। हमने 2013 से किसी भी रूप से किसी Finmeccanica, अंग्रेजी या Italian, Agusta से बात करना बंद कर दिया था। ये कहते हैं कि अगर उस कम्पनी के अलावा umbrella कम्पनियां हैं, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। दूसरा, "Where contract has already been executed but spares, upgrades, etc., are still required, there is no reason not to deal with them." मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि इसकी आवश्यकता हो सकती है यद्यपि हमने इतनी भी बात नहीं की थी। सबसे विचित्र बात है, जो आखिरी है और छठे नम्बर पर है, तीन, चार और पांच relevant नहीं हैं। This is very interesting. This encourages camouflage, disguise, deviation. It says, "Where a vendor is a subcontractor, should it matter that one of the subcontractors is such a company? It should not matter that a company under the Finmeccanica Group of Companies is a subcontractor/supplier to a contracting party with the Government of India." अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी सरकार से डील नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी, प्रमोद तिवारी को सप्लाय कर सकता है, प्रमोद तिवारी सरकार को सप्लाय कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वकीलों को embarrass करने वाला यह कानून का एक interpretation निकला है। यह आपका 22 अगस्त, 2014 का दस्तावेज है। अभी जो बोछार थी largesse की वह रूकी नहीं थी, क्योंकि इसके कुछ समय बाद 8 अक्टूबर, 2015 को FIPB, आजकल यह विवाद चल रहा है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय से बात कर रहा है, जब से यह बात छूटी है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि 8 अक्टूबर, 2015 यानी मोदी सरकार के लगभग डेढ़ साल बाद इंडियन रोटोक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड को फॉरेन इन्वेस्टर की हैसियत से अनुमति दी गई। वह फॉरेन इन्वेस्टर सिर्फ अगस्तावैस्टलैंड था। सब लिखा है और दस्तावेज हैं। आपका ऑफिशियल डॉक्यूमेंट है 8.10.15 का। What I am astonished at is that when this point was raised by us at a Press briefing, the answer was very funny. The answer was, "Yes, we, the FIPB in the Modi Government, have issued it, but you gave them the industrial licence in 2012." Sir, how is that a relevant answer when in 2012 there was no AgustaWestland issue? And, I would like to ask if the President of the ruling party calls this a 'bogus company' just four days ago, then surely the Government respects its own President of its ruling party. They should have asked him before issuing an FIPB approval for foreign investment to this so-called 'bogus company'. This tainted company is further allowed, Sir, on the 18th to 22nd of February, 2015 to enter the Air Force Station at Yelahanka, Bangalore to participate in the aero displays. ..(Interruptions).. This is on 18th February, 2015. I want to ..(Interruptions).. I want to remind you, Sir, that this is the company which the President of the ruling party calls a 'bogus company' and a tainted company. Now, when a question was asked to the Defence Minister, the present Defence Minister, quite rightly on the 4th of March said, which is the only proper answer he can give, "For 24 months, CBI is going

on. We have got none of these evidences which you are imagining in the Italian judgement, from one sentence." For two years, the CBI or the ED has got nothing. The hon. Defence Minister says, "Finalisation of investigation by CBI is depended on execution report of the pending Letters Rogatory from eight different countries." This is the status on 4th of March, 2016 this year, a month ago.

Let me very quickly proceed further. My time is limited. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what did the NDA do, the Modi Government do, I have dealt with. What did the UPA do? Is this the conduct of high Government political officers who have taken bribes? The UPA did the following.

This broke for the first time somewhere in March or so, 2012. On 19th April, Defence Minister writes to both CBI and ED to enquire, both official agencies. The ED accepts that on 12th July in writing. In July itself, the Indian Embassy in Rome is asked to go to Napoli, a public prosecutor's office to collect information. They say, we cannot give. It is hit by confidentiality and secrecy; we cannot give. All information is sent in that month itself, or rather, a few months later, to the Director-General of Income Tax. A case is registered by the CBI, what is called a P.E., in February, 2013. A show cause notice of cancellation is issued in February, 2013. The contract is cancelled in January, 2014. A first set of papers come in May, 2013. So, in July and December, 2013, eight sets of letters rogatory are issued. The countries involved are Tunisia, Mauritius, Italy, England etc. Eight sets are issued. This is the conduct of a Government which wants to hide its top political leadership.

On 27th of February, in this House, Rajya Sabha, a specific proposal is made to have a JPC. Our friends sitting there oppose it heavily. That is 22nd of February, 2013. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a very interesting corruption charge. I must give you some figures. The total money admittedly paid to this company is ₹ 1,586 crore. 1,586 करोड़ रुपये। हमने अभी तक यूपीए में — I repeat only in UPA; not in NDA — we have recovered ₹ 2,062 crores. *...(Interruptions)...* ₹ 2,062 crores. *...(Interruptions)...* ₹ 2,062 crores came by way of a. *...(Interruptions)...*

एक माननीय सदस्य: जवाब आ जाएगा, तसल्ली रखो। *...(व्यवधान)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): कोई बात नहीं आप आंकड़ा रिपीट कर दीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: No, no. I am sure, he has a lot to answer. *...(Interruptions)...* ₹ 2,062 crores came out of ₹ 224 crores that was the bank guarantee, which we encashed immediately and ₹ 1,881 crores on a case we lost, we appealed and we won just around the time the new Government was coming

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

but it was all done in our time. Now, this is without counting, Sir, the three additional helicopters we impounded. The cost of each helicopter is ₹ 300 crores. So, ₹ 2,062 crores hard cash we had. 900 करोड़ के हेलिकॉप्टर्स हमारे पास हैं, यानी लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपये हमारे पास कैश एंड काइंड में हैं। सर, यह बार-बार कहा जा रहा है, मेरे काबिल मित्र यादव साहब ने कहा, यह altitude requirement. मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है, ये कौन से altitude की बात कर रहे हैं? ये किस हवा में जा रहे हैं? आप altitude की तीन तिथियां नोट कर लें। 1999 में इंडियन एयर फोर्स ने कहा था और उनके मुंह से 1999 निकल गया था, शायद भूल गए थे कि उस वक्त वाजपेयी सरकार आई थी। इसमें यह था कि Mi-8 को बदलना है, यह पुराना हो गया है। यह प्रस्ताव पहली बार अगस्त, 1999 में आया था। 2002 में वाजपेयी सरकार में पहली बार RFP इश्यू हुआ। उस पर चार लोगों ने रिस्पांड किया, कुछ लोग नहीं कर पाए। अगस्ता ने कोशिश की, लेकिन उस वक्त नहीं कर पाई, क्योंकि वह कुछ रिक्वायरमेंट्स फुलफिल नहीं कर रही थी। यह मार्च, 2002 में हुआ था। Mi-8 को बदलने के प्रस्ताव की शुरुआत 1999 में हुई थी। उस बदलाव के लिए 2002 में औपचारिक आरएफपी इश्यू हुआ। I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. You said about single vendor. I am coming to single vendor. ...(Interruptions)... Let me answer. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... Silence. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Now, in 19.11.2003, the Principal Secretary to the PM, Mr. Brajesh Mishra, used the same language – Do not have the 6000 altitude because that leads to a single vendor. ...(Interruptions)... Single vendor! ...(Interruptions)... Yes. The date is 19.11.2003. He said: ‘You please consider reducing it. Nobody flies at 6000 metres. So, it was reduced to 4,500 to avoid the single vendor. ...(Interruptions)... On 20.02.2012. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't make noise. ...(Interruptions)... I also want to hear it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: On 22nd December 2003, we are still in the Vajpayee sarkar, the Principal Secretary, the PMO complained saying, “We have not been fully again consulted, but the requirement is now finalised at 4,500 m.” ...(Interruptions)... What did we do? From March 2005 to September 2006, for one year, this was debated by multi-layered institutional paradigms in Committees, which were almost 10-15. And then in 2006, a RFP was issued, etc., and then the process went on. Now we are doubting ...(Interruptions)...

Let me also tell you about the field evaluation trials. Let's meet that point in two minutes. Yes, normally, everybody does field evaluation here. I will make two or three short points only. First of all, to have a field trial abroad is neither unheard

of nor a sin nor prohibited. The idea is: Is it prohibited? Is it non-condonable? Or is it which cannot be done ever? I have all the three Government of India Defence Procurement Policies with me. यह 2002 की है, उसका पैराग्राफ 27 है, 2006 का है, उसका पैराग्राफ 38 है और 2016 का, यह सबसे recent है, पैराग्राफ हैं 65 and 66. They all contemplate the possibility of a foreign trial, although, as far as possible, you should do it here. But you can do it abroad also. It is very clearly written in these paragraphs. You can check it up. Therefore, it is not prohibited and it is not a sin. Two, there were two helicopters at that time — Sikorsky of the USA and Agusta of England, UK. Both were tested. One in the UK and one in the USA. It was not that Agusta was tested in the USA and Sikorsky was called here. Both were tested in their home countries. Third, the Defence Minister reasoned that the norm is this. He then received written notices — I am sure Mr. Antony is here, and he will explain this — by the Chief of Air Staff, the Defence people, and the Secretary. Four or five detailed technical notes came as to why it was permissible to have a foreign trial. He simply agreed. I don't think this is a sin. We are now not talking of something wrong. We believe something wrong happened. This former Defence Minister said in the House, "Yes, we believe *prima facie* there might have been something wrong." That is why we are having the CBI and the ED. My dispute is not that. My dispute is, where are you pointing? It is important. What is it that we are all tilting at? Are we not allowing the true culprits to escape by tilting at windmills? By your fixation to fingerpoint only at one person, are you not actually damaging the investigation? If you were to constructively collaborate, would you not finish all these multifarious activities quickly and convict somebody or catch somebody? No. The interest appears to be to keep the pot boiling, not to have a conclusion and to keep fingerpointing. This, unfortunately, can only be ascribed to arrogance; it can also be ascribed to the hubris of power. It may be ascribed to the election defeats after 2014. I don't know. But, certainly, I don't think you can intimidate us so easily. I don't think so. वह कहावत है कि "शाखों से टूट जाएं, तो पत्ते नहीं हैं हम, इन आंघियों से कह दो, औकात में रहें।" May I say this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ending it. ...*(Interruptions)*... In half a minute, I am ending it. ...*(Interruptions)*... May I make an impassioned plea? ...*(Interruptions)*... May I make an impassioned plea? ...*(Interruptions)*... May I, Sir, in the ending, make a very impassioned and a very respectful plea for restraint, balance and moderation? Else, we will damage the legal system here; we will damage the democracy itself because we have not allowed that system to work. We must cooperate constructively. We must avoid hysteria. We must rely on logic. Thank you very much, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, रक्षा मंत्रालय और उससे जुड़े हुए मसलों पर, खास तौर पर अगर कोई स्कैम जैसी बात आती है और उस पर डिस्कशन होता है, तो यह अपने

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

3.00 P.M.

आप में ही बहुत दुःखद बात है। इस पर डिस्कस करते हुए, आज मुझे डा. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन जी की दो लाइनें याद आती हैं, जिनको मैं क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, "The only thing we learn from history is that we learn nothing from it."

बहुत पहले इसी तरह का एक मामला बोफोर्स के रूप में भी उठा था। यह अलग बात है कि उसमें किसने क्या लिया और किसने क्या दिया, लेकिन पूरे देश पर देश की सेना और देश के अधिकारियों के मनोबल पर उसका इतना विपरीत असर पड़ा कि अब कोई भी अधिकारी डिफेंस डील पर दस्तखत करने से बचता है, दस्तखत करना नहीं चाहता है। आप जानते हैं, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बोफोर्स के सौदे के बाद सरकार चली गई। चुनाव प्रचार में बोफोर्स तोप को दिखाया गया, जिसमें से गोली की जगह बाजरा निकल रहा है, लेकिन कारगिल की लड़ाई हुई, तो वही बोफोर्स तोप काम आई, जिसके बारे में इतना प्रोपेगेंडा हुआ था और जिसको लेकर हमारे एक डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी को जेल तक जाना पड़ा, जिनकी बाद में डेथ हो गई। डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी यूपी कैडर के आईएएस अधिकारी थे, भटनागर साहब, लेकिन इस सबसे हम लोगों ने कुछ नहीं सीखा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सुखोई डील से पहले की पूरी अवधि में किसी भी देश से हिन्दुस्तान का कोई सौदा नहीं हुआ, किसी तरह का हथियार या गोला-बारूद नहीं खरीदा गया। हमारी स्थिति ऐसी हो गई कि हम पाकिस्तान से भी पीछे चले गए। अगर कहीं युद्ध की स्थिति बन जाती, तो 15 दिन तक चलाने के लिए भी गोला-बारूद हमारे पास नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बात पर न कभी कोई सोचता है, न विचार करता है। केवल पोलिटिकल माइलेज के लिए इन बातों को उखाड़ने से बहुत बुरा परिणाम होता है। आपको यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हमारे सैनिकों को कहां-कहां बॉर्डर पर अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर खड़े रहना पड़ता है। रक्षा मंत्री जी, आप तो वहां गए होंगे, ये भी गए होंगे, सियाचिन में पता नहीं कब कौन-सा सिपाही बर्फ की खाई में चला जाए। इन सब सैनिकों के मन पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है, जब यह चर्चा होती है कि डिफेंस में कोई गड़बड़ी हुई है या डिफेंस की डील में सौदेबाजी हुई अथवा पैसों का लेनदेन हुआ। वे केवल अपने वेतन के लिए नहीं वहां नहीं मरते हैं, बल्कि उनके मन में देश की रक्षा का एक जज्बा होता है, इसीलिए वे वहां जाते हैं, वरना उससे बेहतर परिस्थितियों में, अपने घर पर ही रहते हुए, दूसरे काम करके उससे ज्यादा पैसा वे कमा सकते हैं, तो उन सैनिकों के मन पर क्या बीतती होगी?

महोदय, यह जो मामला है, मैं इसका एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूं। न तो मैं कोई बहुत बड़ा वकील हूं और न ही कोई एकाउंटेंट हूं, लेकिन मैंने यह पढ़ा है कि जैसे ही यह जानकारी में आया कि इसमें गड़बड़ी हुई है, तो तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री ने उस सौदे को रद्द कर दिया और तुरंत सीबीआई जांच के आदेश दिए। जब रक्षा मंत्री के द्वारा सीबीआई जांच के आदेश दे दिए, रक्षा सौदे को रद्द कर दिया गया, तीन हेलिकॉप्टर्स को impound कर लिया गया, बैंक गारंटीज विदग्ध कर ली गईं, ये सारी चीजें हुईं, तो मेरे ख्याल से इस चीज को तिल का ताड़ बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बिना किसी पर कोई भी आरोप लगाए हुए, सदन के सब लोगों से मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इन चीजों का असर और परिणाम बहुत दूरगामी होते हैं, adverse होते हैं, यानी इसके परिणाम बहुत खराब होते हैं। पोलिटिक्स में अगर यही हो जाएगा कि आज हम सत्ता में हैं तो इन

पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मान लीजिए, पैसा लिया गया है। आप सत्ता में मई, 2014 में आ गए थे। तो आपने क्या कार्रवाई की? आपने यह पता करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की कि किन लोगों ने पैसा लिया? अगर वह कोर्ट कहता है कि पैसा गया है, तो किनके पास गया है, यह जानने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी? यह पता करने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो सरकार में दो साल तक... अगर इस तरह से एक जजमेंट आने के बाद आप कहें... इससे पहले एक जजमेंट आया था। उस जजमेंट में कहा गया कि नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। अब दूसरा जजमेंट आया, तो इस मामले को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चा-बच्चा जान गया कि ऐसा हुआ, ऐसा हुआ, फलां-फलां ने पैसा लिया। तो यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जो एक विषम स्थिति है। इस चीज़ को बढ़ाने के बजाए गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि अगर गवर्नमेंट पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट है कि इसमें गड़बड़ी हुई है, तो उसको क्लियरली जांच के साथ आना चाहिए कि किन लोगों ने पैसा लिया है, पैसा कहाँ गया है और कैसे गया है? क्योंकि अभी जो मेन आधार बना, जिसके ऊपर हमारे एयरफोर्स के फॉर्मर चीफ के खिलाफ ऑर्डर है, त्यागी के खिलाफ, उसमें यही है कि 6,000 मीटर से नीचे 4,500 मीटर तक का करने में इनका बड़ा सहयोग था। अभी सिंघवी साहब ने जो बताया, यह हमारे लिए बिल्कुल नयी चीज़ है। यह तो बहुत पहले अटल जी के जमाने में तय हो गया था कि 6,000 मीटर के बजाए 4,500 मीटर कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह अलग बात है। आप सरकार में हैं। आपके पास सारे तथ्य हैं, वह आप दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि दो साल से ज्यादा समय से आप सत्ता में हैं और इतना सीरियस मामला था और ऐसे बड़े लोगों को आप आरोपित कर रहे हैं, जिनको आप दंडित करना चाहेंगे, यह आपकी पहली priority होगी। तो अभी तक आपने क्या किया और क्यों नहीं किया? अगर सही बात थी, तो कोई एक्शन क्यों नहीं हुआ, क्यों कार्रवाई नहीं बढ़ी? तो सर, इससे मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि यह पूरी तरह से गलत है, लेकिन इससे संदेह तो पैदा हो ही जाता है और संदेह का लाभ हमेशा जो एक्क्यूज्ड होता है, उसे मिलता है, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा।

मेरे पास अभी चार-पांच मिनट और बोलने का टाइम है, लेकिन यह ऐसा मुद्दा है कि मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि डिफेंस के मामले में जब घोटाले पर चर्चा होती है तो मेरा मन उस पर चर्चा करने का नहीं होता है। यह बात मैं बहुत ही दुखी मन से कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे देश के आम सैनिकों से, जो सिपाही हैं, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों से तो आपमें से कुछ बड़े लोगों के सम्बन्ध होंगे, उनके परिवारों के लोग बड़े-बड़े पदों पर हैं, लेकिन हम तो ऐसे बैकग्राउंड से आए हैं कि जिनके घर के लोग सीमा पर राइफल लेकर सिपाही, नायक, लांसनायक और हवलदार यही बन पाते हैं। मैं उनकी जो भावना है, उनको जानता हूँ। यहां डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। इटावा में हमारा एक इलाका 'भदावर' है। पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश से सेना में सर्वाधिक लोग वहां के हैं। इसके बगल में मैनपुरी है और वहां जो पूरा चौहानी है, तो पूरा राजपूताना रेजिमेंटल सेंटर कभी-कभी मैनपुरी के चौहानी के जवानों से ही भरा हुआ होता था। वह हमारे गांव के आस-पास का सारा इलाका है, इसलिए मैं उनकी मनोदशा को जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब 1965 में लड़ाई के बाद लाहौर के किनारे हम पहुंच गए थे और इधर जैसलमेर की सीमा की तरफ भी हम बहुत आगे बढ़ गए थे, उस समय मैनपुरी के पूरे राजपूताना रेजिमेंटल सेंटर के बहुत से लोग मारे गए थे, तो जब वापस आए तो लोगों ने कहा कि हम अपने बच्चों को क्यों आर्मी में भेजें? अगर हम जीती हुई जमीन को वापस दे दें, उसी के लिए फिर लड़ने के लिए दोबारा जाकर

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

मरें, तो हम क्यों भेजें? तो हम उनकी मानसिकता को जानते हैं। निकट से देखा है मैंने। इसलिए इस तरह के मुद्दों पर जब बहस होती है तो मेरा मन नहीं करता बहस करने का। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ, इससे लोगों का मनोबल बहुत गिरता है। अगर है कोई मामला, तो उसको जितनी आप जांच करके खत्म कर सकें, बजाए इसके कि इसको politicalise करके, sensationalise करके देश में out of proportion, propagate करें, यह अच्छी बात नहीं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है भूपेंद्र जी ने इसको शुरू किया था। एक बार दुष्यन्त कुमार ने 1957 में दो लाइनें लिखी थी। मैं इसके साथ ही खत्म कर दूंगा।

"मत कहो आकाश में कोहरा घना है,

यह किसी की व्यक्तिगत आलोचना है।"

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, तीन वक्ताओं ने जो बात रखी है, वह विस्तार से इस बाजू के लोगों ने और खास करके उस बाजू के लोगों ने, सिंघवी साहब ने जो बातें रखी हैं, उन्हें मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं। यह आपके जरिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस देश की जनता ने इतने बड़े बहुमत से जिताया है और मैं मानता हूँ कि पहली बार एक पार्टी को इतना बड़ा बहुमत मिला। तो देश में एक तहजीब और संस्कृति बननी चाहिए। सरकार जब बन जाए तो आपका काम है ऐक्ट करना। आपका काम है जो वायदे किए, उनको धरती पर उतारना। आपका काम है जो राम गोपाल जी कह रहे थे, दो वर्ष हो गए, मैं मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली से लेकर गांव-देहात तक कदम-कदम पर इस देश की जनता का पैसा लूटा जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार गजब है, गजब ही नहीं विकट समस्या है। जब भी यह चर्चा शुरू हो जाती है, तो लोग सब चीज भूल करके चर्चा में चले जाते हैं। उस चर्चा को टीवी पर सारे देश के लोग देखते हैं। वहां कितनी बयानबाजी होती है। दोनों पार्टियों के लोग हैं, खास करके ट्रेजरी बेंचेज के लोग कितने बयान दे रहे हैं वहां पर। किस बात के लिए बयान दे रहे हो आप? क्यों दे रहो हो आप? आपके पास पूरा संविधान है, फोर्स है, पुलिस है, फौज है, ईडी है, सीबीआई है, इतने हथियार लेने के बाद भी फिर बयानबाजी कर रहे हो, फिर गाल बजा रहे हो क्यों गाल बजा रहे हो? आपको गाल बजाने के लिए नहीं दिया, हमको दिया है गाल बजाने के लिए। हम बजाएंगे, आप क्या कर रहे हो? क्यों तमाशा कर रहे हो, इस पूरी पार्लियामेंट को क्यों नहीं चलने दे रहे हो? यह जो मामला है, इसमें कोई दम नहीं है। मैं इसका दम तब मानूंगा कि आप पकड़ कर आप पकड़ कर जिन लोगों के ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे हो, आपके पास सरकार है, उन लोगों को पकड़ करके दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करो। कौन मना कर रहा है आपको? तो क्यों बयान दे रहो हो, क्यों गाल बजा रहे हो? क्यों आप अपने लोगों को रोकते नहीं हो? इस प्रकार बाहर एक नई पार्लियामेंट लगी हुई है। यानी एक पार्लियामेंट यहां है। मुझे कई साल से लगता है कि यहां बोलना बेकार है। यहां से जाओ, बाहर जाकर के जो मन में आए जिसके लिए बोलो, जिसको गाली देनी है, जिसको जो कहना है, वह कहो। फिर इसके बाद बैठ करके, टीवी वाले कहते हैं कि nation wants to know, यानी देश की संसद नहीं है, राष्ट्र जानना चाहता है इन लोगों को। वहां बैठे हुए हैं, 24 घंटे टीवी चलाना। कोई दूसरा नहीं, फोकट का काम मिल गया, यह अजीब बात है। यानी इस अगस्ता में वह कोर्ट है। क्या कहता है इटली का मिलान कोर्ट? वहां

मिलान शहर है, वहां का कोर्ट है। आपका कोई कोर्ट नहीं है, आपका कोई डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है, आपकी सीबीआई नहीं है, ईडी नहीं है, कोई नहीं है। दो वर्ष से ये डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, ये बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी खड़े हो रहे हैं। आप क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं? आप इसमें क्या बोलेंगे? आप बिल्कुल नहीं बोल पाएंगे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ नहीं है, हाथ खाली हैं। आप सिर्फ तारीखें बताएंगे, जैसे ये तारीखें बता रहे थे, उसी तरह से कुछ तारीखें आप बता देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: शरद जी, आप इतने सीनियर लीडर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: अब आप क्या बोलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: जब ये बोलेंगे, तो ये सुन नहीं पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी सारी बोलती बंद हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप समझ लीजिए कि ये क्या बोलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, मैं पर्रिकर साहब के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं तो एक डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के बारे में बोल रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पर्रिकर साहब तो बड़े भले और सज्जन आदमी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कह रहा हूं कि चाहे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों, ये गाल बजा रहे हैं और उसमें डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी गाल बजाएंगे। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं पर्रिकर साहब के लिए नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मुझे लगा कि आपने जो ड्यूटी उनको दे दी है, वह इतनी बेकार, फालतू और निरर्थक है कि आप देख लीजिएगा कि इसमें क्या निकलेगा। इसमें पूरा देश लुट गया, 2जी का मामला है, कॉमनवेल्थ का मामला है। आजकल कॉमनवेल्थ पर लोक सभा के एक सदस्य बयान दे रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि इस मामले को किसने उठाया था? इसको हमने उठाया था। ये जो सदस्य हैं, वे इनकी पार्टी के लोग हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि वह हमारा दोस्त है। उसको जेल किसने पहुंचवाया था? हमने खड़े होकर उसको जेल पहुंचवाया था। आसाराम बापू को जेल किसने पहुंचवाया था? आप इसमें साथ थे। 2जी को किसने उठाया था? कोल मामले को किसने उठाया था? उसको हमने उठाया था। सुषमा जी और हम दोनों थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): हम भी थे।

श्री शरद यादव: आप भी थे, लेकिन आप पीछे बैठते थे। हमने आगे बैठ कर इसको किया था। आप देखते रहे हो कि उन सारे मामलों को हमने उखाड़ा और इनकी बुरी हालत कर दी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि चूंकि हमारी पार्टी छोटी थी, इसलिए इसका सबसे ज्यादा ज्यादा लाभ आपको मिल गया। यह ठीक है कि आपको लाभ मिल गया, ये अपोजिशन में आ गए, इनको सजा मिल गई और आपको राज मिल गया, तो राज को ठीक से चलाइए और खास करके भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में जरूर पता लगाइए। इस संबंध में जरूर खोज कीजिए, लेकिन आपसे मेरी विनती है कि आप कुछ तो कीजिए। आप चूहा पकड़ कर लाइए, आदमी पकड़ कर मत लाइए, लेकिन आप किसी को तो पकड़ कर लाइए। इसमें कुछ भी नहीं निकला है। अदालत वहां चल रही है और यहां इधर से ढोल बज रहा है, उधर से ढोल बज रहा है। इस तरह से यहां पर आपने युद्ध का ऐसा वातावरण बना दिया कि इस संबंध में मैं आपको क्या बताऊं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): बीच में आपका बिगुल बज रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह ठीक बात है, फोकट में हम भी बिगुल बजा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम क्या करें? जब फोकट का खेल शुरू हो गया, तो फोकट का काम हम भी कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तैयारी करके आए हैं, लेकिन दो-तीन वक्ताओं के बोलने के बाद हमें ऐसा लगा कि सारी तैयारी बेकार हो गई, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। हम फिर डेट देंगे, फिर हम डेट चलाएंगे। हम तो सरकार में थे और जो 6 हजार क्विंटल से साढ़े चार हजार क्विंटल किया गया, वह अच्छी तरह से हमको मालूम है। ऐसा इसलिए नहीं किया गया था कि उसमें कोई भ्रष्टाचार की बात थी। मैं कोई आरोप लगाने की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस तरफ से जो कहा जा रहा है, वह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) आरोप नहीं लगाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मान लीजिए कि कोई आरोप लगाता है, इधर से शुरू हुआ, फिर आप लोग भी शुरू हुए। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। वैसे तो आपने पार्लियामेंट का सत्र कम कर दिया। सत्र कम करने के बाद आपने यह फोकट का मामला उठा लिया है, इसको लेकर मैं रात भर जागता रहा। इस विषय पर 1 हजार पेज का डॉक्यूमेंट हमारे पास किसी ने पहुंचा दिया। यह के. सी. त्यागी जी ने पहुंचाया। मैं उसमें रात भर माथा मारता रहा। मैंने सब तैयारी की और तैयारी करने के बाद जब मैंने सिंघवी साहब का भाषण सुना, तो मुझे संक्षेप में यह बात समझ में आई और भुपेंद्र यादव जी तो उन लोगों के साथ खड़े हैं, जिन्होंने unnecessary सवाल उठाए हुए हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। फौज के मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे फिर कहता हूँ कि आप इसमें सिर्फ एक काम कीजिए। यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं हैं। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि इसमें जरूर पैसे खाए गए हैं। इसमें kick back हुआ है। यह जो डिफेंस डील है, इसमें लोगों ने इतना माल खाया है कि उन्होंने होटल्स खड़े कर लिए हैं और वे फाइव स्टार होटल्स हैं। उनके बेटे बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियों में चलकर लोगों को कुचल रहे हैं। इसमें चोरों का मामला है। देश बंट गया। अभी राम गोपाल जी कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान के सामने हमारे पास कम हथियार हैं। हमारी यह बदकिस्मती है कि पाकिस्तान भी गरीब देश का पूरा पैसा खर्च कर बाहर से फौज का सामान ले आता है और हमारा वश नहीं चलता है। हम दुनिया में किसी दूसरी जगह से नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, हम आपस में ही लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। दोनों तरफ इतना पैसा बरबाद कर रहे हैं कि उसकी कोई हद ही नहीं है। उस बरबादी में ये बाहर से हथियार लाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास हथियार नहीं हैं, हमने खुद कुछ नहीं किया। यदि कोई ले आए, तो आप लोग खड़े हो जाओगे। आपने कुछ भी नहीं किया, सब उधार ला रहे हो। मैं बोट क्लब पर कभी नहीं गया। आप 26 जनवरी को बाहर के सारे हथियार दुनिया को दिखाते हो और देश की जनता को डराते हो, यह अजीब बात है। तुमने क्या बनाया? सब चीज बाहर से लाते हो। आदमी हमारे होते हैं, यदि वे भी बाहर से लाए जाते, तो उनके आदमी भी मरते और हमारे आदमी भी मरते। पैसा भी खाते हैं, उधर के लोग भी खाते हैं और यहां तो कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। यानी, यहां 70 वर्ष में यदि कोई संस्कृति कदम-कदम पर सबसे ज्यादा पनपी है तो वह है गिट्टी खाओ, मिट्टी खाओ। जो वीवीआईपी हेलिकॉप्टर्स हैं, उनमें से तीन खड़े हैं और बाकी रूक गए हैं। उसमें लोग पैसा ऐसे खा गए कि दो वर्ष में पहली बार फौज के एक आदमी को बुलाया जा रहा है। वह आपके जमाने में दो वर्ष से आराम कर रहा है। भाई, आप दो वर्ष से हैं। महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से

इनसे कहना है कि आपको हम सब पूरी तरह से समर्थन करेंगे यदि आप किसी भी तरह से इन लुटेरे लोगों को, पैसा खाने वाले लोगों को, देश और जनता का जो पैसा है, उसको लूटने वाले लोगों को पकड़ कर लाइए। उसमें हम लोग आपका साथ देने का काम करेंगे, लेकिन असत्य आरोप मत लगाइए, लोगों की जिन्दगी तबाह मत कीजिए। देखिए, राजनीतिक आदमी की साख बहुत वर्षों में बनती है। अगर वह साख टूट जाती है या हिल जाती है, तो उस आदमी पर क्या गुजरती है, यह आप नहीं जानते, लेकिन हम सब लोग उस दौर से गुजरे हुए हैं। एक समय हम पर हवाला लगा दिया गया था, क्योंकि एक डायरी में हमारा नाम "एस.वाई." लिखा हुआ था। उस समय हमको कितनी वेदना हुई, उसका वर्णन हम आपसे नहीं कर सकते। उस समय आडवाणी जी और हम, दोनों ने इस्तीफा दिया था। जैसे ही आरोप लगा था, वैसे ही पहले आडवाणी जी ने इस्तीफा दिया और फिर उसके एक घंटे बाद मैंने इस्तीफा दिया। तब हमारे 62 एमपीज़ थे और आपके 80 एमपीज़ थे। लेकिन जब आरोप लगता है कि आप ऐसा मत करो। एक बात यह है कि आप चाहें या न चाहें, लेकिन आपके अपोजिशन में एक बड़ी पार्टी के रूप में कांग्रेस पार्टी है। आप उसके नेताओं पर या किसी पर भी जब आरोप लगाते हैं। और यदि आपके पास प्रमाण हैं, तो आप पुख्ता प्रमाण लेकर आइए। प्रमाण के साथ आपके पास सरकार है, ईडी है, सीबीआई है, इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो है, यानी सब कुछ आपके पास है, लेकिन आप ऐसा मत कीजिए कि आप हवा में गाल बजा-बजाकर, चारों तरफ ढोल पीट-पीटकर, किसी को, कहीं भी बदनाम करने का काम करें। यह आपके लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और यह हमारी तरफ से भी तथा आपकी तरफ से भी, यानी दोनों तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मैं अभी चुनौती के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। इसमें कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। यह देश ऐसा उलझा हुआ है और व्यवस्था ऐसी बनी हुई है कि वह पूरी तरह से अन्याय के ऊपर खड़ी है, उसमें कभी न्याय नहीं हो सकता और कभी न्याय नहीं दिख सकता। इसलिए यदि आप निकाल सकें, तो हम आपका यहीं खड़े होकर अभिनन्दन करेंगे, लेकिन निकालकर बताइए। अंत में, एक बात यह कहता हूँ कि बयानबाजी बन्द कीजिए। यह जो तमाशा शुरू किया गया है, वह इधर से भी बन्द हो और इसके बाद आप भी बन्द कीजिए। यह बन्द होना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश में बहुत समस्याएं हैं। पूरा देश भूखा है, पूरा देश प्यासा है, किसान मर रहे हैं, बेकार और बेरोजगार लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं... उनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है, उसके लिए यहां पर बहस हो। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप इस मामले को यहीं रोकिए। आप खूब जांच करिए, आपको यह काम करने के लिए ही दिया गया है, आप जांच करने के बाद इसे यहां पर वापस लाइए, लेकिन इसको उठाने का काम अब आगे मत करिए, यही मैं आपके माध्यम से विनती करना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हाल में इटली की Milan Court of Appeal में जो judgement निकला है, उससे सारी दुनिया में भारत की छवि खराब हुई है। यहां तक कि हमारे देश की जनता पर इसका बहुत असर पड़ा है। सर, 25 मार्च, 2013 को जब इस मुद्दे ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सनसनी पैदा की, उस समय मैंने भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री अन्तोनी जी से इसी सदन में सवाल किया था।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह) पीठासीन हुए]

उससे पहले 25 मार्च, 2013 को जब रक्षा मंत्री जी कोच्चि जा रहे थे— मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, उस समय भी करता था और आज भी करता हूँ, अन्तोनी जी की integrity के बारे में

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

किसी को भी, कभी भी कोई सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं आपकी इजाजत से उनका एक बयान क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ। Reported in *www.indiatoday.in* on 25th March, 2013 and I quote, "Yes, corruption has taken place in the helicopter deal and bribes have been taken. The CBI investigations in the issue are in a crucial stage now. We will not show mercy to anybody whoever has taken money however big he is." अन्तोनी जी ने 25 मार्च, 2013 को कोच्चि में यह बयान दिया था। मैं उनकी बहुत कद्र करता हूँ, हालांकि CBI investigation, according to him, was at a crucial stage and he promised to the nation that nobody would be spared involved in the scam. उसके बाद 14 महीने तक अन्तोनी जी रक्षा मंत्री रहे, लेकिन एक आदमी के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। उसके बाद नयी सरकार आयी, ये भी दो साल से बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने भी एक भी आदमी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इस Agusta Chopper Scam में कहीं कांग्रेस और बीजेपी की मिलीभगत तो नहीं है? दूसरी बात यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)... जब चर्चा होगी तो बोलेंगे। आप नोटिस दीजिए, चर्चा करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 665 answered in this House on 11th December, 2013, the then Defence Minister, Mr. Antony, said that AgustaWestland company was not blacklisted till that day. Therefore, the claim made in certain quarters that the AgustaWestland company was blacklisted during the UPA regime is far from truth as per the reply given by the then Defence Minister. Sir, the recent judgment of the Milan Court of Appeal in Italy has 225 pages, annexed several documents, handwritten notes, exchange between the middlemen on how the total commission of 30 million Euros between India's political leaders, bureaucracy and Air Force officials were exchanged. मैं हमारे senior lawyer, डा. मनु अभिषेक सिंघवी को हमारी कानूनी बिरादरी में मैं बहुत मानता हूँ, उन्होंने बैंक गारंटी invoke की, ठीक किया, अच्छा किया। आपने पैसा बरामद किया, वह भी अच्छा किया, लेकिन जो घूसखोरी हुई, क्या वह घूस बरामद हुई है? घूस का जो 30 मिलियन यूरो था, ये 30 मिलियन यूरो आज भी बरामद नहीं हुए हैं। इस बारे में न तो उस सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया और न इस सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया। हमारा यह सरासर सरकार के खिलाफ अभियोग बनता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इटैलियन कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट है, पेज 9 of that judgement affixed the handwritten note of Michel. Michel is the key accused and a fugitive who is reportedly now in Dubai. मैंने उस बारे में भी सवाल उठाया, जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह, एमओएस डिफेंस ने बोला कि हमने extradition के लिए नोटिस भेजा है। मैंने डिटेल मांगी थी, उन्होंने डिटेल नहीं दी है कि कब नोटिस भेजा गया और नोटिस भेजने के बाद क्या हुआ? वे दुबई में बैठे हुए हैं। सर, "The handwritten note of Michel exchanged to Haschke on how to distribute the total commission of 30 Million Euro. Air Force officials were allotted six Million Euro and Bureaucracy including Defence Ministry officials to be allotted 8.4 Million Euro. The note gives split up to several top bureaucrats like DG Acquisition, Defence Secretary (DS), Joint Secretary (JS)." The ratio was that

among the Political, Air Force and the Bureaucracy, the ratio of distribution of the Commission, should I say Commission or घूस anyway, it is Political-15.6 Million Euro, Air Force-6 Million Euro and to the Bureaucracy it is 8.4 Million Euro. The note says, "Political leaders were to be allotted 15 to 16 Million Euro and the only name shown as political leader to be given this Euro." Two alphabets of English are mentioned. Shri Manu Singhvi has talked about it. I don't want to quote whether it is 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', I don't know. But two alphabets are there. It may be आत्मानंद परमानंद, अनंत प्रसाद और कोई भी, लेकिन two alphabets are there. Whether the Government has initiated any action to find out the identify of this आत्मानंद परमानंद, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मेरा सवाल है। Sir, the note says, "Sharing the commission with 'Family' and the Judgement says it meant the family of the then Air Force Chief." उनसे तो पूछताछ की जा रही है, लेकिन और कोई फैमिली तो है नहीं। मेरा सवाल है कि कोई दूसरी फैमिली तो है नहीं। Sir, page 163 of the Judgement says and I quote, "Call Monti or Ambassador Terracciano in my name to ask him to call the Prime Minister...", because I don't want to name that PM. Who was that PM? It was there in the Judgement. So, Monti का भी नाम है। Italian Prime Minister, मंटी का भी नाम है, फंटी का भी नाम है, झंटी का भी नाम है। ये सारे मंटी, फंटी, झंटी कौन हैं? इनका परिचय हम जानना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान जानना चाहता है। यह सरकार का दायित्व बनता है कि वह इसका खुलासा करे कि ये मंटी, फंटी, झंटी कौन है।

सर, Christian Michel का नाम हमने सुना है, Wolfgang Michel नाम का एक आदमी रहता था। He was involved in the Defence deals in the 70s. प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने अपने भाषण से शुरू किया। मैं उसके पहले चला गया। He was a frequenter to Delhi. He was also dealing in Airbus, Dassault, and British-origin company's business in India. When he became a *persona non grata* in the Defence Ministry, the old player cleverly passed all his deals to his son, Christian Michel, who is the key accused in the Augusta Scam. The other accused had very good relations with the palace. This is why, since 1970, this was going on unabated. No CBI, nobody, could touch this gentleman. Sir, about another accused of Augusta Scam, Haschke, the funny thing is that he became a Director of an Indian company, Emaar MGF, in 2009. My question is: How did a Swiss national become a Director of an Indian company? Who founded the Emaar? Who is the current owner of that company? That is the moot question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): It has already been answered.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, their answer is not acceptable to me. I am giving the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I am addressing you. My voice cannot be throttled.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Jairam, I request you to sit down, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, Rule 255 or no-255. My voice can't be throttled.

Sir, so, who is the owner of this company? What is the link between this company and the Augusta? All these are to be discovered by the Government. Why is the Government keeping mum? Why is the Government silent?

Sir, I am on my last point and I must conclude. I ask only one minute from you. Page-9 of the Italian Appeal Court — this is the document — mentions about the Director General (Acquisitions) of the Defence Ministry. He has been awarded after this Augusta Scam with a Constitutional post, to give him Constitutional immunity from corruption charges. This is my clear-cut charge against those who are at the helm of affairs at that point of time. After the Scam, he was awarded with a Constitutional post so that he could get immunity. Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, former President of India, in a particular case said about a Governor against whom corruption charges were levelled. He said that no Constitutional immunity can be exercised or enjoyed by the Governor since the corruption charges are levelled against him. I urge the Government to take action against that Constitutional authority also and pull him down from that seat because it is disgraceful for the people if such people are allowed to continue in the Constitutional post.

Sir, lastly,...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is the hon. Member trying to say? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Please don't disturb. Let him speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am not going to reply to any Tom, Dick and Harry. Who is he? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am addressing you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is he saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): He has not said anything unparliamentary. Let him complete.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: All right, Sir, मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।*

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपाभाध्यक्ष जी, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़े अगस्तावैस्टलैंड

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

हेलिकॉप्टर सौदे में घूसखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों को लेकर, आज इस माननीय सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, इसलिए यह मामला कई मायनों में अति महत्वपूर्ण व अति गंभीर भी है। इस मामले पर या इस विषय को लेकर मुझसे पूर्व सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से कहा गया कि इससे करण्डान हुआ है, बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी हुई है। इस आरोप को साबित करने के लिए सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से बहुत सारी दलीलें दी गई हैं। दूसरी तरफ, विपक्ष की तरफ से, खास तौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि जो कुछ सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से कहा गया है, वह तथ्यहीन है और इस मामले में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई है। दोनों तरफ से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप चल रहे हैं। आज यह मुद्दा माननीय सदन में चल रहा है, लेकिन इससे पहले भी बाहर, मीडिया में इस मुद्दे को लेकर लगातार आरोप-प्रत्यारोप चलते रहे हैं। यह मामला अति गंभीर है और हमें इसे लाइटली लेकर नहीं चलना चाहिए। हालांकि संबंधित मामला कांग्रेस पार्टी की पिछली यूपीए सरकार से जुड़ा है, लेकिन इस मामले की सीबीआई व अन्य जांच एजेंसियां जांच कर रही हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझती हूं कि जब इस मामले की जांच चल रही है, सीबीआई व अन्य जांच एजेंसियां जांच कर रही हैं और अभी जांच भी पूरी नहीं हुई है, इसकी फाइनल रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई है, तो जब जांच की फाइनल रिपोर्ट आ जाती और उसके बाद माननीय सदन में इसकी चर्चा कराई जाती तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। अभी फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, लेकिन फाइनल रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही चर्चा हो रही है, हालांकि सरकार के पास लगभग दो साल का समय था। यदि सरकार चाहती तो इस मामले की अभी तक पूरी जांच करा लेती और जांच पूरी कराने के बाद जो भी फाइनल रिपोर्ट आती, जो भी तथ्य सामने आते, उसके बाद माननीय सदन के अंदर चर्चा होती, तो मैं समझती हूं कि वह ज्यादा उचित होता। फाइनल रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही इसकी चर्चा कराना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान केंद्र की भाजपा व एनडीए सरकार का एक तरफ यह कहना है कि पिछली सरकार में हुए इस helicopter सौदे के मामले में काफी ज्यादा गड़बड़ी व भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। मौजूदा केंद्र की सरकार अपनी इस बात की पुष्टि के लिए इस संबंध में इटली के कोर्ट व वहां की सरकार का हवाला देकर जो कुछ भी दलीलें दे रही हैं, वह भी जांच का विषय है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ, इस मामले में कांग्रेस पार्टी का यह कहना है कि यह सब राजनीतिक द्वेष की भावना से किया जा रहा है। उनकी पार्टी व राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को बदनाम करने के लिए यह सब एक साजिश के तहत किया जा रहा है, जबकि इस मामले में देश की जनता सही मायने में इसकी पूरी सच्चाई जानना चाहती है। इसके साथ ही देश की जनता यह भी जानना चाहती है कि इसमें जो भी मुख्य लोग दोषी हैं, चाहे वे बड़े अधिकारी हों या बड़े राजनेता आदि हों, उनके नाम उजागर होने चाहिए। इसके साथ ही उनके खिलाफ सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही भी होनी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी का यह भी कहना है कि इस मामले में वर्तमान केंद्र की सरकार द्वारा सीबीआई व अन्य जांच एजेंसियों द्वारा जो भी जांच-पड़ताल कराई जा रही है, वह पूरी तरह से निष्पक्ष व सही होनी चाहिए और समय पर होनी चाहिए। लगभग दो साल का समय बीत चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई सही तथ्य सामने नहीं आया है। हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि इस मामले की जांच जो सीबीआई व अन्य जांच एजेंसियां कर रही हैं, वह जांच पूरी तरह से निष्पक्ष होनी चाहिए, सही होनी चाहिए और इसको ज्यादा लंबा नहीं लटकाना चाहिए। जितनी जल्दी हो सके, देशवासियों के सामने सही तथ्य आने चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। अभी तक जो भी तथ्य सामने आए हैं, उससे तो हमें अधिकांश संदेहपूर्ण ही नजर आ रहा है। अभी फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाए जा

[सुश्री मायावती]

रहे हैं, उससे तो हमें संदेहपूर्ण ही नजर आ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी पार्टी का केंद्र की सरकार से यह कहना है कि इस मामले की सीबीआई व अन्य जांच एजेंसियों द्वारा जो भी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है, वह माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की देखरेख में ही होनी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि यह अति गंभीर मामला है। क्योंकि कांग्रेस के लोग कुछ और कह रहे हैं और सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से बीजेपी के लोग कुछ और कह रहे हैं। सही तथ्य देशवासियों के सामने आने चाहिए, इसलिए सीबीआई या अन्य जांच एजेंसियां, जो इस मामले की जांच कर रही है, तो वह जांच माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में होनी चाहिए, ताकि सही तथ्य देशवासियों के सामने आ सकें। इसके साथ ही इस प्रकरण में जो भी मुख्य दोषी लोग हैं, उनका भी खुलासा हो सके। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इस सम्बन्ध में यहां मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी पार्टी इस मामले की जांच माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में कराने की मांग इसलिए कर रही है, क्योंकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सीबीआई जांच एजेंसी को लेकर अधिकांश आम लोगों का यह मानना है कि देश की सर्वोच्च जांच एजेंसी, सीबीआई का यहां अधिकतर राजनीतिकरण ही कर दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही लोगों का यह भी मानना है कि जो भी पार्टी केंद्र की सत्ता पर आसीन होती है, वह अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में इसका अधिकतर दुरुपयोग ही करती है। इसके अनेक उदाहरण हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं, मैं उसके ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती हूं। ऐसी स्थिति में संबन्धित मामला, जो अति महत्वपूर्ण और अति गम्भीर भी है, इसकी जांच माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में ही होनी चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी केंद्र की सरकार से मांग है, ताकि इस मामले की फाइनल जांच रिपोर्ट आने तक, खास कर बीजेपी या कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक-दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाने का यह सिलसिला भी फिर कुछ हद तक जरूर बंद हो जाएगा, यदि माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में इसकी जांच होती है।

अब संक्षेप में मेरा पुनः यही कहना है कि इस मामले की जांच पूरी ईमानदारी और निष्पक्ष रूप से की जानी चाहिए, अर्थात् राजनीतिक द्वेष की भावना से नहीं की जानी चाहिए, जैसा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग सरकार पर लगातार यह आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि यह राजनीतिक द्वेष की भावना से हो रहा है, वरना इस मामले की राजनीतिक द्वेष से की गई कार्रवाई आगे चल कर फिर बीजेपी व इनके सहयोगी दलों को भी काफी हद तक मंहंगी पड़ सकती है। इसीलिए हमारी पार्टी का यही कहना है कि इस मामले को लेकर, जैसे ही इस बार हाउस शुरू हुआ, तो लगभग दो दिन तक हाउस नहीं चला। इसके ऊपर मीडिया में अलग आरोप-प्रत्यारोप एक-दूसरे के ऊपर लगते रहे, हाउस की कार्यवाही बाधित रही, जबकि इस समय हमारा देश अनेक गम्भीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। इस समय वह सबसे ज्यादा सूखे से जूझ रहा है। पानी की विकट समस्या है। इन सारे मुद्दों को दरकिनार करते हुए, जबकि अभी सीबीआई ने जांच की कोई फाइनल रिपोर्ट भी नहीं दी है, इसको लेकर हाउस की कार्यवाही को रोका जा रहा है, जरूरी मुद्दों से ध्यान हटाया जा रहा है, तो मैं समझती हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें हमें राजनीतिक बू नजर आती है, वर्तमान सरकार की ओर से भी और हमारे विपक्ष की ओर से भी। हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से खास तौर से यह कहना है कि इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी इधर बैठे हैं, आप माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से इसके ऊपर चर्चा करें और इस मामले की जो सीबीआई जांच हो रही है, यह माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की देखरेख में कराई जाए, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा, ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी देशवासियों के सामने आ सके। ऐसी मैं मांग करती हूं और अपनी बात यही समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my point is, we are in the midst of a very restive situation of blame game with the motive to keep the pot boiling. Why? The offence that has already been committed and came on record, but finally, those offenders go scot-free. We have seen previously in 2G, in CWG, many noises were there in the House, but, yet somebody is to be convicted. Yes, some of our colleagues in this House had gone into jail and came back, some are still in jail on different other corruption charges, but nothing got concretized. Unfortunately, in this case that should not have happened. It is because the matter was detected somehow that something is fishy as back as in 2012. The UPA Government also processed some action on the basis of that. Finally, the CBI was ordered to inquire and a case was registered in 2013. That is on record. But, thereafter the file did not move from 2013 to 2016 in order to keep the pot boiling. The CBI has also got a regulator in it, just like the regulator of a ceiling fan. Sometimes it is slowed down, sometimes it is speeded up in order to set the correlation of forces in the House, in which Bill whose support is to be taken, in which Bill who is to be neutralized. And, in all those things the CBI regulator is being utilized. That is the most unfortunate part of the story in our society, the most unfortunate! I am reading out from the response of the hon. Minister in reply to an Unstarred Question on the issue of AgustaWestland. He replied that in March 2013, the CBI had registered a criminal case. He also told what the ED had done on 4th March, 2016. So, instead of making political postures, it should be taken to a logical conclusion. Yesterday or day-before-yesterday, in this House, while dealing with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016, a talk had come about that it is a crony capitalism. My friend, this side, made this observation. We had heard the same sentence, same adjectives, same qualifications from the other Members of the House also. I had responded that the present capitalism is in a crony status. And, when there will be any deal and there will be no exchange of money here and there, it cannot absolutely be ruled out. The whole system – the bureaucracy, the technocracy – is involved in this very polluted economic system, we are operating inside. That is what is in the era of cronism. So, in that kind of a situation, a strong political will, a strong governance must be there to save the whole system and save the country, save the concerned deal, which is taking place, from such kind of perversion and degeneration. And, for that, instead of blame games, — the matter was put on track, the CBI inquiry was ordered, money was recovered, three helicopters were impounded, that should have been continued — the speed must have been maintained. And, for failure of the maintenance of the speed, I think, both sides are responsible. We have to share our own responsibility that we could maintain the pace, which had started. I know what is going to happen after this; I am fortunate that I am in a position to speak without any desertion and

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

disturbance. I do not know my subsequent colleagues who would be speaking here would be free from that or not. But I am fortunate for that. I fully endorse what bahanji has suggested and I fully agree that instead of making a political posture and instead of again spoiling the atmosphere, it should be speeded up. Let us not again blame each other and take credit. Whether it is high or it is low, what the flying is, I think, those things are not at all relevant now. After the CBI inquiry has been ordered, let the CBI take over. And, in order to make the CBI free from the 'ceiling fan regulator' to settle political scores or settle political adjustments, let these inquiries be carried out by the CBI under the strict supervision of the Supreme Court... with an expectation, again, in this very polluted atmosphere, — let us expect — that that will ensure to some extent a foolproof mechanism to reach the truth, instead of this mudslinging and muckraking political exercise. I think that is the most advisable thing which I will urge upon. I will also urge upon all my colleagues in the House, let us go into that trajectory. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: At least remember, I have finished one minute before, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Give me one minute extra next time!

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, हम लोग आज यहां डिफेंस के एक काफी इम्पोर्टेंट विषय पर बात कर रहे हैं। डिफेंस स्कैंडल आजकल कॉमन हो गया है। हर तीन-चार साल में डिफेंस का स्कैंडल आता रहता है। जहां तक अगस्ता की बात है, तो यह 2013 में सबके सामने आया। इस बात को लगभग 3 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन यहां पर एक कमाल की बात यह है कि घूस देने वाला तो पकड़ा गया है, लेकिन घूस लेने वाले के बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं है। महोदय, हमारे देश में काफी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि जब इटली में कोई अरेस्ट हो रहा है, तो वहां के कोर्ट का डिसीजन आने के बाद हम लोग यहां पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता की बात है। तो महोदय, यह जो स्कैंडल 2013 में आया था, उस दौरान कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट थी, तो मेरे ख्याल से अगर कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट ने सही तरीके से, प्रॉपर वे में, एक्शन लिया होता, तो शायद आज यह दिन हमें देखने को नहीं मिलता। अभी दो साल से एनडीए की गवर्नमेंट है, तो मेरे ख्याल से एनडीए गवर्नमेंट इसमें एक्शन ले सकती थी। तो मैं यही कहना चाह रहा हूं कि आप दोनों आपस में लड़ते रहते हैं और हमें यहां पर अन्य इश्यूज पर बात करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। मेरे ख्याल से इन दोनों पार्टियों को ही हमें जवाब देना चाहिए।

सर, जब हम डिफेंस की बात करते हैं, तो डिफेंस डील में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रांसपेरेंसी होनी चाहिए। अभी जो सिस्टम है, उसमें 10 से 12 साल खरीद में लग जाते हैं। इसमें यह भी

4.00 P.M.

देखने को मिलता है कि अलग-अलग स्टेज पर गड़बड़ी के चासेज रहते हैं। इसी अगस्ता मामले में जो मामला सामने आया था, जोकि हम लोग न्यूजपेपर में देख रहे हैं कि जो 18,000 फीट की रिक्वायरमेंट थी, उसको कम करके 15,000 फीट किया गया और इसी के कारण अगस्ता shortlist में आया। सर, यहां पर यह बात भी सामने आई है कि जो फील्ड ट्रायल की रिपोर्ट थी, उसमें भी गड़बड़ी देखने को मिली। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह विदेश इसमें भी गड़बड़ी देखने को मिली।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूं कि क्योंकि डिफेंस हमारे लिए काफी इम्पोर्टेंट है, इसलिए मैं कुछ सजेशन देना चाहूंगा। जितने भी एडवाइजर्स हैं, सब यही सजेशन देते हैं कि जो भी मिडलमैन हैं, उनको लीगलाइज किया जाए। ऐसे तो बहुत सारी कंट्रीज में यह सब होता रहता है। सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम यह होती है कि आर्मी के modernisation की जो बात है, तो जब इस तरीके की प्रॉब्लम्स आती हैं, तो इससे उसके modernisation में बाधा पहुंचती है और इससे हमें काफी नुकसान होता है। तो इसलिए हमें इस पूरे सिस्टम के प्रोसेस को ट्रांसपेरेंट और स्पीडी करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारी पार्टी भी करप्शन के खिलाफ है। हम भी ट्रांसपेरेंसी चाहते हैं। इसमें जो भी दोषी है, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, पूरा देश ट्रांसपेरेंसी चाह रहा है। पूरा देश चाह रहा है कि हमारे नेता और करप्शन एक-दूसरे से दूर रहें, ताकि हमारा देश स्वस्थ होकर आगे बढ़े और चले, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Since the last week of April this year when this Italian Court, Milan court's judgement surfaced, there has been a raging debate and discussion in all the electronic and print media with regard to the questioning of this defence deal and the corruption involved within it.

I am pained to say that since this deal, although it relates to some several years earlier, relates to defence and defence indirectly means security of my country, it assumes great significance because we cannot compromise on the question of security, come what may. Now, as far as the repercussion of this 225-page Milan court judgement in appeal court is concerned, it has double effect in the sense, as far as our country is concerned, that it has political fallout as well as legal fallout. I am sorry to find that everybody seems to be examining the political fall out, ignoring, forgetting or undermining the legal fallout thereof. In my humble submission, I want to tell this House and to the Government that whatever may be the judgement, 225 pages of a foreign court, it is not binding on us at all. We are a sovereign country. We have our own competent and efficient legal and judicial system and even if the findings are directly pointing at somebody, we cannot send that person to jail for one day or fine rupee one unless that person is subject to the procedure established

[Shri Majeed Memon]

by law by our own Constitution and by our own sovereign rule of law. Why is so much noise being made? The accusations are made from this side to that side and from that side to this side, 'You are involved; I am not involved'. In my humble view, as a practicing lawyer, I must say on the floor of this House that all that is received by us through this judgement is some information which information needs to be tested by our own norms, by our own principles, by our own laws, by our Constitution, by our penal code, by our relevant laws. Please remember that this 225-page judgement is consequent upon a trial court judgement, 145-page trial court judgement, which was given in October, 2014, and the appellate court has reversed that judgement. So, there are findings of two courts, although a lower court and a higher court, which differ from each other, and whenever it happens in our country also, we can't take everywhere every word of even appellate finding to be gospel truth and, more particularly, if it is not tested by our laws and our system. I am surprised to find that way back in 2013 when the UPA was in power, the then Defence Minister, upon revelations made by a newspaper, made a statement in this particular deal that 'we would pursue seriously an enquiry into this matter', and some consequential cancellation of helicopters took place, the CBI enquiry was ordered and the CBI agency filed an FIR against 13 persons. The Enforcement Directorate also began probe. One does not know what happened to that. We are in 2016. From 2014 onwards, for two years, what did the present Government do to pursue it? Had it to be woken up by this Italian judgement? This is a very important question which, I am afraid, must be satisfactorily answered by the Government when they will reply. Remember one thing, laws of our country are independent of laws of other countries. When we talk of law relating to bribery, when we talk of law relating to money laundering, when we talk of law on cheating, we have our own penal provisions, which deal with every aspect in great details, duly interpreted by the highest Court's wisdom. So, we don't have to look to anybody else's laws. As far as our laws are concerned, they may not be entirely the same and identical with the Italian or the US laws. For the benefit of the Members here, I must say that as far as the United States, Italy or some of the other advanced countries are concerned, they have a concept of plea bargaining, which is very popular. Now, this also is a case emerging from plea bargaining, in the sense that if the accountants find that there is some payment which appears to be dubious somewhere, anywhere in the globe, then that company is called as an accused and given an option – 'you plead guilty, pay a fine and get away, or, you have to be prosecuted and tried.' Well, naturally, the softer or the easier way is opted for by that company and they are induced to say, 'Yes, we gave that money to somebody', and then, they are free after paying a certain amount of money. It is on that statement that a prosecution as far as this

side, the taker of the bribe, is concerned, is investigated. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take two minutes more.

Sir, we need to investigate as to what precise crime has been committed, who the offenders are and they are to be dealt with according to our investigation and according to our law. My only request at the end would be that if the CBI or the ED is investigating, as Mayawatiji said, we would support it wholeheartedly, and agree that this is a very sensitive and a very significant matter. This needs to be done to inspire confidence in every citizen of India. People must not suspect the functioning of these agencies under the nose of the Ruling Party and there should not be any interference in it. Therefore, there should be a monitoring by the Court.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I wish to underline that we are having a very meaningful and serious discussion on a very sensitive issue, instead of resorting to mud-slinging each other outside Parliament. I would like to underline this.

Sir, we attach greater importance to our defence. That is why, every year, the Defence Budget goes up. There is no reduction as far as the Defence Budget is concerned. But still, we are lagging behind in achieving self-reliance as far as production of indigenous arms and ammunition is concerned. When the issue was raised at some point in the past, the then Defence Minister, Shri Antony, who is sitting here, assured the House that the Government would pursue the positive trend towards building self-reliance as far as arms-production is concerned. That is what he had said in the House. But we are yet to achieve self-reliance. The present Defence Minister should take note of this. This is where we start importing arms and ammunition from other countries. While we do so, we come across scams and scandals. We saw the Bofors scandal. As Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said, the Bofors guns proved to be effective in the Kargil War. That is a different story, but there was this issue. Then, Sir, we witnessed the 'coffin scam' at one point of time. Then, when the Minister, Gen. V. K. Singh was the Army Chief, there were several allegations made in the Army on various issues. I am not getting into those details, but I am making the point that when he was the Army Chief, there were allegations. Now, we are discussing chopper scam. Sir, in 2013, the issue was raised and discussed in Rajya Sabha. At that time, Congress Government was there. They were prepared to have a JPC. But now the Leader of the House, who was the Leader of the Opposition then, was opposed to the constitution of JPC saying 'It is an exercise in futility'. He said, 'It will be an exercise in futility'. Some other leaders also said, 'It will become a political cover-up'. That is how JPC was not constituted and the case was handed over to CBI. Now, two years have passed after you have come

[Shri D. Raja]

to power. What is the progress made by CBI? When all is said and done, there are criticisms against the CBI also. CBI is the premier investigative agency; we should respect that agency. It is our agency; we have constituted it. When all is said and done, it is the premier investigative agency. It has done some work. Now, you are at the command; you are in power. What progress has CBI made? What review have you made? Instead of levelling charges, you tell this to the House. As far as defence deals are concerned, there is no transparency. As far as corruption is concerned, everybody will solemnly declare that there should be zero tolerance towards corruption. All parties declare and say that we will fight against corruption. Then, why corruption continues? Why corruption in defence sector continues?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

That is what we should say. Sir, let us honour our *jawans*, our Army, our Navy, our Air Force. They are working in difficult conditions safeguarding country's defence and the security of the country. I will not blame our *jawans* for scams. These scams are all at higher levels. What has the CBI done so far? You come before the House with your progress report. You ask the CBI to speed up the work, complete the work, within a time-frame and, as *Behanji* has said, let there be Supreme Court's monitoring and supervision on the case. Why not? That is what we want to ask. The Government should respond; the Government should tell us what its understanding is. Are you trying to use it only for political purpose or to fight corruption? I tell both the sides, and all the sides, let us not politicize the fight against corruption. Let us fight against corruption. It is eating the vitals of our democratic polity. We cannot make such corrupt practices to continue, particularly in defence sector and in defence deals. That is where I earnestly urge upon the Government to ask the CBI to speed up its work with a time-frame and let the investigation be monitored by the Supreme Court. Let the country know the truth; let the Parliament know the truth; let the people know the truth; let not the culprits go scot-free, and if there are culprits they should be brought before the law of the land and they should be punished. Why not? After all, we are a country which believes in Rule of Law. Let law take its course. And if somebody has committed mistake and betrayed the confidence of the nation, they must be punished. One should not play with defence deals. After all, it concerns the security of the nation and security of the people. That is where, Sir, once again, I urge upon the Government instead of making speculative statements, instead of making political statements in public domain, you really ask the CBI to complete the work. You give a time-frame and tell the House today what your time-frame is. You ask the Supreme Court to monitor the case and let the country know the truth. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I will begin by pointing out that...

श्री शरद यादव: आप हिन्दी में बोलिए।

डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी: सर, सारा देश टेलिविजन पर देख रहा है और अगर मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा तो तमिलनाडु के लोग मुझ पर गुस्सा हो जाएंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है।

डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी: ठीक है। वह धीरे-धीरे आएगी लेकिन अभी मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूंगा। भूपेंद यादव जी हिन्दी में बोल चुके हैं, अब इसको बैलेंस करने के लिए अंग्रेजी में बोलने की मेरी बारी है। I will begin, Mr. Deputy Chairman, by pointing out that on one occasion earlier last week, you had expunged my statement in which I tried to quote the letter of Christian Michel. Today, I found to my surprise that the hon. Member from the Trinamool Congress quoted that letter. It is on record now, and my good friend, Mr. Abhishek Singhvi, also quoted from another letter written by Mr. Haschke. So, if I mention those letters, please don't treat me separately and expunge it because now it is part of the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We want a smooth debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes; in doing that, if I quote that letter, it will be unsmooth. The rule has to be the same for everybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes, I know it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is important is that the discussion should take place and the Minister should reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I know that, but there is no law that I can't quote a letter but other Members can quote the same letter.

Now, I had the benefit of listening to other Members, and I have noted some of the points, but I will begin by saying that Mr. Singhvi's reply was the usual one that I hear in the courts from him, and recently, after arguing against me, he lost in the High Court and then again in the Supreme Court, and I hope to defeat him again in the Patiala House Court very soon, but I am saying that this has got nothing to do with vendetta. This has nothing to do with imagination by which we make these allegations. We are at an early stage of prosecution. In fact, it is the investigative stage and, therefore, I would like to make three things very clear. First is as to what are the admitted facts, which they also cannot deny. Then, out of those admitted facts, what is the criminality? Finally, the third part would be as to

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how do we proceed now on the basis of what we know, where I will make some suggestions to the Government.

So, first of all, I would like to say that the admitted facts are in answers to the Parliament questions, the CAG Report laid on the Table of the House in August, 2013, and the judgment of the Italian Court equivalent to the Italian High Court. These are the admitted facts and I begin first by saying that yes, it is true that the NDA had initiated the process for buying eight new helicopters to replace six old helicopters which were purchased in 1988. But the objective was that VVIPs should be able to fly to those remote areas such as Siachen or North-East, and, therefore, ought to fly at heights above 6,000 metres, and should be out of the range of shoulder rockets. In Siachen, they can easily be targeted from the shoulder rockets by the people from other side of the border, or whatever it is called, Line of Control. The helicopters should not be shot down by a shoulder rocket. For that, there had to be a sufficient height. Therefore, the Air Force was of the view that it should be, at least, 6,000 metres. Now, that was lowered because it was found that this present choice that we have made of Augusta Westland could not fly beyond 4,500 metres. The question was raised as to who lowered it and they quoted Mr. Brajesh Mishra, who was a civil servant in the NDA Government. Of course, he was decorated by them. They gave him *Padma Vibhushan*, one less than Bharat Ratna. I was just wondering as to what was the service that required him to be given such a high honour. One day, I will discover it. But he had nothing to do with it, and, I am quoting an admitted fact of a question in Parliament, which was filed by Shrimati Kusum Rai — I do not know whether she is still a Member — and, Shri Prabhat Jha. Is he here? Yes, he is here. They filed an Unstarred Question no. 654, which was answered on 11.12.2013 by the former Defence Minister, an hon. Member of this House. The question asked was: whether Indian Air Force in January, 2004, had emphasized that the altitude requirement of VVIP helicopters be kept at 6,000 meters as an inescapable necessity, and, if so, the details thereof. And, Mr. Antony replies, "Yes, Sir. However, in the contract signed with AgustaWestland on February 8, 2010 for procurement of 12 VVIP helicopters, the technical requirements specified in the request for proposal that was issued on 27th September, 2006, were formulated after detailed discussions among all the stakeholders and as per stipulated guidelines." It is now an admitted fact that the people who lowered the height were not from NDA, as they made the allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a question and the answer to a question. What is it that you want to know? ...*(Interruptions)*... In 2004, the Air Force has taken a stand that it was an inescapable necessity to keep it at 6,000 meters. Mr. Antony says, 'Yes, the Air Force had said but because of 2006, September RFP, we changed it after due consultation. Whether they did it for

meritorious reason is another matter but the fact is that it is a * to say that the NDA Government was the one that changed this specification of the height. Now, we come to the... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: '* is unparliamentary.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: What? * yes, Sir. 'Terminological inexactitude' is the correct parliamentary word.

Now, we come to the second question. Here and there, they have said, but they did not say it here, but, I think, I should reply to it. They said that many State Governments of the NDA purchased this aircraft, the helicopter. Well, when you fly helicopter in Chhattisgarh, or, fly it even in Maharashtra, there is no problem of shoulder-rockets or enemy across the border. And, therefore, its ability not to be able to fly above 4,500 meters is not a constraint. There was no blacklisting. The blacklisting is now being initiated and you have a Motion for Breach of Privilege of the Leader of the Opposition, who claimed that his Government had blacklisted, and, we had withdrawn it. It is absolutely untrue. I have given you documentation. You will, I am sure, very expeditiously decide on this issue. But the fact of the matter is that for the State Government's purchasing it, there was not blacklisting. There was no ban on purchasing it. As far as the questions come, the issue will arise that some bribe was given. Those people who gave the bribes are now in jail, and, therefore, whether we should give up our right to receive the spares and other things that we bought. And, therefore, the process has to go on. Now, after the High Court judgement, the process of banning the company is being worked out. I am sure, had a chance been given to the Defence Minister to say everything in the very beginning, much of the debate would have been much enlightened. Now, what had happened was, at the NDA period, that after these strict restrictions, only one helicopter survived. It was the Euro helicopter no. 225 that became eligible. The NDA took the point that if it is a single vendor, then there will be questions raised. So, let's see whether within the framework we can work out in such a way that more vendors can be brought in. The NDA Government also noted that the SPG had not been consulted. After all, this helicopter was for the VVIPs. So, SPG should be consulted. Therefore, these were the two additional points that see if you can have more than one vendor and have the SPG consulted. That is all that the NDA had said, and nothing else was there. There were no directions on changing any other restrictions. Now, what happened, once the UPA came to power, there were a lot of changes that were brought in. The UPA took office in 2004 and the Ministry of Defence went beyond these two aims, that is, try and get more than one

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vendor and see that the SPG is consulted. Well, certainly, the SPG was consulted. But now they added additional parameters which ultimately made it clear that only one helicopter would qualify, and that is the AgustaWestland. This is described in great detail, which I am not going to read, in the CAG Report laid on the Table of this House. All these are there. But some of them I will bring out because they are stark, and it shows that there was *mens rea*, so to speak, an intention to create a situation where you would buy only AgustaWestland. One change of parameter was clearly *mala fide*. Every helicopter, except one helicopter, has, what is called, the cabin height of 1.45 metres or less.

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इनको पानी पिलवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी: क्यों, अभी तक पानी नहीं पिलाया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: इनको पानी पिलाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी: मैं आपको पानी पिला दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार की बात चलेगी, तो पानी में डूबकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... The question, therefore, ...**(Interruptions)**... The international norm for cabin height is 1.45 metres. You have to bend a little. Most Indians are not above 1.7 metres. In most countries also, the average height is less than 1.7 metres. Therefore, 1.45 metres was widely used because it has a great structural effect on the helicopter if you have a large size cabin height. But the parameter of 1.45 metres was changed by the new UPA Government to 1.80 metres. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, they must be very tall. Ghulam Nabi Azad must have been thought of as the VIP who will use it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I don't know. The issue is ...**(Interruptions)**... The issue is that there is no other helicopter produced in the world which has 1.80 metres or above cabin height. That means, you had already started the process to see everybody else is eliminated and only a particular helicopter is purchased. This, in my opinion, is a clear case of *mens rea*, and something on which they can be prosecuted. Of course. ...**(Interruptions)**... Under Section 13 (1) (d) (iii) they – the Ministers and the civil servants – who agreed to this can be prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act. And so, I would advise the Government that those who are responsible. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do not worry, I will come to you also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please allow him to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to him. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then you can respond, after listening to him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: They are finding the facts are indigestible. That is the problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Now, it is other changes also. One is that the field trials should be on the aircraft you are using. They say: 'No, no. In many aircrafts we have done field trials abroad.' I am not on that. But the aircraft that you are buying, that same aircraft has to be subject of field trials. They did not use the AW-101 aircraft, which they bought, for field trials. They used another helicopter, which is another * committed on the people of India. ...(Interruptions)... Of course, they chose to have the field trials in Italy. Italy is a nice place, of course, and, therefore, I have no objection to their doing the field trials in Italy. But why did you have the testing done on another helicopter and say that AW-101 has now passed the field trial? Tell us. That is a * and they are prosecutable under Section 420 of the IPC. ...(Interruptions)...

The third corrupt act....(Interruptions)... The third corrupt act.....(Interruptions)... The original proposal was to buy eight helicopters. Now, suddenly, after it became clear that Agusta is the only one that is going to qualify, they decided to buy four more. The CAG says already, the present eight, which were being used Mi-8 or whatever, which were bought in 1988, were hardly utilised. In fact, the average utilisation was 29 per cent only. What was the need for these additional four? Who were you think was the VVIP.(Interruptions)... extra VVIP, who you wanted to be given exclusive use so that it is always available, perhaps, in the backyard? Therefore, for this, the Government spent an additional amount of ₹ 1,400 crores. Now, when the price negotiation started, there is, what is called, a benchmark estimate. Usually, you ask the Air Force to give you a benchmark estimate. The Air Force in January, 2006 quoted the benchmark for this whole deal as ₹ 793 crores. It was the estimated cost and then you could add plus-minus a few things for other service charges. This was approved by Mr. Antony, Minister of Defence. But in September, 2008, the Committee, which was called the Contract Negotiation Committee, rejecting the 793 number, arbitrarily fixed ₹ 4,877.5 crores as the deal, which is six times more than what the Air Force had decided. ...(Interruptions)... And this is there in the CAG Report. It is an unbeaten fact – ₹ 4,877.5 crores, when the Air Force said ₹ 793 crores, and Mr. Antony, as Minister of Defence, had put his signature on it in the Defence Ministry. Which was that authority above Mr. Antony who overruled him? ...(Interruptions)... From my personal knowledge, I will say it was not Dr. Manmohan Singh. He would not do any such thing. Thereafter, and this is an interesting part, the Contract Negotiation Committee says, "This is our benchmark number and you make a proposal and we will negotiate." Then the AgustaWestland says, "But we don't want so much. We only want ₹ 3,966 crore." So, there was no negotiation. Deal was completed without any hassle. This is another Prevention of Corruption Act violation under section 13 (1) (d).

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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Now, we come to the criminality. Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is very well-known that corruption has taken place in this matter. Mr. Sharad Yadav may be living in another world. He has not read the statement of Mr. Antony where he said on March 25, 2013, “Yes, corruption has taken place in the helicopter deal and bribes have been taken.” He is sitting here. I don’t think he will deny it. He said this to the Press. He said this privately to many people. Now we know that bribe was taken. It cannot be just one person in the Air Force. He cannot do this alone. The Italian High Court judgement says that there were servicemen, there were bureaucrats and there were politicians. They gave some names. In some parts of the judgement, they have given full names. But in one note written by one of the middlemen, it is AP, etc. Now, Mr. Singhvi, taking advantage of the fact that most of us here are not lawyers, quoted a judgement of the Hawala case. He said that it was rejected and Mr. Advani was freed, Mr. Sharad Yadav was freed and everybody was freed. He should read the whole judgement again or read the judgement fully here. The Evidence Act makes it very clear that while the conspiracy is being executed, these are *prime facie* evidence for prosecution. What happened in Hawala matter was that this fact was discovered after everything had been executed. It could not be used as evidence in the final trial when the charges had been framed. There is a distinction. Today, on the basis of AP and my suspect, you know who it is, the CBI can go and interrogate him and all the names mentioned there, including the allegation that the then Prime Minister of India was contacted or was not contacted. It is only the interrogation that can tell us about it or what we call recording of the evidence of witness under section 156 of the Cr.P.C. What it says is that a plea was made to somebody in high places in Italy to make the Prime Minister of Italy contact our Prime Minister. I have great regard for him. I know that personally he would do nothing wrong. But he takes orders very easily and that is his minus point. Now I would say this because his name appears so specifically and the judge says that after that they never got any documents except the CAG Report and the contract that was signed between the two countries or the helicopter company and the Ministry of Defence. That is all they received. So, we need to ask Dr. Manmohan Singh whether you had decided not to give any documents to the Italian Government even despite their request. If so, did he take the decision himself? Or was it the Cabinet decision? Or was it a super-Cabinet decision? Or did you get the orders from somewhere else? He has to make it clear. And I would say quoting the letter of Christian Michel that the person named there should also be interrogated, and in my opinion, should be interrogated first because it says that that person was the driving force behind this deal. That person was not a military person. That person has no qualification to talk about military technologies and if she is the driving force, the CBI has a

right to speak to her and ask what she knows about this case under Section 156 Cr. P.C. Now, the criminality has been established because the total commission is roughly ₹ 250 crore. There is a pie-chart given in the judgment which says how it was distributed. So, Mr. Deputy Chairman, what I would say is that un-admitted facts and admitted facts ...(Time-bell rings)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए, हमारी पार्टी के जो और स्पीकर्स हैं, हम उनके नाम विद्झॉ करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह ध्यान रखिएगा कि आपकी पार्टी का टाइम भी खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हम अपनी पार्टी के बाकी सारे मेम्बर्स के नाम विद्झॉ करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, सीनियर मेम्बर की मेडन स्पीच पर नहीं रोका जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is maiden speech, it is only for twenty minutes. He has spoken for more time. Okay. Conclude as early as possible. You have made all your points.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: No, no. I have many more, but I have got the Party time now from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Party time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: How much more? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy, please see the display board. ...(Interruptions)... Party time in 'balance' is minus five. ...(Interruptions)... आपका टाइम बाकी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, Akali Dal is also giving me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, they have no time. ...(Interruptions)... Your Party time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: All right, I will conclude. That will be a long conclusion, but I will conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

First of all, on page 225 – please let it go on record – the High Court judgment of Italy details the corruption lobbying by Italian company to get deals in India. Page 9 of the judgment reproduces the chart of commission sharing. *Prima facie*, that is solid evidence for the CBI to proceed ahead. If the people named are not cooperating, then there should be custodial interrogation as, I think, Mr. Memon had suggested. I agree that it should have been done long time ago. But, that does

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

not mean that just because it was not done two years ago, it should not be done in the next three years. In the next three years, I will also be there. I file private complaints and I have now developed expertise. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would put Dr. Singhvi to brief in this. ...(*Interruptions*)... With my experience, I am going to assist the Government. So, in the next three years, we will definitely find out all those who got the money and we will put them in the right places.

Now, the second *prima facie* evidence is a hand-written note written by the main broker, Christian Michel. Is he connected with some people in this country, particularly in the Congress Party when they were in power? His father is well-established. There are documents which are available with the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate. His father was intimately connected with many of the leading lives of that Party when they stayed with him in London. There are records of that. The High Commission in London has those records. Then, there is a hand-written note written on commission sharing by middlemen, Guido Haschke. That is also *prima facie* evidence. As per the hand-written note, the total commission is 30 million euros, roughly ₹ 250 crore. According to this note, the Air Force officials have been given six million euros, roughly ₹ 50 crore. Top bureaucrats in the Defence Ministry have been given 8.4 million euros, roughly ₹ 75 crore. And the last category is political leaders and it is written that the money of ₹ 125 crore in total is being given to AP. Now, who is this AP? We will have to find out. ...(*Interruptions*)... Well, then these Italian people must be crazy to give it to somebody who has nothing to do with the UPA Government. The judgment in page nos. 193 to 204 named — you please read that judgment — AP. Who is that A.P.? By name it says he is a Political Secretary. And if I say Political Secretary to whom you will expunge it, Sir. So I will not say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I should be given the chance to clarify what he is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am not talking about you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you getting,. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't know. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, he named it as a Political Secretary. ...(*Interruptions*)... Political Secretary to whom? ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not say Political Secretary to whom. Why is he getting so touchy about it? ...(*Interruptions*)... The photos of blank blank blank and blank blank blank were shown ...(*Interruptions*)... to Mr. Haschke in the trial by the Italian prosecutors and said who are these and he named them AP and the other person who cannot be named; otherwise, you will expunge it. These details are mentioned in pages 193 to 204. ...(*Interruptions*)... Apart from these pages,... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, point of order by Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* Others sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I allowed Mr. Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* I am allowing Mr. Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already allowed Mr. Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have been discussing this matter and the discussion will be continued. The rules have been observed. Now they are being broken. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever is being read, *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Which rule is being broken for my information? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If we can listen, have the patience to listen. It should be authenticated and, at the same time, I am also demanding that all what has been quoted should be authenticated and tabled. Number two, the Defence Minister and the Government, for the last few days what is going on outside the House, please table today authenticated, certified copy, scrutinized by your Law Department and the MoD here, and not website, not website. *...(Interruptions)...* You place it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me deal with that. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Subramanian Swamy *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am concluding, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Sir, I challenge him. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever he says, he should prove; otherwise, he should resign or I will resign. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please *...(Interruptions)...* I will come to that. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Subramanian Swamy, it is only this. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am concluding, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Sir, I will resign. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramanian Swamy *...(Interruptions)...* Now, they are only demanding the right thing as per rules. Since you quoted, number one, you have to say where you have quoted from. Number two, you have to authenticate it and place it on the Table of the House. Do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनका यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have instructed and he will explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... * ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already asked him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has agreed whatever he has read, he will authenticate and place it on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKIAH NAIDU): Sir, before Mr. Swamy says something, I would like to bring to your kind notice, these things have already been said by my valuable colleague advocate on the other side Dr. Abishek Manu Singhvi. As he has not authenticated... ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahmed bhai, please have some patience. Secondly, Sir,...*(Interruptions)*... It is very relevant. We are in the House and the entire country is watching us. The other day, my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the Indian Prime Minister met the Italian Prime Minister. He quoted a newspaper report. He did not authenticate...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a notice for a Privilege Motion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, my point is, as Ahmed bhai, as a Member of the House, has every right to contradict or make his observation, let Shri Swamy complete his speech. After that, let him say what he wants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Swamyji has agreed. He has agreed to authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Swamy, are you agreeing to authenticate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Since the name of the Member has been taken, let him clear his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, only two things have to happen. He has taken the name of a Member of Parliament. So, he should be allowed to speak. That is No.1. Secondly, he shall have to authenticate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: And in response to what the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said, I also quoted somebody and they have brought a Privilege

Motion. Now, he is quoting the same person and he will also have to face the same Privilege Motion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He has not taken any name. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI AHMED PATEL: What is he quoting? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I quoted the judgement which Mr. Singhvi quoted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, please listen. The point is, with regard to the issue raised by Venkaiahji, already a notice for a Privilege Motion is there and that is under consideration. But what has been read by you has been objected to. And you mentioned the name of the hon. Member here...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through it. ...(Interruptions)... Anyhow, I have given the ruling that you should authenticate. Do that. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He has not taken any name. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...(Interruptions)... Your party has no time left. You have taken 14 minutes more. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give him time. Now please sit down.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I will take 30 seconds. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He quoted the judgement. Please see the text. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Let him say what he is quoting. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am quoting from the Judgement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After he completes, you can say that. ...(Interruptions)... I have already told him to authenticate it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Let Mr. Manu Singhvi also authenticate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I have already given the ruling that, firstly, he should say what he is quoting from. Secondly, I also said that he should authenticate. Then, why do you have to do that? Let him proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When will he do it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will do that. It is my ruling. Please sit down. There is a procedure.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Chair decide, Rameshji. *...(Interruptions)...* Please leave it to the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* This cannot be one-sided. *...(Interruptions)...* This privilege cannot be one-sided. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has to authenticate it now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You ask Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad to authenticate it. I will quote from his letter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Member has accepted that. He agrees that he will authenticate it, then why do you create a problem? He will do that after the speech.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I will now quote from Christian Michel's letter quoted by the learned Leader of the Opposition. "A letter dated March 15, 2008 seized by Italian investigators shows the main middleman Christian Michel, who is still a fugitive, writes to Peter Hulet, then India region sales and liaison head of the helicopter company. The letter states that Sonia is the main driving force behind this deal and she will no longer fly in the existing Mi-8 choppers. The letter is quoted verbatim in the judgment of the Italian High Court. Details of lobbying and corruption of Congress leadership, writing to the then British High Commissioner in India that he should target top Congress leadership for clinching the deal. Dear Peter, since Mrs. Gandhi is the driving force behind VIP will no longer fly in the MI-8. Mrs. Gandhi and her closest advisers are the people who the British Ambassador should target".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you quoting?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He quoted the letter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is totally wrong. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this shows that the entire thing is *. Mrs. Gandhi has no capacity.* *...(Interruptions)...* This is entirely on the basis of a fraud. She cannot use the helicopter. How can she use?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to authenticate it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: She cannot use the helicopter. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am quoting from Christian Michel, the continuation of that letter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Swamy, are you agreeing to authenticate and place it on the Table of the House?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: If Dr. Singhvi authenticates, then, I will authenticate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down.

SHRI AHMED PATEL: He is selectively quoting.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: It cannot be part of the proceedings. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Swamy, now listen to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Dr. Singhvi quoted the hawala... *...(Interruptions)...* Ask him to authenticate it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would request the Chair to tell them not to stand up when others are speaking. Tell them to sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Dr. Swamy,... *...(Interruptions)...* All of you, please sit down. I will deal with that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this, Mr. Ramesh? You are a senior Member. Don't do like this. The Leader of the Opposition will say something. Let Dr. Swamy conclude. After that, the Leader of the Opposition can speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please sit down. Please listen to me. Dr. Swamy, the position is this. You are saying that you are quoting from the same letter as Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad quoted. If at that time somebody had raised an objection, I would have certainly intervened. I would have certainly asked to authenticate it. At that time nobody intervened, nobody asked. So, I could not do. Now I cannot act retrospectively and say that yesterday you did that.

That cannot be done. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please...*...(Interruptions)...* But, now, the question is: You read some letter. You quoted and you said that it is from such

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and such letter. Then, the issue was raised here — in the House itself — that, as per the procedure, as per rule, if a Member quoted anything from a letter or from any document and if any other Member asked to authenticate it and the Chair also directs to authenticate it, he has to authenticate and place it on the Table of the House. Mr. Subramanian Swamy, listen. You cannot hide under the pretext that yesterday it was not done *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Had it been raised yesterday, I would have certainly intervened. Now it is raised, I have to intervene and enforce the rule. So, you authenticate and place it on the Table of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you agree? Are you agreeing? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I have quoted from the judgment and Mr. Singhvi also quoted from the judgment...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you agreeing?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: It is not from any other document. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: ये असत्य बोल रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you agreeing? *...(Interruptions)...* Are you agreeing? *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, I will not allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, cannot we have an orderly debate? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह असत्य है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue, leave it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we can have an orderly debate. *...(Interruptions)...* We can argue also...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue *...(Interruptions)...* Why are trying to come in? *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We can also argue with each other. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there are two things...*...(Interruptions)...* When the other day I quoted something, number one, nobody took any objection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I told before.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. You have missed another thing. You missed out another thing. The hon. Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley, was present. He, very respectfully, honourably, got up and replied to my query. So, he did not make any objection. If he had any objection, he would not have got up and replied to my query or question. That was closed.

Secondly, whatever our hon. Member has said, he is ready to authenticate. Similarly, let him also authenticate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, if he authenticates, I will also authenticate ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, is there anything left after your ruling? ...*(Interruptions)*... You execute your exercise ...*(Interruptions)*... After your ruling, whether there is any choice to them? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is there to discuss after ruling is given by you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, once the Chair has given a ruling, there cannot be any further commentary. What I am submitting, as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, is: Members have quoted from other texts today, not that day. My hon. friend, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi has quoted something and Dr. Swamy has quoted something. The Chair's ruling applies to both.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it applies to both. Oh! Yes. Since you have raised it now, it applies to him also. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, if you authenticate and place it on the Table of the House only then I will allow you. Otherwise, you cannot speak. That is my ruling...*(Interruptions)*... You do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, what?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You agree to that ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Agree to what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you agreeing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Agree to what? ...*(Interruptions)*... Agree to what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Authenticate and place it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: If he authenticates, I will also authenticate it ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; he is doing it ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, you read from a document. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you hear me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I can hear you now ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You use the mike ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I don't need the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, you have to say what document you have quoted from. Number two is, you have to authenticate it. Number three is, you have to place it on the Table of the House. He is doing; you also have to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I will authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you the whole judgment so that can I quote it in future. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has given documents. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will write it and give it ...*(Interruptions)*... He says that I write it 'I hereby authenticate.' That is my authentication. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, do that. ..*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: He is just writing that "I hereby authenticate." That is how he is authenticating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you do that. That is enough. That is enough.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I will write saying that, "Yes, I authenticate." ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Do that. Authenticate and place it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do that. ..*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: All right. I will now conclude, and, then, I will go down there and authenticate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. If you don't authenticate, ...*(Interruptions)*... whatever you say after this will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You cannot go out of the rules, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; do that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Okay. I will say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you that I am going to authenticate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do that, do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You need not tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me conclude, then, I will tell you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I will come down there and authenticate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Do that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir,. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, why is he standing up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, how long are you going to allow him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I had given a copy of an agreement to the Secretary-General, who must have given it to you, where Mr. Christian Michel was given six million Euros to manage the media in India in favour of the deal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: There, I wanted the Government to go into this question as to who those journalists and newspapers are, which have been consistently writing this information about those who opposed the deal and then praised the deal. Those are easy to see; those articles are available in print and the visual media. This is a very important part of the corruption in our country, that the public is misled by false news that keeps coming. This is all paid news. There is a Standing Committee Report which was placed in this House, which gives a great detail of it. The Press Council is also being worried. This is also a cancer part of the corruption in the country. Therefore, I would like the Government to go into this matter. And, now, I will authenticate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज सदन के अंदर जिस विषय को लेकर चर्चा चल रही है, यह विषय पिछले कुछ दिनों से देश में और मीडिया में चर्चा का विषय रहा है। जाहिर है कि सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से श्री भूपेंद्र यादव ने अपनी बात आरम्भ करते हुए कुछ बातें कहीं और विपक्ष की तरफ से मेरे साथी डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी ने हमारे पक्ष की और अन्य नेताओं शरद जी, राम गोपाल जी, तपन कुमार जी और मायावती जी ने, सभी ने अपनी बातें रखीं। मैं सदन में बड़ी जिम्मेदारी और बड़े दुख के साथ यह बात कहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से बाहर जो हो रहा है और आज हमने सदन में भी देखा कि वह एक मिथ्या प्रचार हो रहा है। जो केवल राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध नहीं है, लेकिन लोगों को गुमराह करने का, नाम बदनाम करने का और अपनी नाकामयाबियों से, अपनी कारगुजारियों से लोगों का ध्यान हटाने के लिए प्रचार हो रहा है। यह सही है कि यह ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, इसीलिए मेरे दल ने स्वीकार किया और जब इस तरफ से नोटिस आया, तो हमने कहा कि हम इस पर चर्चा करेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि रक्षा के लिए जो सामग्री ली जाती है, जो Defence acquisition process है, वह पेचीदा है, complex है, उसमें समय लगता है। इस कार्य में वर्षों लग जाते हैं, सरकारें बदल जाती हैं, तब कहीं जाकर जो हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की आवश्यकताएं हैं, चाहे वह सेना है, थल सेना है, वायु सेना है या नौ सेना है, उसकी जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, उसकी जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, वे पूरी की जाती हैं। जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया है, अगर हम हर विषय पर उंगली उठाएं, हर खरीद पर आरोप लगाएं, तो यह सिलसिला, यह कड़ी, जो दशकों से चल रही है, यह कभी रुकेगी नहीं, इसलिए बुनियाद पर आधारित बात होनी चाहिए, जो सच और कानून की कसौटी पर खरी उतरे। हमने आज जो देखा है और सुना है, I have no hesitation to say, it is the travesty of truth, it is distortion, it is a web of deception that has been woven here, and, not only that, in a very irresponsible manner, the reputation of many, in the previous Government, in our Government, has been questioned. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Let him speak.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मुझे मालूम था कि झूठ के पांव नहीं होते। यह पुरानी कहावत है और अभी सदन भी देख रहा है। हमने बोलना शुरू किया तो पांव दूसरी तरफ चले गए। मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि वापस आएंगे, मेरी बात सुनेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप संयम रखिए, अभी आपको पता लगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह तोहफा, जो आप लाए हैं, इसका आपको भी पता लगेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Listen. ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्योंकि उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं पहले आपके माध्यम से अपने मित्रों से एक चीज़ कह दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब हम सुनते हैं तो आप भी सुनिए। वे शायद कुछ नए जोश में हैं, उन्हें यह चीज़ मालूम नहीं है कि उन्होंने जो तोहफा पेश किया है, इनके सबसे वरिष्ठ नेता, माननीय अटल जी को, आप सभी, जो आरएसएस के लोग बैठे हैं, आरएसएस के बारे में कितनी आरती उतारी है। आप थोड़े दिन चुप रहिए, यह तोप कहाँ मुड़ेगी, फिर मैं आपसे पूछूंगा, आपसे यह प्रश्न करूंगा। आप में से कितने लोगों के दिल में लड्डू फूट रहे हैं और कितने लोग चिंता में हैं, क्योंकि यह तोहफा ही ऐसा नायाब तोहफा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन के एक मनोनीत सदस्य, जो अब निवृत्त होकर कहीं वापस लौट गए, उन्होंने सदन के अंदर कुछ बातें कही हैं, इनका जवाब देना आवश्यक है। इन्होंने तीन बातें कहीं— First, admitted facts. Second, what is criminality? Third, how to proceed in this order? फैक्ट्स में कहा गया— कंट्रोलर ऑडिटर जनरल की रिपोर्ट, मैं उस पर कोई बहस नहीं चाहता। संसद के प्रश्न, प्रश्नों के उत्तर और दोनों सदनों का रिकॉर्ड है। एक कोर्ट का जजमेंट भी है। इन्होंने इटली के कोर्ट के जजमेंट का हवाला देकर तीसरी बात रखी। मैंने इसीलिए यह मांग की थी, यह भारत की संसद है, We are a Sovereign nation, the Republic of India, a constitutional democracy. We have our own laws and our own processes. Therefore, what has been referred to must first be authenticated by the Government, put here, scrutinized legally, so that the canons of natural justice are not flouted in such an irresponsible manner for political reasons. We know the agenda, and we are determined to fight and expose that agenda also.

Sir, the first issue that has been raised was about the process having been started. It's not a disputed fact at all, either from my side or that side, that it all started in 1999 when the Indian Air Force gave its requirement to replace their Mi-8 helicopters which were ageing. They couldn't fly beyond 2000 metres. They did not have the night flying capacity. This is not disputed at all. At the same time, this is an undisputed fact that the process started way back in 2002. A global RFP was issued, and I would like to correct my dear friend, Shri Bhupender Yadav, and his new friend that there was not one or two but at that time also, there were four vendors. So, if anybody has given you a piece of paper saying that the process didn't start, let me tell you that the process had started; RFP was issued. There were four vendors. The first vendor then, in 2002 — Mr. Swamy, take notes — was Augusta EH-101 — let me repeat, this was in 2002 — the second was MI-17; the third one was EC-225 Eurocopter and the fourth was United States' Sikorsky.

Sir, when these four bids were received by the MoD on the 19th of November, 2003, the then Principal Secretary — that has been referred to, but I am putting a date — questioned the 'mandatory requirement'. So, for the first time, the question of 'mandatory requirement' for operational purposes, to fly above 6,000 metres, was raised then. I am demanding from the Defence Minister and this Government that that note of 19th November, 2003 be produced and placed before the House. It said that no Prime Minister or President of India ever visits a place or a location

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

above 4,500 metres. So, how come the altitude requirement has been mandated for 6,000 metres?

Sir, I am not levelling any allegation on the then Prime Minister's Office nor casting any aspersion. But, at the same time, the matter did not rest there. It was followed through. On 22nd of December, 2003, the Principal Secretary wrote to the Chief of Air Staff, the Indian Air Force Chief, stating why the PMO and the SPG were not consulted. On 22nd December, 2003, a letter was sent from the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to the Chief of Air Force. Hon. Defence Minister, you must produce it before this House, so that the facts are placed correctly. Sir, it was not only that that objection was conveyed. This letter also give a categorical direction to the Chief of Air Staff and the Defence Secretary to "re-draw the 'mandatory requirements'". The letter further states, "to fast-track process set in motion for selection and acquisition." Thereafter, in five months, there was a change of Government; a new Government took office.

Sir, we too know that the Government is a continuum in many respects; particularly, when it comes to sensitive decisions and policy matters, there is a large degree of continuity. Therefore, the new Government had to take cognizance of what the previous Government was doing when the process had already taken five years, from 1999 to 2004, May. If you are trying to say that we are a system in which no new Government should even look at the papers of the previous Prime Minister's Office and the previous Defence Minister, no new Air Force Chief should look at what the previous Chief was doing, no new SPG Chief should look at what the previous SPG Chief was doing, then, I am afraid, you will create a system which would have no order, no direction and no control. Nations are not governed with irresponsibility; nations are governed with maturity, correctness and wisdom.

Sir, much has been said here, attributing motives, insinuations and innuendos by the previous speaker, including on my senior and distinguished colleague, who will speak for himself, but I can say one thing, that those are without any foundation or basis, malicious and motivated. I have no hesitation in saying that. I will point out each one of those fallacies before this august House for the benefit of the hon. Members and for the nation at large. सर, इसलिए यह कहना गलत है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एसपीजी को क्यों कंसल्ट नहीं किया गया। यह बात सदन में कही गई, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि single vendor situation create की गई थी। आपने जो आरोप लगाया, वह एक गंभीर आरोप है, लेकिन वह गलत है। पहले भी चार vendors थे और दूसरी बार भी चार vendors थे। जो चार vendors 2006 में वाजपेयी जी की सरकार के समय थे, वही चार दोबारा सामने आए, जिनमें से दो vendors, air force की mandatory requirement

का जो क्राइटीरिया था, उन मानकों को पूरा करते थे। वे दो थे, Agusta Westland 101 और Sikorsky, जो अमरीका का हेलिकॉप्टर है।

उसके बाद यह बात खूब कही गई कि बाहर ट्रायल क्यों हुआ और ट्रायल में क्या गड़बड़ी हुई? इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। पहली चीज़, जो मेरे साथी ने भी कही थी और मैं भी स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि किसी भी प्लेटफॉर्म या हथियार का ट्रायल कहां होगा, जाहिर है वह देश में होना चाहिए, लेकिन वास्तविकता और तथ्य यह भी है कि ट्रायल्स देश के बाहर हों। हमसे पहले यह 1999 से 2004 तक, एनडीए सरकार के Defence Procurement Procedure, 2002 में लिखा गया है। उसमें लिखा गया है कि field evaluation trial बाहर हो। रक्षा मंत्री जी, यह para 27 of Defence Procurement Policy, 2002 में लिखा गया है, जिसका एनेक्सचर मेरे पास है और मैं उसे सदन में टेबल करूंगा, ताकि आप इंकार न करें।

उसके बाद जाहिर है कि 2006 के Defence Procurement Procedure में भी यह बात रखी गई। उसमें भी एक ऑप्शन यह था कि यदि उसको देश के बाहर करना है, तो उसको देश के बाहर किया जा सकता है। यह 2006 की पॉलिसी का पैरा 38 है। अब आपकी आज की सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

देखिए, मैं बड़े आदर से कह रहा हूँ कि यह टोका-टाकी न हो, वरना हमारी तरफ से भी होगी, इसलिए आप थोड़ा शांत रहें।

आपकी अभी की सरकार ने, 2016 में Defence Procurement Procedure की जो नीति नोटिफाई की है, उसमें DIPP 2016 के पैरा 65 और 66 में स्पष्ट किया है, 'field evaluation trial can be conducted abroad in vendor's premises.' यह आपकी पॉलिसी है। मैं, 1999, 2006 और 2016, इन तीनों को ऑथेंटिकेट करके सभा पटल पर रखूंगा।

इसके बाद दूसरा प्रश्न उठता है, यह कहा गया है कि जो ट्रायल था, वह गलत हुआ, किसी दूसरे हेलिकॉप्टर का ट्रायल हुआ। मैं इस बात को नकारता हूँ, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। यह पूरे भारत की वायुसेना को कलंकित करने की बात है। दोनों हेलिकॉप्टर्स का ट्रायल हुआ।

जहां तक Agusta Westland की वास्तविकता है, मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता की जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, because he suffers from an obsession that is why he keeps on quoting the wrong country. He said ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I can also make such remarks. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You can. ...(Interruptions)... It is not unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)... If it is unparliamentary, you can expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... I feel that you are obsessed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I feel that * ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is too much. ...(Interruptions)... This is too much. ...(Interruptions)... * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go for altercation. ...(Interruptions)... You speak. ...(Interruptions)... You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, मैं एक चीज़ कहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... वे जान-बूझ कर यह कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे इनकी* प्रकट होती है, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये अपना स्तर दिखा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस स्तर पर गिर कर ये बात करते हैं, मैं आपसे कृपया माफ़ी चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस स्तर पर नहीं गिर सकता और न ही मैं ऐसी भाषा किसी के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... वह जगह आपको मुबारक, वह जुबान भी आपको मुबारक। ...(व्यवधान)... वह मानसिकता भी आपको मुबारक। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you address the Chair.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जो बात कही गई, उसका जवाब देना जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे मालूम है कि सच्चाई और हकीम की खुराक दोनों कड़वी होती हैं। हकीम की खुराक बीमारी को दूर करती है, तो सच्चाई जो है, वह झूठ को भगाती है। ये दो अलग-अलग बातें हैं। एक बीमारी को भगाना और एक झूठ को भगाना।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन के अन्दर यह जो कहा गया कि गलत हेलिकॉप्टर का ट्रायल हुआ, दूसरे हेलिकॉप्टर का हुआ, खरीदा दूसरा गया ...(व्यवधान)... आपने नहीं कहा। मैं आपको नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप तो सज्जन व्यक्ति हैं। According to the Defence Minister, "The Field Evaluation Trial of M/s. Agusta Westland was carried out in UK — So, what has been said was not correct, when he referred to the wrong country and the reaction — and trials of M/s Sikorsky were carried out in the United States of America from 16th January, 2008, to February, 2008. The Field Evaluation Trial Team submitted its report in April, 2008, and recommended AW-101 helicopter of M/s Agusta Westland for induction into Service. SPG was also part of the Field Evaluation Trial Team." Now, Sir, at least, for those three things, I have put the record straight.

Another issue is about the price, that the price, which was negotiated by the Contract Negotiation Committee, was six times. But then the vendor climbed down. उन्होंने अपने आप ही कह दिया कि हम कम लेंगे और ये मान गए, इससे criminality हो गई। भारत की वायु सेना, भारत की सेना को इस तरह से प्राइस नेगोशिएट करते हमने नहीं सुना है। जो सरकार में रहे हैं, सरकार के रिकॉर्ड होते हैं, हर सरकार के पास होते हैं। इसमें कोई अपने आप नहीं कह सकता कि अच्छा, मैं कम करता हूँ, मैं बढ़ाता हूँ या तुम कम पर बेच रहे हो, हम छः गुना ज्यादा पर खरीदना चाहते हैं। आज के समय, आज के युग में मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कोई भी सच्चाई हो। वैसे अगर आपको मिथ्या प्रचार और मायाजाल बनाना है, तो उसमें कोई भी बात कही जा सकती है, परन्तु उसको स्वीकार करना गलत होगा, गैर जिम्मेवाराना बात होगी, मुझे यह कहना है।

आज यहां इस सदन के अन्दर मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने कुछ कागज पढ़े हैं। सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

से सरकार की तरफ से सदन को यह भी बताया गया है और इसलिए, मैं पहले अपनी बात को आगे बढ़ाऊँ, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 4 मार्च, 2016 को भारत के रक्षा मंत्री श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर ने लोक सभा में कुछ सूचना दी। मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने जो कहा, उसे मैं पढ़ देता हूँ, "On the reports of the arrest of the CEO of Finmeccanica in connection with the investigations in Italy regarding alleged financial malpractices by M/s Agusta Westland International Limited, UK, in the procurement of twelve VVIP helicopters for the Indian Air Force, the Ministry of Defence, on February 12, 2013 — क्योंकि सदन में कहा गया कि पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री ने कुछ नहीं कहा। तो वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री जी, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने यह सच्चाई सामने रखी — asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The CBI has registered a criminal case against M/s Agusta Westland and others on March 3, 2013, for alleged payment of bribes, commission, in the procurement of these helicopters." Further, the investigation is underway. During the investigations, Letters Rogatory have been sent to eight countries, namely, UAE, UK, Switzerland, Singapore, Italy, Mauritius, Tunisia and British Virgin Islands. Finalization of investigations by the CBI is dependent upon receipt of the Execution Report pending Letters Rogatory from all these countries. It further goes on to say — and, it is important because it has been mentioned, and, because this is the statement of hon. *Raksha Mantri* — that the Ministry of Defence terminated the contract with effect from 1st January, 2014 on the grounds of breach of the provisions of the pre-contract integrity pact, and, breach of the terms of the contract by Messrs Agusta Westland. This is the reply of hon. Mr. Parrikar.

Now, what was the contract; what was the integrity pact, which you have mentioned, please inform the Parliament. The second thing about the contract itself; Article 22 and 23, which forbid...

कोई बिचौलिया नहीं होगा, कोई मिडिलमैन नहीं होगा, किसी तरह का बाहरी प्रभाव नहीं होगा और अगर हुआ तो भारत सरकार को यह अधिकार रहेगा, क्योंकि हम खरीदार हैं कि हम इस सौदे को रद्द करेंगे, हम बैंक गारंटी जब्त करेंगे, हम performance Quarantee जब्त करेंगे। ये सब बातें उस कांट्रेक्ट में लिखी गई थी। मुझे यह भी बताना जरूरी है क्योंकि आरोप लगाना आसान है कि कोई ऐसी सरकार नहीं होती, न कोई नेतृत्व होता, जब कोई गम्भीर बात उजागर होती है, आप तुरन्त बिना विलम्ब के उस पर कार्यवाही शुरू करते हैं। सबसे पहले स्वयं कहा, माननीय भूपेंद्र यादव जी, धन्यवाद, कि फरवरी, 2012 में पहली मीडिया रिपोर्ट आई कि कोई बिचौलिये बीच में हैं। उसका डिनायल आया। अप्रैल, 2012 में भारत के रक्षा मंत्रालय ने हमारी एम्बेसी को रोम में, इटली में हिदायत भेज दी। उन्होंने कहा कि दिक्कत आ रही है, जानकारी नहीं दे रहे। जुलाई, 2012 में एक फैसला लिया भारत सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कि सीधा judicial authorities को एप्रोच करें और Naples में Prosecutor के दफ्तर में एक फॉर्मल एप्लीकेशन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने डाली कि हमको जानकारी दी जाए। अब उसके बाद भारत की, चूंकि यूके से बात हुई, यूके के लोग शामिल हैं, जिस व्यक्ति का नाम लिया गया, वह भी ब्रिटिश नागरिक था। तो वहां की सरकार से भी जानकारी ली जाए। वहां की सरकार

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

से जानकारी लेने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय से रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आग्रह किया। विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव ने, Secretary (West), उन्होंने वहां के विदेश सचिव को पत्र लिखा और हाई कमिशनर जो भारत के हैं, उनको वहां पत्र लिखा कि आप जरा इसकी जानकारी करें कि Christian Michel, जिसका नाम लिया है, उसके बारे में और जो भी जानकारी यूके की सरकार के पास है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को फौरन भेज दी जाए। उसके बाद जो कार्यवाही हुई, वह हमने बताया कि 1 जनवरी, 2014 को कांटेक्ट रद्द कर दिया। यह भी बता दिया, दूसरे मित्रों ने बता दिया। हेलिकॉप्टर जब्त हो गए, बैंक गारंटी जब्त हो गई। एक बात यहां पर नहीं बताई गई कि Milan के court के अन्दर इटली में कांटेक्ट तो रद्द किया, वहां पर मुकदमा भारत सरकार ने किया, हमारी पिछली सरकार ने वहां जाकर मुकदमा किया कि जो Performance Guarantee है, वह रिलीज हो, ताकि वह पैसा भारत को आए। 450 करोड़ — एक, और 1662 करोड़ — दो, कुल मिलाकर लगभग 2,086 करोड़। 1600 के 50 करोड़ बाहर गया, 2086 करोड़ और 3 हेलिकॉप्टर यहां आ गए। पैसा आ गया इससे ये इंकार करें, या तो कहें कि पैसा नहीं है, यह सारी बातें नहीं हुईं, मैं उसको स्वीकार करता हूं। अभी उसके बाद जो बात है, वह उतनी ही गम्भीर है। जो मुझे कहना है, जो यहां पर कहा गया, जब नाम लिए गए, कुछ पंचियों की बात हुई, कुछ और बात कही गई। मैं पहली बात कह दूं। यह कोई रॉकेट साइंस नहीं है कि इसमें शोध संस्था को काम करना है कि एक व्यक्ति, जो कारोबार करना चाहता है और वह किसी का बिचौलिया बना है। वह जेल से एक पत्र लिख दे कि आपको किसको एप्रोच करना है, वह भी हाई कमिशनर, यूके के बारे में, क्योंकि वह एम्बेसेडर नहीं होता है, भारत में हाई कमिशनर होता है, इटली का एम्बेसेडर होता है। वह अपने प्रधान मंत्री को कह रहा है, वहां से संदेशा भेज रहा है कि यूके में हाई कमिशनर को यह कहा जाए कि भारत में जो लोग प्रभावशाली हैं... इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है। हमारी तरफ से छायावाद की बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां रिमोट कंट्रोल नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी की अध्यक्ष और यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ..(Interruptions).. Now you have to conclude.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं, पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं। अब अगर इनके नाम लिए जाएं, ये लोग प्रभावशाली हैं। मैं अपने पूर्व वक्ता को थोड़ी सलाह दे दूं, ये बाकियों के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते हैं, मान लीजिए कि आपका ही कोई मित्र, मैं आप पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसा काम करेंगे, करना भी नहीं चाहिए, आपके पास लॉबी करने के लिए आ जाए और कहे कि मित्र, आज की सरकार में फलां कराना है, इसके लिए किससे बात की जाए? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. You have two more speakers.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस पर आप कह देंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी हैं, उनके नजदीक पार्टी अध्यक्ष,* हैं, शायद रक्षा मंत्री हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, two more speakers are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not speak everything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two more speakers are there. Shri A.K. Antony is to speak.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri Ahmed Patel is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will allow you.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, PM's reference is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं तो सिर्फ एक मिसाल दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has taken PM's reference, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये* का नाम ले रहे हैं,* यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, चूंकि वे यहां मौजूद नहीं है और न ही वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसको expunge किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इतनी शांति के साथ यह डिबेट चल रही है, इसलिए ये ऐसा कोई काम न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That name cannot be taken. He cannot come and defend. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, that is expunged.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These interruptions must not be counted. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am saying is, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir. If I was not being interrupted, ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair to me.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken much time.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a sensitive matter, and I am being repeatedly interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody interrupted you. *...(Interruptions)...* Two more speakers are there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would have concluded at least five minutes before if I was not being interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; nobody interrupted.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please allow me to speak, Sir. मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि अगर कोई बिचौलिया किसी का नाम ले ले, does that make that person guilty or complicit? It is a fundamental question; it is shameful even to suggest otherwise. दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर किसी पर्ची के बारे में बताया गया और कहा गया है कि इसमें लिख दिया कि इसको इतना दो, उसको इतना दो। कोई बिचौलिया पैसा कमाने के लिए दस काम... आपकी सरकार में पता नहीं कितने लोग घूमते होंगे। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाता हूं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमारे यहां कोई नहीं घूमता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कृपया आप लोग सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आपके यहां कोई लिख दे कि साहब, फलां प्रभावशाली हैं और फलां को इतना दिया जाए। उस बेचारे को पता न हो, वह प्रभावशाली जरूर हो और उसने कुछ न लिया हो, तो क्या आप उसको आरोपी बना देंगे? *...(समय की घंटी)...* सर, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप तो मुझे 90 सेकंड भी नहीं देते हैं और घंटी बजा देते हैं। मेरे साथ न्याय कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? Your party time is already over. There are two more speakers. I have to manage also.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मेरी बात को खत्म कौन होने दे रहा है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You took thirty-one minutes; more than anybody else.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: For five minutes, I have been interrupted. Give me five more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Everybody is interrupted here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, two things I will say and conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

Now, what has been said here is that one of the papers says, again a person in prison, saying that contact Monti, who was the Prime Minister of Italy, and Teracciano, who was an Ambassador, to contact x,y,z. Former Prime Minister's name is taken. What a ridiculous argument. Naturally, the person, if he can reach his own Prime Minister, everybody knows who the Prime Minister of India at that time was. What does that mean? Whatever has been said – that is why I said by innuendo – is something which could have been avoided, which should not have been said. We know the present President's name is mentioned. All these leaders were in the Government of the day. Therefore, I reject with contempt the insinuations that have been made, the aspersions that have been cast. I would also like to say, the list is a long one if we start this. Accusations and allegations have been there. My dear friends, for ten years, your Government was there earlier. Do not force me to take the list of accusations and allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You address only the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding just by saying.....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, perhaps, it would be very helpful.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not tell them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me. Address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since my friends are making so much of objection, I was referring to what has been said. It is my duty – when I speak for my Party, when such wild accusations have been hurled in an irresponsible manner – to place the true facts before this House and before the people of this country. Even the Judge Maiga, who has written the judgment, has given an interview – and I am going to authenticate this also – he has said and I quote and I will authenticate: ‘We've no evidence against Sonia Gandhi, only a mention of her name in a fax. The translation of the fax was sent to Mr. Michel. Ms. Gandhi has been indicated as someone who will fly in the VVIP helicopter.’ The fact, the LoP has said, ‘does not fly in Mi-8.’ ‘The same place is the mention of Manmohan Singh.’ This manuscript was found in the jail. He wrote it on a slip of paper with the names of Italian Prime Minister as context and the Judge has dismissed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please place it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Authenticate and place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot conclude with quoting a judgment. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मुझे आखिर में एक चीज कहनी है कि बाकी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर मंत्री व्यवधान डालेंगे, तो यह अच्छा नहीं है, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे अपनी बात को विराम देने से पहले एक आग्रह करना है कि मुझसे मत पूछिए, क्योंकि कहा गया है कि आप बताएं कि किसने क्या कहा? बेहतर यह होगा कि अब आप बताएं कि जो नया तोहफा लाए हैं, उसने अटल जी, आरएसएस और बीजेपी के बारे में क्या कहा? अगली बार हम सदन में रखेंगे, ये जवाब देंगे। ये आपको और सदन को महंगे पड़ेंगे।* करने में विश्वास करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ये हमें महंगे पड़ेंगे कि आपको महंगे पड़ेंगे, यह बात में पता चलेगा, इसलिए आप हमारी चिन्ता मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस मामले में लगभग सभी बातें सामने आ चुकी हैं। घोटाला हुआ है, नहीं हुआ है या कितना बड़ा हुआ है, यह तो सामने आ जाएगा, लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि गोलमाल जरूर है। यह सब गोलमाल है और जब गोलमाल होता है तो आगे उसका घोटाला भी सामने आता है। अभी शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि मिलान कोर्ट में जजमेंट आया है और हमारे यहां ढोल बजने लगा है। ढोल तो बजेगा ही। इस मामले में जब हमारे कोर्ट का जजमेंट आएगा और असली गुनहगार जेल में जाएंगे, तो ढोल भी बजेगा और पटाखे भी फूटेंगे। डा. स्वामी जी का भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि वह मौका हमें मिलेगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी राम गोपाल यादव जी बोल रहे थे और हमें भी तब दुःख होता है, जब देश के डिफेंस के मामले में, रक्षा के मामले में, जवानों के मामले में रिश्वतखोरी का मामला आता है। और हम सबको यहां इस तरह से बात करनी पड़ती है तो लगता है कि यह देश का अपमान है, हमारे जवानों का अपमान है, जो सियाचिन में खड़े हैं, जो नाथुला पास में हैं, कहां-कहां हैं, लड़ाकू हैं, श्रीनगर में हैं, कश्मीर में हैं। Agusta Westland मामले में जो 3,600 करोड़ का सौदा है, उसके आंकड़े आगे-पीछे हो सकते हैं, उसमें लगभग 250 करोड़ का कमीशन या रिश्वत देने की बात आयी है। उसमें कौन भागीदार है, क्या है, किसको कितना हिस्सा मिला है—किसी ने बांटकर खाया है, किसी ने घर पर रखा है — किसको कितना मिला है, यह सरकार को ढूंढना पड़ेगा। यह सिर्फ राजनैतिक आरोप-प्रत्यारोप का मामला नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है और उसका हथ्र बोफोर्स तोप सौदे सरीखा नहीं होना चाहिए, यह हमें तय करना पड़ेगा। सर, बोफोर्स सौदे में क्या हुआ था कि उसमें कमीशन लेने-देने वाली बात साबित हुई थी। पैसा किसको मिला, किसको पहुंचा, इसके evidence भी सामने आए थे — evidence थे, लेकिन हम दोषियों तक नहीं पहुंच पाए थे। संयोग की बात है कि उस वक्त भी इटली का कनेक्शन था और आज भी इटली का ही कनेक्शन है। बोफोर्स का गुनहगार क्वात्रोची हमारी आंखों के सामने भाग गया, उसको भगाया गया। यह जो बात है, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है।

दूसरा, जब-जब कांग्रेस सत्ता में होती है तो डिफेंस रिलेटेड सौदे के कमीशन की बात हमेशा सामने आती है। हमारे पूर्व एयर मार्शल हैं, उस वक्त के हमारे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार का नाम

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आया है, उस वक्त के एसपीजी प्रमुख भी जांच के घरे में आए हैं। इन लोगों ने हेलिकॉप्टर की उड़ान संबंधी specifications में बदलाव किया, इस प्रकार का आरोप है, हेलिकॉप्टर की उड़ान की ऊंचाई में बदलाव किया। यह सब किसके आदेश से हुआ, इसे हमें ढूंढना पड़ेगा। यह इसलिए ढूंढना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हमारे पास पूरी एजेंसी हैं, सीबीआई है, ईडी है, सरकार है, यह मामला लम्बा नहीं खिंचना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि जांच निष्पक्ष तरीके से होगी। अगर जेपीसी की मांग उठती है, तो उसमें जेपीसी भी गठित होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जितना इस मामले को लम्बा खींचेंगे, उतना हम सच से दूर जाएंगे, evidences खत्म हो जाएंगे।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जैसा भूपेंद्र यादव जी ने कहा था, यह जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं मानता हूं कि आने वाले समय में यह दीर्घकालिक नीति बनाने में मार्गदर्शक रहेगी। यह किसी को बदनाम करने की साजिश नहीं है। जो सच सामने आया है, हम उसके ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम यहां चर्चा कर सकते हैं, हम न्यायालय नहीं हैं, निर्णय न्यायालय लेगा, लेकिन आज हमारे सामने, इस सदन में, हमारे साथियों ने जो evidence, जो बातें रखी हैं, वे गंभीर हैं, इसलिए सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अब ज्यादा समय न लगाए। इस मामले में, हमारे रक्षा सौदे के मामले में जो घोटाला, जो गोलमाल हुआ है, उसे आप जल्दी से जल्दी सामने लाइए और सबके नकाब फाड़ दीजिए, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री अहमद पटेल: धन्यवाद उपभाषित महोदय, यहां पर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर चर्चा हो रही है क्योंकि डिफेंस के क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार होना, मैं समझता हूं कि यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ है। जो पूरी बहस छेड़ी गयी है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसके केंद्र में दो चीजें हैं— एक, सीएजी रिपोर्ट, जिसका जिक्र शुरू में ही यादव जी ने किया और दूसरी, इटली के हायर कोर्ट में जो जममेंट आया है, जो ऑर्डर आया है, इन्हीं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सारी चर्चाएं हो रही हैं। मैं इन दोनों चीजों पर बाद में आऊंगा, लेकिन जैसा कि शरद जी ने कहा था कि सार्वजनिक जीवन बनाने में कई साल लग जाते हैं। अगर कहीं एक आरोप लगा दिया, तो किसी का भी सार्वजनिक जीवन खत्म हो जाता है। मैं 40 साल पहले अपनी बूढ़ी मां को गांव में छोड़कर दिल्ली में इसलिए नहीं आया था कि यहां आकर कोई भ्रष्टाचार किया जाए या कोई बेईमानी की जाए। सार्वजनिक जीवन के जो भी मूल्य हैं, सार्वजनिक जीवन की जो सीमाएं हैं, जो मर्यादाएं हैं, मैंने उसे कभी भी लांघने की कोशिश नहीं की, उस सीमा को मैंने कभी भी तोड़ने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह मेरी कोई पहली अग्नि परीक्षा नहीं है, मैं पहले भी अग्नि परीक्षा से गुजर चुका हूं। जो लोग आरोप लगा रहे हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहूंगा,

"बातिलों से डरने वाले ऐ आसमा नहीं हम,
सौ बार ले चुका है, तू इम्तहां हमारा।"

जहां तक CAG की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, हम भी मानते हैं कि CAG में जो भी चीजें हैं, खास तौर से डिफेंस के मसले पर, उनको गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं एक ही चीज क्वोट करना चाहूंगा, "The CAG should not be used as a tool for political bickering. Its reports have remedial measures and the Government should take measures to implement them." Who said this? The then Chief Minister of Gujarat and the present Prime Minister, Mr. Modi, said this. The Finance Minister also said something on CAG Report which I don't want to quote. यह तो बात हुई CAG रिपोर्ट की।

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

जिस चीज के बारे में और जिस जजमेंट के बारे में सदन में और सदन के बाहर जिस तरह से माहौल बनाया जा रहा है, by the gentleman sitting here. I don't want to name, जिस तरह से propaganda हो रहा है, जिस तरह से बातें हो रही हैं, ये जो भी ऑर्डर है, उसको मैं, अगर काटा जायेगा तो मैं authenticate करूंगा। यहां पर जो भी ऑर्डर है, उसके टोटल 225 पेज हैं और एक लाख 13 हजार वर्ड्स की यह रिपोर्ट है और मेरा नाम इसमें चार बार मेंशन किया गया है। पेज नम्बर 192 पर एक बार, पेज नम्बर 193 पर दो बार और पेज नम्बर 203 पर एक बार। मेरे खिलाफ और मेरे लीडर्स के खिलाफ चाहे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी हो, चाहे ए. के. अन्तोनी जी हों और कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट हों या कोई और लीडर हो। मैं आज पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसी ऑर्डर में कहीं पर भी, क्या किसी भी लीडर को indict किया गया है, किसी को भी आरोपी के रूप में कहीं पर भी paint किया गया है, कहीं पर भी यह कहा गया है कि इनमें से किसी ने घूस ली है या bribe ली है? The gentleman is sitting here, मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि कहीं पर भी यह सिद्ध कर दें, तो मैं सदन से इस्तीफा दूंगा और सार्वजनिक जीवन छोड़ कर चला जाऊंगा। Can he prove that? ...*(Interruptions)*... लेकिन where there is smoke, there is fire. धुआं उठा है, तो कहीं न कहीं आग लगी है। हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते कि इसकी investigation नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी investigation होनी चाहिए और शुरूआत यूपीए सरकार ने की थी और sincerely की थी, जो भी कदम उठाए गए थे, उनका जिक्र भी किया गया है। दो साल में कम से कम आप अपना तो हिसाब दीजिए। जो रिप्लाइ डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने दिया कि यहां-यहां पर Letter rogatory गया हुआ है, सीबीआई में टाइम लग जाता है, मैं उसे क्वोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि investigation होने के बाद, मैं फिर से रिपीट करूंगा, if you can find an iota of truth, मैं फिर से रिपीट करूंगा कि मैं इस्तीफा दूंगा और सार्वजनिक जीवन छोड़कर चला जाऊंगा। लेकिन जो लोग गलत आरोप लगाते हैं, जो निराधार और बेबुनियाद आरोप लगाते हैं, किसी के सार्वजनिक जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उनको हम क्या सजा देना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहूंगा। It is matter of investigation. आप इसकी जांच करिए और सच्चाई सामने आनी चाहिए। किसी पर आरोप लगाने से और किसी को बदनाम करने से या एक माहौल ऐसा बना दो कि कांग्रेस करप्ट है, पहले बोफोर्स में भी ऐसा ही हुआ है, इतना सारा देश का रुपया खर्च करने के बाद अल्टीमेटली बोफोर्स में क्या निकला? इसको lingering मत करिए। मेरे जो पूर्व वक्ता हैं, उनके साथ मैं सहमत हूं कि जल्द से जल्द जांच करिए और सच्चाई सामने लाइए कि कौन culprit है, कहीं न कहीं कुछ हुआ है। अगर Bribe दी है, तो कहीं न कहीं किसी ने ली है, लेकिन वह कौन है, without any proof. जिसे निराधार और बेबुनियाद कहते हैं, उसी के आधार पर माहौल बनाया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी को बदनाम किया जा रहा है और उसके नेताओं को बदनाम किया जा रहा है। क्या डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी करप्शन करेंगे, अन्तोनी जी करप्शन करेंगे और कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडर सोनिया जी करप्शन करेंगी? जैसा कि वहां के जज ने कहा है, जिस तरह से interview दिया है, जिसमें कहा है कि we have no evidence against Sonia Gandhi. अगर किसी ने untyped letter British High Commissioner को लिख दिया, उसने कहा कि they are the influential people, आप उनको टारगेट करिए। क्या यह कोई proof हो गया? मैं इस पर और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। यहां नक़वी जी बैठे हैं, मैं खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सेन्ट्रल हॉल में बहुत सारी चर्चाएं हो रही है कि किसी के

6.00 P.M.

पास already 140 संसद सदस्य हो गए हैं। वे 20 तारीख को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बदल देंगे, लेकिन जब वर्ष 2019 आएगा, तब 282 संसद सदस्य, उस व्यक्ति के पास हो जाएंगे। आप यह ध्यान रखिए कहीं प्राइम मिनिस्टर न बदल जाएं, इसलिए खतरा यहां नहीं है, खतरा वहां पर है। आप अपनी पार्टी को सम्भालिए और कम से कम ऐसे लोगों को कंट्रोल करिए, नियंत्रण में रखिए कि वे गलत आरोप न लगाएं, बेबुनियाद आरोप न लगाएं। अगर कोई सच्चाई है, तो उसमें जाइए और जो भी सजा आप देंगे, हम भुगतने के लिए तैयार हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, Defence procurement, has all along created a lot of controversies from the beginning. But you may not agree because it is obvious that you may not appreciate the previous Government. That will create problem for you. But I can tell you sincerely that our Government, from day one onwards, was very clear that in the area of Defence, there should not be any compromise on corruption. There should be zero corruption in Defence because our Jawans are shedding their blood to protect the borders, lands, sea and air. They are sacrificing their lives. You must not allow this corruption in Defence area. So, in UPA-1 onwards — I don't claim that we were hundred per cent successful — with a conscious effort we were trying to prevent and ultimately eliminate corruption from Defence procurement. So, first we started revising the Defence procurement policy. It was the first time that the Government of India during the time of UPA-1, introduced DPP (Defence Procurement Procedure) giving a lot of safeguards to prevent corruption. Afterwards, there was a second addition and we introduced a new concept of Integrity Pacts, Pre-contract Integrity Pacts in which there is a provision that any company who violates Integrity Pacts, can be debarred for five years or ten years, criminal actions, or the money can be taken back or so many repercussions. After that, by action we had shown to the country, shown to the world, mighty world, that we mean what we say. I am quoting only official records, that is, public records. I am on oath. These are public records. I know secret records, but I will not reveal because I am on oath.

This is the Report of the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, dated 11th March, 2013. It says, "The Government has blacklisted following six firms for a period of ten years by the Ministry of Defence I.D. No.310, April, 2012: Singapore Technologies, Israeli Military Industries Limited, Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich, M/s Corporation Defence, Russia, etc." These are all powerful multinational companies, and these include two Indian companies as well. We didn't show mercy. When corruption was proved and the CBI recommended that we should take action and blacklist them, we blacklisted six companies. This happened for the first time that six companies, at a stretch, were blacklisted. Otherwise, some years back, one company was blacklisted. So, not sitting on procedures, we also took action and

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sent a message to the world, sent a message to the arms dealers, that India would not tolerate corruption. We proved that merciless strong action would be taken. That was our message at that time. Sir, this is as far as the background is concerned.

Coming to this particular thing, so many friends quoted so many things including CAG Reports and newspaper reports. In the last few weeks, many people were trying to make clouds. I would like to present a few facts after which I will also table them in the House. This is also the official release of the Press Information Bureau relating to the Ministry of Defence, titled, 'Acquisition of AW-101 Choppers for IAF: The Facts'. This is dated 14th February, 2013. Everything is stated here. I don't want to read everything, but I will place it also. I would first quote one part to reply to what has been raised here. As many of you mentioned here, this process started in 1999 when the NDA was in power. I don't want to blame anybody. I don't want to point a single finger against anybody. The process started in 1999, and the RFP was issued in March, 2002. But the undisputed fact is, and I read: "On November 19, 2003, a meeting was taken by the Principal Secretary to the P.M. on this subject. In the meeting, the Principal Secretary observed that his main concern was that the framing of the mandatory requirements has led us effectively into a single vendor situation. It was also noted that P.M. and President have rarely made visits to places involving flying at an altitude beyond 4500 metres." So, in the meeting, the first decision was to lower the altitude. It says, "In the meeting, it was decided to make the mandatory requirement for operational altitude 4500 metres from 6000 metres." It was a decision taken in a meeting presided over by the then Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. I don't blame him. But the decision to change the height was taken by the then PMO, the then Government, from 6000 metres to 4500 metres. And, one more decision was taken at that time. "The higher flying ceiling of 6000 metres and a cabin height of 1.8 metres could be made desirable operational requirements." So, this height of 1.8 metres was also decided at that time. This is not an off-the-cuff remark. This is as per the official release of the Ministry of Defence dated 14th February, 2013. So, the height was reduced from 6000 metres to 4,500 metres and cabin height was decided at 1.8 metres. The major decision was taken at that time in 2003 by your Government. This is not a Press statement. This is an official release, official document of the Ministry of Defence on February 14, 2013. I am quoting a decision of 2013 of para 3. On November 19, 2003 a meeting was taken by the then Principal Secretary and in that meeting it was decided, the height of 6000 to 4500 and cabin height of 1.8 metres. It was by your Government. Don't accuse us. I don't blame you also. I am not saying that they have done this or that, but the decision was taken by you.

Don't put the blame on us. Also, the meeting was followed by a letter, dated 22nd December, 2003, from the Principal Secretary to PM to the Air Chief stating that it was unfortunate that neither the PMO nor SPG was consulted while framing these mandatory requirements. He suggested that CAS and Defence Secretary may jointly review the matter to draw up realistic mandatory requirements satisfying operational security and convenience requirements of VVIPs. In pursuance of the above directions they changed these things. As a follow-up action of this in 2005 is, the required numbers of helicopters for the entourage of VVIPs was further deliberated between Air headquarters, MoD and SPG. The quantity of helicopters proposed for procurement was revised from 8 to 12 by adding four helicopters in non-VIP configuration for security reasons. It is eight for VIPs and four for non-VIPs. Don't twist the facts. The Field Evaluation Trial of M/s AgustaWestland was carried out in UK and trials of M/s Sikorsky were carried out in the USA from 16th January, 2008 to February 2008. Here Yadavji pointed out, 'Why outside?' This is allowed in the rule. But, it is not a normal practice. When the file came to me first, in the very CAG report it is written, 'The Defence Minister objected it first'. The same Report released and this part you conveniently ignored.

SHRI BHUPINDER YADAV: The question is, you were over-ruled by your own Government.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: No, no. Let me say, the file is now with the present Defence Minister, not with me. Leave it to him. If I am wrong, he can produce the file here. At the first instance, I opposed it. I wrote there. I raised many objections. It is in the CAG Report also. Since you read the CAG Report, fairness demands you could have read that also. But you did not do. I did not expect it from a gentleman like you. So, then, again Air Force Chief wrote to the Defence Secretary. The file is with you. Then, the whole department, from the lower level onwards, *i.e.*, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary, DG (Acquisitions), Defence Secretary and everybody has gone through it. They, then, finally, endorsed the view of the Air Force Chief, with reasons. Then, it came to me, second time, and I agreed. This is the fact; not the first time. First time I also put a query. Why? I did not agree.

During the Field Evaluation Trials, all the security agencies were present. All of them were there — Air Force, SPG, MoD and all concerned, including the Finance. After that, Staff Evaluation Report was concluded. All agencies were present. Technical Oversight Committee concluded. All the agencies were there. But, at the Contract Negotiation Committee stage something had happened. The Air Headquarters recommended inclusion of Traffic Collision Avoidance System and Enhanced Ground

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Proximity Warning System for all 12 helicopters. And, SPG recommended inclusion of Medevac System for 8 VVIP helicopters. The additional equipment was considered to be essential for safe and effective operation of helicopters. So, this also added at an additional cost.

So, the procurement case was, thus, progressed in accordance with the established procurement procedure in a transparent manner with all stage of procurement being followed meticulously. Security aspects were also considered. These are all Defence Ministry's releases after examining the file.

The contract signed with M/s AgustaWestland includes specific contractual provisions against bribery and the use of undue influence. In addition to the above contractual provisions, M/s AgustaWestland has signed an Integrated Pact with the Government. The validity of this Integrated Pact is from the date of its signing and extends up to five years or the complete execution of the contract, whichever is later.

Then, allegation started coming in. As regards allegations, unethical dealings in helicopter procurement case, including involvement of middlemen and payment of bribes, etc., were reported. The first report in the media appeared in February, 2012. It was the first media report. Immediately, the very next day of the media report, after news appeared in the papers, DG (Acquisition), MoD, sought a factual report in the matter from our Embassy in Rome. Sir, we had acted the very next day; not after one or two years. The next day we had acted. Then, MoD was contacting through MEA, Embassy in Rome, Government of Italy, the Government of UK and, ultimately, when all attempts failed, we became a party in the case in Italy. It is unusual in the Government. This shows our willpower, determination to find out the truth. We became a party. We fought with the company. That is why this verdict. Since we have also become a party, in every hearing, we sent our team during our time. I don't know what happened after we left.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They never filed an appeal.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: During our time, in every hearing, we sent a team consisting officials of the Ministry of Defence, officers from the CBI and the MEA.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That led acquittal by the original court.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And, then, you did not file the appeal.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: Let me complete. So, we fought the case in Italy by engaging an Italian lawyer. Sir, right from day one, when news broke out in the media, we pursued it. And, also we got a letter received from one Mr. Edmond

Allen, USA. MoD had written about the involvement of one Abhishek Verma. MoD had written on 19.4.12 to CBI and Enforcement Directorate for the necessary action as Abhishek Verma and others were also being named in various media reports in connection with several Defence deals. That also we have written to them. In short, throughout the process of this case, MoD has been prone to taking action on newspaper reports. MoD was under us at that time. We were very prompt in taking action and in pursuing the case. Finally, as soon as, information was available of one concrete step having been taken by the concerned foreign investigating authorities, namely, the arrest of Mr. Giuseppe Orsi, CEO, Finmeccanica on February 12, 2013, MoD handed over the case immediately, after knowing the news of arrest of the CEO of this company, to CBI for investigation and put on hold all further payments to AgustaWestland. Besides this the Indian Embassy has been requested to provide the factual position and any other relevant information. So, the moment we got information from the courts, immediately, we handed over the case to CBI. That is one part. This is all in the First Information Report. I will submit it afterwards. We are authenticating this. Then, what happened after that? I made a statement at that time. I think hon. Shri Prakash Javadekar raised the question. That day, I not only made the statement but, after that, on our own, we made a commitment that we are ready for a JPC. Normally, JPC is always constituted after the Opposition demands for it. But, the then Government on their own said let us have a JPC. For days together, weeks together, we can discuss everything. We can call the witnesses. We can call everybody. But, the then, Leader of Opposition said, "No it is a useless thing". So, we were willing to have a JPC. JPC can invite all the people as witnesses and summon them. But, you opposed that opportunity. Then in that statement, I said, and I can read, "The Ministry of Defence, Government of India joined the case as an affected civil party in the court of Milan. Representing the Ministry of Defence, CBI have been attending to it." During the hearing, in Italian court, one signed paper was circulated. Prosecutor asks Mr. Haschke, "What do you mean by 'family'?", "He said, family means Tyagi brothers." All reports of the hearings of the court are with you. "Family means, Tyagi family. Regarding AP, I don't know what it means." This is what he said. Then, you are saying about blacklisting. We started the process of blacklisting. In February, 2014, we started the blacklisting process. The matter was referred to the Additional Solicitor General. He said, "It is not advisable at this stage... ..If you blacklist the company now, it will affect our case for reimbursement of bank guarantee. It will affect us and it will also affect the criminal proceedings in Italy. So, you have to wait." So, we waited. Then elections came. We lost the power. You are there. But, I am not going into the details. Now you are there. I would like to ask you only two things. Now, it is proved beyond doubt that there is corruption in this deal. There is the Italian court

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judgment. All legal hurdles are over. You have to act now. Firstly, you have to speed up the arbitration proceedings. We have appointed one on our side, Justice Jeevan Reddy. They also have appointed one from their side. We have demanded heavy compensation. Conduct the case successfully and get the money for us, more money for us as compensation. It is your duty because now the corruption is proved. Since the corruption is proved, we can win the arbitration case. You can get thousands of crores of rupees as compensation. Get the money. That is one thing.

Secondly, since the corruption is proved, take action against the company who gave the money. And then, take action against the takers, whoever it may be. Take action against them also. It is your duty, not my duty, not our duty.

Thirdly, since all legal hurdles are over, immediately, without delay, blacklist the company for ten years. Do it immediately. We you have done it for six companies, so do it immediately. The next day you do it or as quickly as possible.

Finally, since everything is proved, since this company is a corrupt company as it is declared by the Italian court, please do not involve them in any of the 'Make in India' projects. If at all they are there, remove them.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They invited them!

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: We don't want any cover-up. We don't want to save anybody. But don't try to create clouds. You will not be able to succeed. Don't politicize the issue. You will repent. You will not be able to pinpoint us. You will repent. You complete the cases. Firstly, you take action against the company and blacklist the company. Remove it from the 'Make in India' project. Speed up the arbitration process and complete the investigation and take strongest action against takers of money, whoever it may be. Don't try to blackmail the people. Don't threaten the people. My dear Subramanian Swamyji, don't threaten us. If you have all the evidence, take action and prosecute, but don't threaten and blackmail. This is what I wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have heard everybody. Now let us see what the Government says.

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Our Members were agitated because of the kind of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, let me first make it very clear that whatever I am now putting before the House, if you require, I will authenticate it, I will certify it. It comes from the Ministry files. I will not take any names so that you don't get a reason for disturbing. I expected Mr. Singhvi to be present here. वे नहीं हैं, उनको बहुत नुकसान हो गया। He must have lost lakhs of rupees in arguing a free case today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is an hon. Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the profession is separate. Hon. Defence Minister should not refer to his profession. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: मैं क्या बोल रहा हूँ, पहले वह तो सुन लीजिए। I am, actually, praising him. You don't want him to be praised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. Hon. Minister, address the Chair. Don't look at them, address the Chair and say what you want to say.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: He is a very good lawyer and he puts up the case very strongly. So strongly that for quite some time, even I was getting convinced by the argument. Probably, I now understand how convincing he is. But, Sir, many times it so happens that if the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No comments, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: If the brief is very weak, even the best advocate can't win the case. While I was listening to him, I remembered a story which I had read in my childhood of Badshah Akbar and Birbal. One day it happened that a golden spoon was stolen from Badshah's *mahal*. He didn't want it to be given for criminal investigation at that time because that would put him in a very embarrassing situation. So he called Birbal and told him that someone has stolen a golden spoon from his cutlery. What do I do? Birbal told him, 'I will find out the solution. Get all the servants.' He called all the servants and gave them one foot long piece of bamboo and told them that it was a magic bamboo. He told them to take it home, जिसने चोरी किया है, उसका बम्बू सुबह तक चार इंच बढ़ जाएगा। He told them that it was a magical bamboo piece. Everyone believed Birbal and they went home. The one

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who had stolen the golden spoon, was a worried man. He could not sleep up to 2 o' clock. Then he suddenly got an idea. He got up at 2 o' clock, brought a knife and cut his bamboo by four inches, expecting it to grow by twelve inches the next day morning. Next day morning, of course, he got caught. What I find in their argument is that they have cut all their bamboos by four inches. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am placing herein the statement of facts of the case in detail. *...(Interruptions)...* A litany of omissions and commissions at various stages of the decision-making process indicates *mala fide* and corrupt actions, driven by the goal to favour a particular vendor. This has been recognised by the Italian court in their judgement. At the outset, it may be useful to highlight to hon. Members, some of the salient issues. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am on a serious point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Under which rule? Sir, what is going on? शर्मा जी, जब आपके लीडर्स बोले, तब किसी ने उनको डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह क्या तरीका है? Every time you are disturbing. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him reply. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Under which rule is the point of order? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, before I spoke *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister must authenticate *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the copy of the judgement must be authenticated. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't get offended. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't shout. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said he will indicate *...(Interruptions)...* He said that already. *...(Interruptions)...* He already said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Certified copy of the judgement must be placed here. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay; it is all right. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you agree to that? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Creation of a single vendor scenario. At various stages from March, 2005 onwards, and despite specific direction to the contrary, ORs (Operational Requirements) and SQRs were set, amended and processes influenced to make AWIL, the "only alternative".

Violation of accepted norms of procurement processes. Unusually, a large number of deviations approved, counter-party to the supply agreements and exceptional dilution of FET standards.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Can we have a copy of the Statement?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Yes, yes, I will be laying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर्टिफाइड कॉपी दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: दे दूंगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उसकी सर्टिफाइड कॉपी अभी दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is his prepared speech.

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): यह बैम्बू वाली कहानी क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Suspect benchmarking of procurement costs, which may have led to the acceptance of materially overpriced supply agreements. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, please bring order in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राज बब्बर: ये अकबर-बीरबल की कहानी सुना रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, the Defence Minister of the country is quoting something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Delayed response to questions about the deal. It took a year and an arrest by the Italian authority... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? That is his speech. He is not quoting. He said it in his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ...for the then Indian authority to ask the CBI to investigate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Cancellation of deal spurred by actions of supplier. The Deal was cancelled by the Government of India under advice from the A.S.G.,

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not as a *suo motu* action, but in response to the vendor, seeking the appointment of an arbitrator. ...(Interruptions)... Delay in action against the supplier Group. From the first media report, in February, 2012, the approval to cancel all dealings with the Group was given more than two years later on the eve of change in Government. ...(Interruptions)... In fact, the final order was given by the present Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that is not true. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his speech. You listen to that. ...(Interruptions)... It is on record; he is speaking. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... Yes. What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Now, you please proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is also significant to note that the judgement of the Italian court which spurred action from the Government of India was... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has made a wrong statement. ...(Interruptions)... He said, 'more than two years'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you were a Minister. When you were a Minister, did you not read after preparation? A Minister can do that. ...(Interruptions)... He is doing only that. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will tell you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please hear me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not quoting. He is not quoting. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ...spurred action from Government of India was based *inter-alia* on the CAG Report from India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not quoting. He is reading his speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not commenting on that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनको सच का सामना नहीं करना है। ये सच्चाई सुनना नहीं चाह रहे हैं। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको सच्चाई सुननी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनना नहीं चाहते, इसका मतलब जरूर कुछ गड़बड़ है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों नहीं सुन रहे हैं? यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है, शर्मा जी। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी आपको सुनाया है, अभी और सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what is the problem? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I will hear you. ...(Interruptions)... Listen. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time. Sit down. But, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not objecting to that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The fundamental thing is that... ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... A Minister has every right to prepare a speech and read it out. Whatever he says, he is responsible. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But I am not objecting to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why do you worry?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now, hear me. ...(Interruptions)... I will sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you hear me. ...(Interruptions)... Will you hear me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is that?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not objecting to the right of the hon. Minister to read. I will hear him with all respect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, what is your problem?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, just now Antonyji read from a piece of paper. We listened to him patiently. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma was then sitting by his side. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what the Minister has said contradicts his statement in the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... He has said, 'two years'. I have a reply which I am quoting. ...(Interruptions)... He is making a wrong statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, you can... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If I am wrong, he can take me to the court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister is misleading the House, you have the rule book. ...(Interruptions)... You invoke the necessary rule. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can he contradict himself? ...(Interruptions)... He is making a wrong statement in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not what he says.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, it is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, it is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing Mr. Anand Sharma to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, hon. A. K. Antonyji just now read from the papers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What Shri Anand Sharma is saying...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... I permitted him, and he can do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... A Minister can always do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You want to disturb the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let the truth come on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, if the Minister is misleading, you can invoke the rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, you listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Why do they obstruct the Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इधर के सभी मित्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... मंत्री जी का बयान तो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव: हम लोग मांग सकते हैं, लेकिन यह सदन शांति से चल रहा था, इसे शांति से चलना चाहिए। गुलाम नबी जी, आप अपने सदस्यों से कहिए, हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन जो सदन ठीक से चल रहा था, उसे चलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This side has made all its speeches. And, these were heard by the House. Now, you have the responsibility to hear the Minister also. Please do that. Mr. Minister, please speak. You address the Chair and do not look at them. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister can always read his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister can always read his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no need of speech being authenticated. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप पढ़िए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... That is his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, on 5th August, 1999, the Air Force proposed the replacement of MI-8 VIP helicopters due to various constraints imposed by the MI8's limitations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसकी कॉपी हमें दी जाए।

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: A global RPF was issued to eleven vendors on 20th March, 2002. The technical evaluation ...(Interruptions)...

The Technical Evaluation Committee shortlisted three Helicopters viz., MI-172, EC-225, and EH-101. The flight evaluation of EH-101 could not be done as the helicopter was not certified for an altitude of 6,000 meters. There was a mention that they did not participate. They did participate, but it was not certified for an altitude of 6,000 meters, as a mandatory operational requirement. The EH-101 helicopter was later renamed as AW101 of AgustaWestland. After flight evaluation, only EC-225 was found suitable for acquisition, as it had met all mandatory operational requirements.

The PMO, in December, 2003 – I am confirming that – observed that the framing of mandatory ORs has effectively led to acquisition into a single-vendor situation. It was *inter-alia* considered to make the operational altitude of 4,500 meters as mandatory and a higher flying ceiling of 6,000 meters and a cabin height of 1.8 meter as desirable operational requirement, 'desirable'.

From 2005 onwards, a series of measures were taken by the then Government which resulted in eventual acquisition of AW helicopter. These steps constituted a subject matter of stringent criticism by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. And, tragically, the motives behind these decisions are today being doubted by the entire nation. As I said in my opening remarks, the fact that there was corruption in the matter is brought out in extensive details – Mr. Antony himself said that there was corruption – in recent judgements of Milan High Court. It dominates our public discourse. Sadly, it has also dented the country's image and standing in the world. The country wants to know as to who instigated, who supported and who benefited from this corruption. We cannot let this pass.

On 1st March, 2005, a meeting was chaired by the National Security Advisor. As I said, this was during UPA-I. The PMO wherein it was *inter-alia* agreed that the ORs should broadly confirm to the parameters of MI-8 helicopters. It was also agreed that the Defence Secretary would take a meeting with participation of the Air Force, the SPG and the Secretary (Security) to draw up the operational specifications and the single-vendor situation should be avoided. The ORs were accordingly finalized in a meeting chaired by the Defence Secretary on 9th May, 2005. The cabin height of 1.8 metres was made mandatory in the revised Service Quality Requirements. ...(Interruptions).. The acceptance of necessity for the procurement of 12 helicopters at ₹ 793 crores was accorded by the Defence Acquisition Council on 3rd January, 2006, under 'Buy' category with 30 per cent offsets. The Request for Proposals was

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subsequently issued to six vendors — पहले 11 वेंडर था, अब 6 वेंडर हो गया — including M/s AgustaWestland, Italy, on 27th September, 2006.

These changes in SQRs eliminated the EC-225 helicopter which had met the Operational Requirements earlier and allowed AW-101 helicopter to enter the fray. As highlighted by the CAG in its Report, instead of making the SQRs broadbased to increase the competition, those were made more restrictive, thereby narrowing down the choices to a limited range of helicopters. The purpose of avoidance of resultant single vendor situation could not be met and the acquisition process, again, led to a resultant single vendor situation. In effect, by changing the SQRs, a situation was created in which EC-225 helicopter, which had met all Operational Requirements earlier, was eliminated by putting the requirement of 1.8 metres of cabin as an essential criterion from the competition and facilitated emergence of AW-101 as a single vendor. While the RFP was issued to M/s AgustaWestland, Italy, the response to RFP was received from M/s AgustaWestland International Ltd., UK, which was not the entity to whom RFP was issued. Did the then Government examine the serious legal implications of this aspect? It later emerged that the Memorandum of Association of M/s AgustaWestland International Ltd., (AWIL) does not provide for any activity of M/s AWIL as an OEM and its Annual Report indicated that its business was coordinated with other group company, wherein its responsibility extended to customer relationship and coordinating customer requirements. I think that is what they did. The bid of M/s AgustaWestland International Ltd., UK, should have been rejected outright as it was not the agency to whom the RFP was issued. But for the logic, purpose and motive best available with the leadership of the then Government, this did not happen. Instead, the relentless push in favour of AWIL continued. In effect, the Government of India was signing an agreement for supply of helicopters with a company that had no OEM capability, which would appear highly irregular. There is also no tangible reason stated for this unusual structure. During the processing of the case, the following deviations from RFP or DPP were approved by the then *Raksha Mantri*.

Now, I come to conduct of field trials abroad. I agree that you initially objected; that is your nature. The CAG Report has highlighted that the Field Evaluation Trial..(*Interruptions*).. of AW101 of AgustaWestland was conducted on representative helicopters Merlin MK-3A and CIV and mock-up of the passenger cabin and not on the actual helicopter, whereas actual S-92 helicopter of Sikorsky was evaluated. Even at the stage of FET, the helicopter offered by AgustaWestland was still in its development phase. DPP mandates that FET must be carried out in all conditions where the equipment is likely to be deployed. RFP has categorically stated that FET

would be carried out in India — this was the specific requirement of RFP — in varying climates, altitude and terrain conditions, on 'no cost no commitment' basis. Conduct of trials in India is extremely critical, especially, for helicopters meant to carry VVIPs because the terrain, climate and topographic conditions greatly vary with those of USA and UK. This crucial aspect has been given a go-by by permitting trials in foreign lands. The serious nature of deviations from standard FET conditions for the AW-101 in terms of trials being held outside India and not on the actual helicopter was exacerbated by the fact that even at the time of FET, the Augusta Westland helicopter was in developmental stage. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this created some problems when the three helicopters were received and were being put on test trials. I will just read one para from a file of Air Force where the trials were taking place. I will read one para only. I quote, "At Srinagar, 5,400 feet above the sea level, effective payload of this helicopter is nil in OGL configuration at all ranges of temperature. Even in IGE configuration, a reduced payload is to be accepted. The common VVIP sorties to Nehru Helipad cannot be undertaken. Similar is the case of Gulmarg, Pahalgam where VVIP sorties have been flown in the past using Mi-17iv helicopter." This file luckily was saved from a devastating fire which took place on 3rd of June, 2014 which burnt down all the records in that particular office. But this file remained in the drawer of the officer. So, it survived. ...*(Interruptions)*... This could not be further verified because obviously the helicopter was stopped from testing after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Additional commercial quotes sought from both the vendors. Third, acceptance of the partial compliance of the two SQRs in respect of AW-101 non-VIP version helicopter. Neither S-92 nor AW-101 fully complied with SQR in the FET. However, AW-101 was recommended for induction in spite of emerging as a single vendor by waiving off two parameters, while no such concession was granted to S-92. The warranty of 'three years/2000 hours whichever is earlier' on the airframe and 'three years/1200 hours whichever is earlier' on the engine offered by M/s Sikorsky and 'three years/900 hours whichever is earlier' offered on the whole helicopter by M/s AWIL was accepted instead of RFP stipulation of 'three years/900 hours whichever is later'. Acceptance of option clause for three years instead of five years. Inclusion of additional items such as Traffic Collision and Avoidance System, Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System for all 12 helicopters and Medevac system for 8 VVIP helicopters at CNC stage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Deletion of Active Missile Approach Warning System, Incorporation of Rear Air Stairs in 04 non-VVIP helicopters. ...*(Interruptions)*... Completion of helicopter delivery in 39 months instead of 36 months.

The accepted principle in procurement is that deviations must be approved only under exceptional circumstances, for robust rationale and exercising extreme caution.

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...(Interruptions)... The numerous deviations approved appear to flout this norm, as has also been pointed out by the Comptroller and Auditor General in their report. That CAG Report has highlighted that the allowed offsets were not compliant with DPP and many Indian Offset Partners were not eligible. Augusta Westland gave a year-wise breakup of work from 2011 to 2014 to be executed by IDS Infotech under this offset programme even though the work has been completed well before the conclusion of the contract in 2010. Now, this is very important. Investigation in the matter so far revealed involvement of IDS Infotech as a conduit for transfer of bribe money. We have already got court orders on that too. I would explain what action we have taken on that.

The benchmark cost arrived by CNC was unreasonably high and had provided no realistic basis for price negotiations. The benchmark cost as worked out by CNC was Euro 727 million, approximately, ₹ 4,877.50 cores, which is six times the estimated total project cost of ₹ 793 crores, in January, 2006, wherein the estimated unit cost of AW-101 – this is very important – was considered as ₹ 100 crore, approximately Euro 15 million, at the time of SOC. When the recommendation was given for acceptance of RFP, this was the price quoted by the Air Force – ₹ 100 crores, that is, Euro 15 million. The CAG Report has stated that the base price of US \$ 27 million for the year 2000 was adopted by CNC, while the base price of AW- 101 VIP helicopter was US \$ 18.2 million in the year 2010, as seen from the Internet.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Internet?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Even the Air Force has estimated it as 15 million dollars in 2006. It is there on the records.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is the date of this document?

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I am reading from the CAG Report. I would provide whatever clarifications you may need later. ...(Interruptions)...

MoF, in their observation on CCS note, stated that they are unable to support the proposal. The Ministry of Finance also asked that a response to the letter of the MP, Shri Nathubhai G. Patel to the CVC may be incorporated in the final CCS note along with MoD's response thereon.

The salient observations of MoF were based on following aspects: Final negotiated price being high as compared to the estimated AoN cost; SQRs not being broad-based; while the proposal of M/s ROE was rejected for want of EMD and Integrity Pact, the other two were considered despite certain features of both proposals not conforming to RFP requirements. The remaining two vendors were allowed to submit

additional commercial quotes and later, M/s AWIL was allowed to make corrections in its EMD and Integrity Pact; FET not conducted in Indian conditions. During FET/SE, the helicopter offered from M/s Sikorsky was not accepted due to non-compliance with certain requirements and partial compliance with certain others while the helicopters offered by M/s AWIL were accepted despite partial compliance with certain requirements; and changes to the technical requirements made after opening of price bid and changes to certain terms and conditions of RFP made.

Similar concerns were raised by the MP before the CVC, stating that the case is in violation of CVC norms.

The CCS approved the proposal for procurement of 12 VVIP and VIP helicopters from Messrs Augusta Westland, UK, in the meeting held on 18th January, 2010, for the following reasons:

- (i) Augusta Westland helicopters have been selected after multi-vendor competition bid, for which RFPs have been issued to six vendors, out of which only two vendors responded.
- (ii) Augusta Westland helicopter was the only helicopter that met the SQRs framed for the VVIP version and the operational requirements of the IAF. The other helicopters participating in the trial did not meet the SQR.
- (iii) The present fleet of VVIP helicopters will complete their total technical life in the year 2010.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: (iv) The RFPs for the present procurement was issued on 27th September, 2006 and any further delay would jeopardize the requirement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

- (v) Now that considerable time has elapsed, it is likely that a fresh tender would lead to further escalation of costs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The CCS approval for the decision appears predicated primarily on Augusta Westland being the “only helicopter” meeting the SQRs and multiple deviations from the SQRs including shortfalls were approved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Defence Minister is not responding to the issues raising by Members. Various issues were raised by each one of us here. No response has been given. He has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, under Rules 176, 177 and 178, there is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a point of order under Rules 176, 177 and 178. When a discussion is raised by the Members, the Minister responds to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has come with a prepared speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, it has to be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये respond कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: All questions are being responded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Nobody has a copy of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not responding to what we have asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... ये यहां पर अकबर-बीरबल की कहानी पढ़ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप कहानी सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Rules are rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is a written speech, it has to be circulated to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... We go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek your protection now. ...*(Interruptions)*... We seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: प्लीज, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are seeking your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister can read a prepared speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rules 177 and 178 are very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister can read it and lay it on the Table of the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, the Minister can read a prepared speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: In pursuance of the decision of the CCS, ...(Interruptions)... the Ministry of Defence concluded a contract on 08 February 2010 with M/s. AWIL, UK ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मजाक हो रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)... यह सदन का अपमान है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह हमारा अधिकार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ...for the supply of 12 AW-101 VVIP/VIP helicopters with associated engineering package at an aggregated price of Euro 556.262 million ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask him how he should speak. ...(Interruptions)... But he can read a prepared speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: In accordance with the payment terms, ...(Interruptions)... 15 per cent of the total contract price ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, उनके बयान पर मेरा कोई एतराज नहीं है, वे लिख कर दें, तो भी एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि वे लिखित बयान इतना लंबा देंगे, तो निश्चित तौर पर ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात तो सुनिए, ...(व्यवधान)... इतने लोगों ने बोला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: आपने चार घंटे queries raise की हैं, सब queries इसमें answered हैं ...(व्यवधान)... I can read without paper also. ...(Interruptions)... हमने lay कर दिया है, आपको चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस पेपर के बिना भी बोल सकता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister can take a stand. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इतना लंबा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: शरद जी यह मांग कर रहे थे कि इसको prove करो। जब मैं prove कर रहा हूं, तो आपको तकलीफ क्यों हो रही है? इनको क्या तकलीफ है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: यह जो सदन है, उसकी मर्यादा ठीक रहे, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: मैं prove कर रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: आप सुनिए, मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूं कि एक तो मंत्री का पढ़ा हुआ बयान कई बार हो जाता है, लेकिन यह बयान इतना महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है, पूरे देश में इतने दिनों से चर्चा है, इतना लंबा बयान देने के बाद इसकी कॉपी हमारे हाथ में मिलनी चाहिए, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि हमें जो clarification मांगना है, उसके लिए हम किस तरह से, कितना याद रखें? इसलिए आपको protect करना चाहिए कि ये इस बयान को थोड़ा short करें, यानी इसको लंबा न करें, इसको टेबल पर रख दें। ...(व्यवधान)... इसको टेबल पर place कर दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

7.00 P.M.

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: In accordance with the payment terms of the contract, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... Sharad Yadavji, I cannot stop the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The point is ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): How can he speak after tabling the speech? ...(Interruptions)... He can't speak after tabling the speech. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: How can he speak after tabling the speech? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am on my legs. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am on my legs. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down; I am on my legs. ...**(Interruptions)**... You should understand my constraints. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot ask the Minister how he should reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is up to him. Secondly, the Minister can always prepare a speech and read it also. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is also permitted for a Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Thirdly, if the Minister wants to reply to every point raised here, he is free to do so. I cannot stop him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

That is the position. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, what about my query?...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I will speak without this also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमन, सर, मिनिस्टर बीच में पढ़ भी सकते हैं और जबानी भी बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन यहां पर जो साढ़े चार-पांच घंटे का डिस्कशन हुआ और सभी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने इस पर गंभीरता से चर्चा की। ऐसे में ऑनरेबल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर घर से नोट बनाकर लाएं और उसे यहां आकर पढ़ें, यह इस हाउस की और इस पूरे डिस्कशन की इंसल्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हाउस की इंसल्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इस हाउस की इंसल्ट है कि ये घर से नोट बनाकर लाए और यहां पढ़ दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर इनको पढ़ना ही था, तो पहले इसे सर्कुलेट करना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हाउस की इंसल्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، منسٹر بیج میں پڑھ بھی سکتے ہیں اور زبانی بھی بول سکتے ہیں، لیکن یہاں پر جو ساڑھے چار پانچ گھنٹے کا ڈسکشن ہوا اور سنیہی آنریبل ممبرس نے اس پر گمبھیرتا سے چرچہ کی۔ ایسے میں آنریبل ڈیفنس منسٹر گھر سے نوٹ بنا کر لائیں اور اسے یہاں آکر پڑھیں، یہ اس ہاؤس کی اور اس یورے ڈسکشن کی انسٹلٹ ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ ہاؤس کی انسٹلٹ ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کہ یہ گھر سے نوٹ بنا کر لائیں اور یہاں پڑھ دیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اگر ان کو پڑھنا ہی تھا، تو پہلے اسے سرکولٹ کرنا چاہئے تھا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ ہاؤس کی انسٹلٹ ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has made a point. ...(Interruptions).... Sir, it is a Short Duration Discussion. A Short Duration Discussion is normally for two-and-a-half hours. As the Members felt that it was a very serious matter, you gave it four. ...(Interruptions).... Sir, you have extended the time rightly. ...(Interruptions).... Rightly so, after hearing all the Members, if the Minister wants to share the entire information with the House, why should they feel ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. The Minister can speak. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please ask them to have some patience to hear the Minister. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. The Minister can speak. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Minister can speak even for an hour also. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that the Minister can speak. ...(Interruptions).... I have said that I am not controlling the Minister. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If it is unpalatable to one party ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told that I am not controlling the Minister. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The former Defence Minister spoke for more than half an hour. ...(Interruptions).... The present Defence Minister has not even spoken for forty minutes. ...(Interruptions)....

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, 15 per cent of the payment was done in February, 2010, and balance second tranche of 30 per cent was given in March, 2011. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The matter started about corruption appearing in the various media in Italy from February, 2012. The Government of India, instead of taking action on the company, adopted a route of writing to the Ministry of External Affairs, to the Embassy, to the Court, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Now, without paper, I am speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I will read this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Media reports of alleged wrongdoing and unethical conduct by M/s. Finmeccanica, parent company of M/s. AWIL, UK, in connection with the purchase of VVIP helicopters and initiation of preliminary investigation against the company in Italy started surfacing since February, 2012. ...(*Interruptions*)... While Embassy in Rome was approached to get credible information regarding the status of investigation and authenticity of the documents/records being cited in various reports, however, no explanation was asked from the company and the operation of the said agreement continued. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)... Have patience. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Even the deliveries of three helicopters... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what the Minister says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Even the deliveries of three helicopters were accepted in December, 2012. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only on receiving the reports of arrests of M/s. Finmeccanica Chief, Mr. Orsi, the Ministry of Defence, on 12th February, 2013, asked the CBI to conduct an inquiry into the matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The operation of the agreement was put on hold and payments stopped with issuance of the first Show Cause Notice (SCN) to M/s. AWIL, UK, on 15.02.2013. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The Italian authorities commenced criminal proceedings from 19th June, 2013, at the Court of Busto Arsizio, Milan, in this case. The documents obtained through these proceedings have been shared with the CBI and the ED. ...(*Interruptions*)... Some of the documents so received were used in taking action for cancellation of contract. ...(*Interruptions*)... These documents included a classified document titled 'Revised Operational Requirements for VVIP helicopters'. ...(*Interruptions*)... After consultation with ASG, a Second SCN was issued to M/s AWIL, UK on 21.10.2013. M/s AWIL, UK raised the issue of going for arbitration in the letter dated 4.10.2013, and, again in the response dated 25.11.2013 to the second SCN. Advice of AG was sought. ...(*Interruptions*)... The AG, *inter-alia*, advised that in view of the fact that on 4.12.2013, M/s AWIL, UK has given notice to nominate an Arbitrator within thirty days and the consequences of not appointing an Arbitrator would be quite serious, therefore, there does not appear to be any choice but to nominate an arbitrator. ...(*Interruptions*)... He stated that it is also necessary at this stage to issue termination/cancellation letter simultaneously or even prior to nomination of an Arbitrator. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Accordingly, as per the advice of the AG, the contract was cancelled on 1.1.2014 and all the guarantees/bonds were invoked. ...(*Interruptions*)... The warranty bond, the performance bond, the IPBG were encashed in full after court proceedings. However, against an advance payment of Euro 250.32 million given to M/s AWIL, only an amount of Euro 199.62 million towards delivery of three helicopters, were recovered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What about the bank guarantee? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: In addition, the Government also suffered an estimated loss and damages of Euro 398.21 million. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: From the appearance of media reports about alleged wrongdoings in February, 2012... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can invoke the rule. *...(Interruptions)...* Misleading means, you can invoke the rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It took nearly two years to cancel the contract, and, that too, primarily as a response to an arbitration request by the supplier. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a provision in the Rule Book. *...(Interruptions)...* If the Minister is misleading, the rule is there. You invoke the rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: In fact, the very delivery of the first 3 aircrafts could have been avoided. *...(Interruptions)...* We must ask ourselves as to why... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister is misleading, a rule is there. *...(Interruptions)...* Go by the rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ...when even though the reports of wrongdoing and unethical conduct by M/s Finmeccanica in connection with the purchase of these helicopters and initiation of preliminary investigation against the company in Italy surfaced since February, 2012... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is misleading, you can invoke the rule. You can move Privilege motion, if it misleading. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you disturb him now? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ...followed by a report of arrest of M/s Finmeccanica Chief, *...(Interruptions)...* the action of putting on hold all procurement/acquisition cases in the pipeline with the entire Finmeccanica Group of Companies and other companies figuring in CBI FIR was approved on file by the then RM only on 12.05.2014 towards the fag end of the then Government's tenure. *...(Interruptions)...* It was the present Government that finally issued the order on 03.07.2014. *...(Interruptions)...*

As regards the issue of alleged substantial disregard and extensive delay in providing necessary documents by the Ministry in the Criminal court proceedings at Milan, it is stated that the documents were not in the custody of the MoD but in the custody of CBI before MoD became a civil party to the criminal proceedings at Milan. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, how many more minutes you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... How many more minutes... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Another eight to ten minutes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Sir, *vide* its letter dated 12.02.2014, it has executed the LRs received from Italy on 27.01.2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. If he is misleading, there is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: As far as the investigation by the CBI and the ED is concerned, it is strange that the CBI which registered an FIR in the matter on 12th March, 2013, based on the reference made by the Ministry of Defence on 12th February, 2013, did not bother to forward a copy of the FIR to Enforcement Directorate for nine months. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was only in December, 2013, that is, after a gap of nine months, CBI forwarded the FIR to Enforcement Directorate. Even more strangely, the Enforcement Directorate did not act on the FIR in July, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*... It appears that invincible hand was guiding the actions or inactions by CBI and ED. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a wrong statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: After the present Government took over, CBI and Enforcement Directorate have been vigorously pursuing all aspects of the investigation ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am on a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have allowed him to read ...*(Interruptions)*... But he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he is misleading, you have the Privilege Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ... including the arrests and/or extradition of three foreign nationals, namely, Mr. Carlo Gerosa, Mr. Guido Haschke and Mr. Christian Michel James.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He is only misleading the House, stating the wrong facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister is misleading, the rule is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take up the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Red Corner Notices were issued in December, 2015 and January, 2016 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ..*(Interruptions)*.. I don't know whether he is misleading or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Extradition request has also been made for Mr. Christian Michel James. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of the agencies has arrested an Indian national and attached property worth ₹ 11 crores belonging to Indian nationals and Mr. Christian Michel James. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is contradicting himself, what he informed the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... And he is being allowed ...*(Interruptions)*... He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Pursuant to the judgment of Milan Appellate Court, Ministry of Defence have written to both the ED and the CBI to take into account the contents of the judgment and conclude the investigations expeditiously. ...*(Interruptions)*... MoD is initiating the process of blacklisting the concerned companies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Up to what time are you going to run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is beyond 6 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It is most obvious to the entire nation that M/s AWIL was favoured at every stage. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even after the conclusion of the contract, when reports of wrong doing and unethical practices started appearing in February, 2012 and thereafter, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after 6 o'clock, you have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... When will the Members seek clarifications on the Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: It was only after the arrest of Mr. Orsi by Italian Authorities, the matter was referred to CBI for investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, at what time will we seek clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are

you on a point of order? ..(*Interruptions*).. What is the matter? ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When will we seek the clarifications on this Statement? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Even after handing over the matter to CBI ...(*Interruptions*)... no concrete action was taken to terminate the contract till January, 2014. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when will the clarifications be sought? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, it is not the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: MoD had no option but to cancel the contract based on legal advice ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It is beyond 6 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to take the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ... on the verge of completion of the 2014 general election. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the then Government had acted in right earnest and took proactive action immediately after appearance of reports of wrong doing ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am quoting rule 178. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: ... the country would not have been saddled with delivery of three helicopters in December, 2012 and the entire advance payment could have been recovered. ..(*Interruptions*).. There is an agreement that the corrupt practices were involved in the procurement of the AgustaWestland helicopters. The previous Government recognized this and approved putting on hold of the group in May, 2014 and the present Government passed the order. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Italian court judgment also unequivocally accepts and on that basis has passed jail sentences against involved individuals that the deal involved bribery and corruption. The Italian court judgment has outlined the payment of bribes to decision makers in India, in the bureaucracy, political establishment and the Air Force. The text of the judgment also makes reference to various individuals such as Tyagi family as well as some bureaucrats. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my point of order is on Rule 178. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The central matter in this issue is that of corrupt practices. Hence the main action required is to trace, detect and unmask the means of these corrupt practices and bribery through a thorough enquiry and investigation by agencies.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Talangana): What he wants to say, nobody understands. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Given the above background, this inquiry will necessarily focus on the roles of those named in the judgement of the Italian court. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is also important for ensuring a comprehensive investigation that any individuals with involvement in the AgustaWestland deal, even in tertiary manner, are removed from any direct or indirect role in investigation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, my point of order is on Rule 178. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The Government will leave no stone unturned to bring to justice those that have committed this corrupt act against our national interest. किसका 4 इंच का bamboo कट हो गया, वह समझ गया।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What did he say? ...(*Interruptions*)... What has he said? ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ghulam Nabi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is too much. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also want to have a clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government will decide, do they want this House to function now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बहुत ही अच्छे माहौल और वातावरण में पूरी अपोजिशन ने accept किया था कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हम जो allegation, बल्कि मैं allegations कहूंगा, पिछले कुछ सालों से उनकी पार्टी की तरफ से हमारे लीडरों या हमारे साथियों के खिलाफ सुन रहे थे, मैं सोच रहा था कि इस सरकार का और पार्टी के विचार अलग-अलग होंगे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी, पार्टी के रूप में यह प्रचार करती रही है। विशेष रूप से डिफेंस मिनिस्टर यानी यह महकमा जो हमारे दुश्मनों से देश की रक्षा के लिए है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इनकी पार्टी के ऑफिस बीयरर्स, लीडर्स या इनके अध्यक्ष जैसा भाषण करते थे, इनका भाषण उससे भी गया गुजरा था। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनका भाषण allegations भरा हुआ था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈیٹی جینرمن سر، بہت ہی اچھے ماحول اور وائٹاؤن میں یوری ایوزیشن نے ایکسیٹ کیا تھا کہ اس پر جرحہ ہونی چاہیے۔ ہم جو ایلی گیشن، بلکہ میں ایلی گیشن کہوں گا، پچھلے کچھ سالوں سے ان کی پارٹی کی طرف سے ہمارے لیڈروں یا ہمارے ساتھیوں کے خلاف سن رہے تھے، میں سوچ رہا تھا کہ اس سرکار کا اور پارٹی کے وچار الگ الگ ہونگے۔ بہارتہ جنتا پارٹی، پارٹی کے روپ میں یہ پرچار کرتی رہی ہے۔ وٹیش روپ سے ٹفینس منسٹر یعنی یہ محکمہ جو ہمارے دشمنوں سے دیش کی حفاظت کے لیے ہے، لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ان کی پارٹی کے آفس ہڈیرس، لیڈرس یا ان کے ادھیکس جیسا بیائن کرتے تھے، ان کا بیائن اس سے بھی گیا گزرا تھا۔ ... (مداخلت) ... ان کا بیائن ایلی گیشن سے بھرا ہوا تھا۔ ... (مداخلت) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has referred to the President of my Party. ... (Interruptions) ... He has referred to my Party President. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be expunged. ... (Interruptions) ... That is expunged. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He can only ask direct ... (Interruptions) ... You expunge it. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Name expunged. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: यह पूरे सदन का अपमान हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरे सदन का अपमान किया। ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने 40 मिनट तक लिखा हुआ, टाइप्ड भाषा without circulating पढ़ा। यह पूरे सदन का और पूरी अपोजिशन पार्टी, जिन्होंने इसमें हिस्सा लिया है, अपमान किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे बहुत अफसوس है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ پورے سدن کا اپنا ہوا۔ ... (مداخلت) ... پورے سدن کا ایمان کے ... (مداخلت) ... مانیئے ٹفینس منسٹر نے چالیس منٹ تک لکھا ہوا، ٹائپ بیائن ود آؤٹ سرکولیشن پڑھا۔ یہ پورے سدن کا اور یوری ایوزیشن پارٹی، جنہوں نے اس میں حصہ لیا ہے، ایمان کیا گیا ہے۔ ... (مداخلت) ... مجھے بہت افسوس ہے۔ ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: व्याख्या नहीं करनी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से सारी चीजों को रखा है। मैं फिर इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस करने और बयानबाजी करने के लिए इतने लम्बे समय से बात चल रही है। मेरा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से सिर्फ यही कहना है कि आप इसका एक ही अंत कीजिए, क्योंकि अब तो आपके हाथ में सब कुछ है, सब सामर्थ्य है, आपको भाषण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने कहा है, उस पर आप आगे बढ़िए। जो अन्तोनी साहब ने कहा है, you act आप जांच शुरू कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सर, हमने जांच शुरू कर दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपको निराश नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इसमें पैसा खाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको पकड़ कर लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want a clarification. Maybe, you have given but in a noise, I might have missed. Let me place just very briefly. Number one, यह तो blame game चलते रहेगा, इसको चलने दीजिए। Now, since the CBI has been ordered, and our former Defence Minister has also insisted that you act quickly, whether – as we have requested, myself and, I think, *Behenji* also – the inquiry by CBI would be a time-bound enquiry under the supervision of the Supreme Court to make it more credible and more undisputed? ...**(Interruptions)**... To make it more credible, more undisputed. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you kindly put in action because on March, 2013, CBI had registered a case. One year has gone of that regime, and of your regime also, two years have gone, ...**(Interruptions)**... But nothing is visible now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want to react now? ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want to react? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, in order to make it more credible ...**(Interruptions)**... in order to fasten the process ...**(Interruptions)**... under the supervision of Supreme Court, ...**(Interruptions)**... under the monitoring of Supreme Court. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is my point.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, क्या ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के supervision में सीबीआई inquiry के लिए तैयार हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... We want Supreme Court monitored CBI enquiry. ...**(Interruptions)**... We want it time-bound, within next three months. ...**(Interruptions)**... We want within next three months. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मनोहर पर्रिकर: सर, तपन जी ने जो कहा है, उसको जल्दी करने का ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will only say that I will not disappoint them ...**(Interruptions)**... because we have already started it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने इस मामले में अपनी बात रखते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से यह दरखास्त की थी कि यह मामला अति गंभीर है, अति महत्वपूर्ण है और सीबीआई को लेकर किस्म-किस्म की भ्रांतियां पैदा होती हैं। हमारी पार्टी चाहती है कि इसमें जो भी दोषी लोग हैं, उनके नाम उजागर होने चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही हम यह चाहते हैं कि सीबीआई व अन्य एजेंसियां, जो इस मामले की जांच कर रही हैं, वह जांच माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में हो। इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि वह जांच टाइमबाउंड होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: The CBI has already done a lot of investigation. They are on money trail. I cannot divulge the details of investigation for obvious

reasons. लेकिन इसमें पैसा कहाँ गया? Bribery हुई, यह सबको मालूम है, लेकिन पैसा कहाँ गया, यह ढूँढ़ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: क्या मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि दो महीने के अंदर, जुलाई के सेशन से पहले वे culprit को पकड़ेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): کیا مंत्री جی آسواسن دیں گے کہ دو مہینے کے اندر، جولائی کے سیشن سے پہلے وہ عکث کو پکڑیں گے؟...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the announcement by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I have to make an important announcement. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should be done under the monitoring of the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for him to decide. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government to say that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is my demand. ...(Interruptions)... It is my party's demand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you said is on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should be done under the monitoring of the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)... That is the demand of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is not opposed to Supreme Court-monitored inquiry. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government to decide. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are not satisfied with the reply. ...(Interruptions)... We are walking out. ...(Interruptions)...

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

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, हमारी पार्टी सदन से वॉक-आउट करती है।...(व्यवधान)...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि हर एक को मांग करने का अधिकार है, मगर जब वे सत्ता में थे और उन्होंने सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी के लिए ऑर्डर किया, तो उनके जमाने में केवल सीबीआई से ही इन्क्वायरी कराई गई, लेकिन जब हमारी सरकार आई तो ये चाहते हैं कि सीबीआई की जांच के ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगाह होनी चाहिए। यह क्या तरीका है? अगर

[श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु]

ये कहें तो आगे भी हम ऐसी पद्धति लाएं, ताकि हर सीबीआई इंक्वायरी केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह हमने कहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप सुनिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**... I don't know...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, यह मांग उन्होंने नहीं की। यह मांग सबसे पहले हमने की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... They did not demand it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, let him complete.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are in alliance with them, I understand that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, यह कोई पद्धति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर तो आप बोलिए, हम बैठते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ मर्यादा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस. वेंकैया नायडु: सरकार के पास नॉर्मल सिचुएशन में भी अगर कोई मांग आई है, तो मायावती जी ने कहा और तपन जी ने कहा है। अभी इंक्वायरी चल रही है। पहले भी इंक्वायरी हुई है और अभी भी चल रही है। हम आज इंक्वायरी institute करते, तो वे मांग कर सकते थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट साथ-साथ उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करे, लेकिन इंक्वायरी अब आगे बढ़ गई है, कुछ प्रोसेस भी शुरू हो चुका है, letters rogatory भी इश्यू कर दिया गया है, तो इतना आगे बढ़ने के बाद क्या अभी उनको कोर्ट के बारे में ऑर्डर करने की बात याद आई है? मैं इनके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि मुख्य रूप से उनके बारे में कह रहा हूं। सरकार में वे रहे तो केवल सीबीआई जांच करे और अब जबकि हम आए हैं तो वह जांच कोर्ट के under monitoring हो, यह क्या तर्क है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make an important announcement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: मंत्री जी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट वाली डिमांड तो हमने की है, उन्होंने तो यह की ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make an important announcement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the hon. Chairman has received a letter dated 3rd May 2016 from Dr. Vijay Mallya, Member, representing the State of Karnataka, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. He has accepted his resignation with effect from 4th May 2016.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अभी अगस्ता पर चर्चा हो रही थी, अब एंटी-हाइजैकिंग पर चर्चा हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बहुत हो गया, अब कुछ नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी वह होना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, उसके लिए एक घंटे का समय पहले से तय है, इसलिए एंटी हाइजैकिंग पर चर्चा शुरू कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we can pass it without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to call the names. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. I have to call the names before me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he is not speaking, that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, Shri Rajpal Singh Saini. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह गलत हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन में गलत हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saini, are you speaking on the Anti-Hijacking Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*... If so, you have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: उन्हें सिर्फ तीन मिनट क्यों दिए जा रहे हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: एक घंटे के समय में उनकी पार्टी का टाइम 3 मिनट है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अपनी नेता बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे बहुजन समाज पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है।

महोदय, Anti-Hijacking Bill पहले 17 दिसम्बर, 2014, को राज्य सभा में पुरःस्थापित किया गया था, जिसे माननीय सभापति जी ने 29 दिसम्बर, 2014, को विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पास भेज दिया था। आज फिर यह बिल संशोधन के साथ राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया है। मेरी पार्टी इस बिल का समर्थन करती है।

महोदय, विमान अपहरण के खिलाफ हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते, Beijing Protocol, 2010 पर भारत ने भी हस्ताक्षर किए थे। भारत में पहली बार विमान अपहरणरोधी कानून सन् 1982 में बना था और सन् 1994 में इसमें संशोधन किए गए थे। सन् 1999 के कंधार अपहरण कांड के बाद इस कानून को और सख्त बनाने की जरूरत थी। कंधार घटना के लगभग एक दशक बाद संप्रग सरकार ने सन् 2010 में नया विधेयक राज्य सभा में पेश किया था, लेकिन उसी वर्ष बीजिंग में हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते में विमान अपहरण की जांच और इसमें अपराधियों के त्वरित प्रत्यार्पण और उन्हें कड़ी सजा देने की बात की गई थी। जाहिर है कि Beijing Protocol के प्रावधानों के तहत विमान अपहरणरोधी विधेयक में संशोधन की सख्त जरूरत थी।

महोदय, पूर्व विधेयक में नई स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त दंड था, जो अपराधियों के लिए पर्याप्त भय प्रतिकारी नहीं था। अतः अपराधियों और षड्यंत्रकारियों द्वारा विमान अपहरण के सभी पहलुओं को सम्मिलित करके ऐसे अपराध के लिए मृत्युदंड प्रदान करते हुए कानून को और कठोर बनाने की आवश्यकता थी, जो इस विधेयक में किया गया है।

महोदय, इसमें विमान अपहरण की परिभाषा की परिधि का विस्तार किया गया है। इसमें वायुयान के विरुद्ध अपराध को तब भी शामिल किया गया है, जब वह भूमि पर है या प्रस्थान की तैयारी पर है। इसमें ग्राउंड स्टाफ पर हमला करने वाले के लिए भी सख्त सजा का प्रावधान है। ऐसे अपराधियों को भी इसी श्रेणी में रखा गया है जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस षड्यंत्र में शामिल हैं। उनके लिए भी मृत्युदंड तक का प्रावधान है। महोदय, दंड के रूप में अपराधी की चल-अचल सम्पत्ति को जब्त करना स्वागत योग्य है।

अंत में, केंद्र की सरकार के अधिकारियों को अपराधियों की गिरफ्तारी, अन्वेषण और अभियोजन की शक्तियां प्रदान करने तथा अपराधियों की सम्पत्ति को कुर्क करने का अधिकार देने का भी मेरी पार्टी स्वागत करती है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. Your Party has two minutes. You can speak for two minutes.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Okay, Sir. Since you called my name, I will speak for two minutes.

Sir, this is a welcome Bill. It needs support in every manner. Anti-hijacking has three steps – threat perception, limiting casualties during hijacking and investigation. The provision of the Anti-Hijacking Bill only focuses on the aftermath of a hijack by laying out the process of investigation and arrest. It does not focus on the role of the Government and the Government authorities to investigate and stop a terrorist threat turning into a hijacking. The Bill does not have provisions to improve security, intelligence gathering and things like that. In India, the Central Industrial Security Force, CISF, is the only specialised force handling aviation security in the country. But, they are cutting down the CISF now and giving the airport operations to the local police which are not geared up to handling this situation.

Sir, after 9/11, the USA constituted a separate agency to handle transport security. It is called the TSA, Transport Security Administration, which was created after 9/11. They are specialised in managing intelligence, checking passengers against watch-list, improving security and managing Federal Air Marshals. That is something which we also need to introduce in our country. Sir, we need to improve emergency protocols. The digital data link system for transmission of short messages between aircraft and ground stations *via*, what is called, airband radio and satellite aircraft communications is required.

Lastly, about the compensation to victims. The Bill does not provide for compensation to victims of hijacking or the dependents. The Bill should comprehensively deal with all aspects of hijacking, which include compensation to victims in both domestic and foreign carriers. The Government must clarify why the provisions have not been included under the Bill and has remained under the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Act. The Government must also clarify the non-payment of compensation to Indian victims of hijacking on foreign carriers. Indian survivors of 1986 Pan Am Hijack and their dependents, due to the discriminatory policy of the U.S., have not received compensation, even though Americans on that flight have received compensation. So, these anomalies have to be put at rest and, of course, we support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister can reply if he likes.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have supported this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have exhausted all names. All the names I had, I have exhausted. Please continue Mr. Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I am thankful to all the Members who have supported this Bill. This Bill comes from the Beijing Conference

[Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati]

recommendations which were made in 2010. It has been since that time that we have been able to bring it to this level. It has been looked into by the Parliament Standing Committees and recommendations of the Committee have been given. There were six recommendations that came. Two were accepted *in toto* and out of the remaining four, three were not accepted because the Bill itself gives that power in other places. There was one recommendation on compensation to victims. Now, compensation to victims is basically an executive action. If a security person is killed, they have different scales. Each airline has an insurance. All types of other things are there and the Executive can always act in that regard. The country has been a victim in the sense that there have been 19 hijacks so far along with one more incident of that Kanishka aircraft being blown up in the Atlantic Ocean. So, these are the things. Our safety record is good. Our security is good. In fact, in the aviation sector, internationally they have done an evaluation on that. Yesterday, while I was answering on the Demands in the Ministry, I informed the Lok Sabha that among the countries, on a scale they had evaluated, India was at 99 point something on a world average of 66. I cannot exactly remember the point. So, India is ranked good in the world as far as security and safety are concerned. Then, we have multiple agencies protecting different airports everywhere. The bulk of it is with CISF and these multiple agencies do function and intelligence inputs tell us what the threat perception is. So, based on that, decisions are arrived at. Time to time, these things change. But I am grateful to the House for literally unanimously supporting this Bill. Through you, I thank all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh you want to ask?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have one question and due to paucity of time, I couldn't put the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can put the question.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: The Minister has said that there is upgradation of security in India. But the FAA has downgraded us from Category I to Category II. That is No.1. No. 2, in the U.S., after the 9/11, they have what is called a 'Sterile Zone'. Now when a plane is hijacked, we are only talking of a pre-emptive. It is only a deterrent. It is a penalty after the hijack has taken place. When we are talking of a pre-emptive, there is a Sterile Zone in Washington. Now here, it will take only 30 or 40 seconds for a plane to come all the way to Parliament or to President's Estate. So, what is the way out? Is this Sterile Zone thing which is in Washington also applicable here or do you have any other system here?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, as regards downgrading, some years back, before our Government came, we were downgraded because certain things were neglected more on the safety side. But I am happy to inform the hon. Member that this Government has pulled up its socks and we have again come back to Category I. Now, Security Zones, I think, is better not to be discussed here at all. The Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and other Ministries are involved in this. I think we should leave it to them. I think India is fairly well managed as far as security is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But please convey the Member's concern to the Home Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: I will, definitely, do that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the Committee for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are four Amendments (Nos. 3 to 6) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 2 — DEFINITIONS

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(f) ‘hostage’ means a passenger or a crew member of an aircraft or any security personnel on board the aircraft or a ground support staff involved in the maintenance of the aircraft, who is unlawfully seized or detained without his consent, or with his consent obtained by fraud or duress, by an individual or by a group of persons, during the transit of an aircraft or when it is stationed at an airport, with an intention to secure any demand or fulfilment of any condition made by such individual or such group of persons”.

(4) That at page 2, line 22, *for* the bracket and alphabet "(f)", the bracket and alphabet "(g)" be *substituted*.

(5) That at page 2, line 25, *for* the bracket and alphabet "(g)", the bracket and alphabet "(h)" be *substituted*.

(6) That at page 2, *after* line 25, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

“(i) ‘security personnel’ means security personnel deployed by the Central Government or appointed by any agency authorised by that Government to ensure security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference”.

Explanation. — for the purpose of the clause "acts of unlawful interference" means acts or attempted acts to jeopardize the safety of civil aviation and air transport, including —

- (i) unlawful seizure of aircraft in flight;
- (ii) unlawful seizure of aircraft on the ground;
- (iii) hostage-taking on board aircraft or on aerodromes;
- (iv) forcible intrusion on board an aircraft, at an aerodrome or on the premises on an aeronautical facility;
- (v) introduction on board an aircraft or at an aerodrome, of a weapon, explosive or other hazardous device, article or substances intended for criminal purposes;
- (vi) communication of false information with a view to jeopardize the safety of an aircraft in flight or on the ground, of passengers, crew, ground personnel or the general public, at an aerodrome or on the premises of a civil aviation facility.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 4. There is one Amendment (No. 7) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 4 — PUNISHMENT FOR HIJACKING

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

(7) That at page 3, *for* lines 21 and 22, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(a) with death where such offence results in the death of a hostage or of a security personnel or of any person not involved in the offence, as a direct consequence of the offence of hijacking; or".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 21 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

**CLAUSE 1 — SHORT TITLE, EXTENT, APPLICATION
AND COMMENCEMENT**

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATHI: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 2, line 4, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATHI: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 2, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATHI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Special Mentions. You can read or lay it on the Table of the House. Shri Santiuse Kujur. He is absent.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. He is absent. Shri Shantaram Naik. He is absent. Shrimati Viplove Thakur. She is absent. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

**Need to restructuring the organisation of the Bureau of
Civil Aviation and Security (BCAS)**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत उल्लेख के द्वारा सदन का ध्यान हवाई सुरक्षा से जुड़ी एक महत्वपूर्ण एजेंसी Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एजेंसी पिछले तीन सालों से headless है तथा इस एजेंसी में अनुभवी और प्रशिक्षित प्रोफेशनल लोगों की जगह deputation पर आने वाले लोगों को तरजीह दी जा रही है। इस संस्था में प्रतिनियुक्ति पाने वाले अधिकतर लोगों का हवाई सुरक्षा से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है और न ही उनको कोई अनुभव या प्रशिक्षण है। इन्हीं लोगों को विदेशों में हवाई सुरक्षा से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है तथा ये लोग प्रतिनियुक्ति खत्म होने के बाद अपने संस्थानों में चले जाते हैं तथा हवाई सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, कई लोग, जो BCAS में deputation पर आते हैं, वे लोग Mandatory Basic Aviation Security Course भी नहीं करते हैं तथा इनका Aviation Security को implement करने में कोई direct role नहीं होता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि देश की हवाई सुरक्षा से जुड़ी इस महत्वपूर्ण एजेंसी का पुनर्गठन किया जाए। इसमें permanent cadre के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति उनकी हवाई सुरक्षा की विशेषज्ञता तथा प्रशिक्षण और efficiency के आधार पर हो एवं किसी भी अधिकारी को दिल्ली में नियुक्ति का award देने के लिए इस संस्था का प्रयोग शरणस्थली के रूप में न किया जाए। Additional Commissioner, Joint Commissioner और DG जैसे पदों पर प्रशिक्षित, अनुभवी और हवाई सुरक्षा तथा BCAS से जुड़े अधिकारियों को ही नियुक्त किया जाए।

**Need for best use of money and infrastructure belonging to the
ESI Hospital at Gulbarga, Karnataka**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that an ESI Hospital was constructed at Gulbarga, Karnataka, and inaugurated two years and three months back. Its construction cost is ₹ 1200 crores on 50 acre land. And till today its 1/20th is not in use because non-use deterioration of building is going on. This is a big wastage of labour and money. Already, three medical colleges are there whose intake is only forty per cent. No dental, no nursing, no hospital is working in campus. Hence, I request reasonable steps be taken in the matter so that the labour and money should not go waste and ₹ 2000 crore campus and building should not go waste. A proper urgent action is needed by Government for best use of money and infrastructure where 50,000 people come and go to in this campus every day. Now, even five per cent people are not coming there. I demand action without any delay in the matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She is absent. Shri Vishambhar Prasad.

Need to make the Prime Minister Crop Insurance premium free and to provide free seeds to farmers

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। देश की दो-तिहाई से अधिक आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। देश में हर तीसरे वर्ष किसान सूखा, अकाल, बाढ़ एवं दैवी आपदाओं का शिकार हो रहा है। लगातार तीन वर्षों से बुंदेलखंड विदर्भ का किसान सूखे व अकाल के कारण पलायन एवं आत्महत्या कर रहा है, जिसे रोका जाना आवश्यक है। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना चालू की गई है, जिसकी प्रीमियम एवं शर्तें पूरा करने में किसान असमर्थ है। किसानों को बीजों की समुचित किस्मों की बुआई अथवा खरीद में अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए बीज की केंद्रीय सहायता की जानी चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को समय से बीज मिल सके और वे साहूकारों के भारी ब्याज से मुक्ति पा सकें। देश में ज्यादातर किसान अशिक्षित हैं, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करते हैं। किसान आर्थिक कमजोरी के कारण भारत द्वारा चलाई जा रही फसल बीमा योजना का प्रीमियम नहीं भर सकता है, इसलिए उसको प्रीमियम मुक्त किया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः मैं विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को प्रीमियम मुक्त किया जाए तथा किसानों को बीजों की समुचित किस्मों की बुआई हेतु बीज मुफ्त प्रदान किये जाये।

Need to improve the Post Office net banking services

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, इस वर्ष से देश में हर पोस्ट ऑफिस में बैंकिंग सेवा भी शुरू की गई है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन वहां सर्वर चालू नहीं रहने की वजह से ग्राहकों की लम्बी लाइन पोस्ट ऑफिस में लग जाती है। दूसरी कठिनाई यह है कि स्टाफ की संख्या पहले ही कम है, लेकिन अब बैंकिंग व्यवस्था शुरू हो जाने के कारण पोस्ट ऑफिस में कर्मचारी कम पड़ने लगे हैं। मेरी जानकारी में आया है कि नियमित रूप से सर्वर में प्रॉब्लम आ जाने के कारण एन.एस.सी. सर्टिफिकेट और केवीपी सर्टिफिकेट टाइम पर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि इंटरनेट सेवा के लिए सर्वर नियमित रूप से कार्य करते रहना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ पोस्ट ऑफिस में बैंकिंग व्यवस्था चालू हो जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी भी appoint किए जाएं। पोस्ट ऑफिस में समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वहां ग्राहकों की लम्बी लाइनें लगी रहती हैं और उनका काम भी देर से होता है, अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो ग्राहकों की तकलीफ दूर हो सकेगी, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Punia, not present. Shri Sanjay Raut, not present. Shri Motilal Vohra, not present. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Shri Mansuk L. Mandaviya. Shri Vivek Gupta.

Need to release adequate funds for MGNREGA Scheme to all States immediately

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the last financial year came to an end with 24 States facing a total of ₹ 12,483 crores worth of pending payments under NREGA. The pending payments amount to over a quarter of the total expenditure

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

incurred on the programme in these States in 2015-16. This situation has arisen due to insufficient transfer of funds from Centre to these States. The shortage of funds in these States, including the nine States reeling under drought, has led to millions of workers facing tremendous economic hardships due to long delay in wage payments. Sir, 58 per cent of the total wages were not paid on time in 2015-16.

Sir, 2015-16 was the second year in a row in which the NDA Government capped expenditure on NREGA. By the end of 2014-15 also, nine States were left with pending wages worth ₹ 1,203 crores which were made only after these States received funds for 2015-16. The same will happen this year as well. A whopping 30 per cent of the allocation for 2016-17 will be spent just in clearing pending payments from last year. With no commitment of providing additional resources if the expenditure on the programme exceeds ₹ 38,500 crores in 2016-17, the under-funding of NREGA is likely to continue this year as well. Even last year, out of the 341 blocks of West Bengal, only 124 were given funds under the Act. These facts expose the hollowness of the Central Government's claim of delivering a 'pro-poor' Budget for 2016-17.

I, therefore, demand that adequate funds for NREGA may be released immediately to all the States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 5th May, 2016.*

Government Bill — (*Passed*)

The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2014 (pages 403-409)

Special Mentions

Need to restructuring the organisation of the Bureau of Civil Aviation and Security (BCAS) (page 410)

Need for best use of money and infrastructure belonging to the ESI Hospital at Gulbarga, Karnataka (page 410)

Need to make the Prime Minister Crop Insurance premium free and to provide free seeds to farmers (page 411)

Need to improve the Post Office net banking services (page 411)

Need to release adequate funds for MGNREGA Scheme to all States immediately — *Laid on the Table* (pages 411-412)

