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Wednesday

11 May, 2016

21 Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 11th May, 2016/21st Vaisakha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY 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, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 20th January, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2015 along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 25th April, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 4762/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of an MDNIY, New Delhi and ICMR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4817/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4816/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi and related papers

III. Outcome Budget (2016-17) in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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

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

- (1) F. No. VKS/DB/03/CGD, dated the 30th March, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4870/16/16]

- (2) F. No. VKS/DB/03/NGPL, dated the 30th March, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4871/16/16]

- (3) F. No. M(1)T4S/CGD/1/2010, dated the 11th March, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (4) F. No. VKS/DB/03/PPL, dated the 30th March, 2016, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4764/16/16]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4763/16/16]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2016-17, in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4765/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of National Dope Testing Laboratory, 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 2012-13, 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. 4788/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4789/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- (1) S.O. 149 (E), dated the 16th January, 2016, appointing Shrimati Surva Ghosh, Chief Judge, City Sessions Court, Calcutta, as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the State of West Bengal except the Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

- (2) S.O. 398 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, appointing Shri Vijay Venkatarao Patil, City and Additioinal Sessions Judge Greater Bombay as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the State of Maharashtra.
- (3) S.O. 399 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, appointing Shri Kishore Kumar, (District Judge), Presiding Officer, Designated Court under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act/Prevention of Terrorism Acts (TADA/POTA) (3rd Additional District and Sessions Judge), at Jammu to preside over the Special Court for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (4) S.O. 400 (E), dated the 8th February, 2016, appointing Shri Salam Imocha Singh District and Sessions Judge, Manipur, East Imphal to preside over the Special Court for the State of Manipur.
- (5) S.O. 1097 (E), dated the 15th March, 2016, amending Notification No. S.O. 952 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, to substitute certain entry in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 4793/16/16]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-clause (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948:—
 - (1) S.O. 1816 (E), dated the 6th July, 2015, appointing Commissioner of Police, Siliguri, as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of the Foreigners Order 1948 for the Immigration Check Post located at Phulbari in the jurisdiction of Government of West Bengal with effect from 06.06.2015.
 - (2) S.O. 1818 (E), dated the 6th July, 2015, appointing Foreigners Registration Officer, Madurai District, as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the Immigration Check Post located at Madurai Airport in the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Madurai District with effect from 01.09.2012.
 - (3) S.O. 1505 (E), dated the 8th June, 2015, appointing Supereintendent of Police, Lakshadweep U.T., as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the Immigration Check Post located at Agatti and Minicoy Islands in the jurisdiction of Lakshadweep U.T. with effect from 30.06.2015.

- (4) S.O. 2016 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2015, appointing Foreigners Registration Officer, Bhubaneswar District, as the "Civil Authority" for the purpose of the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the Immigration Check Post located at Biju Patnaik Airport Bhubaneswar in the jurisdiction of Superintendent Registration Officer of Bhubaneswar District with effect from 10.07.2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 4800/16/16]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920:—

- (1) S.O. 1815 (E), dated the 6th July, 2015, designating Phulbari in West Bengal as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.
- (2) S.O. 1817 (E), dated the 6th July, 2015, designating Madurai Airport of Tamilnadu State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.
- (3) S.O. 1504 (E), dated the 8th June, 2015, designating Agatti and Minicoy Islands in Lakshadweep U.T. as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.
- (4) S.O. 2017 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2015, designating Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar of Odisha State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 4801/16/16]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006:—

- (1) G.S.R. 26, dated the February 21 – February 27, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles, Naib Subedar (Teacher), Group 'B' Combatised Posts Recruitment Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 225, dated the November 29 – December 5, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Subedar Major (Buildings and Roads) (Engineers) Group 'B' Posts (Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 4802/16/16]

- (3) G.S.R. 226, dated the November 29 – December 5, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Subedar Major Store Keeper Technical (Engineers), Group 'B' (Combatised) Recruitment Rules, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4872/16/16]
- (4) G.S.R. 223, dated the November 22 – November 28, 2015 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Naib Subedar (Electrician Motor Vehicle), Group 'B' Combatised Post Recruitment Rules, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4802/16/16]
- (D) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management), under Section 36 of the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010:—
- (1) F. No. 13/12/2012-LPAI, dated the 9th March, 2016, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Conditions of Service of Officers and Other Employees) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) F. No. 13/12/2012-LPAI, dated the 9th March, 2016, publishing the Land Ports Authority of India (Officers and other Employees) Recruitment Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4652/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4799/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Mines

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन, खनिज संरक्षण और विकास (संशोधन) नियम, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली खान मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 430(अ), दिनांक 19 अप्रैल, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4768/16/16]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2016, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th May, 2016:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-sixth”, the word “Sixty-seventh” be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2015”, the figure “2016” be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 2

3. That at page 2, line 3 *for* the figure “2015”, the figure “2016” be *substituted*.”

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2014) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject ‘Commercial utilization of vacant Railway land-Role of Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA)’ relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2014-15)’ of the Ministry of Railways.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap through the Superintendent, District Jail, Ghaziabad stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (239th) Session due to his being held in judicial custody. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (239th) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 25th April to 13th May, 2016 during the current (239th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the whole House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

RE. NOTICE FOR A SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order under rule 23. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I have given a notice more than ten days back to the Chair for a Short Duration Discussion. Neither I have been informed nor have I been told anything. Three persons have signed the notice for a Short Duration Discussion. I do not know how the business is being arranged to see to it that other Short Duration Discussion is listed, but not our Short Duration Discussion, of which I have given a notice ten days back despite the fact that the organisation works in international waters as well as in India and not particularly in one State. Why is this not being listed? I have a right to know that. We just can't live in a kind of assumption. Who decides about the fate of it? We have no idea, Sir. मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे Short Duration Discussion नोटिस के बारे में क्या हुआ? Who decides that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You made your point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am just saying this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard it.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: मेरी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी से भी अपील है कि जब आप बिजनेस लिस्ट करते हो, तो उसके अंदर... मैंने पिछले 10 दिन से GSPC के ऊपर नोटिस दिया हुआ है। GSPC is a consortium registered. There is an agreement with the Government of India. It is a joint venture company *...(Interruptions)...* Why is this not listed?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, sit down, I will tell you. I am going to reply to you. Notices for Short Duration

Discussion will be received in the office addressed to the Secretary-General. There will be a number of such notices. All notices will be examined by the hon. Chairman. After seeing the pros and cons, depending on the availability of time and on the merit of the subject raised ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. And also after ascertaining the availability of the concerned Minister for discussion, hon. Chairman will take a decision on that. So, all such notices are under the consideration of the hon. Chairman; and he may take a decision. As and when he takes a decision, accordingly you will be informed. But you can't question the decision of the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: In the real sense कि जिसके अंदर अगर other than the Minister himself is not available ...(Interruptions)... The first priority is the Minister himself should be here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say that. All I said was all aspects would be examined by the hon. Chairman. Then, the hon. Chairman will take a decision.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, इसमें 20,000 करोड़ का घपला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Mistryji, that is okay. ...(Interruptions)... I told you that your notice is there. ...(Interruptions)... I told you that it is for the Chairman to decide whether a particular discussion is to be allowed or not to be allowed. So, there is no point in raising it here. I have replied to you. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Chairman has to look into all aspects like availability of time, merit of the subject and availability of the concerned Minister. All those aspects are to be looked into. ...(Interruptions)... You can't question the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... Mistryji, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me reply to your point. You are within your rights to enquire as to what has happened to your Short Duration Discussion notice. I have already told you that the Chairman is examining it. Once the Chairman takes a decision, I will come back to you. You can't question the Chairman.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am not questioning. सर, हम चेयर से जानना चाहते हैं, कल लास्ट दिन है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: त्यागी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, हम सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहते हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)... हम गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस को पास करने के लिए, आप जितने घंटे हमें बिठाते हो, हम यहां बैठते हैं और गवर्नमेंट का बिजनेस पास करते हैं। अगर शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन है, उसे हफ्ते में कम से कम एक

दिन भी लगाया जाए, तो मिनिस्टर को क्या प्रॉब्लम है? I want to know. Why is he not available? His first duty is to give importance to the Parliamentary work.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already replied to you. Now, Sharad Yadavji.

RE. U.K. GOVERNMENT'S DECISION NOT TO DEPORT VIJAY MALLYA

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, एक गंभीर सवाल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा. विजय माल्या १,००० करोड़ रुपये लेकर यहां से शान के साथ चला गया। सरकार ने कहा था कि हम उसको पकड़ कर वापस लायेंगे, पक्का लायेंगे। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट, U.K. ने साफ मना कर दिया है कि उनके ऊपर किसी तरह का कोई मामला नहीं बनता है, विजय माल्या को यहां वापस लाने के लिए किसी तरह का कोई मामला नहीं बनता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह खबर सही है या नहीं है, कोई पक्का नहीं है, लेकिन आज जब मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा, तो मुझे अफसोस हुआ। मैं तो बहुत पहले से ही कह रहा था कि यह आदमी बहुत अजीब तरह का है, मैं इसके बारे में कौन सा शब्द इस्तेमाल करूँ? इस आदमी को आपने यहां से शान के साथ जाने दिया। वह अपने साथ यहां से काफी सामान भी ले गया तथा सरकार सोती रही। सरकार ने कहा था कि हम किसी भी कीमत पर इसको वापस लाने का काम करेंगे, हम किसी भी कीमत पर इसको देश में लाकर कानून के हवाले करेंगे। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ की ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, let the Government respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Government.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. The Leader of the House is there. He is responding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, तीन हजार करोड़ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, शरद यादव जी ने महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है, जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक का काफी पैसा उस कम्पनी और व्यक्ति के प्रति due है और बैंक उस पैसे को उससे निकालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ जहां कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है, investigating agencies उसकी जांच कर रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: GSPC में से भी निकालो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...
What is this?

श्री अरुण जेटली: इसी investigation के दौरान एक जांच एजेंसी ने, क्योंकि जो उनका डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट था, वह कैंसिल हुआ है, उसके आधार पर ब्रिटिश अथॉरिटीज़ को deportation की रिक्वेस्ट दी थी। उनका इसमें यह कहना है कि समाचार-पत्र में छपा है, इसलिए मैं पूरी डिटेल् देने की कोशिश कर रहा था, लेकिन टाइम डिफरेंस की वजह से मैं सुबह नहीं दे पाया। अभी तक मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है और subject to correction, अगर इसमें कोई alteration हो, कि deportation वे तब allow नहीं करते — अगर वैलिड पासपोर्ट से किसी व्यक्ति ने ब्रिटेन में enter किया हो और बाद में उसका पासपोर्ट कैंसिल हो, तो वे deportation allow नहीं करते हैं। उसकी वैकल्पिक प्रक्रिया यह है कि investigation के बाद जब चार्जशीट फाइल होती है, तो फिर extradition की हमें मांग करनी पड़ती है। उसका प्रोसेस... extradition की एक और कानूनी प्रक्रिया है, वह जारी रहेगी। Deportation pending cancellation of passport, इसमें उन्होंने सहयोग नहीं दिया, क्योंकि उनकी अपनी प्रक्रिया यह है कि अगर देश में entry valid passport से थी, बाद में cancel हो गया, that does not result in automatic deportation. ब्रिटेन में पहले भी एक-दो केसेज़ में ऐसा स्टैंड लिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me go to the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...
No, your Zero Hour submission is there. ...(Interruptions)... Tyagiji, your Zero Hour submission is there. So, you wait for that.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, आज जब आपने श्री मिश्री का नाम पुकारा, तो आपने मिश्री को 'मिश्री' कह दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... ये स्वभाव से मिश्री नहीं हैं। आपने इनके व्यक्तित्व के साथ गड़बड़ की है। ये मिश्री नहीं, मिस्त्री हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये इतने मीठे नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

RE. PRIVILEGE NOTICE OF THE RUDE BEHAVIOUR OF SPG TOWARDS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for correcting me. Now, Dr. Sanjay Sinh, Zero Hour submission. ...(Interruptions)... Zero Hour submission, Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(Interruptions)... I replied to you. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(Interruptions)... I have already replied to you. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I request to you...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Dr. Sanjay Sinh. ...(Interruptions)... I have already called the Zero Hour name. ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying, Dr. Subbarami Reddy?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have given a privilege notice on the rude behaviour of SPG towards Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I gave a notice yesterday under rule 188 of the Rules of the Procedure. In that connection, I would like to say that even though they had been given the timing and they had been instructed strictly that they must show courtesy towards MPs, we do not find any courtesy. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister came to Vishakhapatnam. They were very rude to me. Many other Members have experienced this on many occasions. We do not question their duty. But Government should intervene and give strict instructions to the SPG people to show courtesy to Members of Parliament and prevent these things. I know most of MPs have this bad experience as to how they are treated rudely, how SPG people behave with the MPs on several occasions. So, I want the attention of this House to this.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given notice, ...(*Interruptions*)... Subbarami Reddyji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very rare occasion, but I agree with Shri Subbarami Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)... I associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...(*Interruptions*)... Anyhow, he has given a privilege notice ...(*Interruptions*).... It will be examined.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, everything is not for examination, and notices.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What to do then? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will tell you why...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, if the hon. Member has shared his personal experience, shall we restrict the dignity of a Member and the privileges of a Member of Parliament to mere notices? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he has given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has already given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The entire House is with him. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has expressed it ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, since he has given notice, let the hon. Chairman examine it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Since he has given the notice, we go by the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what about the dignity of the Members and their privileges? ...(Interruptions)... In the official functions, if the Prime Minister goes, protection of the person is the responsibility of the SPG. ...(Interruptions)... But how can the Members of Parliament be ill-treated? He is sharing his experience. ...(Interruptions)... This is wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. I have understood it, ...(Interruptions)... But since he has given notice,... ...(Interruptions)... But since he has given notice, it will be examined. ...(Interruptions)... He himself says he has given notice, then what do I do?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is most unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. You can comment on it; I have no problem. But the point is that he has himself given notice. So, the procedure will follow. Now, Dr. Sanjay Singh ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Is the scope of their notice, only for SPG covering the Prime Minister or for Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi also? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring it unnecessarily. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Sanjay Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Sanjay Singh, you speak. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. Subbarami Reddyji, please sit down. I replied to you. Please sit down. You gave notice; I replied to you. Please sit down. Mr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. Now, Dr. Sanjay Singh, you speak. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Plantation of eucalyptus trees affecting green revolution

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। वर्ष 2013-14 में यूपीए सरकार द्वारा देश के वास्तविक हरित क्रांति वाले राज्यों — पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना की उप-योजना फसल विविधीकरण योजना को लागू किया गया। इन क्षेत्रों में वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे चला गया था और सिंचाई की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न होने के कारण खेती करना मुश्किल हो गया था। ऐसे में यूपीए सरकार ने जल प्लावित धान फसल को वैकल्पिक फसलों से विविधीकरण के प्रोत्साहन के लिए मृदा उर्वरता का पुनरुद्धार एवं भू-जल रिक्तता के समाधान हेतु एक योजना चलाई।

वर्ष 2013-14 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया तथा इस योजना का सुचारु रूप से संचालन प्रारंभ हुआ, किंतु दुर्भाग्य से राजग की सरकार आते

ही इस योजना में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट, जो 2013-14 में, जो लगभग 138 करोड़ था, 2014-15 में घटाकर 75 करोड़ कर दिया गया तथा वर्ष 2015-16 में इसको और घटाकर 68 करोड़ कर दिया गया।

बेहद गंभीर स्थितियां तब उत्पन्न हुईं, जब वास्तविक हरित क्रांति वाले राज्य, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में UPDASP द्वारा फसल विविधीकरण के अंतर्गत यूकेलिप्टस के पौधरोपण का कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित कर लिया, टेंडर भी कर दिया तथा टेंडर स्वीकृत कर पौधरोपण का कार्य भी प्रारम्भ हो गया।

महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां का बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है कि यूकेलिप्टस से कितना नुकसान होता है। महोदय, पूरा ऑस्ट्रेलिया इस यूकेलिप्टस से सूख गया। आप 2015-16 में, वेबसाइट पर देख सकते हैं कि इसमें यूकेलिप्टस को शामिल किया गया है, जो इस योजना के मूल उद्देश्यों के विपरीत है। जब मैंने 4 मार्च को माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 967 के माध्यम से जानना चाहा कि क्या यूकेलिप्टस के पौधरोपण को इस योजना में शामिल किया गया है तो कृषि राज्य मंत्री श्री मोहनभाई कुंदरिया ने कहा कि इसका कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। मंत्री जी का यह जवाब सदन के साथ-साथ पूरे देश को गुमराह करने वाला है। मैंने पुनः 6 मई को माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1443 के माध्यम से जब इसके बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने अपनी जुबान बदल कर कहा कि इसे सिर्फ waterlogging area के लिए शामिल किया गया है। महोदय, जहां पहले से ही पानी की समस्या है, कहीं भी पानी नहीं है, सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, वहां 10 करोड़ रुपए लगा कर इसका plantation किया गया है। यह सरकार Minimum Government and Maximum Governance की बात कहती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

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

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Depletion of ground water level in the country

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पानी के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि अगर तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होगा, तो वह पानी को लेकर होगा। आज आप देश में देख रहे हैं, इस हाउस में और दूसरे हाउस में भी सांसदों ने सदन को बताया है कि देश के अन्दर पानी के बँटवारे को लेकर, river linking को लेकर, पानी के लिए कैसे युद्ध शुरू हो चुका है। इसी से सम्बन्धित यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है। आज जिस तरीके से ground water level नीचे जा रहा है, उससे देश में आने वाले दिनों में यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या बनने वाला है। ऐसा न हो कि 2030 से 2040 तक हमारे देश को safe drinking water import करना पड़े, आज देश में ऐसी हालत देखने को मिल रही है।

सर, यहां पर मैं इसके बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। सबसे पहले केंद्र सरकार को इसके ऊपर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक कमिटी बनानी चाहिए, इसके ऊपर सभी राज्यों की राय लेनी चाहिए और सभी राज्यों को बुला कर इसके ऊपर सारे देश के लिए एक नीति बनानी चाहिए। अभी तमिलनाडु में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि चाहे urban area हो, चाहे rural area हो, किसी भी घर के सामने पूरा कंक्रीट नहीं किया जा सकता और वहां water bodies के लिए जमीन खाली रखना compulsory कर दिया गया है। आज केवल urban area में ही नहीं, सारे देश में इसको compulsory करना चाहिए, जिससे जमीन water bodies के लिए पानी को चूसे और ground water को recharge करे। इसके लिए यह व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, यह भी कहा जाता है कि हो सकता है कि coastal area के अन्दर ground water की इतनी समस्या न हो और वहां हम उस पानी का desalination करा लेंगे, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि ओडिशा में भी हमने पानी के लिए 850 फीट नीचे ट्यूबवेल्स बनाए थे, लेकिन वे भी 4-5 साल के बाद कार्यान्वित नहीं रहे और वहां पर भी नमक का वही पानी, वही saline water निकलने लगा है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा, यहां Human Resource Development Minister भी बैठी हुई हैं, कि हर स्कूल में, +2 स्कूल में, कॉलेज में, हर जगह plantation को compulsory किया जाए।

सर, मैं plantation के साथ-साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर किसानों की जमीन में industries chemical water छोड़ रही हैं और जो chemical water नदी में मिल कर पानी को प्रदूषित कर रहा है, वहां पर जो किसान organic farming कर रहा है, सरकार को उस किसान की मदद करनी चाहिए, जिससे pesticides and chemicals का use कम हो।
...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। It is a very, very good suggestion. I also support it.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

Menace of migration and bondage of labourers in K.B.K. Region of Odisha

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, this is regarding rehabilitation of bonded labourers. I am told that there are about a crore of people who are bonded. I am giving a specific example of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput Districts which would be of relevance to other States affected by bondage.

Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) region of Odisha is one of the most poverty-stricken regions of the country and tops as the most naxalite intensive region

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

of the State of Odisha. More than 30 per cent of the population are landless and belong to the SCs and STs. Since the area is drought-prone, large scale deforestation has resulted in loss of traditional means of livelihoods. This situation results in distress migration of the people to the neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other States, and also in the Northern States through middle men from whom they take advance work in brick kilns and get trapped as bonded labourers. They live in most unhygienic conditions and are forced not to move outside the colonies or work elsewhere and are not paid minimum wages. With the dedicated work of a number of civil society organisations and the cooperation of the officials of host States and Government of Odisha, the labourers are freed and duly certified as bonded labourer by the host State and repatriated for rehabilitation. The rehabilitation assistance is only ₹ 20,000 and this is shared equally by the State and Centre Governments. And it is also compulsory that the State Government takes the responsibility of linking the released bonded labourers with the State's social security and livelihood programmes. The entire process is complex and takes a long time leading to the released bonded labourers getting back, migrating and trapped again as bonded labourers. As per the recent study conducted by Aide at Action, 1208 migrant labourers (between 2010 to 2015) were released from brick kiln of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh by the administration as per the Bonded Labour System and Abolition Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri A. V. Swamy.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri A. V. Swamy.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shri A. V. Swamy.

Need to give stoppage to 'Delhi-Jammu Mail' at Pathankot

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ। जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस, जो पहले कश्मीर मेल के नाम से जानी जाती थी, चूंकि पहले जम्मू में स्टेशन नहीं था, तब यह दिल्ली से चलती थी, जो जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों को, हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को और पंजाब के लोगों को केटर करती थी। अब इसका नाम जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस है।

सर, पठानकोट में दो स्टेशन हैं, एक चक्की बैंक स्टेशन है और एक पठानकोट सिटी स्टेशन है। यह ट्रेन पठानकोट स्टेशन पर खड़ी होती है, वहीं इसका स्टॉपेज है, लेकिन अब यह प्रपोज़ल जा रहा है कि अब इस ट्रेन का स्टॉपेज सिर्फ चक्की बैंक में ही रखा जाएगा।

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

महोदय, इससे हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश और पठानकोट के लोगों को बहुत असुविधा होगी, क्योंकि जो लोग हर रोज जोगिन्दर नगर, कांगड़ा, बैजनाथ और पालमपुर जाते हैं, उन लोगों को सुबह वहीं से यह ट्रेन मिलती है। चक्की बैंक और पठानकोट सिटी के बीच तीन-चार किलोमीटर की दूरी है, इसलिए वहां के लोग इतनी सुबह पठानकोट से चक्की बैंक जाकर इस ट्रेन को नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं। वहां के लोगों की यह मांग है कि ऐसा कदम न उठाया जाए। वैसे भी ट्रेनों के मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है। आज भी, जबकि भारत को आज़ाद हुए इतने वर्ष हो बीत चुके हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में नैरो-गेज की ट्रेंस ही चल रही हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर तक भी ब्रॉड गेज लाइन पहुंच चुकी है, लेकिन हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक कोई ब्रॉड-गेज लाइन नहीं पहुंची है।

महोदय, मैं यह चाहती हूं कि इस ट्रेन का स्टॉपेज केवल पठानकोट सिटी में ही होना चाहिए। यह ट्रेन पहले चक्की बैंक जाती है, लेकिन वहां से यह पठानकोट सिटी आ जाती है। इस ट्रेन को चक्की बैंक पर रोका न जाए, क्योंकि इससे हिमाचल प्रदेश और पठानकोट की आम जनता के साथ-साथ बिज़नेस कम्युनिटी के लोगों को बहुत फर्क पड़ेगा और वहां के लोगों को बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मेरी यह प्रार्थना है और रेल मंत्री एवं सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि लोगों के फेवर में इस काम को न किया जाए। आपने अच्छे दिन तो क्या लाने हैं, लेकिन लोगों को जो सुविधा मिल रही है, उसको भी आप वापस लेने जा रहे हैं। आपको यह कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. KARAN SINGH (National Capital Territory of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the hon. Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BELARUS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make.

We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary delegation from Belarus, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Dr. Mikhail Myasnikovich, Chairman of the Council of the National Assembly of Belarus.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Belarus.

Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Belarus.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — *Contd.*

Concern over indifference towards National Wakf Development Corporation

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

The National Wakf Development Corporation was established in 2014. This Corporation was established to develop lakhs of acres of Wakf properties in the country with an authorised capital of ₹ 500 crores and a paid up capital of ₹ 100 crores. The Sachar Committee, the JPC on Wakf and the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha have recommended for establishment of a separate corporation for the development of Wakf. It is more than two years when the UPA established this Corporation. But, unfortunately, the Corporation has not developed a single Wakf property in the last two years! The Corporation has only spent ₹ 60 lakhs in the

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

last two years to get a report as to how it should function! Sir, only ₹ 60 lakhs have been spent.

Sir, I would like to remind the Government that the National Wakf Development Corporation was established. Also, the hon. Minister of State for Minority Affairs is here. He supported vehemently when he participated in the debate on the Wakf (Amendment) Bill. So, when he is now in command of the Minority Affairs Ministry, why this Corporation has remained defunct, actually? And, Sir, so far, the Government has not appointed a full-time Managing Director and the Chairman and some of the officers are only given an additional charge. This is the hope of the minorities, because Wakf properties cannot take loan from banks as properties cannot be mortgaged. So, when they cannot be mortgaged by law, there should be some process through which they can develop properties and that is why this Corporation was established to mobilize resources from Wakfs all over the country. There is no need if the Ministry comes forward and takes money which is also available with thousands of Wakf institutions lying in the back and that itself can be utilized for development of Wakf properties.

Sir, this is very important. I am afraid, the situation in which the National Wakf Development Corporation is functioning, it may have to wind up at any moment. That is the situation today. Sir, Wakf is very important.

We have introduced one more Bill for eviction of Wakf properties, because they are public premises. The UPA had introduced in the Rajya Sabha for eviction of the Wakf properties in January, 2014. This Bill was scrutinized by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has recommended the Bill. Now, it is two years but the Bill has not been taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rahman Khan, time is over.

श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती मोहिसना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ): میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने भी इस विषय पर नोटिस दिया था। मैं भी एसोसिएट कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are associating. ...(Interruptions)... Okay fine. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: यह बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति है जो 6 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा है। इस संबंध में जो बिल है, वह राज्य सभा में लाकर पास करना है। उसके लिए विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। उसके साथ-साथ सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल, स्टेट वक्फ बोर्ड में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है, वहां अध्यक्ष नहीं है, चीफ एक्जिक्यूटिव ऑफिसर नहीं है, इसलिए उनकी नियुक्ति भी की जानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay now ...(Interruptions)... बस, हो गया। all support, and associate themselves. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Minister concerned is here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to him ...(Interruptions)... It is up to the Minister ...(Interruptions)... If he wants to react, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, he reacts on everything. ...(Interruptions)... Why is he not reacting now? ...(Interruptions)... Now, why doesn't he want to react? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if the Minister wants to react, I will only be happy. ...(Interruptions)... It is up to him. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

Operationalization of A.I.I.M.S. like hospitals all over the country

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, यह एक गंभीर समस्या है कि लगभग दस हजार लोग एम्स में इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं। जब अटल जी की सरकार थी तो सरकार ने एक बड़ा फैसला किया था कि जो एम्स है, वह भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, जोधपुर, पटना, रायपुर, ऋषिकेश, इतनी जगह एम्स की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह सब फर्स्ट फेज में लिया हुआ था। सेकंड फेज है, थर्ड फेज है, फोर्थ फेज है। सेकंड फेज में वेस्ट बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली, चौथे चरण में वेस्ट बंगाल में, आंध्र प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में, Puducherry में, इस तरह से देश भर में 5 चरणों में एम्स जैसे इलाज के लिए देश भर में सारे विस्तार का काम करना था। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना है कि पहले चरण में ही 1,830 पोस्टें निकलीं और सिर्फ 342 सलेक्ट हुए हैं। हालत यह है कि पूरे देश भर में इलाज की सारी सुविधा फ्री धंधा और व्यापार के हाथों छोड़ दी गई है। पूरे देश में सरकारी अस्पतालों की बुरी हालत है। केवल एम्स ही है, जो गरीब लोगों का सहारा बना हुआ है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस दिन इस पर डिबेट हो रही थी उस दिन मैं यहां नहीं था, तब हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब भी हुआ था। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अटल जी की सरकार में एम्स का जो फैसला हुआ था, उसमें तेजी लायी जाए। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में जो विशेष अवसर विशेष तबकों के लिए, पिछड़े, दलितों तथा बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों को दिया गया है, जबकि पूरे देश में चाहे बैंक हैं, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, चाहे आपकी पार्लियामेंट है, चाहे एम्स है, सारी संस्थाओं में बैकलॉग है और कहीं भी शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का चेयरमैन नहीं बनाया गया। हम लोग बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का बुत पूजते हैं। सारे देश में बुत लगाते हैं और सारे देश में भजन करते हैं। तो बाबा साहेब चलते-फिरते जिंदा इंसानों की जिंदगी बदलने का आंदोलन करते थे। उनके विचार और काम को संविधान में जो उन्होंने विशेष अवसर दिया है, उसके बारे में हम कोई किसी तरह की चिंता नहीं करते, जिस कारण इतना बड़ा बैकलॉग है। ये पुनिया साहब हैं, उन्होंने एक दलित महिला के बारे में मामला उठाया, और लिखा भी, लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, आपका समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहता हूँ इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : हम भी इस विषय का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : काफी लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके विषय पर पूरा सपोर्ट है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

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

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabha Jha.

Need to prohibit carrying of arms and firing in marriage functions

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक सामाजिक मसले की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। शादी के समय में लगभग सबके घरों में शादियां हुआ ही करती होंगी, होता ही होगा, लेकिन आजकल एक नई tendency और नई परंपरा शुरू हुई है, जिसके कारण निर्दोष लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं। शादी में लोग बंदूक, रिवाल्वर लेकर जाते हैं और वे नशे में धुत रहते हैं। उनकी किसी को मारने की इंटेंशन नहीं रहती है, लेकिन अभी हाल ही में 17 तारीख को दिल्ली में दूल्हे को ही गोली लग गई। ...(व्यवधान)... हनुमंत जी, अब यह हंसने का मामला नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। 17 अप्रैल को एक बच्ची को गोली लगी, जो छत पर खड़ी होकर बारात देख रही थी। वह छत पर खड़ी होकर बारात देख

[श्री प्रभात झा]

रही थी, तो वह क्या सपने देख रही होगी, उसकी कल्पना हम सब कर सकते हैं, लेकिन फायर हुआ और उसको गोली लग गई। 17 तारीख को उसको गोली लगी और 19 तारीख को वह मर गई। ऐसी ही घटना 10 अप्रैल को एक शादी में फायरिंग के दौरान बिहार के आरा जिले में हुई, जिसमें दो लोग घायल भी हुए और दो साल के एक बच्चे की मौत हो गई। 19 अप्रैल को उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर में शादी के दौरान फायरिंग हुई है और एक महिला की मौत हो गई। उसी दिन मध्य प्रदेश में फायरिंग के दौरान पांच लोगों की मौत हो गई। सिर्फ 19 अप्रैल को देश भर में 40 घटनाएं घटीं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्देश है, उसके बावजूद ये घटनाएं घटती हैं। मैंने पहले कहा कि इसमें किसी की इन्टेंशन नहीं रहती होगी, लेकिन इस तरह से जो लोग फायरिंग करते हैं, बन्दूक लेकर जाते हैं, खुशी के माहौल में गम पैदा कर देते हैं, इससे सारी चीजें बिगड़ जाती हैं। यह समाज की सबसे बड़ी कुरीति है और कुछ रसूखदार लोग यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम कैसी फायरिंग करते हैं और उसमें निर्दोषों की मौत होती है। वहां पर चार तरह के गुनाह होते हैं, इसलिए मेरा इस सदन से निवेदन है और भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर कोई कानून बने। इसमें मज्जेदार बात यह है कि ऐसी घटनाओं में जो मरते हैं, उनको कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। जो दोषी हैं, उनको आईपीसी की धारा के अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाता होगा। मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि शादी व्यक्ति के जीवन में एक सबसे बड़ा उत्सव होता है, इसलिए वह इस पर कोई ऐसा कानून बनाए ताकि ऐसे खुशी के माहौल में गम का वातावरण न बने। इस पर इस तरह का कानून बनाए कि बारात में लोग साथ में बंदूक, रिवाल्वर लेकर न जाएं और जो जाएं, उन्हें न जाने दें, उन्हें रोकें, इस तरह का कानून बनना चाहिए। यह मैं सबसे निवेदन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a good point. Thank you. All are supporting.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं प्रभात झा जी के विषय से अपने को सम्बद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो यह कहा कि इसमें कोई इन्टेंशन नहीं होती है, लेकिन मैं इसमें यह जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार ब्याह-शादियों में इन्टेंशनली लोगों को मार दिया जाता है।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (National Capital Territory of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised.

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

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبّد کرتا ہوں۔

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ठिंडसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

†محترمہ محسنہ فدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री शमशेर सिंह डुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री उपसभापति: इस मुद्दे पर सभी लोग सपोर्ट करते हैं।

Need to expedite the work of Ferozepur-Patti-Amritsar rail track

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आज श्री अमृतसर साहब और पंजाब के विषय में बात करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब वह शहर और स्टेट है, जिन्होंने हमेशा देश के लिए सुरक्षा कवच का काम किया है। यह वह स्टेट है, जहां के लोग पार्टिशन के समय झुलसे। कोई भी जंग हुई, तो पंजाब के लोगों ने अपने सीने पर गोलियां खाईं, चाहे पड़ोसी देश द्वारा देश पर आतंकवाद का हमला हुआ, तो पंजाब ने उसका डटकर मुकाबला किया, उसका मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया और उसका खात्मा किया, पर मैं आज जिस विषय पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि रेलवे के एक निर्णय में पंजाब को न्याय नहीं मिला। रेलवे का एक निर्णय बहुत दिनों से लंबित है। जहां हम हजारों करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके रेलवे कॉरिडोर बनाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन एक नेचुरल रेलवे कॉरिडोर अमृतसर, पंजाब, हिमाचल, जम्मू और कश्मीर, गुजरात, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र को कनेक्ट करने के लिए मिल रहा है, इसके लिए केवल 25.74 किलोमीटर का रेलवे लिंक बनाना पड़ेगा। ऐसा करने से यह नेचुरल फ्रेट कॉरिडोर पंजाब को मिलेगा, इसके साथ ही साथ यह इन सारे स्टेट्स को भी कनेक्ट करेगा। पंजाब एक बॉर्डर स्टेट है, जो व्यापार के लिए एक बॉर्डर है। पंजाब को यह एक disadvantage भी है कि यह एक बॉर्डर स्टेट है। उसको आक्रमण झेलने पड़ते हैं और end point के कारण फ्रेट की भी दिक्कत रहती है। इसलिए पंजाब की योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। वहां मखू-पट्टी योजना, रेलवे लिंक की बहुत पुरानी योजना है और मैं यह कहने में गुरेज नहीं करूंगा कि ट्रांसपोर्ट माफिया की connivance से यह प्रोजेक्ट पास नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट माफिया को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलता है। पंजाब के इसी एरिया से 20 हजार टन चावल कांडला पोर्ट तक जाता है। पंजाब के जो इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, वे बड़ी संख्या में जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान का जो बॉर्डर है, वहां से 3,000 वैगंस रोज आती हैं, 300 बोरियां सीमेन्ट और जिप्सम की होती हैं। उसके लिए यह लिंक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आपको इससे संबंधित दुखद घटना सुना रहा हूँ कि आज से छः-सात साल पहले वर्ष 2013-14 में 147 करोड़ का बजट रखा गया, फिर वर्ष 2014-15 में 10 लाख का बजट रखा गया। मैं एनडीए सरकार को इसके लिए धन्यवाद करूंगा कि उन्होंने इसे सीरियसली लिया और वर्ष 2015-16 में 20 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान रखा गया, उसके बाद वर्ष 2016-17 के बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। यहां पर आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि आज तक वह कार्य आरंभ क्यों नहीं हुआ? *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Narendra Budania. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Narendra Budania. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो यह विषय उठाया है, यह बहुत ही important है और यह पंजाब के लोगों से जुड़ा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating? ...**(Interruptions)**... You are suppoing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: हम इससे एसोसिएट करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Reduction in irrigated area of Kumbharam Arya lift canal

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, मैं राजस्थान की इंदिरा गांधी केनाल के विषय को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी केनाल है। इस केनाल ने राजस्थान का नक्शा बदल दिया, इस केनाल ने उन लोगों तक सिंचाई और पीने के लिए पानी पहुँचाया, जिसकी कभी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती थी। सर, आज मैं यह बात बड़े ही स्वाभिमान से कह सकता हूँ कि इंदिरा गांधी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को राजस्थान की जनता कभी भूल नहीं सकती। यह केनाल राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को ही नहीं, बल्कि शेखावाटी को भी पानी उपलब्ध कराती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please...**(Interruptions)**... Your time will be lost. Address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस केनाल से पांच लिफ्ट केनाल निकली हैं, जिनमें से सबसे बड़ी लिफ्ट केनाल, चौधरी कुम्भाराम आर्य लिफ्ट केनाल है। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत हर्ष हो रहा है कि वे हमारी सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं और आज उनका जन्म दिन भी है।

महोदय, इस लिफ्ट केनाल के लिए 2.40 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित एरिया स्वीकृत हुआ था, लेकिन वर्ष 2005 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इसको 2.40 लाख हेक्टेयर से घटाकर 1.622 लाख हेक्टेयर कर दिया, जिससे लाखों किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है। वर्ष 2005 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस लिफ्ट केनाल के निर्माण कार्य को बन्द कर दिया। महोदय, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि एक तरफ तो उसे ये बन्द दिखाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ वर्ष 2008 के चुनाव में 9 माइनर्स के टेंडर निकलते हैं और चुनाव के बाद उन टेंडर्स के बारे में बता दिया जाता है कि ये टेंडर्स तो फर्जी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच हो और उन 9 माइनर्स के लिए जो टेंडर्स हुए हैं, उनका काम स्टार्ट हो। ये 9 माइनर्स जिनके टेंडर्स हुए थे, उनके नाम मैं बताना चाहता हूँ— सरदार शहर डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी 14 किलोमीटर, धीरवास माइनर, डूंगरसिंहपुरा माइनर, देवगढ़ माइनर, बांय माइनर, तारानगर व तारानगर सब माइनर। ये बहुत बड़ी माइनर्स हैं, जिनका काम पुनः प्रारंभ होना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ उसमें पानी की कोई कमी नहीं है। उस केनाल में इतना पानी है कि जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर, जो कि बहुत बड़े रेगिस्तानी एरियाज़

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

हैं, वहां तक उसका पानी पहुँचता है। वहां पानी की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन बजट का अभाव है। मैं राजस्थान की सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिफ्ट केनाल का कटा हुआ सिंचित एरिया वापस जोड़ा जाए एवं सभी माइनर्स का कार्य पूर्ण कराया जाए। *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K. P. Ramalingam. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. K. P. Ramalingam, you start. It is your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start, it is your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Problems being faced by regional language students in
National Medical Entrance Exam**

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to your notice a very important issue which will destroy the future and career of the students studying in regional languages in rural India. Students are studying up to higher secondary in State board syllabus which differs from State to State. Further, every State Government has the right to fix the syllabus. But the National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET), as the single entrance examination for medical and dental courses across the country, would totally affect the life of students who are studying in State boards since the syllabus for NEET is based on CBSE. It is totally unconstitutional and is an attempt to suppress the students, majority of whom are in the rural areas and come from different educational background. Further, the NEET would deprive the State-run universities and Medical Colleges of their right to admit students as per their own procedure, and it is against the fundamental principle of the Constitution.

Sir, in the year 2007 itself, the Government of Tamil Nadu abolished the Entrance Examination through an Act, which had been given consent by the President of India, and so far it is being followed there. Sir, the students in Tamil Nadu, who seek admission in MBBS courses, are admitted on the basis of their 12th standard final examination marks. A similar criterion is followed in some other States as well. Sir, these States believe that there is a huge difference, in terms of content, in the State and CBSE syllabus. So, it is impossible for the students to prepare separately to clear NEET for obtaining admissions in medical education. It is argued by the Medical Council of India that there should be a uniform system of Entrance Examination. But,

while education is different from State to State, uniformity in Entrance Examination is totally a matter of contradiction. If there is no uniformity in education all over the nation, then, how can there be a uniform Entrance Examination? Sir, holding NEET will be unconstitutional, and this will affect the whole student community. If it is followed, then, there will again be a big agitation from the student community all over the country, which will create a law and order situation in the country. So, we must be very careful about it. Therefore, before implementing uniform NEET, based on CBSE or any other syllabus, the Government should come forward with a new Bill to ban the Supreme Court Order or to set aside the Supreme Court Order. Sir, this is my plea on behalf of the student community of the entire nation. I hope the whole House would support the cause of rural students. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Mohd. Nadimul Haque.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, यह निर्णय बदलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MOHD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue that how the present Government is willing to overlook policy meant... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the hon. Minister should react to it since it is an issue of national importance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you know it is the Supreme Court's judgement. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Ramalingam, you know it is the Supreme Court's judgement. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the hon. Minister is here, and he should say something on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ramalingam, it is the Supreme Court's judgement. What can the Minister say? *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, it is the Supreme Court's judgement. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is the Supreme Court's judgement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, it should be conducted in regional languages also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is okay. Now, Shri Mohd. Nadimul Haque.

**Coal blocks endangering fresh water sources and
forest areas in the country**

SHRI MOHD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue that how the present Government is willing to overlook policy meant to preserve its forest, fresh water and wildlife for increasing their coal production.

Sir, in order that mining activities do not affect the forest areas and fresh water, the Forest Survey of India (FSI) had assessed 835 coal blocks based on the draft parameters for identification of inviolate forest areas. Similarly, the Union Environment Ministry also had recommended excluding 250 metres on either side of a major water stream while marking the boundaries of coal blocks. As per the information received on a RTI, presently 417 out of 835 current and future coal blocks must be categorized as 'inviolate areas', according to hydrological parameters adopted by this Ministry. The Forest Survey of India has noted in a communication to the Union Environment Ministry that 121 of the 835 coal blocks assessed had on-going mining activities, and of these, four were in 'inviolate forest' areas, and 117 were affected by the hydrological layer, which means they encroached upon river beds or water streams. Hence, Sir, it cannot be claimed that the Environment Ministry is unaware of these activities. Sir, I think the Ministry of Environment and Forest does not want to take a firm stand on its policy of protecting its forests and fresh water resources and is willing to drag its feet on this policy, while the Ministry of Coal is going ahead with auctioning and allotting these precious forest areas.

Sir, I would request the Minister of Environment to take immediate steps for protecting the forest areas and fresh water resources by taking a firm stand so that these mining activities are immediately stopped in all the inviolate areas of the country and these resources are protected especially in the drought-affected areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh.

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Agitation by Allahabad Central University students to conduct off-line P.G. entrance exam

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय पूरे उत्तर भारत का एकमात्र ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है, जहां स्नातकोत्तर प्रवेश परीक्षा सिर्फ ऑनलाइन हो रही है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य क्षेत्रों से ग्रामीण व गरीब छात्रों का एक बड़ा तबका इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश लेने आता है। प्रवेश परीक्षा को सिर्फ ऑनलाइन किए जाने से, ऐसे छात्रों के साथ घोर अन्याय होगा। ऐसे छात्र जो कम्प्यूटर की योग्यता नहीं रखते हैं, उनके साथ समानता का व्यवहार नहीं होगा। इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति के हठवादी रवैए से वहां के छात्रों में भारी असंतोष है। पिछले कई दिनों से विश्वविद्यालय का पूरा छात्र संघ और सभी छात्र संगठन मिलकर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। पिछले एक सप्ताह से छात्र संघ अध्यक्ष सहित सैकड़ों छात्र आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हैं, जिनकी हालत नाजुक बनी हुई है।

मान्यवर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि वे इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि स्नातकोत्तर प्रवेश परीक्षा में ऑनलाइन के साथ-साथ ऑफलाइन परीक्षा का भी विकल्प दिया जाए, ताकि ग्रामीण अंचल के छात्रों को भी स्नातकोत्तर कक्षा में आसानी से प्रवेश मिल सके।

महोदय, यद्यपि कल शाम दोनों पक्षों में सहमति की खबर आने और अनशन समाप्त होने की खबरें मिली हैं, फिर भी मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को ऐसे विषय पर सचेत रहकर स्थिति को विस्फोटक होने से बचाने के लिए प्रबंध करने की आवश्यकता है, यह मेरी मांग है।

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

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): مہودے، مائے سدسے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to react?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I would like to react.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister would like to react.

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: सर, जैसा कि आदरणीय महोदय ने कहा है कि सिचुएशन हाथ से बाहर जाए, इससे पहले मंत्रालय को हरक्षेप करना चाहिए। मैंने कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में आग्रह किया था कि this is a Pandora's box. Universities are autonomous to administer their issues themselves. However, the University brought it to our notice that there is a students' agitation and they would like to facilitate off-line admissions also because of the pressure which has been brought forth by a particular political party. Sir, I am reading the communication from the University, I will not name the political party ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. Sit down. You please read.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: The University has told us this. "That on the morning of 9th, nearly 30 vehicles associated with a political party of Uttar Pradesh came to declare their support with the Students' Union and threatened the Vice-Chancellor and the University Administration." This is what the University has told the Government of India. However, since we are equidistant from any administrative matter, we have noted that the University would like to provide, apart from online admission, off-line admissions also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would also like to bring to the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let her complete.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, if the Minister is making a statement, we need a copy of that Statement.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member of Parliament, who has brought up this issue right now before you, Sir, that over 1,20,500 admissions have been done online. However, since the University sought our permission, we have noted, but since they administer their issues, we are not interfering in it. I only, through you, Sir, appeal that political parties, if there is a law and order situation, bring it to the notice of the State authorities or to the Government of India; otherwise, to intervene in the functioning of the Universities thereby threatening a Vice-Chancellor would not be a very productive engagement with Universities.

12.00 Noon

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Ram Gopalji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, कल ही इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने यह कहा है कि केंद्र सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी का काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. It is time for the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... ...(Time-bell rings)... Time for the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रही है, लेकिन यहां माननीय मंत्री जी कह रही हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: समाजवादी पार्टी का नाम आया है। ...(व्यवधान)... समाजवादी पार्टी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): भाजपा का है। ...(व्यवधान)... भाजपा के लोग कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: ऐसे कैसे बैठ जाएं? ...(व्यवधान)... ये आरोप लगा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, this is Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति जी, ग्रामीण बैकग्राउंड के आधे से ज्यादा लड़के इम्तिहान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। अगर लड़कों के हितों के बारे में न सोचें तो ये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज क्यों हैं? They will intervene. ...(Interruptions)... ...(व्यवधान)... समाजवादी पार्टी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपने अपनी बात कह दी, इनका जवाब भी सुन लिया, अब बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन नं. 181.

Cases of corruption in MCDs

*181. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of corruption have been reported in all the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) during last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of cases solved/unsolved and the steps taken to solve all the pending cases during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to weed out corruption in MCDs?

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) to (c) The superintendence, control and direction of Municipal Corporations of Delhi largely rests with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

Based on the information provided by the MCDs, details of cases and action taken against the delinquent officials during last 3 years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The cases with CBI/ACB are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Municipal Corporations have reported that they are taking various steps to weed out corruption including:

- (i) Introduction of biometric system of attendance.
- (ii) Introduction of e-tendering to maintain transparency in procurement.
- (iii) Introduction of special task force to carry out multifarious inspections.
- (iv) Introduction of a toll free telephone to invite complaints in order to bring effective changes and improvements in working of the MCDs.
- (v) A systemic improvement in the process for sanction of building plans has been done.
- (vi) Redressal of grievances in personal interface between the complainant and senior officers of concerned Zones/Departments.
- (vii) Sampling and testing of RCC works, cement mortar and wooden shutters to cross-check the quality.

Statement-I

Details of action taken against the delinquent officials of Municipal Corporations of Delhi from January, 2013 to December, 2015

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of cases investigated	No. of RDA Registered	No. of RDA cases finalised	No. of pending RDA cases	No. of officials involved	No. of officials penalized	No. of officials exonerated	No. of officials involved in pending RDA cases
North DMC									
2013	46	28	23	04	19	54	06	05	43
2014	140	63	29	03	26	49	03	02	44
2015	178	110	42	06	36	75	08	02	65
TOTAL	364	201	94	13	81	178	17	09	152
South DMC									
2013	78	45	17	05	12	22	02	04	16
2014	81	41	12	02	10	22	01	03	18
2015	97	43	13	01	12	22	Nil	01	21
TOTAL	256	129	42	08	34	66	03	08	55
East DMC									
2013	282	96	18	04	14	32	01	04	27
2014	194	123	16	02	14	32	01	04	27
2015	236	81	24	02	22	54	02	01	51
TOTAL	712	300	58	08	50	118	04	09	105

Statement-II*Details regarding cases with CBI/ACB*

Year	Cases registered with CBI and ACB			Officials booked		
	CBI	ACB	Total	CBI	ACB	Total
2013						
North DMC	06	02	08	25	04	29
East DMC	Nil	01	01	Nil	01	01
South DMC	07	02	09	14	02	16
TOTAL	13	5	18	39	7	46
2014						
North DMC	03	02	05	04	02	06
East DMC	03	05	08	05	05	10
South DMC	04	01	05	06	02	08
TOTAL	10	8	18	15	9	24
2015						
North DMC	—	02	02	—	05	05
East DMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
South DMC	03	01	04	03	01	04
TOTAL	3	3	6	3	6	9

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। बीसियों सालों से एमसीडी को, म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ दिल्ली को अफसर लोग चला रहे हैं। यह ठीक है, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है कि म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ दिल्ली या सिविक बॉडीज़ में जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए नक्शे ऑनलाइन हो रहे हैं, ई-टेंडरिंग हो रही है, प्रॉपर्टी टैक्स ऑनलाइन हो रहा है, बायोमीट्रिक सिस्टम लग रहा है, complaint सेंटर्स खोले जा रहे हैं, फिर भी आप देखिए कि superintendence, control और डायरेक्शन ऑफ एमसीडी की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट की है, लेकिन इसको ठीक तरह से मॉनिटर नहीं किया जा रहा है। यहां जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, इनमें नॉर्थ कॉरपोरेशन के अंदर 364 cases थे, लेकिन जो cases finalise किए हैं, वे 13 हैं, साउथ एमसीडी कॉरपोरेशन में करप्शन के 256 cases थे, उनमें से केवल 8 finalise किए, ईस्ट दिल्ली कॉरपोरेशन में 712 cases थे, लेकिन उनमें से सिर्फ 8 finalise किए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री विजय गोयल: मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ। 1332 cases में से सिर्फ 29 cases, जो अफसरों के खिलाफ हुए, उनमें उनको पकड़ा गया या छोड़ा गया, यह भी मालूम नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इसको अफसर चला रहे हैं और मेयर्स के पास कोई पावर नहीं है। अगर हमें ध्यान हो तो 1915 में नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस मेयर-इन-काउंसिल के सबसे पहले मेयर थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, मेरा यह सवाल है कि जब चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि, मेयर्स और दूसरे प्रतिनिधियों के पास पावर ही नहीं है, तो इन पर चेक कैसे रखा जाएगा? क्या मंत्री जी मेयर-इन-काउंसिल बनाने पर विचार करेंगे ताकि जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के पास पावर आए और भ्रष्टाचार पर लगाम लग सके?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, एमसीडी दिल्ली सरकार के अधीन है। हमारे माननीय सांसद ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या मेयर-इन-काउंसिल लाएंगे या नहीं, उस संदर्भ में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी हमारे पास कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आएगा, तब हम इस पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन आज तक हमारे पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, दूसरा प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, एमसीडी के अंदर यह जरूरी है। इसका पहले तीन कॉरपोरेशन्स में विभाजन कर दिया गया था। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री जी कब से तीन कॉरपोरेशन्स को दुबारा से एक करने का प्रस्ताव लाएंगे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अफसरों के ऊपर अंकुश रखने के लिए सरकार क्या करेगी? अगर दिल्ली सरकार कॉरपोरेशन्स को फंड ही नहीं दे रही है, उनको 500 करोड़ रुपये देने थे, जिसकी वजह से एमसीडी उनको सैलेरी ही नहीं दे पा रही है, इस समस्या के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी, ताकि एमसीडी की जो प्रॉब्लम्स हैं उनको दूर किया जा सके?

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि जो एमसीडी है, वह राज्य सरकार के अधीन है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार उनको डायरेक्शन जरूर दे सकती है। यदि कमिश्नर और विजिलेंस कमिश्नर बनाना है, तो उसके लिए हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ परामर्श करते हैं, अधिकारियों को भी बुलाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उनकी इक्वायरीज के बारे में पूछा, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1362 cases थे और उनमें से 630 cases के investigations चल रहे हैं। हम राज्य सरकार को डायरेक्शन देने वाले हैं और हम बार-बार बोलेंगे। यदि कोई पार्टिकुलर केस होता है, तो हम उस पर एक्शन भी लेते हैं।

श्री परवेज हाशमी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने एक चीज तो यह कही कि MCD दिल्ली राज्य सरकार के अन्दर है। यहां Anti Crime Branch का हेड बनाने के लिए लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर और चीफ मिनिस्टर में रोज झगड़े हो रहे हैं। वे इसका हेड नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। LG अपना ACB Head बना कर रखना चाहते हैं और चीफ मिनिस्टर अपना ACB हेड बनाकर रखना चाहते हैं, जो इस मैटर को देखता है। दूसरा, इसमें सबसे important चीज यह है कि CBI ने 2013 में 13 केस रजिस्टर किए, Anti Crime

Branch ने 5 केस रजिस्टर किए, 2014 में CBI ने 10 किए, Anti Crime Branch ने 8 किए, जो जवाब आया है, मैं उसे पढ़ रहा हूँ। 2015 में CBI ने 3 किए, Anti Crime Branch ने भी 3 किए। इसमें 2013 में 46 ऑफिसर्स को book किया गया, 2014 में 24 ऑफिसर्स को बुक किया गया, 2015 में 9 ऑफिसर्स को बुक किया गया। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि CBI और Anti Crime Branch ने कितने ऑफिसर्स को अभी तक convict किया और अगर नहीं किया, तो क्यों नहीं किया?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, मैंने इसमें पूरा डिटेल दिया है कि कितने ऑफिसर्स involved हैं, कितनों को penalize किया गया। North MCD में 178 ऑफिसर्स involved थे, इनमें से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: मैंने पूरे फिगर्स दिए हैं। अभी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट investigation कर रही है। हम इसके ऊपर vigilance रखते हैं, direction देते हैं। हम इसका जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. K. T. S. Tulsi.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that 300 officials were charged with corruption between 2012 and 2015. This information has been obtained under the Right to Information Act. There are, otherwise, 4,299 cases pending, pertaining to corruption with regard to MCD Vigilance Department and they remain pending for some time. 1,435 cases of Anti Corruption Bureau are pending. 2,877 cases with CBI are pending. How is the Government hoping to tackle the menace of corruption? Delhi and Delhi local bodies are said to be the most corrupt in the country.

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, हमारे पास MCD से जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनके अनुसार total cases 1,332 हैं। इनमें अभी 630 में जांच चल रही है। जो विभागीय कार्रवाई की जाती है, उनकी संख्या 194 है। विभागीय कार्रवाई में जो final किए गए, उनकी संख्या 29 है। Pending cases 165 हैं, जिनके बारे में हमारे माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बार-बार प्रश्न उठाया है। जो अधिकारी involved हैं, ऐसे 362 अधिकारी involved हैं। जिनको सजा दी गई, ऐसे 24 हैं और निर्दोष 26 हैं। अभी 312 केसेज में inquiry चल रही है। हम इनके ऊपर कड़े कदम उठाएंगे।

Import of edible oil

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

(a) the year-wise, quantity-wise and country-wise import of edible oil into the country in the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of edible oil produced in the country in the last three years;

(c) whether the edible oil producers in the country are struggling with unprecedented cheap palm oil imports from Malaysia; and

(d) how does the import impact the Prime Minister's call for self-sufficiency in edible oil?

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

Statement

(a) The year and country-wise quantity and value data on import of edible (vegetable) oil into the country in the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Year-wise details of edible oil available produced in the country in last three years are as under:—

Oil Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Edible oil availability (net of exports and industrial use) from domestic sources (in lakh MT)
2012-13	92.19
2013-14	100.80
2014-15	89.78

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution

(c) Data on Import of palm oil from Malaysia as compared to total import of edible oil into India is as under:—

(In lakh MT)			
Year	Palm Oil (both crude and refined) Imports from Malaysia	Total global import of edible oil (including Malaysia)	% of total imports
2013-14	23.04	104.67	22.01
2014-15	32.95	127.32	25.87
2015-16 (Provisional)	38.40	156.38	24.55

Source: DGCIS

The above data on the import of crude and refined palm oil from Malaysia shows a fluctuating position over the last three years with regard to the percentage imported from Malaysia and does not indicate uniform trend. Further, Malaysia is one of the many countries from which India imports palm oil/edible oil. Some other countries like Indonesia also supply comparable quantities of palm oil/edible oil to India. Palm Oil constitutes the major part of the total edible oil imports and is one of the cheapest edible oils due to the high productivity per hectare in its production. Due to this its imports have the maximum impact relative to other edible oils. Government Policy has, however, attempted to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers. While meeting domestic consumer demands necessitates imports, the import duty structure on edible oils is reviewed from time to time to balance and harmonize various policy objectives. Current import duties on crude and refined edible oils are 12.5% and 20% respectively.

(d) While edible oil imports are required to bridge the gap between domestic production and consumption, consistent with the emphasis on self-sufficiency in edible oils, Government Policy targets enhanced domestic production of oilseeds and edible oil through steps like bringing more areas under oilseeds cultivation, improving productivity of oilseeds cultivation, tapping new sources of edible oil and market intervention through Minimum Support Price.

Statement-I

Import of Vegetable Oils during last three Years

Year	Qty. (lakh MT)	Val. (Million USD)
2013-14	104.67	9389.74
2014-15	127.32	10621.48
2015-16*	156.39	10485.18

*Figures for 2015-16 is provisional.

Statement-II

Country-wise import of Vegetable Oils during last three years

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Afghanistan	948	1027965	—	—	—	—
2.	Argentina	1091678	1110498679	1738594	1582677103	3024225	2246203175
3.	Australia	22	41123	170	320603	243	255930

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Austria	2	10996	—	—	—	—
5.	Bangladesh Pr	5147	7492099	2837	3992247	87	90788
6.	Belgium	—	—	23	35644	0	1004
7.	Brazil	225743	228173783	440105	408185831	760548	570350458
8.	Bulgaria	—	—	3004	2769221	—	—
9.	Canada	211	314127	7912	7361414	212	282079
10.	Chile	—	—	1	8103	—	—
11.	China P Rp	40	271437	23	253075	29	400496
12.	Colombia	—	—	2	206357	1	77795
13.	Czech Republic	—	—	3	4464	9	16297
14.	Denmark	65	209655	124	580225	136	640732
15.	France	48	131447	154	324592	35384	30393420
16.	Germany	20	51674	23	114091	42	173763
17.	Ghana	—	—	80	97643	1688	1808238
18.	Greece	170	686601	32	103745	35	136004
19.	Hong Kong	5	6716	25	64349	2	16097
20.	Indonesia	5431250	4611477075	4930877	3887695638	5988517	3631503876
21.	Iran	—	—	12630	9855433	—	—
22.	Israel	0	221	—	—	2	22314
23.	Italy	3343	11563291	3558	11178703	3114	9394552
24.	Japan	4	49514	3	33461	3	45996
25.	Kazakhstan	1200	2275214	—	—	—	—
26.	Korea Dp Rp	—	—	0	694	—	—
27.	Korea Rp	0	1196	2	4252	4	5192
28.	Malaysia	2303972	1968012201	3294711	2587899939	3839591	2295985051
29.	Mexico	—	—	5518	10108378	5581	10082453
30.	Morocco	—	—	17	126478	8	30469
31.	Nepal	142	128859	609	535076	202	167290
32.	Netherland	—	—	3	2062	660	756627
33.	New Zealand	0	501	—	—	1	9017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Nigeria		0	409	—	—	—	—
35. Paraguay		2500	2556859	91697	83387898	135982	103920453
36. Philippines		26142	21694165	30063	24073476	27193	16528658
37. Poland		1	2476	1	3378	—	—
38. Portugal		83	195421	22	40223	68	106921
39. Romania		—	—	—	—	10250	8350139
40. Russia		—	—	56050	50958822	6607	5721794
41. Saudi Arab		3000	3079261	5000	4442420	—	—
42. Singapore		782	1722599	752	1755683	196	486661
43. South Africa		1	2515	—	—	0	488
44. Spain		5301	20900379	42816	58746324	37257	53041097
45. Sri Lanka DSR		—	—	0	306	—	—
46. Switzerland		1	6156	0	429	2	6795
47. Taiwan		—	—	3	3644	12	19384
48. Thailand		196697	159044974	90329	81445600	4999	4927489
49. Tunisia		36	139011	565	672910	30	245617
50. Turkey		129	595659	129	730354	104	579678
51. U Arab Emirates		64860	65394779	239843	216889943	244903	200893118
52. U K		19	55480	5	6440	4	4514
53. U S A		24113	30653303	1164	2395389	1374	2493682
54. Ukraine		1074635	1135730315	1728141	1578157125	1489843	1274490303
55. Unspecified		1	1251	—	—	17	14865
56. Vietnam SocRep		4992	5539531	3975	3233138	19772	14494394
GRAND TOTAL		10467303	9389738917	12731595	10621482323	15638937	10485175163
GRAND TOTAL (in lakh MT and million US \$		104.67	9389.74	127.32	10621.48	156.39	10485.18

Note: Figures for 2015-16 is provisional.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, Government of India is working towards self-sufficiency in edible oils. Yet, the third highest amount of foreign exchange that we

are spending is on import of edible oils, after crude oil and gold. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our major imports are from Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia, and they have gone up from 30 per cent to nearly 70 per cent. So, instead of becoming self-sufficient, we have become more dependent on imports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she would consider increasing the import duty on crude and edible oils from 12.5 per cent to 25 per cent and that on the refined variety from 20 to 45 per cent. If not, the reasons may be given.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to hon. Member's concern that our dependency on imported edible oil is growing, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government is taking every step to make sure that there is greater production of oilseeds in the country. However, till such a time we are able to divert more acreage under oilseeds, we still have to be importing edible oil. In that the broader policy is to bring in a kind of a balance between the requirement of the consumer, the requirement of the farmer and also the millers who are in between the two. So, in order to bring in a balance we do have import duty structure which has brought a certain balance between what we impose on the crude oil which comes in and what is imposed on the refined oil which comes in so that we maintain the balance and also create opportunities for employment creation in this country. Seven and a half per cent balance is maintained between the crude palm and the refined palm which come into this country. Crude being cheaper, in the sense, less duty is imposed on it and more duty is imposed on the refined.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that palm oil is the major part of total edible oil imports. So, a better option is to promote cultivation of oil palm, which can produce four tonnes or more of oil per hectare. There is potential to bring up to 20 lakh hectares under it, mainly in the upland paddy-growing areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh where you have adequate rainfall as well as irrigation facility. This can straightway lead to double the country's existing edible oil production of about 90 lakh metric tonnes. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what help she is planning to extend to Andhra Pradesh to make Andhra Pradesh oil palm hub of the country.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised a very important question. Palm definitely is one of the cheapest edible oils because of the productivity per hectare. Rightly, the upland areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh are very conducive placed for the production of palm. I am glad to say that it is only last month, with the intervention of the Agriculture Minister and the encouragement of the Prime Minister, that the procurement prices have been given historically high. We have given ₹ 7,888 per metric tonne for palm in order to encourage the production of palm and in order that the farmers do not suffer because

of the fall in the international fresh food berries of the palm and also the crude palm which comes into the country, we have given them a good package through which this year the palm growers will be encouraged to continue in the practice. Even more, the Foreign Direct Investment policy has been opened up in such a way that plantation such as palm can receive investments and the Government has opened up potential for it. That is one of the ways in which we have encouraged production and cultivation of palm crops.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, क्या यह सच है कि पहले पाम ऑयल देश में PDS system में सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दिया जाता था, लेकिन बाद में उसको बंद कर दिया गया? क्या यह सच है कि देश के जो Left Wing Extremism districts हैं, वहां पाम ऑयल पर सब्सिडी देने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री तैयारी कर रही है? इसके तहत आपने कितने जिलों और कितने ब्लॉक्स को शामिल किया है? ओडिशा में Left Wing Extremism से 23 जिले प्रभावित हैं, क्या ओडिशा के लिए भी आप पाम ऑयल पर सब्सिडी दिए जाने पर कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree that this is a question related to palm, but we are talking about palm, crude palm import and edible oils, and not so much on the distribution through PDS network. It may be a very important question to raise and I am willing to answer that question some other time, but this doesn't relate to the germane ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Agriculture Ministry has started this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Since it doesn't relate to the core element of this question which is being asked, I would request the hon. Member to approach...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether there was any time limit put up by the Central Government to see that the farmers receive their remunerative price. Is the Centre aware whether the process of giving the subsidy to the farmers has started or not? If not, what are the steps that they are going to take? To the best of my information, the farmers have not received this announced remuneration yet.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there was a time-limit of one month given from the day when the announcement was made. But even on that very day, I had explained that it was subject to an extension by one more month, which would be sometime early July with the extension period. So, there is still time for the farmers to have their crops procured by the millers. And, as far as the information that I have is concerned, the farmers have started receiving the subsidy

which is being given, or the price which has been announced. If there are farmers who have not received it, I welcome the hon. Member to inform us, and we will certainly go into the details.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मंत्री महोदया ने एक बात बतायी कि डोमेस्टिक मार्केट में पाम ऑयल की जो रिक्वायरमेंट है, वह हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। आपने जो डेटा दिया है, उसमें भी यह शो होता है कि इसकी रिक्वायरमेंट हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन मैडम, एक चीज़ समझ से बाहर है कि सरकार ने यह जानते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की रिक्वायरमेंट हमारी एक बेसिक रिक्वायरमेंट है, जैसे दालों की है, ऐसे ही पाम ऑयल की है, यह हमारे खाने का एक हिस्सा है। तो इसके प्रोडक्शन को इंक्रीज करने के लिए आप यह जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी में फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी रखते हैं, उसका क्या कारण है?

श्रीमान् जी, अगर आप इस डेटा में देखें, तो इसके अनुसार पाम ऑयल यूएई से इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। यूएई के 4,000-5,000 किलोमीटर के आस पास पाम ऑयल के प्रोडक्शन की कोई पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है, सब रेगिस्तान है, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं। श्रीमान् जी, वर्ष 2014-15 में यूएई से 2,39,843 टन इम्पोर्ट हुआ और वर्ष 2015-16 में यह बढ़कर 2,44,903 टन हो गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पाम ऑयल की जो इम्पोर्ट पॉलिसी है, यह एक कंट्रोवर्शियल इश्यू रहा है, मैं इस चीज़ के बारे में जानता हूं। लेकिन आप कुछ होता ऐसा करिए, ताकि उसके डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सके और इम्पोर्ट कम किए जा सकें। हमारे foreign exchange का outgo होता है। अगर यहां फार्मर्स को पैसा ज्यादा मिलेगा, तो इसमें कोई नुकसान नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमारा पैसा विदेश में जाता है, एक चीज़ पर, जिसका कोई substitution नहीं है, तो उसके लिए आप एक long-term policy क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर सही विषय उठा रहे हैं, मगर मैं सिर्फ एक क्लेरिफिकेशन के नाते बोलना चाहती हूं कि आपने यह टेबल जो शायद रेफर किया है, वह वेजिटेबल ऑयल इम्पोर्ट्स के हैं, सिर्फ पाम ऑयल के इम्पोर्ट का नहीं है। इसीलिए आपने जो यूएई का रेफरेंस दिया है, वह...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Does it make any difference? Whether it is any edible oil, palm oil, desi ghee, or vegetable oil, it makes no difference.

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I take hon. Member's point, but it is a matter of clarification that the table did not refer to palm oil. We have given you the vegetable oil's table. His concerns that UAE could not be exporting and all that are well taken. But, regarding the larger point that if there is so much dependence on imported edible oil, whether the Government is doing anything at all in coming up with strategies so that this dependence can come down, I thought I did refer to that point in my initial answer. The Government is definitely having plans to extend the acreage under palm, bring in more acreage under groundnut, under oilseeds such as sesame and sunflower and also looking at kokum seed oil, rapeseed and mustard oil. Certainly, the importance for diverting more acreage towards growing of oilseeds

is a serious matter of concern for this Government and we want more oilseeds to be grown. Of course, I am happy to refer here a matter which happened yesterday in the other House. Mananiya Ramvilas Paswanji also gave a detailed reply highlighting how the Government is looking at greater oilseeds' growth in this country.

State-of-the-art sports arenas in Smart Cities

*183. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mission guidelines for Smart Cities include provision of state-of-the-art sports arena in accordance with the international standards;

(b) if so, which are the cities where such sports arenas have been shortlisted; and

(c) the city-wise list of games for which such sports arenas are being constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The objective of Smart Cities Guidelines is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. Further, 'Health' is included as one of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City. Besides, 'Preserving and developing open spaces – parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens' is one of the Smart City Features.

(b) and (c) Proposals of the smart cities are based on consultations with citizens of the proposed smart cities. Selected 20 Smart Cities of the Round 1 have not proposed sport arena in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs).

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is well appreciated and as per the guidelines of the Smart City Mission, it is clearly stated that decent quality of life is to be provided to its citizens. Also, Sir, health has been included as one of the core infrastructure elements in a smart city. But, as my little knowledge goes, and, quite logically speaking, Sir, decent quality of life of citizens is not possible without good health and good health can never be possible without physical activities and sports. Sir, a healthy body has a healthy mind. Will the Government make it mandatory for the States to include development of sports infrastructure in their proposal for the smart cities? It is my question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, actually, the question relates to the Ministry of Urban Development because as you all know, being Members of this august House, in the Mission guidelines, which have been set by the respective Ministry, it has been clarified that on the basis of the suggestions coming from the citizens living in the particular proposed cities, provisions will be created for building smart cities and also for developing clean and sustainable environment for the decent quality of life. From our side, we have already requested the Minister of Urban Development that a separate provision should also be created to promote sports infrastructure facilities in the proposed twenty cities of Round One of the Smart Cities.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, although I have not seen the exact proposals that have come from the cities in the first round of twenty cities, I think, the Government, if agrees to my proposal that health is ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a question or a proposal?

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I will ask my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, I will ask my question. Healthy mind needs a healthy body, and, for that, sports and physical activities must be made mandatory, and, it should not be just a proposal from the Government to those cities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: They must make it mandatory. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that sports and physical activities will be made mandatory in the guidelines of the Smart City Mission?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: With regard to the question of making a mandatory provision, I believe, it is beyond my jurisdiction because this particular provision will have to be created as per the mandate in consultation with the citizens living in those smart cities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: It is a national issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. One minute. No, no. This is not the question... ...*(Interruptions)*.... You have asked a specific question. ...*(Interruptions)*... The answer is given in the last line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the Minister is saying that he is not going to answer this because it does not come under his jurisdiction.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: No, no. I have not said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given you the answer. ...(Interruptions)..., Shri Dilip Tirkey.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I hope, you will agree that this is a right proposal, right suggestion and a good question from my side. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion; it is not a question. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: धन्यवार सर। मेरे कलीग ऑलरेडी क्वेश्चन पूछ चुके हैं। इसमें मैं ऐड करना चाहूंगा कि देखा गया है कि हमारे अर्बन डिपार्टमेंट में स्पोर्ट्स के लिए ग्राउंड का परसेंटेज कम होता जा रहा है। एक सर्वे के हिसाब से 62 परसेंट स्टूडेंट्स और यूथ स्पोर्ट्स में इंटरेस्टेड नहीं हैं या वे ऐसी एक्टिविटीज़ में भाग नहीं लेते हैं। स्मार्ट सिटीज़ का जो प्रपोजल दिया गया है, मैं यहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि लगभग 62 परसेंट स्टूडेंट्स और यूथ स्पोर्ट्स में भाग नहीं लेते हैं और इस कारण लाखों युवक डॉयबिटीज़ से अफेक्ट हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अर्बन डिपार्टमेंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्ले ग्राउंडज़, ग्रीन ग्राउंडज़ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या आप प्रपोजल दे रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति: सवाल के ambit में रहिए।

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, I have already informed the hon. Member that in this regard we have already written a letter to the concerned Ministry to create provision to promote sports in those Smart Cities, particularly sports infrastructure facilities, gymnasium halls, fitness centres, neighbourhood parks, which are essentially accessible to majority of the citizens. So, as per your expectations, this has already been communicated to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, my number is 52, not 51. मेरा सीट नंबर भी बदल गया है। मेरा सीट नंबर 49 था और अब मुझे 52 पर भेज दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा नंबर ऐसे नहीं बदलना चाहिए था, 6 साल तक मेरा सीट नंबर 49 ही होना चाहिए था। मेरा सीट नंबर क्यों बदला गया है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, स्मार्ट शहरों में प्लेग्राउंड के संबंध में यह प्रश्न है। यह तो ठीक है कि शहरों में प्लेग्राउंड होना चाहिए, लेकिन गांवों में भी प्लेग्राउंड की आवश्यकता है। शहरों में तो स्कूल्स में भी प्लेग्राउंड होते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में प्लेग्राउंड बनाने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, in this regard, as you know, we have introduced a new scheme called 'Khelo India'. Through this scheme, we are going to develop infrastructure facilities in every district for the youngsters to play well. But, we must admit the fact that Sports is a State Subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to build up the infrastructure facilities.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, Sports is a national Subject, not a State Subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, Guwahati is included in the proposal of 20 Smart Cities. So, my question will be restricted to Guwahati only, which has held very successful South Asian Games recently, an international sports event. So, in the sports arena, it is an important city. But, here, in the reply, it has been said that in the first Round of selected 20 Smart Cities, sports arena has not been included in the Smart City Proposals. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take positive steps at different levels to include sports arenas in the second Smart City Proposals.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, in this regard we have already communicated to the concerned Ministry, and also our special request to create infrastructure facilities in those Smart Cities is always there.

*184. [The Questioner (SHRI K. K. RAGESH) was absent.]

Convictions under PWDV Act, 2005

*184. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were convicted for domestic violence after the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force;

(b) whether Government has any data about the changes occurred in the incidence and reporting of domestic violence after the enforcement of PWDV Act, 2005; and

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c) As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), during 2014 a total of 13 persons have been convicted under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. NCRB has started collecting data on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 only since 2014. State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014 is given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	112	52	2	40.0	123	65	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	1	0	-	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	2	2	0	0.0	2	2	0
8.	Haryana	4	5	0	0.0	3	8	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	0	-	5	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	2	0	0.0	4	2	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	140	106	2	12.5	116	115	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	51	2	11.1	59	59	5
15.	Maharashtra	4	3	0	-	6	5	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	-	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	17	11	0	-	16	16	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	0	0.0	4	3	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	0	-	3	3	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	67	2	100	345	350	2
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	1	0	-	3	3	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		419	310	8	17.4	693	637	12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	2	1	100.0	0	2	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		7	2	1	100.0	0	2	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		426	312	9	19.1	693	639	13

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) = Cases Convicted/Cases in which trial completed x 100.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे समाज में जितना पुराना इतिहास परिवार का या विवाह की इकाई का है, उतना ही पुराना इतिहास घरेलू विवादों का है, जो आगे चल कर घरेलू हिंसा को जन्म देते हैं। महिला सम्मान, महिला अधिकार, महिला जागृति, महिला संरक्षण, इन सारे विषयों से अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि घरेलू हिंसा कानून के दुरुपयोग के भी बहुत सारे मामले प्रकाश में आते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्या कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज्म बनाया है, जिसके जरिए यह पता किया जा सके कि घरेलू हिंसा के कितने झूठे मुकदमें दर्ज हुए या घरेलू हिंसा के कितने फर्जी मुकदमे दर्ज होते हैं? घरेलू हिंसा से संबंधित फर्जी या झूठे मुकदमे ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان: مانیئے سبھاپتی جی، ہمارے سماج میں جتنی پرانی تاریخ خاندان کی یا رواہ کی اکائی کی ہے، اتنی ہی پرانی تاریخ گھریلو ووادوں کا ہے، جو آگے چل کر گھریلو تشدد کو جنم دیتے ہیں۔ مہیلا سٹان، مہیلا ادھیکار، مہیلا جاگری، مہیلا سنرکشنا، ان سارے موضوعات سے اپنی سہمتی ظاہر کرتے ہوئے میں یہ کہنا چاہونگا کہ گھریلو تشدد قانون کے ڈراپیوگ کے بھی بہت سارے معاملے سامنے آتے ہیں۔

میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے کیا کوئی ایسا میکنیزم بنایا ہے، جس کے ذریعہ یہ پتہ کیا جاسکے کہ گھریلو تشدد کے کتنے جھوٹے مقدمے درج ہونے یا گھریلو تشدد کے کتنے فرضی مقدمے درج ہوتے ہیں؟ گھریلو تشدد سے متعلق فرضی یا جھوٹے مقدمے...(مداخلت)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, यह गलत तरीके का सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप सुन लीजिए। Please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Do not interfere. ...(Interruptions)... Do not interfere. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैंने सारे तथ्यों से अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए यह सवाल पूछा है।...(व्यवधान).... इसका दुरुपयोग गलत है।

†جناب جاوید علی خان: میں نے تو سارے تہنیوں سے اپنی سہمتی ویکت کرتے ہوئے یہ سوال پوچھا ہے...(مداخلت).... اس کا ڈراپیوگ غلط ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Let the question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि घरेलू हिंसा कानून का कितना दुरुपयोग होता है, क्या इसका भी कोई आंकड़ा सरकार के पास है?

†جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ گھریلو تشدد قانون کا کتنا ڈراپیوگ ہوتا ہے، کیا اس کا بھی کوئی آنکڑا سرکار کے پاس ہے؟

श्री किरन रिजिजू: चेयरमैन सर, यह मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है और सरकार के पास बहुत-से पक्ष आते हैं। सबसे पहले हमारा फोकस या ध्यान महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के ऊपर है, क्योंकि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और उनकी इज्जत किसी भी समाज के लिए प्राथमिकता होनी ही चाहिए। उसमें किसी तरह का समझौता या देर नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि कानून का कोई प्रोविजन होता है, तो उसका कभी-कभी गलत प्रयोग भी होता है और उसका गलत फायदा भी उठाया जाता है, इसको कोई नकार नहीं सकता है। जब पिछली बार हमारे सामने ऐसी चीज आई कि समाज में कुछ ऐसे ग्रुप्स या एनजीओज हैं, जिन्होंने इस संबंध में रिप्रेजेंटेशंस दी हैं कि बड़ी मात्रा में इस कानून का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। खासकर Dowry Act

और अन्य प्रोविजंस से जुड़े ऐसे मामले सामने आए हैं। उससे निपटने का प्रावधान या प्रक्रिया सरकार करेगी, लेकिन साथ-साथ जैसा मैंने कहा कि महिला सुरक्षा को ही प्राथमिकता देकर काम करना चाहिए, तभी एक बहुत अच्छे समाज का निर्माण हो पाएगा।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, इस प्रश्न में domestic violence के बारे में मंत्री जी ने जो लिखित जवाब दिया है, उसमें मैं देख रही हूँ कि PAR 693 हुआ है, PCS 639 हुआ है और PCV 13 हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि domestic violence में जो अरेस्ट्स हुए हैं, उनमें इतना कम conviction क्यों है? वे कैसे छूट जाते हैं? जो लोग domestic violence में अरेस्ट हुए हैं, उनका आंकड़ा आपने दिया है, लेकिन उसके बाद मैं conviction का आंकड़ा देख रही हूँ कि यह मात्र 13 है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि domestic violence से जुड़े इतने सारे आदमी कैसे छूट जाते हैं और वे क्यों छूट जाते हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, मैं इस पर थोड़ी-सी clarification देना चाहूंगा। यह ऐक्ट सिविल लॉ हो गया। हमने ये आंकड़े इसलिए पेश किए हैं, क्योंकि सवाल Protection of women from domestic violence से संबंधित है। सर, यह एक सिविल लॉ है, जो बहुत ही क्रिमिनल नेचर का नहीं होता है। जब हम क्रिमिनल केसेज की बात करेंगे, तो उसके आंकड़े बहुत ज्यादा हैं। चूंकि सवाल किमिनल केसेज से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, इसलिए हमने ये आंकड़े दिए हैं। Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act वर्ष 2005 में बना और वर्ष 2006 में इसके लागू होने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई। जब घर में पति और पत्नी के बीच आपस में domestic violence होता है, तो वह compoundable होता है और यह मामला आपस में सुलझ भी जाता है, लेकिन अगर आप क्रिमिनल केसेज की बात करें, तो उनका आंकड़ा मैं बहुत विस्तार से दे सकता हूँ। Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act के अलावा Dowry Prohibition Act, Protection of Child Women Act और Illegal Trafficking का भी ऐक्ट होता है, जिनका आंकड़ा बहुत ज्यादा है। मैंने यहां केवल civil portion का ही जिक्र किया है, इसलिए हमने इसमें PCV का आंकड़ा 13 दिखाया है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगी। मंत्री जी ने अभी जो जवाब दिया, उसमें civil cases के बारे में बताया है, लेकिन महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार होता है, उस पर ध्यान देना बहुत ही important है। आपने जो आंकड़ा दिया है, उसके अनुसार वर्ष 2014 में पूरे देश में सिर्फ 13 लोग civil suit में convict हुए हैं। यह आंकड़ा कहता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह एक गांव का आंकड़ा है या पूरे देश का आंकड़ा है? हम गांव से आते हैं और हर घर में घरेलू हिंसा होती है। अगर हमारे भाई यहां पर बोल रहे हैं कि कुछ महिलाएं गलत तरीके से इल्जाम लगाती हैं, तो मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप इस तरह से बोलकर महिलाओं का अपना हक मांगने का भी अधिकार छीन लो, तो वे कैसे अपना अधिकार मांगेंगी?

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि देश में हर महिला के खिलाफ घरेलू हिंसा की घटना होती है, इसका conviction rate 19 परसेंट है, रजिस्टर्ड केस 426 हैं और जो fear of law है, जो कानून का भय है, वह लोगों में पैदा हो और यह हिंसा शुरू ही न हो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: दुरुपयोग तो होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please ask your question.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: जो fear of law है, जो कानून का भय है, इसके लिए क्या सख्त कदम उठाने के बारे में आपने सोचा है?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I think in the previous answer to the question I was unable to convince the hon. Members. If I give the total figure for all the crimes against women, it is going to be huge. I am referring to the question which is civil in nature. That is why the figure shown is less. So, please understand that. If you want to know this in detail, if you permit, I can talk about the criminal part also.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हम पूछ रहे हैं कि इसके लिए सख्त कानून बनाने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिज्जु: सर, मैं आपकी परमिशन से बताना चाहता हूँ कि The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act में जो provision है, खास तौर से मैं दो चीजें आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हर जिले में प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर नियुक्त किया गया है। ज्यादातर विमेन एंड चाइल्ड मिनिस्ट्री के जो संबंधित अधिकारी होती हैं, जो सीडीपीओ होते हैं, वे ही एडिशनल पोस्ट सम्भालते हैं, ताकि वे फैसिलिटेट करें। They play the role of a facilitator for the victim and act as a bridge between the judiciary and the police, so that he or she gets justice. I want to confine myself to the civil nature of the crime which is normally there within a family. That is why the figure is less. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Minister should be told that violence is not civil ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसमें सिविल कहाँ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He should correct ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, how can violence be civil in nature? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, if you permit me ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। This is not a debate. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not a debate. This is not your question. ...**(Interruptions)**... This question is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, हिंसा के नाम पर ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हिंसा सिविल कैसे हो गयी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सत्यवत चतुर्वेदी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Satyavratji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, if you permit me ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is over. ...(Interruptions)... This question is over. ...(Interruptions)... You can have a fuller discussion on it. ...(Interruptions)... This is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री किरन रिजिजु: शैलजा जी, आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Satyavratji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, we need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: *

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say something. ...(Interruptions)... Give me one minute. If you read the answer, then you will notice that there is a huge problem in the country. The Act was made in 2005 and the collection of data started in 2014. Unmentioned here is when the rules were made to implement the Act.

So, we have a social problem which cuts across all sections of the society. You can have a debate on it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me go to the next question, which is Question No. 185. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 185. ...(Interruptions)... This question is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)... Please try to understand. I am talking about the Act. If you quote the provisions of the IPC, then you invoke so many things. ...(Interruptions)... I am talking about the Act. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Read the question carefully.

...(Interruptions)... He is quoting the Act which is what the question is about.
...(Interruptions)... Please ask your Question No. 185. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: There are criminal acts and there are civil acts. You have to understand the difference. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are not understanding. ...(Interruptions)... Your answer says that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Saheb, that is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you have to give protection to the Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not this Member's question. ...(Interruptions)... It is not her question. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... You can't. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Member has every right to object to it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did you ask a supplementary question? ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... Did you ask a supplementary question? ...(Interruptions)... No.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after the question was over, he just said that. ...(Interruptions)... Please Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, what is the message going out from Rajya Sabha to the country? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the next question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You can give notice for further discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... If you want a debate on this, have a debate on this. ...(Interruptions)... Have a debate on this. ...(Interruptions)... Seljaji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You give notice for further discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it is about the use of language. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, please don't. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, please go through the records. ...(Interruptions)... The use of language by the Minister is highly objectionable. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Sharma Saheb, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Can we discuss this matter a little later? *...(Interruptions)...* Could you please sit down? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he should not have said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I object to the use of improper language. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 185. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon. What do you mean by “No, Sir”? *...(Interruptions)...* I am taking up a question. *...(Interruptions)...* Don’t interrupt any further. *...(Interruptions)...* I will clarify the matter to you after the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair is not expected to comment on questions and answers. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please let me point out something. *...(Interruptions)...* The Act was made in 2005. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Please keep quiet. The collection of data started in 2014. *...(Interruptions)...* Just a minute. Think about it. It took you nine years to collect data and unmentioned in the answer is when the rules were made. They were not made in 2005. I do not know when the rules were made. But, they were certainly not made in 2005. So, let us not go into it. We will have a proper discussion on this when time is available. *...(Interruptions)...*

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, excuse me. I am not on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not been given the floor.

KUMARI SELJA: My point is that the Minister has used objectionable language when we stood up. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, please understand my point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are talking about language, the record will be examined. *...(Interruptions)...* Now sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Kalita, you have had your supplementary. *...(Interruptions)...* You have a discussion by all means. *...(Interruptions)...*

UN convention against torture

*185. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture, 1997, to which India is a signatory;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to improve conviction rates in cases of custodial torture resulting in deaths?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was prepared as an enabling legislation to ratify the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 07.05.2010. The Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to its Select Committee for examination. The Select Committee recommended the Bill for enactment with certain modifications. Comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were called. Some of the State Governments felt that adequate provisions already exist in the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure and suggested suitable amendments in the existing provisions of these laws. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 21.05.2014 informed that The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 has lapsed on dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha on 18.05.2014 in terms of Article 107(5) of the Constitution. However, a proposal to suitably amend section 330 and section 331 of the Indian Penal Code is currently under examination.

(c) Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Police and Public Order are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction, including those causing custodial torture leading to deaths. The National Human Rights Commission have issued guidelines from time to time to be followed by the law enforcing agencies in cases of custodial death. Advisories have also been issued by the Government to all States and Union Territories on measures to be taken on relevant issues like arrest of individual, etc.

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम जानना चाहता हूं। मेरा प्रश्न बहुत ही संवेदनशील है, UN Convention against Torture 1997 में, जिसमें भारत भी एक signatory रहा है... उसके बाद 2010 में इस कानून को लोक सभा के माध्यम से 7.5.2010 में पास किया गया। फिर बाद में इसी कानून को राज्य सभा में सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर किया गया, लेकिन पिछली लोक सभा का टर्म खत्म होने के कारण यह कानून पारित नहीं हो सका। यह विषय इतना संवेदनशील है कि इसके ऊपर टॉवर से संबंधित जो कानून सरकार को लाना था और सरकार ने देश की जनता के साथ यह वादा किया था कि जितने भी पुराने फालतू कानून हैं, जो काम में नहीं आते हैं, उनमें से रोज एक कानून को बदलेगी या उसे अमेंड करके, नया कानून लाएगी। पिछले दो सालों से, इस सरकार के आने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार के दो साल पूरे होने के बावजूद भी पिछले दो सालों में, इस सरकार ने आज यह जवाब दिया है कि वह अभी भी इसको examine कर रही है। उन्होंने यहां पर इसको examine करने का जो उत्तर दिया है, उस संदर्भ में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे समझते हैं कि इसके ऊपर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। All right. Let the question be answered. जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, इसको examine किया है। माननीय सांसद ने सही बात कही है कि U.N. Convention में, टॉर्चर के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1975 में declaration हुआ था। उसके बाद, भारत सरकार 1997 में इसमें शामिल हुई और सिग्नेचर किए। इसके बाद विदेश मंत्रालय से, होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहा गया, एटॉर्नी जनरल की राय ली गई, 2010 में यह बिल लोक सभा में पास हुआ और राज्य सभा में सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर किया गया। इस बार, जब 15वीं लोक सभा का dissolution होगा, तो यह बिल लैप्स होगा। हमने इस पर फिर से कार्यवाही चालू की है। क्योंकि कई क्रिमिनल लॉज में सुधार करने हैं, इसलिए राज्य सरकार और कैबिनेट सरकार की भी राय लेनी पड़ती है। उसके लिए हमने बिल का पूरा ड्राफ्ट तैयार कर लिया है। हम इसको कुछ ही समय में पार्लियामेंट में लाएंगे। राज्यों और केंद्र शासित राज्यों से भी सीआरपीसी में, आईपीसी 330 और 331 में भी थोड़ा सुधार करना है। इसमें जो "हर्ट" शब्द था उसमें "हर्ट" और "टॉर्चर" शब्द ऐड करेंगे, जिसकी वजह से यह बिल थोड़ा अच्छा बनेगा।

श्री अविनाश पांडे: सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट था कि सरकार इस कानून को कितने समय में लाएगी? जितने एंटी डेमोक्रेटिक बिल हैं, चाहे वे उत्तराखंड से संबंधित एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल हों, इस प्रकार के बिल्स तो आप जल्दी-जल्दी ले आते हैं, लेकिन जो इतने संवेदनशील बिल्स हैं, जिन पर पूरे देश की जनता की आपकी ओर नजर लगी है, क्या उन बिल्स के लिए आप कोई स्पेसिफिक टाइम फ्रेम बतला पाएंगे कि हम इसको अगले सेशन में लाएंगे, ताकि हम सब मिलकर उसे पास करें?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि इसकी हर बार कमेटी को सीधे recommendation आई है। इसके अलावा हमारी पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स, पुलिस से भी हर बार अलग-अलग सूचनाएं आती हैं। कभी पुलिस से भी सूचना आती है कि अधिकारी को इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए। इस बिल का फुल फ्रेम ड्राफ्ट बन चुका है और हम इसको कुछ ही समय में लाएंगे। मैं इसकी कोई टाइम की गारंटी नहीं दे सकता हूं कि यह इतने महीने में आएगा, लेकिन इसका पूरा ड्राफ्ट तैयार है, इसको लॉ मिनिस्ट्री में भी भेज दिया है, हम उनसे भी recommendations लेंगे और इसमें सुधार करेंगे।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister in his written reply and also in reply to the supplementary question said that the Government intends to bring this legislation in Parliament. In making this decision and bringing this Bill before the House, can the Minister inform us how many countries have not ratified this Convention thus far; and among those countries which have not ratified, are there any permanent five members of the United Nations included?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, U.N. Convention में 159 स्टेट्स पार्टीज़ हैं और इस पर 83 ने सिग्नेचर किए हैं। हमने 14.10.1997 में सिग्नेचर किए हैं और हम इसको रेटिफाई करने के लिए हर कदम उठा रहे हैं।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Which are the countries which have not ratified? Do they include any five permanent members of the U.N.? My question was about that. Among the P-5, permanent five members of the U.N., whether all of them have ratified this, including, I can say specifically China, and which are the countries which have not ratified, and will this be a factor when they bring this Bill before the House?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि दूसरे देशों ने इसको रेटिफाई किया है या नहीं किया है, तो मैं इसकी पूरी डिटेल्स लाकर माननीय सदस्य को पहुंचा दूंगा, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

Jobs created during last two years

*186. **SHRI AHMED PATEL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons provided employment has fallen in the last few quarters;

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

(c) the sector-wise and year-wise details of the number of jobs added in the last two years, including the current year?

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) to (c) 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).

As per report of the Quarterly Surveys of Labour Bureau, there has been an estimated increase of 5.56 lakh persons in eight quarters starting from January, 2014 to December, 2015 as given below:

Period	Estimated change in employment(in lakhs)
Jan., 14 to Mar., 14	-0.36
April, 14 to June,14	1.82
July, 14 to Sept., 14	1.58
Oct., 14 to Dec., 14	1.17
Jan., 15 to Mar., 15	0.64
April, 15 to June,15	-0.43
July, 15 to Sept., 15	1.34
Oct., 15 to Dec., 15	-0.20
TOTAL	5.56

Further, the details of sector-wise estimated change in employment (in lakhs) during the Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, for the period January, 2014 to December, 2014 and January, 2015 to December, 2015 are as under:

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Mar., 14 over Dec., 13	June, 14 over March, 14	Sep., 14 over June, 14	Dec., 14 over Sep., 14	Mar., 15 over Dec., 14	June, 15 over March, 15	Sep., 15 over June, 15	Dec., 15 over Sep., 15
1.	Textiles	-0.56	0.69	0.49	0.79	0.24	-0.17	0.28	0.37
2.	Leather	0.03	0.07	-0.18	0.01	-0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.07
3.	Metal	0	0.47	0.47	-0.2	0.01	0	0.48	-0.12
4.	Automobile	0.19	0.01	0.28	-0.23	0.2	-0.18	0.03	-0.13
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.01	0.07	0.08	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08
6.	Transport	-0.03	0	-0.07	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.01
7	IT/BPO	-0.04	0.51	0.57	0.89	0.37	-0.05	0.58	-0.14
8	Handloom/ Power loom	0.04	0	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02
TOTAL		-0.36	1.82	1.58	1.17	0.64	-0.43	1.34	-0.2

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.

श्री अहमद पटेल: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने जो reply दिया है, वह बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक है। मेरा main question यह था, 'whether the number of persons provided employment has fallen in the last few quarters'. Very cleverly, the Minister has replied, saying, "Twenty-eight such surveys have been conducted by the Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, the 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 (October 2015 to December, 2015)." इसलिए यूपीए सरकार द्वारा जो jobs create किए गए थे, उनको भी इसमें include करने की कोशिश की गई है। साथ-साथ यह भी कहा गया है, "As per the report of the Quarterly Surveys of the Labour Bureau, there has been an estimated increase of 5.56 lakh persons in eight quarters." Now, these figures also include the UPA figures, that is, from April, 2014 to June, 2014, where figures show that was 1.82 lakh higher. लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो manufacturing sector है, मेरे ख्याल से उसमें हालत बहुत ही बुरी है। Export कम हो रहा है। खास तौर पर gems and jewellery,

handloom and the powerloom sectors, इनमें labour employment नहीं मिल रहा है। इस सरकार ने यह वादा किया था कि हम हर साल दो करोड़ jobs उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री अहमद पटेल: सर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, क्या वे सही आंकड़े दिए गए हैं? अगर ये सही नहीं हैं, तो employment बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार, जिसका दो करोड़ employment हर साल देने का वादा है, वह टारगेट पूरा करने के लिए क्या कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have completely and correctly answered all the questions that the hon. Member had raised. Firstly, he had asked about the quarterly survey. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. Please, hear me.

Number one, there is the NSSO Survey. The NSSO Survey is conducted once in five years. Then, there are the Labour Bureau Surveys, which are quarterly surveys. What he has asked, I have clearly mentioned in my reply, whether it pertained to the UPA Government or the NDA Government. You asked about creation of jobs; we have Prime Minister's Flagship Programmes for that, namely, Make in India, Digital India and Skill India... ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Secondly, we are creating a conducive environment for job creation. For that, we had taken the initiative in the beginning itself, that is, in 2014. But first, some of the reforms that we have brought like e-governance reforms and... ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you the answer. Please hear me out. You have to hear what this Government has done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Another important initiative is the National Career Counsel Centres. The third is Portability of UIN. I will tell you how there has been an increase in employment. Let me tell you how jobs would be increased. Please hear me out for a few minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The next point is about labour law reforms. ...*(Interruptions)*... For labour law reforms too, we are going in for simplification of 44 labour laws and creation of more labour courts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding social security ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, another important step that we are taking is skill development initiative. By 2022, we expect to have 10 crore skilled people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Let me make it clear in this House because Skill Development is one of the major sectors ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the answer is, employment generation is going on, economic growth is increasing, GDP is increasing, investments are coming and, definitely, employment generation is our priority.

SHRI AHMED PATEL: Sir, that is really a ridiculous reply. यह सरकार सिर्फ माहौल बनाने का काम करती है या मार्केटिंग का काम करती है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री अहमद पटेल: इस सरकार का नेट रिजल्ट कुछ नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अहमद पटेल: मेरा सेकंड सल्लिमेटरी यह है, in his answer, he has said that Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment. बिल्कुल contradictory है। लेबर लॉज डायल्यूट किए जा रहे हैं। or I can say there is no protection given to the labour. मेरे ख्याल से यह सरकार कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर की ज्यादा चिंता कर रही है, न कि लेबर सेक्टर की।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री अहमद पटेल: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि लेबर को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए क्या आप कोई ऐसे कानून बनाएंगे, जिनसे लेबर प्रोटेक्ट हो सके, उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिल सके या जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनका ठीक तरह से प्रोटेक्शन हो सके?

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: उनको तनखाह तो मिले, अभी तो लेबर को तनखाह भी नहीं मिल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't comment ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: आज अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में लेबर लॉज को डायल्यूट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, खास तौर पर राजस्थान और गुजरात में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री अहमद पटेल: क्या आप इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाएंगे?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, as far as labour laws are concerned, we are protecting fully the rights of workers. Secondly, nowhere has this Government taken away the rights of the workers. We are creating, as I told you, simplification, rationalization and amalgamation of laws only. Enforcement, inspection and other things are there. My point, which our senior leader, Ahmed Patelji, asked, is that in this country, my focus will be mainly on unorganized sector. He is requesting me about intensive labour in which construction workers are there. There are 4.7 crore construction workers. Now, they are considered as unorganized workers. Now, we are providing social security for unorganized workers or construction workers under the EPFO and ESIC also. Like that, many initiatives have been taken. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not your question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the time is running out. *...(Interruptions)...* Please *...(Interruptions)...* Everybody is standing. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the problem. *...(Interruptions)...* The time is running out. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Tapanji, ask your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my question is this. The hon. Minister has told about so many 'Indias', and the figures have been given that during its regime and also prior to that, that is, from 2008, the employment generation has, practically, been stagnating. That too, this survey is on a selective sector. If you go beyond, in the other sectors, practically, employment generation has turned negative. In this situation, after all your 'Make In India', 'Stand Up India', are we not proceeding towards a 'Sit Down India'? You are talking about labour laws. Is it possible to give protection to labour by pushing out 75 per cent of the labour out of the purview of the labour laws? What the papers supplied by your Ministry say and what you are saying in the House is the opposite thing. You are misguiding the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is the question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let it be answered.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Minister has not relied upon factuality. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, first of all, regarding the employment generation for which I have given the data, employment generation is, definitely, increasing. The question is not about the sector where it is increasing, whether the manufacturing sector or unorganized sector, but regarding the labour laws. And another important aspect, I want to tell you is that for the unemployment problem, we have taken an initiative called 'National Career Counselling Portal'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Please hear this new initiative which the Government has taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

The House is adjourned till 2 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**World class facilities at pilgrimage centres in Rajasthan**

†*187. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to provide facilities of world class standards at the main pilgrimage centres and tourist centres of Rajasthan; and

(b) the district-wise details of pilgrimage centres and tourist centres identified in Rajasthan where such facilities would be provided?

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 introduced two new Schemes in PRASAD—Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive and Swadesh Darshan—Integrated development of theme based tourist circuit in 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits and pilgrimage destinations on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

Under the PRASAD scheme 13 pilgrimage sites have been identified for development, namely; Amritsar, Ajmer, Kedarnath, Dwarka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Kamakhya, Puri, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Velankanni and Patna. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme 13 thematic circuits have been identified including Buddhist Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit and Spiritual Circuit for Development.

The Ministry has sanctioned following two projects to Rajasthan under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes in the year 2015-16:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1.	PRASAD	Integrated Development of Pushkar/ Ajmer	40.44
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District, Rajasthan under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.96

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pakistani involvement in Pathankot terror attack

*188. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided the proofs of Pakistani involvement in Pathankot terrorist attack during recent visit of Joint Investigation Team (JIT) of Pakistan to India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether JIT of Pakistan was satisfied with the proofs submitted by India in connection with Pakistan based terrorists' involvement in the said attack; and

(c) whether Pakistan Government has taken any action on the JIT report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has provided evidences such as certified copies of Post-mortem Reports, Medical Legal Reports (MLRs), Call Data Records (CDRs), DNA Reports, the Seizure Memo of articles from the scene of crime and statements of key witnesses showing involvement of Pakistan based terrorist group/individuals to the Joint Investigation Team (JIT) of Pakistan during its visit to India from 27-31 March, 2016 in connection with the Pathankot Airbase terror attack.

(b) and (c) The case is reported to be under investigation in Pakistan. The Government has emphasized the need for early and visible progress in the investigation in Pakistan of the Pathankot Airbase terrorist attack during meeting of the Indian Foreign Secretary with the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan in Delhi on 26th April, 2016.

Functioning of offices of ONGC and the Ministry

*189. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding offices of ONGC and the Ministry in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(b) who is the centrally responsible officer for all the above offices for their requirement and attention;

(c) whether there are regular meetings of employees and management held twice in a year; and

(d) what are the other actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Ministry to take care of solutions for issues meant for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) CMD, ONGC has overall responsibility in respect of all ONGC's offices. Details of ONGC's offices/locations in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Locations	Details of the Locations
1.	Gujarat	06	Mehsana, Ankleshwar, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Hazira
2.	Rajasthan	01	Jodhpur
3.	Madhya Pradesh	—	No ONGC offices in Madhya Pradesh
4.	Maharashtra	03	Mumbai, Uran, Panvel
5.	Tamil Nadu	02	Chennai

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has no offices in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) There is a well laid down policy on discussion/negotiation/consultation in ONGC, in pursuance thereof periodical meetings with the recognized unions/associations on local issues are generally held at the work centre once a month. At all India level, such meetings are held under the Chairmanship of Director (HR), ONGC to discuss issues affecting employees in more than one work centre. Such meeting is held as and when necessary by the management, preferably once in six months.

ONGC undertakes various measures towards the welfare of SC/ST/OBC employees which includes giving adequate representation to eligible SC/ST/OBC employees in training/seminars, nominating a Chief Liaison Officer for SC/ST/OBC in ONGC, nominating Liaison Officers at all work centres for welfare of SC/ST/OBC employees and setting up specified mechanism to deal with the grievances of SC/ST/OBC employees. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas supervises, monitors and issues policy guidelines in respect of the matter to all Oil PSUs under its administrative jurisdiction, including ONGC.

Increase in imports from China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that imports from China have gone up from 10.9 billion US \$ to 56.9 billion US \$ in the financial year 2015-16;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian companies have not been able to make inroads into the Chinese medicine market and some other markets due to Chinese Government's control over them;

(d) whether steps are being taken to check import of unnecessary items from China and control import from there; and

(e) 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) India's imports from China increased from US\$ 10.87 billion in 2005-06 to US\$ 61.71 billion in 2015-16. Merchandise imports from China for the last three years and 2005-06 are as under:

Import from China for the last three years and 2005-06

(Value in US\$ Billion)	
Year	Import
2005-2006	10.87
2013-2014	51.04
2014-2015	60.41
2015-2016 (P)	61.71

Source: DGCI&S

(P) Provisional

(b) Increasing imports from China can be attributed to the fact that these are mostly manufactured items required to meet India's demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power, which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices. The major imports from China include items such as telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, fertilizers, electronic components/instruments, project goods, organic chemicals and drug intermediates, consumer electronics, electrical machinery and equipments, iron and steel etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods including components and pharmaceutical ingredients needed for India's manufacturing sector.

(c) India's Pharmaceutical exports to China have grown by 17.36% in the year 2014-15 over 2013-14. However Indian companies do face certain impediments in accessing the Chinese Pharmaceutical market as regulatory processes for drug registration, submission of detailed clinical trial data, registration and testing of samples are cumbersome and can prolong the ongoing process for drug registration.

Following are the broad categories of India's exports of pharmaceutical products to China from 2013-14 to 2015-16:

Commodity	(Value in US\$ million)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
	Value	Value	Value
Ayush and Herbal Products	5.17	6.49	6.95
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	98.77	111.37	110.67
Drug Formulations, Biologicals	11.99	19.06	15.83
Surgicals	2.61	2.19	6.82
GRAND TOTAL	118.54	139.12	140.26

Source: DGCI&S

(P): Provisional

India has been raising issues relating to impediments to pharmaceutical exports, from time to time, with China at various forums including at India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations (JEG). During the 10th JEG meeting held on 2nd September 2014 in Beijing, the Indian side requested China to expedite the approval procedure for Indian pharmaceutical product registration, which is taking a very long time presently. The Chinese side expressed "its willingness to enhance mutual cooperation on pharmaceutical administration".

(d) and (e) India and China are both members of the WTO and therefore any restrictions imposed on trade need to be WTO compliant.

Trade measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are used by industries to seek remedies under the prescribed provisions. India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA), 2006 and Rules there under are also applicable. Trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 23.6.2016 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Also Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on 173 Exim Codes of Iron and Steel (Chapter 72) since 5th February, 2016, including imports from China.

Financial assistance to Maharashtra for identified tourist places

*191. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the places of tourist interest identified in Maharashtra with Central assistance;
- (b) the details of Central assistance provided so far;
- (c) whether Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts have got a lot of potential for development as tourist districts;
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and
- (e) the financial assistance provided by the Centre to the State Government for these two districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Development and Promotion of tourism sector is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

For the State of Maharashtra total number of 84 projects have been sanctioned from 10th to 12th Five Year Plan (up to 2015-16) under the scheme Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) and Domestic Promotion for Publicity and Hospitality (DPPH) at a total cost of ₹ 34379.41 lakh, these includes the following projects having components for Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri District:

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Year	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2002-03	Konkan River Circuit-I	503.02
2.	2003-04	Konkan River Circuit-II	685.87
3.	2004-05	Integrated Development for Konkan River Circuit-III	594.17
4.	2006-07	Destination Development of Kunkeshwar	314.04

The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new Scheme, namely "Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Circuits around Specific Themes" in the year 2015-16. Under the Scheme, 13 circuits viz. 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. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned ₹ 8276.00 lakh for Sindhudurg in the Coastal Circuit Theme under Swadesh Darshan.

Compensation to people killed by maoists

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

(a) whether Government propose to provide compensation to the innocent people killed by the Maoists in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of total number of persons killed by Maoists in the country in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government of India reimburses to the State Governments, the amount paid by them as compensation to the civilians killed, as follows:

- (i) Under 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence' the Central Government provides financial assistance of ₹ 3 lakh for each death or permanent incapacitation (disability of 50% or above) to the family of civilian victims, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victim.
- (ii) Under the 'Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme' for the LWE affected States, Government of India reimburses to the State Governments, ex-gratia payment of ₹ 1 lakh to the family of a civilian killed in LWE violence.

(b) State-wise details of civilians killed in LWE violence in the last three years and the current year, are as under:-

State	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till April 30)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10	4	8	5
Bihar	42	26	15	4
Chhattisgarh	67	52	53	26
Jharkhand	122	94	52	29
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	13	16	16	10
Odisha	28	26	25	10
Telangana	0	4	2	0
TOTAL	282	222	171	85

Imports of crude oil

*193. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the volume of crude oil imports to the country during the last three years;

(b) how much petrol and diesel have been imported during these years;

(c) the amount of petrol and diesel sold in the country during these years; and

(d) what were the amounts collected by Government as duty from the people during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of import of Crude Oil, Petrol and Diesel during last three years are given in table below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Import of Crude Oil (in MMT)**	189.24	189.44	202.85
Import of Petrol (in TMT)***	235	372	1024
Import of Diesel (in TMT)	84	124	180

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

*Provisional.

**Million Metric Tonne.

***Thousand Metric Tonne.

(c) Consumption of Petrol and Diesel in the country during the last three years is given below:

(in MMT)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Petrol	17.13	19.08	21.85
Diesel	68.36	69.42	74.64

*Provisional

(d) The details of contribution to the central exchequer made by the petroleum sector on account of Customs and Excise Duty during the last three years are given in table below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16* (April-December, 2015)
Customs Duty	5042	4767	5843
Excise Duty	77982	99184	111677
TOTAL	83024	103951	117520

*Provisional

Forced begging by children

*194. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the organised rackets which are involved in kidnapping children and their forced begging; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories on Human Trafficking. These advisories are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in.

India is the signatory of United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Bangladesh on Bi-lateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking in Women and Children, Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking was signed on 6th June, 2015.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter Human Trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, a total number of 234 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in various Districts of the country.

As per the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Automation of police stations and higher offices under CCTNS project

*195. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of police stations and higher offices that have been automated under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project;

(b) the State-wise details of funds released under this project, till date;

(c) the State-wise data on the number of policemen trained under this project, till date; and

(d) the list of States where the Citizen Portal has been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State-wise list of police stations and higher offices that have been covered under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State/UT-wise details of funds released under this project is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As on April 29th, 2016 a total of 448137 Police Personnel were trained on role based CCTNS training. The State-wise data on the number of Police men trained under the project till date is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Twelve States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand have launched their Citizen portal.

Statement-I

State-wise police stations/higher offices covered under CCTNS project

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Police Stations as on 15.04.2016)	No. of Higher offices as on 29.04.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	973	294

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	66
4.	Assam	312	142
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	11	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	413	149
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar and Haveli	5	12
9.	Delhi	184	250
10.	Goa	27	15
11.	Gujarat	600	57
12.	Haryana	287	154
13.	Himachal Pradesh	115	79
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	124	71
15.	Jharkhand	429	101
16.	Karnataka	969	0
17.	Kerala	479	337
18.	Lakshwadeep	13	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	426
20.	Maharashtra	1045	630
21.	Manipur	96	21
22.	Meghalaya	39	53
23.	Mizoram	40	46
24.	Nagaland	48	62
25.	Odisha	557	202
26.	Puducherry	48	43
27.	Punjab	397	165
28.	Rajasthan	0	0
29.	Sikkim	27	10
30.	Tamil Nadu	1482	441
31.	Telangana	709	253
32.	Tripura	80	43

1	2	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1528	848
34.	Uttarakhand	153	59
35.	West Bengal	279	195
TOTAL		12548	5236

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of funds released for CCTNS project*

Units: INR Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Fund Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	671.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4969.3
3.	AP undevied	3896.58
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1243.4
5.	Assam	3097.98
6.	Bihar	2584.57
7.	Chandigarh	162.66
8.	Chhattisgarh	4491.03
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	695.47
10.	Delhi	3099.14
11.	Goa	703.69
12.	Gujarat	6291.57
13.	Haryana	2493.23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1892.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2462.35
16.	Jharkhand	5065.07
17.	Karnataka	7398.59
18.	Kerala	4772.42
19.	Lakshadweep	206.09
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6713.48
21.	Maharashtra	9263.52

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Fund Released
22.	Manipur	1162.28
23.	Meghalaya	562.34
24.	Mizoram	1144.87
25.	Nagaland	1497.62
26.	Odisha	5097.83
27.	Puducherry	993.63
28.	Punjab	3987.04
29.	Rajasthan	2046.47
30.	Sikkim	713.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	10636.5
32.	Telengana	3076.25
33.	Tripura	1458.11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.11
35.	Uttarakhand	2383.88
36.	West Bengal	5064.07
TOTAL		123419.83

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of the training of police personnel

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons trained in Role Base Training (as on 29.04.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4412
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26615
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3876
4.	Assam	2112
5.	Bihar	1025
6.	Chandigarh	1094
7.	Chhattisgarh	13442

1	2	3
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269
9.	Delhi	29691
10.	Goa	91
11.	Gujarat	13525
12.	Haryana	4739
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6991
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	17972
15.	Jharkhand	15596
16.	Karnataka	26965
17.	Kerala	10077
18.	Lakshadweep	366
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5273
20.	Maharashtra	100930
21.	Manipur	6626
22.	Meghalaya	1860
23.	Mizoram	3061
24.	Nagaland	314
25.	Odisha	32001
26.	Puducherry	1110
27.	Punjab	23109
28.	Rajasthan	460
29.	Sikkim	771
30.	Tamil Nadu	4578
31.	Tripura	5074
32.	Uttar Pradesh	15828
33.	Uttarakhand	2506
34.	West Bengal	46496
35.	Telangana	19282
TOTAL		448137

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Trade with neighbouring countries**

1921. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal on bilateral trade from neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to enhance cross border trade with a view to promote economic growth and employment by promoting bilateral trade with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government continues to engage pro-actively with SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations. Issues impacting bilateral trade, raised by these countries, are taken up for an early resolution. Bilateral and Multilateral trade discussions are held with these countries from time to time, to explore mechanisms for enhancement of cross border trade.

Government has set up Border Haats at India-Bangladesh Border to promote well-being of the people dwelling in remote areas by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets. Issues relating to improvement of trade infrastructure in the form of upgradation of Land Custom Stations are also being coordinated between the concerned States and the neighbouring countries.

Further, assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) schemes to Indian Exporters, Export Promotion Councils, Apex Trade Bodies etc. for participation in events in foreign countries, including countries in neighbourhood.

Share of manufacturing sector in GDP

1922. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the year-wise share of manufacturing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years;

(b) whether the 'Make-in-India' policy and other initiatives have increased the share in the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are contemplated to increase the share of manufacturing sector in GDP to boost economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) After revision of base year of National Accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, share of different sectors is measured in terms of share in Gross Value Added (GVA). The share of GVA from Manufacturing sector in total GVA at current prices was 16.5% in 2013-14, 16.1% in 2014-15 and 16.3% in 2015-16. The share of GVA has been hovering around 16% to 16.5% during last three years. However, it had witnessed an improvement from 2014-15 to 2015-16.

(c) The Government is continuously taking a number of measures to boost manufacturing sector in the country. 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.

National solar mission

1923. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that WTO has recently given a ruling against India's National Solar Mission which had a compulsory 'buy-local' component;

(b) whether this is a set back to India's National Solar Mission;

(c) if so, what is the reason for such a ruling and why Government did not protect its interest more effectively; and

(d) what is Government's strategy now on going ahead with the National Solar Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On a challenge by the United States in the World Trade Organization (WTO) on the use of Domestic Content Requirements (DCR) for solar cells and modules in a few programs under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), WTO Panel found that DCR in these programs violate national treatment obligations under the WTO Agreement.

Promotion of domestic manufacturing of solar cells and modules is one of the components of the National Solar Mission. To achieve the same, GOI stipulated DCR condition in a few of the programs announced under the Mission.

GOI has filed an appeal before the WTO Appellate Body on the findings and recommendation of the Panel.

Adverse impact on industrial output due to water shortage

1924. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in the country have also been adversely affected by the shortage of water which has affected the industrial output;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted to assess the impact of water scarcity on the industrial output in the country.

(c) The Government is aware of water stress in many parts of the country. The Government has taken several steps to augment water storage and manage ground water level in the country. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under 'The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management has issued advisory to States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary measures for adopting rain water harvesting/artificial recharge in all the Government buildings. Besides, 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws/ formulating rules and regulations/by including provisions in building bye-laws/through suitable Government Orders, etc. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also been

organizing mass awareness programmes in the country to promote water harvesting. As per the Schedule-I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), water conservation and water harvesting structures constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works.

Foreign investment in manufacturing sector

1925. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the progress made by Global Investors who have been invited to invest in the manufacturing sector in India;

(b) whether the manufacturing sector have been boosted during the last 22 months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Trends in India's Foreign Direct Investment are an endorsement of its status as a preferred investment destination amongst global investors. The manufacturing sector has recorded a growth of 17% in its 22 months tenure (May, 2014 to February, 2016) from US\$ 24.24 billion to US\$ 28.24 billion over the preceding period of 22 months (July, 2012 to April, 2014).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The monthly indices and growth rate of manufacturing sector as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (Base 2004-05=100) from May, 2014 to February, 2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Performance of Manufacturing Sector as per the IIP (Base 2004-05=100)

Sl. No.	Year/Month	Manufacturing Growth Rate (in %)
1.	May, 14	5.9
2.	June, 14	2.9
3.	July, 14	-0.3
4.	August, 14	-1.1
5.	September, 14	2.7
6.	October, 14	-5.6
7.	November, 14	4.7

Sl. No.	Year/Month	Manufacturing Growth Rate (in %)
8.	December, 14	4.1
9.	January, 15	3.4
10.	February, 15	5.1
11.	March, 15	2.7
12.	April, 15	3.9
13.	May, 15	2.1
14.	June, 15	5.2
15.	July, 15	4.8
16.	August, 15	6.6
17.	September, 15	2.7
18.	October, 15	10.6
19.	November, 15	-4.6
20.	December, 15	-2.2
21.	January, 16	-2.8
22.	February, 16	0.7

Foreign exchange earnings from exports of tea

†1926. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is earning foreign exchange from exports of tea;
- (b) if so, the details of total production and exports of tea made from financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16;
- (c) whether Government would extend financial assistance to small tea plantation of States for enhancing quality and promotion of tea with a view to earn more foreign exchange; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Tea exports account for valuable foreign exchange earnings for the country. The details of total tea production and exports with foreign exchange earnings during 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given in the following table:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Production (M. Kgs)	Exports (M.Kgs.)	Value (M US\$)
2012-13	1135.07	216.23	735.90
2013-14	1208.78	225.76	746.46
2014-15	1197.18	199.08	625.55
2015-16 (E)	1213.03	220.84	641.95

(E)—Estimated and subject to revision

(c) and (d) The Government implements through the Tea Board, the 'Tea Development and Promotion Scheme' during the XII Plan which has a separate component for small growers' development. The Scheme includes outlays, *inter-alia*, for planting support to small growers, modernization of tea manufacturing units with special focus on enhancement of quality, warehouses, value addition of tea through blending, packing, tea bagging, quality certification and for Organic/Orthodox/Green tea production.

The Tea Board also organises extensive training, workshop, field demonstration, etc. on good agricultural practices, for the small tea growers. Technical Advices are extended to individual small tea growers on seasonal cultural practices like pruning, plucking pest management etc.

Fall in export of spices

1927. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is steep drop in country's export of spices, particularly chillies;

(b) if so, year-wise details thereof for the last two years and reasons for the drop; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to increase the export of spices from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no drop in India's exports of the spices including Chillies in the recent years. The export of spices from the country has shown a steady increase as per details given below:

Year	Quantity of spices export (MT)	Value of spices export (US\$ Million)
2012-13	726613	2212.13
2013-14	817250	2267.67
2014-15	893920	2432.85

The export of chilli during 2014-15 was 3,47,000 MT which showed an increase of around 11% as compared to previous year. During the 2015-16 (April to December), export of chilli was 2,53,000 MT.

(c) For boosting export of quality spices, the Government of India through the Spices Board implements several development and promotion programmes including, *inter-alia*, development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spice Parks, adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and training of laboratory personnel, assistance to farmers on post harvest quality improvement, imparting training to farmers in Good Agricultural Practices, participation in International Trade Fairs/Meetings and Promotion of Indian Spice Brands Abroad etc.

E-chilli project in Guntur, A.P.

1928. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guntur Regional Office of Spices Board has started e-chilli project on pilot basis in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the project;

(c) the status of implementation of the above project in Guntur, Prakasam, Warangal and Khammam districts of AP and Telangana;

(d) whether there is any plan to introduce such e-projects in other spices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government, through the Spices Board is implementing the e-Spice Bazaar Traceability Project in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States in order to facilitate aggregation of farmers' produce mainly chilli and turmeric, and to provide online platform for buyers and sellers of chilli and turmeric so that the farmers get better price for their produce.

Major objective of the project is to utilize the power of media, web and mobile to reach targeted farmers and improve their ability to negotiate with traders while encouraging active enrolment and involvement of agricultural input providers, warehousing facility providers, logistic service support providers, banks and insurers on the electronic platform, and also to improve food safety and traceability etc.

(c) Implementation of the project involves various phases, the first phase covering 1,000 Chilli farmers of Edlapad Mandal of Guntur district, while 10,000 Chilli farmers of Guntur district and 1000 Turmeric farmers of selected Mandals of Guntur district are included in the second phase. The third phase includes 10,000 Chilli farmers each from Warangal and Khammam districts of Telangana, 10,000 Chilli farmers of Prakasam district, 5,000 Turmeric farmers of Guntur district, and 5,000 Turmeric farmers in Telangana. Currently, the project implementation is in its first phase.

(d) and (e) There is no plan to introduce e-initiatives in other Spice crops at present.

Ratification of WTO's TFA on goods

1929. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to ratify WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on goods very soon;

(b) to what extent Government has to relax customs rules once TFA is accepted; and

(c) how Government is working with other countries for a TFA in services since 60 per cent of trade constitutes services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on goods on 22nd April, 2016.

(b) India is compliant of most of the provisions of TFA. In some areas like Advance ruling, release of goods before final determination of duty etc. certain legislative amendments and changes in procedures are required, for which Government is entitled to transition time.

(c) Services are an important part of India's trade and India is endeavouring to promote and facilitate its services trade by seeking the removal of trade restrictive measures adopted by various countries.

Appeal for violating WTO treaties

1930. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to file 16 cases against the US for violating World Trade Organisation (WTO) treaties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of violations that the US is indulging and since when; and
- (d) whether Government is going to appeal against the verdict at WTO which was in favour of the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GOI) believes that certain renewable energy programs of the United States at their sub-federal level, are inconsistent with WTO provisions, in particular, the obligation under GATT 1994, Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM), and/or the TRIMs Agreement of WTO.

(d) In a separate JNNSM WTO Dispute Settlement case, GOI filed an appeal before the WTO Appellate Body, expressing its concern on the Panel findings and recommendations.

Fall in bovine meat exports

1931. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been fall in the bovine meat exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the quality and value of bovine exports in 2013, 2014 and 2015; and
- (d) the steps proposed by Government to increase the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a fall in bovine meat exports during the year 2015-16 on account of restriction for import through Vietnam by China, erosion of price competitiveness due to devaluation of Brazilian currency and disturbances in importing markets Syria, Yemen, etc. Details of buffalo meat exports are as under:

	April-Feb. 2015	April-Feb. 2016*	% change
Value in USD million	4410	3747	-15.04
Quantity in MT	13,56,787	12,02,318	-11.40

Source: DGCIS

* Provisional

(c) The quantity and value of bovine exports during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:

Year	Qty (Ton)	Val (US \$ Million)
2013-14	1365643	4350.4
2014-15	1503512	4781.2
2015-16*	1314161	4068.7

Source: DGCIS

* Provisional

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government for increasing export of meat and meat products:

- (i) Registration of abattoirs/slaughter houses and meat processing plants for improving quality of produce.
- (ii) Introduction of meat. net software by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority to facilitate issue of Health Certificates through the system which will restrict supply of unauthorized meat in the supply chain for export.
- (iii) Working towards opening up of new markets like Indonesia, China, CIS countries, etc.
- (iv) To resolve the issues related to export of frozen buffalo meat in the existing markets like Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, UAE, Philippines, Vietnam, etc.
- (v) Working closely with department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF) and State Animal Husbandry Departments for resolving export related issues.
- (vi) Facilitating exporters to overcome various trade related issues.

FTA with Philippines

1932. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Philippines;
- (b) if so, how far it has succeeded;

- (c) whether it is proposed to engage other countries in Asia for FTA; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no proposal to have bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Philippines.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, India is currently negotiating Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between ten ASEAN Member States and their six FTA Partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan. India is also negotiating a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with Thailand.

Sector-wise progress of 'Make in India' campaign

1933. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sector-wise progress of 'Make in India' campaign launched in the country over the last year; and

(b) that total FDI received in the manufacturing sector since the inception of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Make in India initiative was launched in September, 2014. Thereafter, during the current financial year 2015-16 (upto February, 2016), the FDI equity inflow has increased by 30%, i.e. from US\$ 28.81 billion to US\$ 37.53 billion. The sector-wise progress over the last year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An amount of US\$ 19.27 billion has been received in the manufacturing sector through FDI equity inflow (October, 2014 to February, 2016) since inception of the 'Make in India' programme.

Statement

Sector-wise details of FDI equity inflow

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	April, 2014 to February, 2015	April, 2015 to February, 2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Services Sector	4,076.36	5,952.71

1	2	3	4
2.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,140.74	5,837.56
3.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	700.82	4,381.99
4.	Trading	2,612.26	3,675.89
5.	Automobile Industry	2,575.21	2,441.44
6.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	688.65	1,441.04
7.	Hotel and Tourism	722.69	1,284.78
8.	Telecommunications	2,852.90	1,195.68
9.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	183.1	995.21
10.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,278.20	738.39
11.	Power	698.53	726.95
12.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	554.91	658.52
13.	Non-Conventional Energy	581.33	634.18
14.	Miscellaneous Industries	621.91	626.07
15.	Industrial Machinery	654.52	539.43
16.	Mining	678.87	519.99
17.	Consultancy Services	447.26	488.87
18.	Food Processing Industries	464.61	462.87
19.	Metallurgical Industries	339.94	450.43
20.	Sea Transport	301.75	425.02
21.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	74.2	361.25
22.	Electrical Equipments	551.76	308.67
23.	Rubber Goods	281.44	272.97
24.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	163.14	267.8
25.	Retail Trading	168.72	257.67
26.	Education	71.59	224.08
27.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	177.6	215.9
28.	Electronics	91.39	205.22
29.	Fermentation Industries	220.43	202.35
30.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	155.31	191.63

1	2	3	4
31.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	138.93	164.94
32.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	142.31	136.02
33.	Machine Tools	23.93	121.81
34.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	765.37	112.55
35.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	71.44	111.62
36.	Sugar	27.77	105.85
37.	Earth-Moving Machinery	30.11	89.13
38.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	106.4	84.96
39.	Agriculture Services	48.2	84.65
40.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1.33	77.91
41.	Railway Related Components	127.01	73.99
42.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1029.54	73.24
43.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	266.49	58.54
44.	Timber Products	5.16	53.09
45.	Ceramics	30.92	51.21
46.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	145.46	32.63
47.	Glass	41.82	25.78
48.	Fertilizers	225.21	20.91
49.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	34.2	16.64
50.	Agricultural Machinery	68.44	16.44
51.	Cement and Gypsum Products	205.99	12.34
52.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	33.39	9.22
53.	Industrial Instruments	0.05	7.27
54.	Scientific Instruments	31.98	4.16

1	2	3	4
55.	Dye-Stuffs	54.89	3.32
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	1.43	1.12
57.	Glue and Gelatin	21.42	0.55
58.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.1
59.	Ports	1.90	0.00
60.	Coir	1.36	0
61.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.75	0
TOTAL		28,813.42	37,534.55

Delayed talks on India-EU FTA

1934. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has held European Union responsible for delaying talks of the proposed Indo-European Union Free Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, whether both India and the European Union are interested in an ambitious and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with each other;

(c) whether the resumption of talks have been delayed due to the uncertainty over Brexit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The India-European Union (EU) Broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) negotiations started in 2007 and 16 rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Due to some outstanding issues, EU withdrew from the negotiations in 2013. In order to proceed with the negotiations, after EU showed interest, two rounds of stocktaking meetings have taken place on 18th January, 2016 (in New Delhi) and 22nd February, 2016 (in Brussels). During the 13th India-EU Summit held in Brussels on 30th March, 2016, where India was led by the Prime Minister himself the fact that both sides had reengaged in discussions with a view to considering how to further the India-EU BTIA negotiations was welcomed. India is willing to proceed with negotiations under the India-EU BTIA which had been on a standstill since May, 2013. India is awaiting confirmation from the EU side to proceed with the negotiations.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Brexit is an internal matter of EU.

Domestic drugs manufacturing

1935. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would confirm the recent reports circulating in the media that India has privately assured that it will not issue anymore compulsory licences allowing local firms to override patents and make cheaper copies of drugs developed by global drug majors;

(b) whether India can grant licences under certain conditions such as public health emergencies to ensure access to affordable medicines; and

(c) whether the US has placed India on its 'priority watch' list for two years in a row on charges of India's patent laws unfairly favouring local drug makers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. No such assurance has been given by the Government of India. Any such media reports are factually incorrect. A clarification in this regard has already been issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion through the Press Information Bureau on 22.3.2016. Even as Government of India is conscious of the need to spur innovation and protect individual rights, it retains the sovereign right to utilize the flexibilities provided in the international IPR regime.

(b) The Patents Act, 1970 ('the Act') provides for issue of compulsory licenses under certain conditions contained in chapters XVI and XVII of the Act. A Compulsory License (CL) can be issued only if the conditions prescribed under the Act are satisfied.

Under Section 84, a CL can be issued by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) on the grounds that reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, or that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, or that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India. Under Section 91, CL can be issued for a related patent. Under Section 92, the CGPDTM can issue CL based upon a notification issued by the Central Government under circumstances of national emergency or of extreme urgency or in a case of public non-commercial use.

Under Section 92A, the CGPDTM can issue CL on application for manufacture and export of patented pharmaceutical product to any country having insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector for the concerned product

to address public health problems. In addition, Chapter XVII of the Act provides for use of inventions for the purposes of Government and acquisition of inventions by Central Government.

(c) India continues to be placed on the Priority Watch List under the US Special 301 on account of USA's assessment of Indian IPR protection being inadequate. The Special 301 Report issued by the United States under their Trade Act of 1974 is a unilateral measure to create pressure on countries to enhance IPR protection beyond the TRIPS agreement. Under the WTO regime, any dispute between two countries needs to be referred to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO and unilateral actions are not tenable under this regime. Special 301 which is an extra territorial application of the domestic law of a country is inconsistent with established norms of the WTO.

Mandatory domestic content requirement in solar power generation

1936. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WTO's recent ruling, over dispute raised by the US, on mandatory domestic content requirements in India's solar power generation programmes is likely to be appealed against;

(b) whether India has stumbled upon the fact that there are at least nine US States which have similar programmes that give protection to domestic manufacturers; and

(c) whether India has so far given 400 MW of equipment to domestic manufacturers against an installed capacity of 6,000 MW causing the wrath of US to raise a dispute with WTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GOI) has already appealed before the WTO Appellate Body against the Panel findings and recommendation in the WTO dispute by the United States on Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Programs. GOI's mandatory Domestic Content Requirements (DCR) for JNNSM Programs, Phase I Batch I and Batch II have been challenged by the United States. GOI believes that some of the renewable energy programs of the United States, at its sub-federal level, are inconsistent with WTO provisions.

India's position on the H1B visa fee hike by USA

1937. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the fees charged by the US on H1B and L1 visas for the past ten years;

(b) whether there was an arbitrary hike in the Visa fees charged by the US recently;

(c) if so, the details of the likely impact such a move will have on bilateral trade including the impact on Indian IT companies; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to raise this issue with the US Government and the result of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The original fees charged by US for the past 10 years were \$2,515 on H1B and \$690 on L1 Visa. In August 2010, the US enacted the Border Security Act (P.L.111-230) which required 50:50 companies (companies with 50 or more employees in the U.S. and 50% or more of the company's workforce on a H-1B or L1 visa) to pay an additional/supplemental fee of \$2,000 on the H1B and \$2,250 on L1 visa petitions submitted. In December 2015, US Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Omnibus Funding Bill) that doubled the amount charged from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for H1B visas and from \$2,250 to \$4,500 for L1 visas.

(b) Yes.

(c) Even though it is difficult to assess the adverse impact on trade in precise terms, but as per NASSCOM'S estimate, the impact could be around US\$ 400 million per year, amounting to a total of about US\$ 4 billion over the next 10 years, as the increase in visa fee has been made applicable for 10 years.

(d) The increase in H1B and L1 visa issue has been raised with the US Government at various levels including by the Indian PM with US President in December, 2015 and recently by the Finance Minister with US Trade Representative on 13th April, 2016. The Department of Commerce has raised this issue with concerned US authorities on several occasions highlighting the negative impact of the hike in visa fee particularly on Indian IT Companies. India has also taken up the matter on US visa fee hike in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Challenges faced by exports sector

1938. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports will continue to face challenging times in 2016 and improvement is expected only from the last quarter of 2016;

(b) whether the trend of falling exports is in tandem with other major world economies;

(c) whether the rate of decline in exports in February, 2016 has also been low due to low base; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India's Merchandise Exports have mirrored the trend of slowdown in global exports. As per the latest forecasts made by IMF in its World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2016, global growth is projected at 3.2 per cent in 2016, which compared to the previous projection makes a downward revision of 0.2 percentage for 2016.

The downward revision by 0.2 percentage for 2016 is due to several factors including slowdown and rebalancing in China, falling import demand in Brazil and other emerging economies; falling prices for petroleum crude and other primary commodities; significant exchange rate fluctuations; volatility in financial markets; uncertainty regarding monetary policy of the United States, etc. This would indicate that these economic challenges may persist for some time.

(b) The recent fall in India's exports is consistent with other major world economies as given in the following table:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Countries	2014	2015	% Growth 2015/2014
1.	India	322.5	266.2	-17.44
2.	Brazil	225.1	191.1	-15.09
3.	Canada	474.7	408.5	-13.96
4.	Italy	529.9	459.1	-13.37
5.	France	580.5	505.9	-12.85
6.	Germany	1494.6	1329.5	-11.05
7.	Japan	690.2	624.9	-9.46
8.	United Kingdom	505.2	460.4	-8.86
9.	United States	1620.5	1504.9	-7.13
10.	China	2342.3	2274.9	-2.88

Source: WTO Database

(c) and (d) The rate of decline in exports from April 2015 to February 2016 is given as under. The decline for February 2016 is low relative to earlier months. The figure of exports in the base month February 2015 was USD 21.98 Billion, which was low compared with other months of that financial year. Hence, there is a base effect to some extent.

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Sl. No.	Month	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)	% Growth 2015-16 over 2014-15
1.	April	26.03	22.05	-15.28
2.	May	28.00	22.35	-20.18
3.	June	25.90	22.29	-13.95
4.	July	25.79	23.14	-10.30
5.	August	26.80	21.27	-20.66
6.	September	28.87	21.84	-24.33
7.	October	25.89	21.35	-17.53
8.	November	26.49	20.01	-24.43
9.	December	26.15	22.30	-14.75
10.	January	24.39	21.08	-13.58
11.	February	21.98	20.74	-5.66

Source: DGCI&S

Use of visa quotas by US as trade barrier

1939. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether the US often uses Visa quotas as some kind of a trade barrier;
- whether 'Movement of Natural Persons' is a legitimate avenue for services exports under the World Trade Organisation rules; and
- if so, what steps Government is taking to protect India's right to get access for work done by its IT professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Indian industry uses two visa categories of the US namely, H-1B and L-1 for moving skilled labour to the US on short duration projects. The US has set an annual limit of 65,000 for

H-1B visas issued each year to all companies to bring in foreign workers into the US. In last few years it has been observed this annual quota gets filled up within few days from 1st April as soon as the allocation for the year starts. This is because the quota limit set at 65,000 creates artificial shortages without considering demand and supply forces. On the other hand, L-1 visa category allows for intra-company transfers of specialist workers. The L-1 category does not have any quota assigned to it. However, as informed by the NASSCOM, during the last few years, there has been very high rejection for Indian origin employees and, therefore, the two visa categories act as trade barrier.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of World Trade Organisation (WTO), services can be traded internationally in four different ways, known as the four modes of supply. The 'Movement of Natural Persons' *i.e.* 'Mode 4' is one of the four ways through which services can be supplied internationally. Mode 4 refers to the presence of persons of one WTO member in the territory of another for the purpose of providing a service.

(c) The Government of India continues to engage the US Administration for better access of its IT professionals. H-1B and L-1 visa issues, including increase in visa processing fees, high rejection rates and other difficulties faced by the Indian services companies, have been raised with the US Government at various levels including by the PM with the US President in December 2015 and recently by the Finance Minister with the US Trade Representative on April 13, 2016. The Department of Commerce has raised this issue with the concerned US authorities highlighting the negative impact of the hike in visa fee, particularly on Indian IT Companies. In this regard, a letter was written by the Hon'ble CIM to Ms. Penny Pritzker, Commerce Secretary, USA and to Ms. Caroline Atkinson, Deputy National Security Advisor, USA, on 4th December, 2015, wherein it was requested not to incorporate such discriminatory and punitive measures into legislations without due process of Notice and Comment, as it would seriously impede the on-going efforts to take the India-US bilateral trade and investment relationship forward. Also, concerns about the above visa fee hike and other related issues were raised during the Indo-US Trade Policy Forum meeting held in Washington DC in October, 2015. India has also taken up the matter on US visa fee hike in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

'Start up India' programme to boost digital entrepreneurship

1940. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated the 'Start up India' programme to boost digital entrepreneurship at grassroot level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that many youth are computer illiterate in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for providing affordable computer knowledge, particularly to the un-employed youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Startup India is a flagship initiative launched by the Government of India on 16th January, 2016, which is aimed at building a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. With this Action Plan the Government envisages to accelerate spreading of the Startup movement from digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education, etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DietY) is implementing (i) Scheme for IT Mass Literacy (National Digital Literacy Mission) to make one person in every household in the country. E-literate was approved in March, 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 97.02 crore over a period of 18 months extended up to 31.3.2016 which aims to train 10 lakh persons and (ii) a scheme entitled 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (DISHA) to make 42.5 lakh persons digitally literate in selected households throughout the country with a budget outlay of ₹ 380 crore over a period of 4 years which has been approved on 09.12.2014 under Digital India.

Both these Schemes are being implemented concurrently. So far, under both the Schemes, around 56 lakh candidates have been registered, 40.42 lakh candidates have been trained and approximately 17 lakh candidates have been certified. 1916 organizations are working as Training Partners under these Schemes.

UK tightening norms for Indian workers

1941. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has told Britain that by tightening norms for skilled foreign workers (Indian workers) it was mixing up Intra Company Transfers (ICTs) with immigration which could affect bilateral ties, if so, the reaction of the UK Government;

(b) whether Indian tech firms which are worried that the tighter norms for foreign skilled workers would chip away at their bottom line; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to settle the issue amicably and expeditiously resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (c) Yes. Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue of tightening norms for skilled foreign workers with the Government of UK including at the highest Levels. The UK Government has been urged not to accept the recommendations of the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) in the interest of the bilateral trade in Services between India and UK and its adverse impact not only on Indian IT companies but also on the UK's own economy and competitiveness. Hon'ble Commerce Minister raised these issues strongly with the UK Minister for Immigration Mr. James Brokenshire during her visit to UK on 31 March 2016. It was also mentioned that the recommendations of the MAC seem to be contrary to the spirit of the Joint Commitment made during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India last year.

The UK Government informed that they want to increase employment opportunities for UK nationals given the high rate of unemployment in UK. The UK Government also mentioned that their objective is to reduce net migration into their country and recent changes in their immigration system is not targeted at any particular country.

(b) As per NASSCOM's estimates, the Indian software industry is likely to incur additional expenditure to the tune of £250 million financial impact due to health surcharge and immigration skills charge could be about £31 million and more than £200 million due to salary level increase in the next 12 months. This would impact their competitiveness in the market. This would also make many services expensive to consumers in the UK as well.

Imports of oil seeds

1942. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to import oil seeds to meet country's demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of such imports on domestic market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At present, the import policy for oilseeds is 'free' subject to adherence to the policy conditions and payment of import duty at prevalent rates. As of now, the Government does not have any plans to import oilseeds on Government account.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Targets of FDI

1943. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets of the Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) during the current plan;

(b) the Sector-wise details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(c) action taken by Government to clear the hurdles and attract more FDI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. Government of India has put in place a liberal and investor friendly FDI policy. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

(b) The sector-wise details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government reviews FDI Policy on an ongoing basis 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.

Statement

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2013-14 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2014-15 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Metallurgical Industries	1,466.23	567.63	359.34
2.	Mining	57.89	12.73	684.39
3.	Power	535.68	1,066.08	707.04

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	1,106.52	414.25	615.95
5.	Coal Production	0.00	2.96	0.00
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	214.80	112.23	1,079.02
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	20.05	0.17	1.33
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	184.60	212.78	230.70
9.	Electrical Equipments	195.87	134.31	574.83
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	485.96	1,126.27	2,296.04
11.	Electronics	38.24	132.58	96.84
12.	Telecommunications	303.87	1,306.95	2,894.94
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	404.04	428.52	254.96
14.	Automobile Industry	1,537.28	1,517.28	2,725.64
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	15.89	45.95	74.56
16.	Sea Transport	64.62	20.49	333.22
17.	Ports	0.00	0.31	1.90
18.	Railway Related Components	29.85	236.93	129.73
19.	Industrial Machinery	503.83	477.38	716.79
20.	Machine Tools	101.39	64.52	24.06
21.	Agricultural Machinery	95.41	48.78	72.35
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	5.10	34.44	30.11
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	89.45	288.13	186.69
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	24.33	21.13	33.39
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	83.02	173.48	145.93
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.58	0.53	0.85

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Scientific Instruments	73.28	45.08	32.34
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	6.71	0.00	0.00
29.	Fertilizers	42.55	20.65	225.32
30.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	292.16	786.76	762.76
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.00	0.75
32.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	0.00	54.89
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,123.46	1,279.34	1,497.74
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	103.89	198.86	197.42
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	5.09	26.86	116.21
36.	Sugar	12.26	3.08	27.77
37.	Fermentation Industries	107.21	814.58	225.38
38.	Food Processing Industries	401.46	3,982.89	515.86
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	108.39	21.55	148.34
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	160.07	108.44	177.22
41.	Rubber Goods	642.18	370.54	284.51
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	46.70	6.14	34.21
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.97	21.44
44.	Glass	209.16	43.09	41.82
45.	Ceramics	4.33	150.09	35.29
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	12.38	254.01	208.99
47.	Timber Products	29.17	6.16	8.97
48.	Defence Industries	0.41	0.82	0.08
49.	Consultancy Services	142.32	285.85	458.13

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,832.98	2,225.10	4,443.26
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	256.86	684.58	567.85
52.	Education	172.20	262.09	78.86
53.	Hotel and Tourism	3,259.05	486.38	777.01
54.	Trading	717.80	1,343.39	2,727.96
55.	Retail Trading	22.31	11.30	168.72
56.	Agriculture Services	161.47	91.01	59.95
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	52.61	42.56	280.18
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	0.27	5.86	1.43
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	14.34	113.78	72.58
60.	Coir	0.15	0.54	1.36
61.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	283.89	485.37	870.25
62.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	1,332.49	1,226.05	769.14
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	229.49	468.74	765.88
GRAND TOTAL		22,423.58	24,299.33	30,930.50

Non-utilization of domestic stock due to excess import of natural rubber

1944. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantum of natural rubber imported and produced in the last three years;

(b) whether there has been excess import of natural rubber leading to non-utilization of domestic stock;

(c) whether Government has studied the ramifications of the Indo-ASEAN agreement on the prices of plantation crops, especially rubber, on the rubber plantation farmers in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to address the falling prices of natural rubber, including compensating the rubber farmers of Kerala for the losses accrued due to drop in rubber prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Year-wise statistics of Natural Rubber (NR) imported and produced in the last three years are given as under:—

NR import and Production (Tonne)

Year	Import	Production
2013-14	360263	774000
2014-15	442130	645000
2015-16 (Provisional)	454303	563000

(b) Provisional estimates of NR production and consumption during 2015-16 indicated a consumption-production balance of 424,540 tonnes. Import of NR during 2015-16 was 454,303 tonnes. However, the stock of NR declined from 252,000 tonne as at the end of March 2015 to 224,000 tonnes at the end of March 2016. The consumption-production balance and stock of NR do not indicate considerable excess import of NR leading to non-utilisation of stock.

(c) and (d) Tariff lines pertaining to NR are included in the Exclusion List of Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. Hence there is no import of NR with tariff concession under Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.

(e) The Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower” to “25% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower” w.e.f 30.4.2015 in order to increase the cost of imported rubber and create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. RSS (Ribbed Smoked Sheet) and TSR (Technically Specified Rubber) has been added in Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) which make them eligible

for an incentive at the rate of two per cent of export values. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of natural rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

The Government has also devised market-linked Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) for protecting the farmers of plantation crops, including rubber plantations, against losses arising from fluctuations in yield as well as prices. The scheme has been shared with the State Governments including Kerala to meet their share of insurance premium.

**Debottlenecking of existing infrastructure in Bengaluru
under CBIC project**

1945. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what actions have been taken for the debottlenecking of existing infrastructure in Bengaluru under the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Project as identified by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Preliminary Study of Prioritized Projects; and

(b) what is the current status of the Peripheral Ring Road Project, the Satellite Township Ring Road (STRR) and Individual Town Ring Road (ITRR) project identified as priority projects by JICA, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The perspective plan for Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Project has been completed. Government of Karnataka has taken action to implement the following projects as identified as priority projects by JICA.

- (i) **Peripheral Ring Road (PRR):** Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) has been designated as implementing agency to construct PRR to decongest traffic inflow and to take away the truck traffic entering into the city. The 65 km. length Peripheral Ring Road connects major National Highways at four places, Bangalore-Tumkur road (NH-4), Bangalore-Bellary road (NH-7), Bangalore-Old Madras road (NH-4) and Bangalore-Hosur road (NH-7).
- (ii) **Satellite Township Ring Road (STRR) and Individual Town Ring Road (ITRR):** Karnataka Public Works Department (KPWD) and Bengaluru Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (BMRDA) have jointly taken up the development of STRR and ITRR. The total length connecting 7 Satellite Towns 204 Kms and the total length of ITRR is 163 Kms.

(b) The current status of the Peripheral Ring Road Project, the Satellite Township Ring Road (STRR) and Individual Town Ring Road (ITRR) Project identified as priority projects by JICA is as follows:

- (i) **Peripheral Ring Road (PRR):** An extent of 1989 acres of land is required for this project for which final Notification was issued. The total cost of project is of ₹ 11950 crores. The cost of construction including Intelligent Transport System (ITS) is ₹ 3850 crores and land acquisition cost is ₹ 8100 crores. The Project is included in the Rolling Plan of JICA Project and JICA agreed in principle to sanction Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan for construction. The Environmental Clearance is obtained for the project from the competent authority and Rehabilitation Action Plan is also completed. The National Green Tribunal, Chennai issued an interim order not to proceed with the further activities pertaining to PRR Project in a case filed against Environment Clearance accorded to Bangalore Peripheral Ring Road (PRR) Project by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).
- (ii) **Satellite Township Ring Road (STRR) and Individual Town Ring Road (ITRR):** The total length of STRR connecting 7 Satellite Towns is 204 Kms and the total length of ITRR is 163 Kms out of which the length of 80.02 Kms four laning connecting Dobbaspete to Hoskote *via* Doddaballapura and Devanahalli has been taken up by NHAI for development and a length of 30.70 Kms from Magadi to Dobbaspete has been taken up for two lane development by KSHIP. Balance length of 229.48 Kms connecting Hoskote to Magadi has to be taken up by KPWD. The Techno-Economic Feasibility Report in respect of STRR and ITRR prepared by KPWD has been submitted to BMRDA for taking final decisions. It is decided to examine the re-alignment of STRR in view of influence zone coming under Tamil Nadu State.

Cases before STC for recovery of rupees 10 crore

1946. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are cases before STC for recovery of more than ₹ 10 crore;
- (b) the number and details of cases before STC, wherein ₹ 10 crore and above are recoverable;
- (c) details of amount recovered and pending to be recovered in last three years;

(d) the details of action taken against the officers responsible for the aforesaid default;

(e) the details of amount of loss to public exchequer due to the aforesaid defaults; and

(f) whether any case has been referred to CBI or any other agency for investigation, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The details, as received from STC, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) STC has written off an amount of ₹ 123.66 crore during the last three years *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015).

(f) Status of CBI cases has already been indicated in Statement. In cases, where *prima facie*, there have been procedural flaws/departmental irregularities/negligence and relate to misconduct other than criminal offence, such cases have been dealt departmentally, and have not been referred to CBI.

Statement

Details of cases for revcovery of more than ₹ 10 crores as received from STC.

		(₹ in crores)			
Sl. No.	Name of the party	Overdue net of Credit as on 31.12.2015*	Total Recoveries during last three years (upto 31.12.15)	Departmental Action against Employees of STC	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Global Steel, Philippine	1,929.08	196.49	Major penalty proceedings were initiated against 3 officials. Proceedings at required copies of certain documents in various stages.	CBI, New Delhi in connection with some secret information, respect of business dealings of STC with M/s. Kremikovitzi AD, Bulgaria, and M/s. Global Steel, Philippines, which were sent to CBI from time to time in 2014. CBI <i>vide</i> letter dated 11.5.2015 has informed that during verification of the said complaint, it has been learnt that CVC has already looked into the matter and made necessary recommendations. CBI further informed that the case has since been closed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Parties under Credit Linked Insurance Scheme-EXIM Bank	445.46	2.44	<p>Major penalty proceedings were initiated against seven officials of STC, out of which three have been imposed the penalty of removal from service.</p> <p>Other major penalties were imposed on other three officials while in one case, the inquiry is in progress.</p>	<p>CBI has taken up investigation of the case and registered a Regular Case on 24.2.2012 against business associates and their executives, Insurance consultant and three officials of STC.</p>
3.	Jhagadia Copper	122.77	-	<p>CBI registered a case for enquiries into the alleged misconduct on part of STC Jhagadia Copper Ltd. (JCL). CBI registered officials. CBI has conveyed preliminary enquiry (PE) on 22.04.2014 for that lapses on part of STC enquiries in the alleged misconduct on the part of STC officials in the matter of financial notice of CMD for which assistance to JCL.</p> <p>action is under process.</p>	<p>PE by CBI in this case has been completed and CBI <i>vide</i> communication dated 18.3.2015 conveyed that lapses on the part of STC officials be brought to the notice of CMD.</p>

4. Ministry of Consumer Affairs	114.95	43.98	-	-	
5. D/o Fertilizer	101.93	-	-	₹ 55.11 crore received in January 2016.	
6. MMT Neyveli	87.39	-	Major Penalties against 5 officials imposed. One official was later exonerated by the Board of Directors as Appellate Authority.	An RC dated 16.11.2007 was registered by CBI against unknown accused. After investigations, CBI filed a charge sheet in the Court of Special Judge on 23.12.2009 against 4 officials of STC, 5 partners of M/s. MMT and Government approved registered Valuer.	
7. Balasore Alloys Ltd.	58.55	10.00	-	-	
8. Akshita Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	24.06	62.20	In the matter of irregularities in respect of trade transactions entered into between STC and AMPL, departmental action has been recommended on 22.4.2015 against two officials.	-	
9. Conros Steel Pvt. Ltd.,	12.05	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Dankuni Steel Ltd.	10.28	49.56	-	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 <i>sub-judice</i> , STC Management has decided not to refer the matter to CBI for the time being.
11.	Markfed	10.21	-	-	
	TOTAL	2916.73	364.67		

*Figures do not include claims related to interest, penal interest, trade margin, etc. to be accounted on realization, except in case of Global Steel, Philippine (S.No.1), in which figures reported are in accordance with the conciliation agreement with the party, duly audited.

Assistance to Bihar under MIIUS

†1947. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects in Bihar which are receiving assistance from the Central Government under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the project-wise details of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was notified in July 2013 for taking up new projects in the 12th Five Year Plan Period. Despite repeated requests by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, no proposal was received from Bihar. Hence, no project has been approved in Bihar and therefore, no project in the State is receiving Central Assistance under MIIUS.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Decline in exports of merchandise goods

1948. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for decline in exports of merchandise goods from India;

(b) whether there is any plan of action to boost merchandise exports of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would exempt Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on SEZs to make the Indian merchandise globally competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics data, India's Merchandise Exports were US \$ 261.14 billion (Provisional) during April 2015-March 2016 compared to US \$ 310.34 billion during April 2014-March 2015 and US \$ 314.41 billion during April 2013-March 2014. The decline in exports of the country is consistent with the global economic and trade slowdown.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Key reasons for decline in exports include the following:

- (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 export are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slowdown. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
- (iv) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, especially from Oil Producing countries.
- (v) There is a general slowdown in the world GDP growth and hence, in growth in World Trade. Some increase in trade barriers has also been reported.

The Government has paid serious attention to the situation and has taken steps to address it. The Policy initiatives taken by Government to arrest falling exports and enhance merchandise exports include the following:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. 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. To accommodate these enhancements, the annual resource allocation under MEIS was enhanced from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015. Thereafter on 04.05.2016, the Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 2787 of these lines which did not have coverage across the globe. Thus, henceforth Landing Certificates shall not be required under MEIS *w.e.f.* 04.05.2016. This step has been taken as part of ease of doing business and reduction of Transaction Cost of the exporters. Accordingly the annual resource allocation under the Scheme has now been revised from ₹ 21000 crore to ₹ 22,000 crore per annum.

- (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.
- (d) The Ministry of Finance had withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April 2012. Ministry of Finance has not agreed to restore exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units.

Minimum import price on steel

1949. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has imposed a Minimum Import Price (MIP) on steel and there is a proposal to impose an anti-dumping duty on steel imports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) its impact on the steel industry as well as on the domestic capital goods and infrastructure companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Minimum Import Price (MIP) has been imposed on imports of Iron and Steel under 173 tariff lines of Chapter 72 under ITC (HS), 2012, Schedule-I (Import Policy). On the basis of petitions filed by the domestic industry, DGAD has recently initiated investigations on imports of Steel from various countries, as per the details given below:—

Sl. No.	Investigation Type	Product	Countries involved	Date of Initiation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anti-dumping	Cold rolled/cold reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, of all widths and thickness, not clad, plated or coated.	China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine	19.4.2016

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Anti-dumping	Hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils of a width upto 2100mm and thickness upto 25mm and Hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel not in coils commonly known as sheets and plates of a width upto 4950mm and thickness upto 150mm	China PR, Japan, Russia, Korea RP, Brazil and Indonesia	11.4.2016
3.	Circumvention of anti-dumping duty	Cold rolled flat products of Stainless Steel	China PR, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA	19.2.2016
4.	Countervailing duty investigation	Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products	China PR	12.4.2016

(c) As per available information, the ex-Mumbai prices of TMT, HR Coils and CR Coils have increased from the level of 1st February 2016, after imposition of MIP, as indicated in the table below:

Table showing improvement in steel prices-post imposition of MIP

Prices as on	TMT Bars	HR Coils	CR Coils
1-Feb-16	31674	30756	34213
15-Feb-16	33673	33513	36750
1-Mar-16	34226	34913	38938
15-Mar-16	35145	34388	38588
1-Apr-16	35773	35547	39725
15-Apr-16	35078	35656	38850
2-May-16	35421	35700	39463

Source: Joint Plant Committee

Though steel is used in a variety of applications in different industries, the contribution of steel to total expenses of the end users (downstream industries) is relatively low. Hence, huge economic burden being placed on steel consumers as a result of MIP is not foreseen.

‘Start-up India’ and ‘Stand-up India’ programmes

†1950. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 'Start-up India' and 'Stand-up India' programmes launched by Government for the youth;

(b) whether Government has formulated any concrete action plan after fixing a specific target for this, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to utilize the abilities and strength of such Indian youth in their own country who have attained proficiency in different fields and are rendering their services abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Startup India is a flagship initiative launched by the Government of India on 16th January, 2016, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower startups to grow through innovation and design. The Stand-up India Scheme was launched on 5th April, 2016 to facilitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) between ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) and one woman per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing sector. The Scheme is expected to benefit at least 2.5 lakh borrowers.

Each enterprise will provide jobs depending on the nature of its operation.

(c) and (d) An Action Plan for Startup India to build a strong eco-system to nurture innovation and Startups in the country was launched. Salient features of the scheme are as follow:

(i) Simplification and Handholding

- Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification
- Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Startup India Hub to handhold startups during various phases of their development
- Legal support and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs
- Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups
- Faster exit for startups

(ii) Funding Support and Incentives

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

(iii) Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

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

(iv) Credit Guarantee Fund

The initiative provides for creating a credit guarantee fund for startups through National Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC)/SIDBI with a Corpus of ₹ 500 crore per year for the next four years.

With this Action Plan the Government hopes to accelerate spreading of the startup movement:

- From digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education, etc.; and
- From existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas.

**Framing of policy to implement 'Make in India', 'Digital India'
and 'Stand-up India' Schemes**

1951. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any policy to develop the infrastructure and create a conducive environment to implement the schemes like 'Make in India', 'Digital India' and 'Stand-up India' on the ground; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched the 'Make in India' initiative for promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment in select 25 sectors. The Government of India is also implementing 'Digital India' Programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It envisions digital Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen their digital empowerment as well as smart governance and services on demand. The 'Stand Up India' Scheme intends to create a conducive environment and infrastructure for development of a new generation of entrepreneurs. It facilitates bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise, in manufacturing, services or trade through Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Non-appointment of Directors in museums

1952. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 800 museums in the country without Directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for not appointing Directors to the above 800 museums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Insofar as museums which are directly under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture are concerned, the details of vacancies of Directors are given below:

Name of Organization	Number of vacant post
National Museum, New Delhi	1
National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai	1
National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru	1
Indian Museum, Kolkata	1
Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	1

(c) The posts are laying vacant mainly because of non-availability of suitable candidates and litigation. However, process of selection for the vacant post of Directors is ongoing.

Culture universities in the country

1953. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many culture universities are functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has given any additional scheme or funds for the improvement and enhancement of these universities;

(c) whether all these universities are affiliated by Government and UGC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are no institutions under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture named as Cultural Universities. However, there are four teaching institutions declared as deemed to be Universities under Ministry of Culture.

(b) These Universities/autonomous organizations are fully funded by the Ministry of Culture.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute/ University	Date of declaration of Deemed to be University
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda	13th November, 2006
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	15th January, 2016

1	2	3	4
3.	New Delhi	National Museum Institute, New Delhi	28th April 1989
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, U.P	5th April 1988

Festivals on Indian folk and tribal performing art

†1954. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized any festivals on Indian folk and tribal performing art; and

(b) if so, the details of festivals organized in the last five years and the current financial year along with funds allocated and amounts spent for this, year-wise, State-wise and festival-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

List of protected monuments in the country

1955. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a list or a reliable database maintained by the Ministry or the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) on the exact number of protected monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the list and where could this list be accessed from and the criteria through which a monument is listed as a protected monument; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and deadline by which the Ministry would complete the compilation of protected monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise list of protected monuments of National importance under Archaeological Survey of India in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The list is also available on ASI web-site. Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 specifies criterion for ancient monument as “any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years” and is of National Importance. For ancient sites and remains, the Act specifies as “ancient site and remains containing or is reasonably believed to contain ruins of relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years” and is of National Importance.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

*List of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Dilapidated condition of forts in Maharashtra

†1956. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of historically significant forts, especially in Maharashtra, are in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of works undertaken by Government for the maintenance and preservation of the forts;

(c) the persons/agencies appointed for this work;

(d) whether these persons/agencies have knowledge/experience of maintenance/preservation of the forts; and

(e) the year-wise details of total amount spent by Government for the maintenance of forts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including forts is attended regularly depending upon the availability of resources and requirements of different sites and they are in a good state of preservation.

(c) and (d) Conservation work of the monuments is attended by ASI departmentally for which trained and experienced conservators are available in the organization. External agencies are not engaged for the purpose.

(e) The year-wise details of total amount spent for conservation of protected monuments including forts, by the ASI, are as follow:

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2013-2014	16963.86
2.	2014-2015	23551.95
3.	2015-2016	23861.24

Deteriorating conditions of world heritage sites in the country

†1957. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Union for Conservation of Nature has expressed its concern over deteriorating conditions of world heritage sites in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has prepared a database of all the monuments of national and international importance in India;

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that several monuments have been encroached and many of them have completely vanished from the map; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition of world heritage sites of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Sir, no such communication regarding concerns over deteriorating conditions of world heritage sites in the country has been received from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

(b) Question does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has prepared a database of all the monuments of National importance as well as International importance. There are 3686 Centrally protected monuments which are declared as of National importance out of which 21 World Heritage Sites under Cultural category are declared as the monuments of International importance. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) has so far culled out approximate data of 1,50,000 from various secondary sources of built heritage, sites and antiquities.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are instances of encroachments at 278 Centrally protected monuments and 24 Centrally protected monuments and sites remain untraceable.

(e) Government ensures that all world heritage sites in India are conserved as per International standards and retain their authenticity and integrity within available resources. Adequate legal framework is in place to ensure that they are properly maintained and managed.

Restoring back of Indian antiquities from foreign countries

1958. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the complete list of Indian antiquities in museums/private possessions/auction dealers in various countries abroad and the list of foreign artefacts in Indian museums/Institutes;

(b) whether Government is not interested and keen in restoring back the Kohinoor diamond from royal family of United Kingdom;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to bring back world famous Nataraja statues and ancient icons from India particularly from Tamil Nadu found in museums and private auction dealers in various countries abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Archaeological Survey of India maintains only list of those antiquities which have been sent abroad under Temporary Export Permit by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India. Information in respect of the antiquities abroad, not sent through Archaeological Survey of India, is not available. As regards foreign artefacts in Indian Museums/Institutions, information in respect of Museums/Institutions in respect of Ministry of Culture is being collected.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of External Affairs is making continuous efforts to explore ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory solution to the retrieval of Kohinoor with the United Kingdom Government.

(d) The Government of India has retrieved eighteen antiquities from foreign countries including four images of the Nataraja of Tamil Nadu.

Number of unemployed persons

†1959. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of unemployed persons during the last two years;
- (b) the State-wise details of employment provided in the organised sector during the last two years;
- (c) whether the policy measures under taken by Central Government during the last two years have helped in providing employment to a large number of unemployed persons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of two most recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployed persons on usual status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-12 was 0.95 crore and 1.06 crore respectively. The State-wise details of unemployment rate is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the information collected from State Governments under Employment Market Information Programme of M/o Labour and Employment, the employment in the organised sector during 2011 and 2012 were 2.90 crore and 2.96 crore respectively. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) were 1.81 crore.

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. 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.

Statement-I

*State-wise Unemployment Rates on Usual Status Basis
during 2009-10 and 2011-12*

States/UTs	2009-10 (in %)	2011-12 (in %)
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	2.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	2.2
Assam	4.0	4.6
Bihar	2.6	3.4
Chhattisgarh	0.9	1.4
Delhi	2.6	3.8
Goa	4.6	4.9
Gujarat	1.1	0.5
Haryana	2.0	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	1.3
Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	3.4
Jharkhand	4.3	2.6
Karnataka	1.2	1.6
Kerala	7.4	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.9
Maharashtra	1.5	1.3
Manipur	4.0	3.7
Meghalaya	1.0	0.8
Mizoram	1.9	3.2

States/UTs	2009-10 (in %)	2011-12 (in %)
Nagaland	10.3	17.7
Odisha	3.1	2.4
Punjab	3.3	2.2
Rajasthan	0.7	1.2
Sikkim	3.9	1.2
Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.3
Tripura	10.4	12.8
Uttarakhand	1.9	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	1.4	1.6
West Bengal	2.4	3.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.2	6.5
Chandigarh	8.0	6.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	5.0	0.1
Lakshadweep	7.9	13.8
Puducherry	3.1	2.1
ALL-INDIA	2.0	2.2

Source: NSSO Reports 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Statement-II

State-wise employment in the organised sector (as on 31st March)

(in lakh)

State/UT/All India	2010-11	2011-12
Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.38	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	20.60	20.28
Assam	11.18	11.2
Bihar	4.22	4.26
Chandigarh	1.08	1.12
Chhattisgarh	3.36	2.93
Daman and Diu	0.15	0.15
Delhi	8.66	8.78

State/UT/All India	2010-11	2011-12
Goa	1.44	1.46
Gujarat	21.00	22.04
Haryana	7.15	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	3.92	3.93
Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	2.1
Jharkhand	15.69	15.78
Karnataka	22.95	22.95
Kerala	10.88	10.89
Madhya Pradesh	9.94	9.94
Maharashtra	46.78	49.52
Manipur	0.79	0.79
Meghalaya	0.52	0.63
Mizoram	0.10	0.13
Nagaland	0.78	0.78
Odisha	7.06	7.1
Puducherry	0.60	0.58
Punjab	8.26	8.26
Rajasthan	12.83	12.9
Tamil Nadu	23.27	23.37
Tripura	1.44	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	21.69	22.07
Uttarakhand	3.02	3.22
West Bengal	18.14	19.22
ALL-INDIA	289.99	295.79

Source: Annual Employment Reviews of DGE&T.

Pact with other countries regarding money laundering, terror funding, etc.

1960. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has entered into a pact with other countries to share the mutual flow of information pertaining to money laundering and terror funding, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan being taken by the concerned countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Financial Intelligence Unit - India (FIU-IND) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 30 counterpart FIUs of other countries for sharing the information pertaining to money laundering and terror funding.

FIU-IND is also a member of Egmont Group of FIUs, an international organization with a membership of 151 FIUs. Besides, India is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an Intergovernmental body which makes recommendations relating to combating money laundering, terrorist financing and serious tax offences. India participates in various regional/global meetings to put India's position with regard to steps taken to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

**Increase in cases of flow of FICN and smuggling of cattle
along Indo-Bangladesh border**

†1961. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of fake Indian currency notes (FICN) flow and smuggling of cattle are increasing on Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to seal Indo-Bangladesh border to curb the problem of fake currency flow and cattle smuggling; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) There is no definite trend noticed in cases of Smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and Cattle Smuggling during last three years. The details of cases of FICN and cattle seizure during last three years and current year along Indo-Bangladesh border are as under:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No of cases	
	FICN	Cattle
2013	55	14926
2014	64	12865
2015	45	17537
2016	17	4447
(upto 31st March 2016)		

(c) and (d) In order to curb the cross-border crimes including problem of fake currency flow and cattle smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh border, the Government has adopted multi-pronged approach which include construction of fencing, floodlighting, Border Out Posts (BoPs), induction of latest surveillance equipments like Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HHTI), Long Range Recce Observation System (LORROS), Night Vision Goggle/Devices, etc. Besides, it has been in-principally decided to deploy Technology Solutions in the stretches wherever construction of fence is not feasible.

Trafficking cases reported from Punjab

1962. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many missing and human trafficking cases have been reported from Punjab in the last year;

(b) whether Government has details of those missing and trafficked from Punjab and the break up of these cases according to sex, age group, religion, caste, community, education and district;

(c) how Government plans to crack down on licensed agencies in Punjab that illegally traffic citizens by promising migration to countries across the world; and

(d) whether Government proposes a regulatory framework to monitor these agencies in Punjab so that they do not put lives of citizens at risk or hold them hostage for money?

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 of 8 cases under Human Trafficking, and a total of 2737 persons were reported missing in Punjab during 2015, details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Data on religion, caste, community, education and district-wise is not maintained Centrally by NCRB.

(c) and (d) Punjab Police take action on receipt of specific complaints against licensed agencies and have registered 2 cases against licensed agencies during the last two years.

In Punjab, Anti Human Trafficking Units have been established in all the districts to curb human trafficking and officers of the ranks of Superintendents of Police/ Deputy Superintendents of Police have been nominated as nodal officers for these AHTUs. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Advisories have been issued to all districts to curb trafficking of children and Police Officers have also been directed to pay attention to the complaints of trafficking in the State.

Statement

Number of persons missing during 2015 in Punjab

State	Male	Female	Total
Punjab	1515	1222	2737

Cases and age group-wise and sex-wise persons reported trafficked during 2015 in Punjab*

Total cases of Human Trafficking	Male (M)			Female (F)			Transgender (T)			Total (M+F+T)		
	Below 18 years	Above 18 years	Total	Below 18 years	Above 18 years	Total	Below 18 years	Above 18 years	Total	Below 18 years	Above 18 years	Total
8	104	0	104	2	2	4	0	0	0	106	2	108

*Except September, 2015

Integrated check posts at Hili and Changrabandha in West Bengal

1963. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Hili and Changrabandha on Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which these ICPs are likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Hili and Changrabandha are among the 13 locations identified for setting up of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) in the next phase. The land acquisition for both these ICPs is under process. The completion of these ICPs would depend upon the transfer of land by the State Government to the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI).

**Complaints/representations received by NHRC
on police firing in Manipur**

1964. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has received any complaints/representations regarding the death of 9 persons by police firing in the protest against three anti-tribal bills passed by the Manipur Assembly on 31st August, 2015;

(b) what action has NHRC taken on the said complaints/representations and whether the matter was taken up with the State Government of Manipur; and

(c) what is the response of the State Government of Manipur and the action taken by them in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received a complaint dated 19.10.2015 from Executive Members of Autonomous District Council, Churachandpur, Manipur regarding alleged killing of 9 persons in the firing by Security Forces on 31.8.2015 on persons protesting the passing of three bills by the Manipur Legislative Assembly. The members of Autonomous District Council, Churachandpur, Manipur sought intervention of the NHRC for thorough investigation, action against the erring personnel and compensation for the families of the deceased.

The NHRC on 20.10.2015 issued notice to the Chief Secretary and DGP, Manipur calling for a factual report within two weeks.

The NHRC on 24.2.2016 considered the reports received and directed to call for report on status of Investigation of criminal cases registered and the Magisterial enquiry if any, ordered. Reply is awaited.

Incidents of acid attacks on women and girls

1965. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of acid attacks on women and girls are on the rise in the country;

(b) the total number of such cases reported along with number of women/girls died/injured, accused arrested and action taken against guilty separately, during each of last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken for rehabilitation of victims along with financial assistance provided for medical treatment during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken to curb sale of acid in open market, ensure speedy trial and make amendment in relevant laws to give stringent punishment to the guilty persons?

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 85, 128 and 137 cases were reported under acid attack on women including girls during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. State/UT-wise cases reported, number of women victims, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under acid attack on women including girls during 2012-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to augment the implementation of State Victim Compensation Scheme, a decision has been taken to set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus of ₹ 200 crores which is meant for tackling crime/violence against women. A provision is stipulated to provide special financial assistance upto ₹ 5.00 lakhs to the victims of acid attack to meet treatment expenses over and above the compensation paid by the respective States/UT Administrations.

The detailed guidelines are available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CVCFGuidelines_141015.pdf

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed Advisory in accordance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in WP (CrI) 129 of 2006, to all the States/UTs titled 'Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors' dated 30th August, 2013. This advisory is available in Ministry of Home Affairs website http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryAfterSupremeCourtOrderInLaxmCase_Short.pdf

Through the aforesaid advisory the States/UTs were advised to notify rules under section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1919.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared Draft Model Poison Rules 2013 with the objective of regulating sale of acid. The Model Rules include, *inter-alia*, the form of acids (liquids or crystalline and its concentration) that can be stored

and sold, issue of licenses, procurement by individuals, educational and research institutions, hospitals, industries, Government Departments and Departments of Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), number of women victims (WMC), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under Acid Attack on Women including girls Reported during 2012-2015

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	4	-	5	4	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
3.	Assam	1	4	0	-	6	0	-
4.	Bihar	10	12	10	-	17	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	4	-	3	6	-
6.	Goa	1	2	1	-	1	1	-
7.	Gujarat	4	5	4	-	6	6	-
8.	Haryana	6	8	5	-	15	15	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	2	-	2	2	-
11.	Jharkhand	2	3	2	-	5	5	-
12.	Karnataka	2	2	2	-	2	2	-
13.	Kerala	2	2	0	-	2	0	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	7	6	-	9	9	-
15.	Maharashtra	3	3	3	-	3	3	-
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
20.	Odisha	2	3	1	-	7	7	-
21.	Punjab	4	4	1	-	10	3	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
22.	Rajasthan	5	5	5	-	6	6	-
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	-	1	0	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	15	11	-	18	18	-
28.	Uttarakhand	3	3	2	-	2	2	-
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
TOTAL (STATES)		76	92	64	-	121	106	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	8	8	7	-	10	10	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
TOTAL (UTs)		9	9	8	-	11	11	-
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		85	101	72	-	132	117	-

2013

1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
3.	Assam	1	3	0	-	3	0	-
4.	Bihar	7	7	5	-	16	16	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	2	-	2	2	-
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	10	13	10	-	15	15	-
8.	Haryana	3	5	1	-	2	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	1	-	4	1	-
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	2	-	2	2	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
12.	Karnataka	4	4	4	-	9	9	-
13.	Kerala	3	3	1	-	2	1	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	8	6	-	10	10	-
15.	Maharashtra	7	8	4	-	5	4	-
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
19.	Nagaland	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
20.	Odisha	1	1	1	-	3	3	-
21.	Punjab	10	10	4	-	14	13	-
22.	Rajasthan	6	10	4	-	17	17	-
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	3	-	7	5	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	41	36	-	60	66	-
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	-	2	2	-
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-
	TOTAL (STATES)	112	130	87	-	175	169	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	-	1	1	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
34.	Delhi UT	15	16	6	-	13	10	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
	TOTAL (UTs)	16	17	7	-	14	11	-
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	128	147	94	-	189	180	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	4	2	7	9	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	0	0	3	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	5	4	0	4	4	0
8.	Haryana	5	6	5	1	9	9	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
12.	Karnataka	2	2	2	0	4	4	0
13.	Kerala	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	6	0	7	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	8	8	6	0	6	6	0
21.	Punjab	5	5	4	0	4	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	2	0	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	10	3	0	9	5	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42	43	32	2	63	51	2
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	27	28	17	0	17	17	0
TOTAL (STATES)		125	132	90	7	138	122	11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	12	14	8	1	16	13	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		12	14	8	1	16	13	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		137	146	98	8	154	135	12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	WMV	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	Figures for the 2015 are upto this month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	-	-	-	12	-	-	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
3.	Assam	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	August
4.	Bihar	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	December
6.	Goa	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
7.	Gujarat	8	-	-	-	16	-	-	December
8.	Haryana	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	December
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
11.	Jharkhand	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
12.	Karnataka	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	December
13.	Kerala	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	December
16.	Manipur	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
17.	Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	December
18.	Mizoram	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
19.	Nagaland	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
20.	Odisha	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	December
21.	Punjab	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	December
22.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
23.	Sikkim	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	December
25.	Telangana	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
26.	Tripura	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	-	-	-	13	-	-	December
28.	Uttarakhand	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
TOTAL (STATES)		87	-	-	-	77	-	-	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
31.	Chandigarh	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
33.	Daman and Diu	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
34.	Delhi UT	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	December
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
36.	Puducherry	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	December
TOTAL (UTs)		16	-	-	-	11	-	-	
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		103	-	-	-	88	-	-	

Source: Crime in India for the year 2014 for the year 2015 is Monthly Crime Statistics and the data is provisional.

Note: Data is provisional for the year 2012-2013.

Note: NR implies data not received. NCRB has started collecting data on cases convicted and persons convicted under acid attacks on women (section 326A IPC) since 2014 using the revised proformance of "Crime in India".

Illegal migrants from Bangladesh

1966. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of illegal Bangladeshi migrants in the country and whether their numbers are swelling;

(b) whether Government has worked out an action plan to control this menace; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how far it has helped to control this influx?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Illegal immigrants fall into two categories-(1) foreign nationals who have entered India on valid travel documents and found to be overstaying and (2) foreign nationals who have entered into the country without any valid travel documents. A number of Bangladeshi nationals who came to India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying after expiry of their visa. There are also reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. As entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi nationals living in various parts of the country. Details of overstay and deportation of Bangladeshi nationals during the last 5 years are as follows:-

Year	No. of Bangladeshi nationals found to be overstaying	No. of Bangladeshi nationals deported during the year
2011	24,364	6,761
2012	16,530	6,537
2013	1,541	5,234
2014	450*	989*
2015	116*	474*

*Provisional

The powers of identification, detention and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administration under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. In Assam, the detection and deportation of illegal migrants are done through the Foreigners Tribunals established under the provision of Foreigners Tribunal Act, 1946. 100 Foreigners Tribunals are working at present towards detection and deportation of illegal migrants in Assam.

The Supreme Court of India has directed in Writ Petition (Civil) No.562/2012 to prepare an action Plan for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants in Assam and also effective guarding of India Bangladesh border. Pursuant to the directions passed by the Supreme Court, an action Plan has been prepared. Implementation of the action plan is monitored periodically.

In order to curb and control the illegal cross border movement, illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, Government has taken various steps which *inter-alia* include strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, erection of fencing, installation of floodlights, coordinated patrolling, identification and reduction of vulnerable gaps between the border posts, strengthening of riverine patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border etc. The issue of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, Security and Border Management related issues are regularly taken up at various levels including Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh. Bangladeshi Authorities have been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal infiltration of their national into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. In order to prevent fresh illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, BSF has identified 19 vulnerable patches/border outposts along Indo-Bangladesh border. Security has been strengthened and close vigil is being kept along the identified vulnerable patches.

Increase in separatist elements in Jammu and Kashmir

†1967. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Pakistan supporting forces and separatist elements has increased in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the way Government views the incidents involving waving of Pakistan flags in Jammu and Kashmir and staging of protest by local people on the dead bodies of the terrorists killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Waving of Pakistani flags and attendance of local people in the funerals of terrorists in some areas of the valley have taken place. Such participants and areas are identified and such elements are dealt with as per law.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Counter-terror meet for investment in security infrastructure

1968. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has organized counter-terror meet for more investment in security infrastructure; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has not organized any counter-terror meet for more investment in security infrastructure.

Measures taken for coastal security

1969. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government for coastal security of the country with reference to the threats to our country received from various terrorist groups; and
- (b) what are the new plans for making our coastal security more effective and aggressive keeping in view present security scenario in the country and all over world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Government of India has taken various measures to safeguard coastal security of the country against terrorist threats from the sea. The important measures are as under:

- A three tier Coastal Security ring all along our coast is provided by State Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy. The Indian Navy is patrolling along International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), while the ICG is mandated to do patrolling and surveillance up to 200 NM *i.e.* Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India and the State Coastal Police performs boat patrolling in shallow coastal area.
- The Indian Navy has been designated as the Authority responsible for overall Maritime Security.
- Director General, Coast Guard has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central Agencies in all the matters relating to coastal security.
- Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Coastal Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas.

- The State Coastal Police Forces work closely with ICG under the hub and spoke concept, the hub being ICG station and the spokes being the coastal police stations.
- Gapless electronic surveillance along the coastline is carried out by using 46 Radar Stations of ICG and 74 Automatic Identification System Receiver Stations of Directorate General, Lighthouses and Lightships.
- Registration of sea-going vessels and identification of persons on board have been made compulsory.
- Joint Coastal Security Exercises are conducted by ICG, in coordination with other stake-holders to create synergy between the Central and the State Agencies involved in the coastal security.
- Based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security Operations are also being conducted/participated by the Coast Guard.

(b) Measures to be taken to avoid any lapse in coastal security is a continuous process and the Government takes various initiatives as and when it is required.

Atrocities and murders of women

1970. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: the actual number of atrocities and murders of women throughout the country during 2011 to 2015 with special reference to West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crime against women including the States of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu during 2011-2015 is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*). State/UT-wise number of women murdered during 2011-2014 including the States of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under total crime committed against women during 2011-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2011							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28246	22550	2243	37766	36275	4366
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171	114	15	199	130	17
3.	Assam	11503	6037	762	11241	6953	739
4.	Bihar	10231	8519	1031	18157	15563	1776
5.	Chhattisgarh	4219	4054	842	6423	6447	1227
6.	Goa	127	109	12	159	155	12
7.	Gujarat	8815	8334	157	22223	22232	346
8.	Haryana	5491	3908	952	6696	6725	1369
9.	Himachal Pradesh	997	764	72	1268	1219	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3146	2514	143	5098	5089	194
11.	Jharkhand	3132	2451	719	4873	4526	1212
12.	Karnataka	9594	7957	488	16084	15509	866
13.	Kerala	11288	9532	580	13964	13303	1309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16599	16100	5027	27818	27830	7530
15.	Maharashtra	15728	14129	625	39643	39545	1074
16.	Manipur	247	6	4	170	6	12
17.	Meghalaya	269	158	4	258	164	8
18.	Mizoram	167	139	84	149	143	75
19.	Nagaland	38	32	34	49	39	62
20.	Odisha	9433	8999	564	14122	14096	954
21.	Punjab	2641	1800	448	4436	3885	893
22.	Rajasthan	19888	10998	2355	16764	16600	3884
23.	Sikkim	55	38	18	59	42	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	6940	4342	1316	9727	7774	2084
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Tripura	1358	1426	89	2676	1975	112
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22639	16464	10204	72153	44183	25343
28.	Uttarakhand	996	742	305	1344	1402	569
29.	West Bengal	29133	23440	448	26320	24842	758
	TOTAL STATES	223091	175656	29541	359839	316652	56925
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	55	1	86	95	1
31.	Chandigarh	156	103	24	128	92	36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	17	1	14	24	1
33.	Daman and Diu	11	6	1	55	30	1
34.	Delhi UT	5234	2953	687	3475	3104	1075
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	2	0	1	2
36.	Puducherry	89	58	9	205	130	27
	TOTAL UTs	5559	3193	725	3963	3476	1143
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	228650	178849	30266	363802	320128	58068

2012

1.	Andhra Pradesh	28171	22524	2086	39288	39191	3527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	127	24	202	130	24
3.	Assam	13544	7524	430	12346	7694	637
4.	Bihar	11229	8970	682	20147	19282	1317
5.	Chhattisgarh	4228	4108	1050	6594	6566	1605
6.	Goa	200	82	6	286	127	7
7.	Gujarat	9561	9017	199	23965	23525	434
8.	Haryana	6002	4314	852	7264	7429	1266
9.	Himachal Pradesh	912	745	72	1325	1317	107
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3328	2639	219	5204	5203	338
11.	Jharkhand	4536	3234	764	6549	5720	1152
12.	Karnataka	10366	8174	378	16680	15849	859
13.	Kerala	10930	10377	610	13517	13187	862
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16832	16687	3181	29247	29234	5529

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
15.	Maharashtra	16353	14746	598	41048	39535	1047
16.	Manipur	304	25	0	202	28	0
17.	Meghalaya	255	147	9	271	160	9
18.	Mizoram	199	187	118	215	185	118
19.	Nagaland	51	41	22	75	69	58
20.	Odisha	11988	10628	653	17183	17142	974
21.	Punjab	3238	1842	388	5048	3439	904
22.	Rajasthan	21106	11388	2761	17095	17087	4582
23.	Sikkim	68	51	11	69	47	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	7192	4967	1060	10913	9393	2046
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	1559	1415	279	1946	2088	349
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	15262	5757	77745	43775	12971
28.	Uttarakhand	1067	794	607	1420	1343	813
29.	West Bengal	30942	30627	607	34023	33694	915
TOTAL STATES		237931	190642	23423	389867	342439	42485
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	42	5	73	73	5
31.	Chandigarh	241	190	23	268	265	38
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	20	3	30	38	4
33.	Daman and Diu	11	14	1	45	54	1
34.	Delhi UT	5959	3061	1176	3981	3397	1771
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	61	52	9	110	103	26
TOTAL UTs		6339	3379	1217	4508	3930	1845
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		244270	194021	24640	394375	346369	44330
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	26002	2228	43232	40499	3791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	186	15	333	210	14
3.	Assam	17449	9317	394	16035	10542	451

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	13609	9448	812	21404	21743	1515
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	5453	1170	8205	8023	2066
6.	Goa	440	243	11	496	365	14
7.	Gujarat	12283	11263	217	30684	30256	474
8.	Haryana	9089	6374	1190	10652	11078	1896
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1049	111	1908	1868	178
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	2522	252	5262	5239	360
11.	Jharkhand	6506	4543	982	8513	7395	1424
12.	Karnataka	12027	9733	369	19628	18440	722
13.	Kerala	11216	9927	690	13153	12825	897
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	19729	4220	34005	33897	6950
15.	Maharashtra	24895	20301	768	53640	49142	1401
16.	Manipur	285	28	3	221	29	8
17.	Meghalaya	343	296	9	382	328	11
18.	Mizoram	177	159	102	195	167	114
19.	Nagaland	67	48	42	86	40	33
20.	Odisha	14173	12094	428	19126	19043	780
21.	Punjab	4994	2953	800	6875	4785	1388
22.	Rajasthan	27933	14473	3192	21261	21243	4712
23.	Sikkim	93	100	106	102	106	116
24.	Tamil Nadu	7475	6091	1512	11161	10505	2248
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	1628	1546	140	2593	2127	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32546	21868	5672	100021	59248	13653
28.	Uttarakhand	1719	1022	435	1688	1652	912
29.	West Bengal	29826	30112	609	36248	33842	718
TOTAL STATES		295930	226880	26479	467109	404637	47015
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	111	8	134	167	16
31.	Chandigarh	488	256	54	481	397	70
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	12	0	29	28	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
33.	Daman and Diu	24	18	0	49	43	0
34.	Delhi UT	12888	6429	923	9106	7841	1528
35.	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	5	1	0
36.	Puducherry	86	64	12	96	117	22
	TOTAL UTs	13616	6891	997	9900	8594	1636
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	309546	233771	27476	477009	413231	48651

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16512	13389	835	21676	20100	1459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19139	10035	516	27637	11939	554
4.	Bihar	15383	10131	525	19791	15718	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6255	5596	1528	8823	9148	2044
6.	Goa	488	321	14	436	433	16
7.	Gujarat	10837	10148	174	25769	26061	355
8.	Haryana	8974	5721	690	9850	9249	1006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1517	1117	69	1996	1889	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3321	2355	105	4956	4819	138
11.	Jharkhand	5972	4544	785	6965	6761	1009
12.	Karnataka	13914	11264	354	22974	20640	891
13.	Kerala	11380	10118	549	13893	13277	656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28678	25455	5771	42201	42061	9292
15.	Maharashtra	26693	22775	923	48878	47797	1425
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	388	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	67	46	22	81	58	30
20.	Odisha	14606	12172	429	20262	19442	763
21.	Punjab	5425	3158	637	6988	5349	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31151	16422	3659	23742	23377	5841
23.	Sikkim	110	103	46	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6325	4750	1185	9268	8614	1956

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	14136	11363	504	19963	17758	644
26.	Tripura	1615	1341	107	2068	2722	133
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38467	26384	5279	112462	69546	13942
28.	Uttarakhand	1395	979	283	1667	1559	633
29.	West Bengal	38299	35287	422	50231	45715	517
TOTAL STATES		321993	245838	25576	504015	425191	45565
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	97	12	126	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	432	262	65	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	15	14	1	5	6	1
34.	Delhi UT	15265	6395	1005	8336	7218	1477
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
TOTAL UTs		15929	6844	1084	8965	7826	1580
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		337922	252682	26660	512980	433017	47145

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases reported under crime against women during 2015 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	Insult to Modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	The commission of Sati (Prevention) Act	Total	Figures are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	915	205	465	174	4624	2020	5621	0	712	14	0	166	0	14916	December
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	13	82	0	103	7	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	December
3.	Assam	1238	173	2579	102	2022	42	5421	5	29	3	0	40	0	11654	August
4.	Bihar	1038	222	2219	1043	1056	25	3136	7	1536	78	41	24	0	10425	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	1466	21	1472	88	1849	74	618	0	8	2	2	2	0	5602	December
6.	Goa	78	0	67	0	167	41	24	0	0	0	0	19	0	396	December
7.	Gujarat	790	3	1571	10	1236	39	4009	16	0	0	0	27	0	7701	December
8.	Haryana	1026	115	1157	232	1922	72	3530	32	11	0	11	49	0	8157	December
9.	Himachal Pradesh	227	3	252	1	430	54	227	0	0	0	15	4	0	1213	December
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	269	0	1038	4	1339	215	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	3261	December
11.	Jharkhand	1102	178	277	262	402	17	1779	54	1313	6	6	53	0	5449	December

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12.	Karnataka	1149	19	687	311	4787	153	2816	23	1516	1	0	361	0	11823	December
13.	Kerala	1237	32	177	7	3993	265	3665	0	4	4	133	138	0	9655	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4138	47	4987	671	8916	318	5113	15	47	3	86	14	0	24355	December
15.	Maharashtra	3681	12	4864	262	11696	998	7435	22	39	1	1	351	0	29362	December
16.	Manipur	43	4	94	0	84	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	December
17.	Meghalaya	99	25	17	1	97	21	43	0	0	0	0	2	0	305	December
18.	Mizoram	59	3	3	0	68	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	December
19.	Nagaland	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	December
20.	Odisha	1954	136	2094	570	5853	389	1698	4	3567	1	10	26	0	16302	December
21.	Punjab	776	113	1039	72	1057	30	1408	0	7	0	2	73	0	4577	December
22.	Rajasthan	3644	497	4167	461	4813	16	14383	0	7	7	10	86	0	28091	December
23.	Sikkim	35	1	3	1	30	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	74	December
24.	Tamil Nadu	406	26	1064	58	1100	179	1885	0	336	7	4	508	0	5573	December
25.	Telangana	991	52	376	246	3742	1388	7413	2	153	1	3	190	0	14557	December
26.	Tripura	213	38	120	28	352	6	501	0	0	0	0	2	0	1260	December
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2977	130	9269	2250	7580	65	9558	12	1273	7	16	26	0	33163	December
28.	Uttarakhand	281	4	358	54	315	12	407	2	4	0	0	13	0	1450	December

29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATE)		29930	2075	40498	6908	69633	6454	81207	194	10562	135	340	2175	0	250111
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	0	20	0	58	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
31.	Chandigarh	66	7	170	11	70	28	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	2	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
34.	Delhi	2020	41	4424	110	4939	1360	3216	4	19	0	1	3	0	December
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	December
36.	Puducherry	4	4	4	1	17	11	3	0	9	7	0	0	0	December
TOTAL (UTs)		2147	52	4620	123	5101	1407	3346	4	28	7	1	3	0	16839
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		32077	2127	45118	7031	74734	7861	84553	198	10590	142	341	2178	0	266950

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Note: Data is Provisional under compilation. NR implies data not received

Statement-III*State/UT-wise number of women murdered during 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andhra Pradesh	973	1079	750	440
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	10	4	14
3.	Assam	95	77	97	70
4.	Bihar	604	786	708	322
5.	Chhattisgarh	358	316	344	380
6.	Goa	11	18	12	12
7.	Gujarat	318	306	376	280
8.	Haryana	200	198	213	237
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32	27	29	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	27	28	39
11.	Jharkhand	255	227	232	226
12.	Karnataka	763	764	716	648
13.	Kerala	137	120	121	136
14.	Madhya Pradesh	679	653	633	673
15.	Maharashtra	1034	1013	895	898
16.	Manipur	13	16	18	29
17.	Meghalaya	12	4	19	20
18.	Mizoram	9	3	9	5
19.	Nagaland	6	4	7	4
20.	Odisha	495	631	562	649
21.	Punjab	243	244	229	225
22.	Rajasthan	332	393	396	394
23.	Sikkim	5	4	3	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	625	622	660	579
25.	Telangana				447
26.	Tripura	64	23	56	57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1040	1088	1260	1268
28.	Uttarakhand	45	76	74	48

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
29.	West Bengal	830	573	591	911
	TOTAL STATE	9216	9302	9042	9056
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	2	3
31.	Chandigarh	5	6	2	8
32.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	2	2	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	1	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	138	131	122	144
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	8	7	2
	TOTAL UTs	161	155	138	159
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	9377	9457	9180	9215

Source: 2014-Crime in India.

Extension of e-visa facilities to more categories of tourists

1971. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow meetings, incentives, conferences and events through e-visas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to extend the e-visa facilities to more categories of tourists after a total of 1.16 lakhs visitors arrived in March, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India has launched e-Tourist Visa facility on 27.11.2014 with a view to facilitate foreign tourists visiting India. Initially, the scheme was introduced for 43 countries. However, the scheme has since been extended to 150 countries.

Presently e-Tourist Visa facility is available to Foreigners whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sightseeing, short duration medical treatment, casual

business visit and casual visit to meet friends or relatives etc. Inclusion of more categories/countries in e-tourist visa scheme is a continuous process which is done after appropriate consultation with the stake holders.

Vacancy in IPS cadre

1972. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 900 posts are lying vacant in the IPS cadre, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when Government intends to fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 01.01.2016, total 3894 IPS officers are in position against authorised strength of 4802. Therefore, the available vacancies in the Indian Police Service are 908. Vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc.

(b) Filling up the vacancies is a continuous process. Every year officers are recruited in IPS both through direct recruitment as well as promotion from State Police Service.

Dishonour shown to the dead body of constable of CRPF

1973. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to examine and report to it at the earliest on the alleged dishonour shown to the body of a constable of CRPF who died last month;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any report/reply from CRPF;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the CRPF had not followed the laid down policy after the constable died after falling into a water tank at CRPF camp in Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The factual report on the matter was asked from Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the reply of which has been received. CRPF has followed the laid down policy. As per the organizational tradition, the mortal remains were handled with utmost respect, care and promptness.

Crack down on drug mafia in Punjab

1974. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scourge of drug trafficking in Punjab has been growing due to the easy availability of drug couriers, digging of tunnels, insertion of pipes through Indo-Pak border fencing, and well-knit syndicates including transnational criminals running the racket from jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to crack down on the drug mafia that continues to smuggle drugs from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There have been reports of drug traffickers using various modus operandi such as digging of tunnels, insertion of pipes through border fencing and throwing over the fence the narcotics for smuggling of drugs/narcotics. Border Security Force (BSF) on 3rd March, 2016 foiled an infiltration bid by unearthing a tunnel approaching fence across Indian Border into Indian side in a sensitive patch near Nikki Tawi river in Jammu Sector. The details of drugs seized during the last 3 years including current year by BSF are furnished hereunder:

Particulars	2013	2014	2015	2016 (upto 31.3.2016)
Drugs (In Kgs)	331.585	434.954	409.213	72.482

The steps taken by the Government to crack down on the drug mafia that continues to smuggle drugs from Pakistan are as under:

1. Coordination and Sharing of intelligence with various law enforcement agencies of Centre like BSF, CRPF, DRI, Central Excise and Customs and of state Agencies like Police and State Excise.
2. One more battalion was inducted on Punjab border on 1st March, 2014 in Gurdaspur Sector to further strengthen border domination.
3. Vulnerability mapping of BOPs for cross border crimes and strengthened by deploying additional manpower, special surveillance equipment, vehicles, other infrastructure support and force multipliers.
4. Erection of Border Fencing on the International Border.
5. Installation of Border Floodlight on the International Border.

6. Use of Water Crafts/Boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area of International Border.
7. Installation of High Mast Lights in the riverine gaps.
8. Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipments to reduce stress level of troops and enhance the surveillance of border.
9. DG level talks with Pakistan on drug trafficking.

Interlocutor for peace talks with armed groups of Manipur

1975. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is preventing the Centre from appointing interlocutor for the peace talks with the Zomi, Kuki and Hmar tribal armed groups of Manipur and Government of India even after seven years have elapsed since signing of Suspension of Operations (SoO) with United People Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and what is Government's position on the matter, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there are any plans to start real political tripartite talks with UPF and KNO involving the State Government of Manipur and Central Government, if so, the details of road map put in place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India constantly reviews the security situation in the North Eastern States, including Manipur, keeping in view the demands of the various groups operating in the NE region and take measures, including appointment of interlocutor to resolve the issues amicably. The issue of initiating talks with Zomi, Kuki and Hmar tribal armed groups of Manipur is under consideration of the Government.

States which have not joined CCTNS project

1976. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of police stations across the country brought under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project, State-wise;

(b) whether certain States have not joined the CCTNS so far and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for full implementation of the project across the country at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State/UT-wise details of 14987 Police Stations covered under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project across the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The States of Bihar and Rajasthan have not made any significant progress in CCTNS project, as they have not been able to hire the System Integrators through tendering so far and utilize the released funds.

(c) For successful implementation of the CCTNS Project across the country, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken several steps that include State/UT level workshops to resolve the issues related to data digitization/migration, release of funds, last mile connectivity, training etc. The Core Application Software (CAS) has been released to all the States/UTs. Implementation is being monitored regularly.

Statement

List of States/UT-wise Police Stations covered under CCTNS Project

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Police Stations under CCTNS project
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1011
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	88
4.	Assam	348
5.	Bihar	894
6.	Chandigarh	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	432
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5
9.	Delhi	184
10.	Goa	41
11.	Gujarat	621
12.	Haryana	294
13.	Himachal Pradesh	125
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	215
15.	Jharkhand	429

1	2	3
16.	Karnataka	969
17.	Kerala	509
18.	Lakshadweep	13
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1019
20.	Maharashtra	1054
21.	Manipur	101
22.	Meghalaya	44
23.	Mizoram	41
24.	Nagaland	73
25.	Odisha	581
26.	Puducherry	52
27.	Punjab	401
28.	Rajasthan	863
29.	Sikkim	27
30.	Tamil Nadu	1482
31.	Telangana	709
32.	Tripura	80
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1528
34.	Uttarakhand	153
35.	West Bengal	561
TOTAL		14987

Construction of new motor road from Tanakpur to Jauljibi

†1977. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a new motor road from Tanakpur to Jauljibi along Kali river flowing between Champavat and Pithoragarh districts in Uttarakhand and Nepal has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, length of the motor road and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and how much long motor road in kilometers has been constructed;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether construction work of the motor road has been postponed; and
- (d) if so, the details of reasons for which construction work has been postponed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the construction of Tanakpur-Jauljibi Road in Uttarakhand at an estimated cost of ₹ 530 crore. 12 km of formation work has been completed.

(c) and (d) The alignment of the road will be finalized after the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project is completed.

Policy to motivate naxals to surrender

1978. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any policy to motivate the Naxals to surrender before Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Naxals surrendering before Government in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, State-wise;

(d) the assistance provided to the surrendering Naxals for their rehabilitation and resettlement;

(e) the total number of Naxals killed in combat operations in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to bring the population from Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas to main stream society in last two years and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement their efforts the Government of India reimburses the expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under and as per the Security Related Expenditure (SRE).

Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by way of grant given to LWE cadres on surrender, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres, is provided to the State Governments. Additional incentives are also reimbursed for surrender of weapons/ ammunition, which

ranges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35,000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. Monthly stipend is also paid to the surrenderee while undergoing vocational training is also reimbursed subject to the ceiling of ₹ 4,000 per month per surrenderee for a maximum period of 36 months.

State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists who have surrendered and those killed in combat operations in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) cadres surrendered and killed in combat operations in the year 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016

State	2013		2014		2015		2016 (till April 30)	
	Cadre Surrendered	Cadres Killed	Cadre Surrendered	Cadres Killed	Cadre Surrendered	Cadres Killed	Cadre Surrendered	Cadres Killed
Andhra Pradesh	64	1	78	3	100	2	6	0
Bihar	3	0	4	1	22	2	8	5
Chhattisgarh	28	38	413	35	323	48	581	50
Jharkhand	15	12	19	8	14	23	3	11
Maharashtra	53	26	43	10	29	2	26	3
Odisha	100	23	100	6	73	10	13	7
Telangana	18	0	16	0	9	2	2	0
West Bengal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	282	100	676	63	570	89	639	76

Non-payment of salaries to employees of corporations of Delhi

†1979. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of corporations of Delhi are not getting their salary for many months, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds granted to Delhi Government by Government of India during past one year and names of heads thereto; and

(c) the funds disbursed to all three corporations under salary head and details of grants forwarded by Government of India to Delhi Government?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Directorate of Local Bodies has informed that salary to the employees of North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations has been disbursed up to the month of March, 2016. There is no pendency in disbursement of salary to employees of South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) The details of fund granted to Government of NCT of Delhi by Central Government (M/o Home Affairs) in the last one year are as under:

- (i) Normal Central Assistance under Plan ₹ 444.88 crore.
- (ii) Grant *in lieu* of share in Central Taxes and Duties under Non-Plan ₹ 325.00 crore.
- (iii) Reimbursement to Government of NCT of Delhi on account of “Enhanced Compensation to 1984 Riot Victims” under Non-Plan ₹ 10.00 crore.

(c) No separate funds are provided by Central Government to Government of NCT of Delhi for paying salary to employees of Municipal Corporations of Delhi.

Prisoners having mobiles and other facilities in jails

†1980. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tihar Jail of Delhi as well as most of the jails of the country are having prisoners beyond their capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the jails have become comfort homes for the prisoners and they are having the facility of mobiles and other facilities there;

(c) the number of prisoners who were reported to have been killed/committed suicide in Tihar jail in the last two years;

(d) whether Government has investigated all these cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to bring about reforms in the condition of Government jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2014, there were 4,18,536 inmates in the jails of the country out of the capacity of 3,56,561 inmates which constitutes an overcrowding by 17.4%. In Tihar Jail overcrowding is 121.6% at the end of 2014.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government of India has issued an advisory to States/UTs 14.8.2006 for taking adequate and effective measures for tightening security and to ensure that prisoners are not in possession of prohibited items like mobile phones, weapons etc., which may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry at link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/TighteningSecJail14082006.pdf>

An advisory has also been issued by the Government of India on 7.6.2010 to States/UTs for taking measures for strengthening of security in jails and to keep a regular watch on entry of mobile phones in jails, which may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry at link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/AdvMobilePhone07062010.pdf>

(c) and (d) “Prisons” is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013 and 2014, a State/UT-wise Statement showing number of unnatural deaths in the jails of country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Government of India has supported the States under Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons from 2002 to 2009 involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. The funds to the tune of ₹ 609 crore under the Thirteenth Finance Commission have also been provided to eight States during 2011-2015 for upgradation of prisons.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of unnatural deaths in the jails of the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unnatural Deaths of inmates in 2013	Unnatural Deaths of inmates in 2014
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	5	1
4.	Bihar	3	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	3
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	4

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2
11.	Jharkhand	3	3
12.	Karnataka	4	15
13.	Kerala	3	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	6
15.	Maharashtra	4	6
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	1
20.	Odisha	2	44
21.	Punjab	9	12
22.	Rajasthan	11	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	5
25.	Telangana	--	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	23
28.	Uttarakhand	0	2
29.	West Bengal	5	21
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	8	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		115	195

Communication from NEERI regarding Daman Ganga river

1981. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Daman and Diu Administration (UT Administration) has received any communication from National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur and State Government of Gujarat for Daman Ganga river under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for combined proposal in this regard during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the details of the updated further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Training to police personnel to tackle cases of cyber crimes

1982. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, what action has been taken by your Ministry in consultation with State Governments and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology to provide necessary modern training to police personnel to tackle cases of cyber crimes; and

(b) how many cases related to cyber crimes have been registered within last three years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) (i) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement Agencies and Judicial Officers.

(ii) National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) under MHA has designed a “Course on Digital Evidence and Online Social Media” for functionaries of criminal Justice System. During the last three years NICFS has imparted training to 155 number of Criminal Justice Functionaries.

(iii) NICFS has published one book titled “A Forensic Guide for Crime Investigators: Standard Operation Procedures”. This book contains one Chapter No. 20 “Digital Evidence” to guide police personnel in collection,

preservation, packaging and forwarding of Digital Evidence for distribution to all the District Superintendents of Police, Investigating Agencies and Central/ State Forensic Laboratories in India.

(b) The latest State/UT-wise cases reported during the period 2012-2014 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under cyber-crimes during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	454	651	282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	10	18
3.	Assam	28	154	379
4.	Bihar	30	139	114
5.	Chhattisgarh	59	101	123
6.	Goa	32	58	62
7.	Gujarat	78	77	227
8.	Haryana	182	323	151
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	28	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	46	37
11.	Jharkhand	35	26	93
12.	Karnataka	437	533	1020
13.	Kerala	312	383	450
14.	Madhya Pradesh	197	342	289
15.	Maharashtra	561	907	1879
16.	Manipur	0	1	13
17.	Meghalaya	6	17	60
18.	Mizoram	0	0	22
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	104	124
21.	Punjab	78	156	226
22.	Rajasthan	154	297	697
23.	Sikkim	0	0	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014*
24.	Tamil Nadu	41	90	172
25.	Telangana	-	-	703
26.	Tripura	14	14	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	249	682	1737
28.	Uttarakhand	4	27	42
29.	West Bengal	309	342	355
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	18	13
31.	Chandigarh	33	11	55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	84	150	226
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	4	5	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3477	5693	9622

Source: NCRB

Note: *¹ Includes Special and Local Laws offences also along with the IT Act and IPC crimes.

Allegation against cops assaulting media persons

1983. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received allegations against the cops assaulting media personnel;

(b) if so, the details of report during the last two years thereof;

(c) the complaints registered from North-East States thereof; and

(d) the action proposed by Government towards the protection of media persons thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

One time settlement of displaced persons from PoK and West Pakistan

1984. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) under PMs package, whether any time-frame have been set up for distribution of one time settlement of displaced persons from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and West Pakistan refugees and guidelines issued to State Government in this regard; and

(b) whether funds have been released for disbursement of relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Under the Prime Minister's development package for Jammu and Kashmir-2015, there is a provision of ₹ 2000 crore for rehabilitation package for one time settlement of 36,384 families from PoK and Chhamb Displaced Persons. This specific package does not include West Pakistan Refugees. So far no funds have been disbursed on this account and no time-frame for the same has been fixed.

Provision for pregnant women in jails

1985. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for pregnant women and other prisoners in the Central Jail for accommodating special diet according to their special needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they are kept under the strict supervision of a medical officer; and

(d) the number of any pregnancy terminated due to miscarriage, death of pregnant women and other prisoners suffering from special medical condition in last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) "Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Government of India has issued an advisory on 15.5.2006 on the guidelines framed by the Supreme Court in the matter of R.D.

Upadhyaya vs State of Andhra Pradesh and others which provides pre-natal and post-natal care for both mother and child in the prison, which may be downloaded

from the website of the Ministry at link: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/pdf/GuidelineChildrenofWomenPrisoner15052006.pdf>

Ministry of Home Affairs has also prepared a Model Prison Manual 2016 for guidance of States/UTs which also provides for the proper care and diet for pregnant women in the jails.

(d) Data of such prisoners is not maintained Centrally.

Pakistani fishing boats found ashore in Sir Creek area in Gujarat

1986. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several ageing Pakistani fishing boats have been washing ashore in the Sir Creek area in Gujarat in the last few months, leading to much speculation in the security establishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at least eight rickety wooden boats have been recovered in the past four months;

(d) whether it is also a fact that until November, 2015 no such boat was recovered by the Border Security Force which mans the swampy terrain; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Reportedly no ageing Pakistani boats have been found washing ashore in Sir Creek area of Gujarat in the last few months.

(c) to (e) Four Pakistani wooden flat bottom fishing boats with fishing articles were seized by Border Security Force (BSF) during past four months. BSF had also seized four Pakistani boats during the year 2015. Out of these, one Pakistani fishing boat was seized in August, 2015, two in November, 2015 and one in December, 2015.

Amendment in FCRA to benefit political parties

1987. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a discreet move to amend the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA) that has gone unnoticed appears to have a twin

purpose to unlock an estimated ₹ 10,000 crore that corporates want to spend on corporate social responsibility activities in India and clear the legal path for political parties to receive donations from what were hitherto classified as foreign companies; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said amendment would benefit many national parties, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In order to bring harmony between Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010), Companies Act, 2013 and FDI Policy of Government of India in regard to the definition of Foreign Sources in respect of Indian Companies registered under Companies Act, 2013, the Government has initiated necessary amendment in Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. The amendment shall pave the way for Indian Companies to spend part of their net profit on CSR activities, as prescribed in companies Act, 2013, without seeking approval under FCRA, 2010.

In this process concerned Stakeholders have been duly consulted and the said amendment was also placed in public domain. The purpose of the amendment shall not be restricted to facilitate CSR activities alone but would also have general application.

Plan for revoking AFSPA from Jammu and Kashmir and North-East States

1988. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to revoke Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) from Jammu and Kashmir and North-East States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any response about the conducive atmosphere for lifting AFSPA from Jammu and Kashmir from its sources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Providing additional skills of self-defence to women

†1989. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide some additional skills of self-defence, besides Karate and Judo, to women in view of the fact that women today are neither safe on roads nor behind the four walls of their homes;

(b) if so, whether the cases of kidnapping and molestation have gone down following these steps taken by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on comprehensive approach to crime against women dated 12th May, 2015 which *inter-alia* advises specific measures that need to be adopted which includes self-defence training for women to be encouraged by police. The link of the advisory is available at: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf

Deploying home guards in Government schools for security

1990. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent incidents of small school children getting killed due to negligence or sex crimes within the school premises, whether Government would consider making it mandatory for the schools or its management to deploy security guards from Government rehabilitation centres for ex-army or expara-military personnel only for quality and strict vigilance;

(b) if so, how would Government implement such measures and by when; and

(c) will the Minister consider deploying Home Guards in all the Government schools so that it provides enhanced job opportunity to the Home Guard personnel and at the same time can provide quality security services?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Public order is a State subject under VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Home Guards, which is auxiliary to the police is governed by the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the respective States, It is, therefore, the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to consider whether to deploy Home Guards in Government Schools or not based on the internal assessment of security situation and availability of financial resources. The appointment of all staff including security guards in school comes under the purview of the State Governments.

Connecting NCRB and NFSL with State police servers

1991. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and the National Forensic Science Laboratory (NFSL) are connected through internet with the State police servers of all the States for them to access information as and when required;

(b) if so, how will the confidentiality of the information available be maintained; and

(c) will such information, which is not of confidential in nature, be also available in the public domain on the net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

Norms for providing grants/agriculture grants for damage to crops

†1992. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India proposes to revise the norms for providing grants/agriculture grants to the tenants in case of real damage to their crops, if so, by when; and

(b) whether Government proposes to incur the expenditure on waiver of electricity bills of the farmers through SDRF fund in case of more than 33 per cent damage to their crops due to natural calamity, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Strengthening the security on borders with Pakistan,
China and Bangladesh**

1993. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strengthened the security on borders with Pakistan, China and Bangladesh, keeping in view the present security scenario of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps or talked to Governments of neighbouring countries about warning being received by terrorist groups to India, if so, whether any positive assurance have been received from them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to strengthen the security on borders with Pakistan, China and Bangladesh which *inter-alia* includes, area domination, round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders, establishment of Border Out Posts (BoPs), construction of border roads, upgradation of intelligence set up and close interaction with local populace. Along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders, fence and floodlight works have also been undertaken to strengthen the security. Force multipliers and High-Tech surveillance equipment to enhance the surveillance of border have also been introduced. Further, deployment of technological solutions on pilot project has been approved.

(c) Continued cross border terrorism against India emanating from territory under Pakistan's control remains a core concern for the country. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment made and repeated on several occasions at the highest level for not allowing territory under its control for aiding and abetting in any manner terrorism directed against India. It has also been stressed that Pakistan should take determined action to dismantle terrorist infrastructure on the territory under its control.

India and Bangladesh have various institutional mechanism in the area of security cooperation. There is also regular interaction between Border Guarding Forces of the two Countries. The cross border issues have been taken up at various bilateral levels. The Government of Bangladesh has assured that no anti-India activities would be allowed in its soil and has followed a policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism and extremism.

As far as, China is concerned, India and China have, on several occasions, reiterated their resolute opposition to terrorism in all its forum and manifestations. India-China cooperation in counter terrorism includes exchange of views and information on terrorism affecting the two countries.

**Steps taken by Delhi traffic police to ensure following
of signages by residents**

1994. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic police have installed barricades and sign boards in South Extension, Part-I South Delhi for smooth flow of traffic and to remove congestion in the colony;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that people are still using both exit and entry lanes/gates for exiting purpose; and

(d) if so, what steps Delhi Traffic Police is contemplating to ensure following of signages by residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that keeping in view broad consensus among the residents, the request of Residents Welfare Association of the area and ground inspection undertaken by area traffic police officers and local police, the following barricades and sign boards have been installed in South Extension, Part-I to ensure smooth flow of traffic and prevent congestion in the area:

(i) 04 yellow barricades have been put up near Petrol Pump entry point (Rajeshwar Arya Marg) and at exit point (Hargyan Singh Marg).

(ii) 06 boards of "One Way" (only entry, only exit) have been installed at entry point and exit points.

(iii) 06 boards of "No Halting/No Parking/No Waiting" have been installed in the colony at prominent locations.

(c) and (d) Any motor vehicle found violating these directions, is prosecuted under the legal provisions. During the period from 01.01.2016 to 02.05.2016, a total of 959 vehicles have been prosecuted for obstructive and improper parking; 713 vehicles were towed away by the cranes; and 516 vehicles have been prosecuted for one way violation.

Implementation of promises made under A.P. Reorganisation Act

1995. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would give a categorical assurance that all promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act will be implemented; and

(b) if so, whether a clear cut time-frame will be fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (APR Act, 2014) are being implemented by the concerned Ministry/Department of the Government of India. Many of the provisions of the APR Act, 2014 have already been implemented. This Ministry is holding regular meetings with all concerned Ministries/Departments including both the States for implementation of provisions of APR Act. However, no time frame can be fixed for the purpose.

Expenditure on advertising in Hindi language

†1996. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure earmarked for A, B and C regions out of the total expenditure on various modes of advertising in the official language Hindi; and

(b) the system of effective implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act and directions issued under it and inspection thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The President's Orders have been issued on the recommendations of 8th part of the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language that a certain percentage of total expenditure on Government advertisements to be given in Hindi and English may be decided by Central Ministries/Departments according to their requirements. No orders have been issued regarding fixing the percentage of expenditure for 'A' 'B' and 'C' linguistic regions.

(b) The following steps have been taken to effectively implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act and directions issued under it and inspection thereof:-

- (i) An Annual Programme is issued by the Department of Official Language every year wherein targets are fixed for Central Government offices for the use of Official Language Hindi.
- (ii) Quarterly progress reports regarding progressive use of Official Language Hindi are received and reviewed at the end of each quarter.
- (iii) Achievements regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) The Department of Official Language Conducts Hindi language, Hindi typing, translation and the use of Hindi on computer courses through its subordinate offices Central Hindi Training Institute and Central Translation Bureau for Central Government employees.
- (v) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in Central Government offices etc. to review the progressive use of Official Language Hindi.
- (vi) Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been formed at town level to review the progressive use of Hindi in Central Government Offices etc.
- (vii) Hindi Salahkar Samitis are constituted in Ministries/Departments to provide necessary guidelines.
- (viii) The officers of 08 Regional Implementation Offices of Department of Official Language ensure compliance of official language policy through Official Language inspections etc.
- (ix) The Official Language Policy of Union is based on inspiration, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, various incentive schemes are being implemented by the Department of Official Language for Government of India Offices/ personnels to promote the use of Hindi.

Implementation of 197th report of law commission

1997. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the 197th Report of the Law Commission of India on the Appointment of Public Prosecutors, which was submitted to Government on 31 July, 2006;

(b) whether recommendations made therein have been accepted or approved in principal by Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations which have been accepted, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As criminal law is in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the 197th Report of the Law Commission of India was circulated to all the State Governments/UT Administrations seeking their comments. The State Governments/UT Administrations while commenting upon the recommendations of the Law

Commission also conveyed their own observations/recommendations. No final view on the matter has been taken.

However, 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.

Steps taken to check accidental deaths in Delhi

1998. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi roads turn into lawless kill zones at night and pedestrians and two-wheeler riders are at greatest risk at night;

(b) whether most of the accidents are caused by drivers jumping red lights and shifting lanes without signaling;

(c) whether trucks and dumpers entering Delhi after 11pm often violate rules in regard to overloading and speeding and are involved in most of the accidents that occur at night;

(d) the number of persons died daily in Delhi in accidents at night during the last six months; and

(e) the steps taken to check accidental deaths in Delhi at night?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that during the current year (upto 30th April, 2016), out of 201 persons killed in the accidents involving two wheelers, 108 persons have been killed during night hours. During the same period, out of 210 persons killed in the accidents involving pedestrians, 81 have been killed during night hours.

(b) No such data is being collated by Delhi Police.

(c) Delhi Police has prosecuted 572 Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV), 2445 LGV/MGV and 07 Trailors during the year 2015 and 99 HGV and 363 LGV/MGV during the year 2016 (upto 30.04.2016) for various kinds of traffic violations.

The Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi has taken the following action against the overloaded vehicles during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 30.04.2016):-

Year	No. of Vehicles challaned and impounded
2015	5406
2016 (Upto 30.04.2016)	1039

Details of road accidents involving trucks and dumpers during night hours from 11 pm to 6 am during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 30.04.2016) are as under:

Year	Total Number of accidents	Persons injured	Persons killed
2015	266	272	89
2016	65	71	25
(Upto 30.04.16)			

(d) During the last six months (01.11.2015 to 30.04.2016), 356 persons died in road accidents during night hours (9 pm to 6 am).

(e) In order to check night time road accidents and to discipline motorists, the Traffic Police Staff is deployed till 4 am and special night checking-cum-patrolling is undertaken by Delhi Police in various parts of Delhi with an objective to curb road accidents and enforce discipline on stretches of roads, prone to over-speeding and drunken driving during night time, especially by commercial transport vehicles. Around 200-250 Traffic Policemen are deployed during night hours for regulation and enforcement duties. Besides, 11 mobile Interceptors are extensively used on stretches of roads that are prone/vulnerable to over-speeding by motorists. Strict action is taken against motorists and commercial vehicles found over-speeding through the speed detection system available in the Interceptors.

Steps taken to control vehicle thefts in the capital

1999. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vehicle was stolen every 13 minutes in the capital in the first three months of the year, marking a sharp 44 per cent rise over the same period last year;

(b) whether lax policing situation in the capital is attracting car thieves from outside;

(c) whether car thief gangs have devised a new way to crack open new electronic locks of high-end cars and neutralise engine control modules in fuel-injected vehicles in few minutes;

(d) the steps taken to control vehicle theft cases; and

(e) what is the percentage of recovery of stolen vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Delhi Police has reported that a total number of 9714 motor vehicles were reported stolen during the first three

months of 2016 as against 6736 during the corresponding period of 2015, *i.e.* there is a rise of 44% in motor vehicle thefts during the first three months of current year as compared to the same period of last year.

(b) Delhi Police, as a conscious policy of “Truthful Reporting” and e-Registration of FIR, is registering complaints in the recent times with an objective that no crime goes unreported. However, Delhi Police has been instructed to put in place a proper mechanism by which the recovery of stolen vehicles is improved.

(c) It has been observed by Delhi Police that in some cases, the thieves break open the main/steering lock of the car with the help of drill machine and also change the Engine Control Module (ECM) of the vehicle before stealing the vehicle.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Delhi Police to control vehicle theft cases:-

- (i) Anti Auto Theft Squads have been formed in each District to prevent such crime.
- (ii) Foot/motor cycle patrolling and pickets in the motor vehicle theft prone areas have been intensified.
- (iii) Meetings with Residents Welfare Association (RWA)/Markets Welfare Association are conducted regularly to sensitize residents about anti auto theft measures.
- (iv) Random checking of vehicles is conducted to prevent motor vehicle theft.
- (v) Surveillance through CCTV is made at parking lots/busy markets.
- (vi) Exhibition of Anti Auto Theft devices are organized to make citizens aware of the devices.
- (vii) Taxi stand operators/complainants and RWAs are sensitized to install GPS system in their vehicles.
- (viii) Proper Surveillance is kept on the accused persons involved previously in such crime.

(e) The percentage of recovery of stolen vehicles during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.3.2016) is 13.44, 10.36, 5.48 and 2.64 respectively.

**Steps taken to prevent widespread violence and destruction
of life and property**

2000. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to devise an action plan to prevent instances of widespread violence and destruction of life and property like the one which took place in Haryana recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its decision on the Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 77/2007 in the matter of Destruction of Public and Private properties *Vs* State of Andhra Pradesh and Others dated 16th April, 2009 had advised the concerned authorities to take effective steps for implementation of the report of the committee constituted by it. Accordingly, an Advisory dated 6th May 2013 Destruction and Damage to Public Properties in the name of agitations, bandhs, hartals etc. guidelines for prevention of such destructive activities was issued to the States/UTs by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Further, '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. However, the Central Government shares intelligence on serious law and order issues with the State Governments and also provides Central Armed Forces (CAPFs), in aid of the State Authorities as and when requested by the State Governments.

Housing facilities for sugarcane workers

2001. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide housing and other welfare facilities to sugarcane workers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the funds allocated, as on date, for the welfare and social security of sugarcane workers and the number of sugarcane workers likely to be benefited by the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Though there is no housing scheme exclusively for sugarcane workers, they are covered by various Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana-Housing for All, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana etc. as per their eligibility. As regards other welfare facilities available to sugarcane workers it is stated that they are covered by various Schemes mentioned in Schedule I of 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008' like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development), National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development), Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

The number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes and expenditure incurred by the Central Government Ministries/Departments during the last one year under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The number of beneficiaries of the welfare schemes and expenditure incurred the Central Government Ministries/Departments during the last one year under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries (2014-15)	Expenditure (2014-15) (in crores)
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	2,08,33,673	4180.98
2	National Family Benefit Scheme	1,75,592	557.82
3	Janani Suraksha Yojana.	1,04,38,901	—
4	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,27,681	414.23
5	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	3,59,28,048	544.42

Slowdown in employment generation

2002. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported slowdown in employment growth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the employment generated during May to December, 2014 and January to December, 2015; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to generate more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and Reports released. According to the survey results,

overall estimated employment in all 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 (September, 2015 to December, 2015).

(c) According to the survey results, the employment generated during May to December, 2014 was 4.57 lakh. The employment generated during January to December, 2015 was 1.35 lakh.

(d) 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, National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Labour laws for employees of export organisations

2003. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export organisations of the country have demanded to make the labour laws flexible and made a request to employ women in the works like packing, sampling and marketing, as the problems are being faced in respect of exports due to lack of labourers;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered the demands; and

(c) by when Government will take decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour

and Employment has been carrying out consultation with all stakeholders in the form of Tripartite Consultation Meetings with regard to Legislative reforms proposal for the labour laws. During these consultations and also otherwise, various representative organizations of employers and industry have provided suggestions to amend the labour laws to make them flexible and reduce the complexity of compliance to promote the setting up of business and industry, and also boost the exports. Keeping in view all these suggestions for reform in labour laws, and also in line with the recommendation of 2nd National Commission on Labour, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Similarly, the Ministry has taken steps to draft Small Factories Bill for regulating the working and service condition in small manufacturing units employs less than 40 workers. Steps have been taken to amend various individual labour legislation also.

Payment of timely and due wages

2004. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted a study which shows that those who have to resort to litigation to get their rightful wages have to spend ₹ 8000 crores annually;

(b) whether Government will initiate reasonable intervention to ensure that due wages are paid without resorting to litigation; and

(c) whether Government will also note that such deferred wages and litigation are affecting production and GDP growth and intervene accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry is not aware of any such study.

(b) and (c) The implementation of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 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). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery who conduct regular inspections for non-payment or under-payment of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Target of employment generation

2005. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set out targets of employment generation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last and the current Five Year Plan period;
- (c) whether the targets have been achieved;
- (d) if so, the details thereof as of now and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in identifying the potential employment generating sectors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Five Year Plans include projection for employment generation. The Eleventh Five Year Plan had projected 5.8 crore employment opportunities to be additionally created during the plan period 2007-12. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The progress made in employment opportunities created during the Five Year Plan period is estimated from the labour force surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). According to the NSSO surveys the work force grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore in 2009-10 to 47.41 crore in 2011-12.

Further, according to the survey conducted by Labour Bureau, the workforce increased by around 4.37 crore during 2012-13 and 2013-14. 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 from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) were 1.81 crore.

(e) 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, National Urban Livelihoods

Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) Scheme run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Demand of minimum wages for contract workers

2006. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the central trade unions have criticized the draft Contract Labour Rules which propose a minimum wage of ₹ 10,000/- for contract workers among others;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have demanded a minimum wage of ₹ 18,000 for all;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the draft rules that seek to modify some provisions of Contract Labour Rules, 1971 were not notified on March 30, 2016 by Government for seeking comments within a month to formalise it; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA):(a) to (d) Considering 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 was 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.

Release of arrested employees of Maruti Suzuki

2007. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many employees of Maruti Suzuki company were arrested in 2012;
- (b) how many employees of the company were charge-sheeted;
- (c) how many employees of the company were given bail upto 31st December 2015; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to settle the issues and release all arrested employees of Maruti Suzuki company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 146 employees of Maruti Suzuki were arrested in 2012.

(b) After the year 2012, 04 employees more were arrested in the case. Total 150 employees of the company were charge-sheeted.

(c) 114 employees of the company were given bail upto 31.12.2015.

(d) Being a criminal case involving murder, there is no such proposal under consideration with the Government.

Tax on employees' PF savings on retirement

2008. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government was forced to make a complete and unconditional rollback of new norms that barred employees from withdrawing their provident fund corpus before retirement;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government was also forced to scrap its proposal to tax employees' provident fund savings at retirement;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the country witnessed widespread protests against both the said proposals of Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has since withdrawn notification No. G.S.R. 158 (E) dated 10.02.2016 restricting the withdrawal

not exceeding employee's own total contribution including interest thereon on ceasing to be an employee in any establishment to which the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies.

(b) The Government has also withdrawn a proposal in the Union Budget 2016-2017 to tax 60 per cent of the corpus of an individual if a person does not buy an annuity scheme.

(c) and (d) Some instances of protest against these proposals had come to the notice of the Government.

Amendment of the Factories Act, 1948

2009. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed amendments to the Factories Act, 1948 keep factories with less than 40 workers out of its preview;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this will encourage factories to divide their departments into separate factories to escape from the said Act;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed amendments include a provision that only the Inspectors with B. Tech. degree can visit factories for inspection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Government has proposed to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

In this connection, the Government has consulted various stakeholders which includes Government's representatives, Employers Association and Trade Unions on 19.2.2015, 3.11.2015 and 18.4.2016 to ascertain their views on the amendment proposals.

Credit of interest in closed PF accounts

†2010. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees would be benefited with credit of interest in the accounts lying closed;

(b) the sectors in which the maximum number of such accounts of the employees have been lying closed;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken by Government in the last two years against the companies who are not providing Provident Fund (PF) to the employees; and

(d) the amount deposited in different schemes in the country for which there is no claimant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. An account is closed when the dues are settled. Hence, question of crediting of interest on closed accounts does not arise.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

(c) Various actions taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the last two years against the companies which were not providing Provident Fund (PF) to the employees are as under:

(i) Action under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 against the establishments where a dispute arises regarding the applicability of the Act to decide such dispute and determination of dues against the defaulting establishments.

(ii) Action under Section 14B of the Act for levy of damages for belated deposit of dues.

(iii) Action under Section 7Q of the Act for levy of interest for belated remittances.

(iv) Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act.

(v) Action under Section 14 of the Act for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the competent Court of law.

(vi) Action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the Fund.

(d) All accounts maintained under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 whether contributing (active) accounts or inoperative accounts have definite claimants.

Decreasing employment opportunities

†2011. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which the employment opportunities have decreased despite the economic growth rate being higher than that in the last few years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the employment opportunities are not increasing on account of the policies of Government; and

(c) whether simplifying the labour laws may lead to growth in employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. 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.

Further, according to the quarterly employment survey results conducted by Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment, overall estimated employment in selected eight 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).

New Schemes have also been launched which includes Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Smart City and Startup India.

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.

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.

(c) To help in catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities in the country, Government has introduced number of reforms. A number of initiatives has been

taken by the Government for Governance reforms as well as Legislative reforms to facilitate ease of compliance and bring transparency and accountability in the enforcement and compliance of labour laws, which are expected to result in growth of employment.

**Social security for landless agricultural labourers
in Jharkhand and Gujarat**

2012. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative increase in the number of landless agricultural labourers/workers in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes run by Government to provide social security to the landless agricultural labourers and unorganised workers in the country including the funds allotted for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the other schemes being implemented for the welfare and upliftment of such workers along with the details of workers/ labourers benefited during the said period, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of landless agricultural workers in India as per Census 2001 was 10.67 crores and as per Census 2011 it was 14.43 crores. A Statement showing the State-wise comparative data of landless agricultural workers is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government has enacted “Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008” for the welfare of unorganised workers including sugarcane workers. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- (iv) Handloom Weavers’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (v) Handicraft Artisans’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles).
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles).

(vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

(viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services).

(ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

The expenditure incurred by the Central Government Ministries/Departments during the last one year under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise comparative data of landless agricultural workers.

States	Total Landless agricultural labourers (Census 2001)	Total Landless agricultural labourers (Census 2011)	Change in number of Landless agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	246421	547705	301284
Himachal Pradesh	94171	175038	80867
Punjab	1489861	1588455	98594
Chandigarh	563	1687	1124
Uttaranchal	259683	403301	143618
Haryana	1278821	1528133	249312
Delhi	15773	39475	23702
Rajasthan	2523719	4939664	2415945
Uttar Pradesh	13400911	19939223	6538312
Bihar	13418140	18345649	4927509
Sikkim	17000	25986	8986
Arunachal Pradesh	18840	36171	17331
Nagaland	30907	62962	32055
Manipur (Excl.3 Sub-Divisions)	113630	114918	1288
Mizoram	26783	41787	15004
Tripura	276132	353618	77486
Meghalaya	171694	198364	26670
Assam	1263532	1845346	581814

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	7362957	10188842	2825885
Jharkhand	2851297	4436052	1584755
Odisha	4998181	6739993	1741812
Chhattisgarh	3091358	5091832	2000474
Madhya Pradesh	7400670	12192267	4791597
Gujarat	5161658	6839415	1677757
Daman and Diu	1323	772	-551
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14715	17799	3084
Maharashtra	10815262	13486140	2670878
Andhra Pradesh	13832152	16967754	3135602
Karnataka	6226942	7155963	929021
Goa	35806	26760	-9046
Lakshadweep			
Kerala	1620851	1322850	-298001
Tamil Nadu	8637630	9606547	968917
Puducherry	72251	68391	-3860
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5169	4781	-388
INDIA	106775330	144333690	37558360

Statement-II

Expenditure incurred by Government under unorganised workers Social Security Act-2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (2014-15) (in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	4180.98
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme	557.82
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	—
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	
	(a) Health Insurance Scheme	27.79
	(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	16.64

1	2	3
5.	Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	
	(a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana	—
6.	Pension to Master Craft Persons	—
7.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension	51.54
8.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	414.23
9.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	544.42

Working conditions in public and private factories

†2013. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any strategy to mobilise support in favour of labour reforms;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to conduct social audit of public and private factories so that it could be ascertained that working conditions are favourable there or not;

(c) whether workers are deprived of protection measures in factories and as a result they always remain prone to diseases; and

(d) whether social audit may abolish this problem of workers and if so, the details of steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The process of Legislative reforms involves consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and Central Ministries/State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. In such tripartite meetings, the representatives of Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and Central Ministries/State Governments participate and give their suggestions on the legislative proposals. The suggestions received from the stakeholders are considered by the Government appropriately.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation in the form of the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the safety, health and welfare issues of the workers employed in manufacturing sector. There are elaborate provisions under the Act pertaining to the safety, health and welfare of the workers and the Rules prescribed thereunder are sufficient to ensure the health and safety of the workers working in the factories registered under the Act. The Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the respective State/UTs by carrying out regular inspection of the registered Factories in their State. Social audits do not come within the purview of Factories Act, 1948.

Collection of cess from Andhra Pradesh

2014. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has collected ₹ 1117 crores from the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 since implementation of the Act;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that only ₹ 177 crores has been spent on the welfare of the workers as on December, 2015;

(c) if so, the reasons for spending just 10 per cent of what was collected; and

(d) what Government is doing to impress upon the States to spend the entire amount of cess so collected on the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has collected ₹ 1117.25 crores and out of it ₹ 181.95 crore have been spent for welfare of the construction workers upto December 2015 which is equal to 16.29 per cent of the total cess collected. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is taking steps to improve expenditure on schemes for construction workers.

(d) 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 Act.

Further, the Central Government vide order dated 9th September, 2015, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess Fund for Welfare Schemes enumerated under Section 22 of the Act, by State/UTs Welfare Board.

The Monitoring Committee held its meetings on 23rd November, 2015, 6th January, 2016 and 6th April, 2016 with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries, Labour department of State/UTs.

Revising the Factories Act, 1948

2015. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to revisit the Factories Act, 1948 to make it in sync with Government's plan to boost manufacturing and job creation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with industry and employees' representatives in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Government has proposed to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

In this connection, the Government has consulted various stakeholders which includes Government's representatives, Employers Association and Trade Unions on 19.2.2015, 3.11.2015 and 18.4.2016 to ascertain their views on the amendment proposals.

Relaxing labour laws for young entrepreneurs to set up Start-ups

2016. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has relaxed/proposes to relax labour laws' compliance for young entrepreneurs to encourage them to set up Start-ups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has consulted/proposes to consult all stakeholders including labour unions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of views expressed by them; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that while doing so, the interests of workers are adequately safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) In order to promote the Start-Up ecosystem in the country and incentivizing the entrepreneurs in setting up new start-up ventures and thus catalyze the creation of employment opportunities through them, Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued an advisory to the States/UTs/Central Labour Enforcement Agencies for a compliance regime based on self-certification and regulating the inspections under various Labour Laws.

The advisory issued is not to exempt these Start-ups from the ambit of compliance of these Labour Laws but to provide an administrative mechanism to regulate inspection of the Start-Ups under these labour laws. It has been suggested that if such start-ups furnish self-declaration for compliance of nine labour laws for the first year from the date of starting the start-up, no inspection under these labour laws, wherever applicable, will take place. The nine labour laws, included in this advisory are:

- the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- the Trade Unions Act, 1926;
- the Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;
- the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
- the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;
- the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
- the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;
- the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and
- the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

From the second year onwards, up to 3 year from the setting up of the units, such start-ups are required to furnish self-certified returns and would be inspected only when credible and verifiable complaint of violation is filed in writing and approval has been obtained from the higher authorities.

This advisory is not to exempt these start-ups from the ambit of compliance of these Labour Laws and is not based on any amendment in any legislative provisions/Labour laws. It is only to provide an administrative mechanism to regulate the inspections so as to avoid harassment of the entrepreneurs by restricting the discretion and arbitrariness. However, Start-ups will have to comply with all labour law provisions and punitive action shall, however, be taken whenever there is a violation of these labour laws.

U-win cards for unorganised sector workers

2017. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had initiated work in 2014 for issuing within three years U-WIN cards to unorganized sector workers to enable them to avail benefits of schemes under the Unorganised Workers' Social Securities Act, 2008;

(b) if so, what is the progress on this;

(c) the schemes which workers can avail through the card;

(d) whether Government has abandoned this project in light of Aadhar card being used for other schemes; and

(e) if so, in the absence of such a card, how Government would maintain a database of unorganized workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Registration, identification and issuance of the smart card/U-WIN card to unorganized workers come under the purview of the respective State/UT Governments as per the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. However, the Government has proposed a unified IT based platform for delivery of the services available under various social security schemes. The proposal is being reviewed on the basis of remarks/comments received from various stakeholders. In view of near universal coverage of Aadhaar, the Government is now working on a policy on delivery of various public services using Aadhaar, Jan Dhan Yojana (JDY) account and existing platform without the issuance of smart card/U-WIN card.

Minimum wages for contract workers

2018. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to fix minimum wages for contract workers at ₹ 10,000/- per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that major sections of workers have opposed this proposal as the contract workers need to be paid at par with regular workers with all other statutory benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

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 was 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.

Increasing pendency of cases before EPF appellate tribunal

2019. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increasing the pendency of cases before the EPF Appellate Tribunal from 1904 in 2011-12 to nearly 3500 in 2014-15;

(b) the reasons for increase in the cases in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from 74 to more than 150 during the above period; and

(c) what efforts Government is making to reduce the pendency and clear the cases as Provident Fund is the crucial money for employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Main reason for increase in pendency of cases before Employees' Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal (EPFAT) including those pertaining to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are as follows:

(i) Increase in workload of cases to be decided during the years.

(ii) There was no Presiding Officer in EPFAT for some time during the said period.

(c) One more EPFAT has been established at Bengaluru for expeditious disposal of cases related to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

Investment in exploration

2020. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's mining sector is plagued by many issues including dismal investments in exploration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that exploration work has been done so far in just 10 per cent of the 8 lakh sq. kms. of potentially resource bearing area;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has finalized the draft of National Mineral Exploration Policy to address all these issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Mineral exploration is a high risk and high investment dynamic process. It requires a sound and comprehensive strategy implemented in a coordinated, systematic and consistent manner. Private investment and state-of-the-art technology are essential. Generation and dissemination of pre-competitive base-line geoscience data is of paramount importance for effective exploration. Agencies like Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), State Directorates of Geology and Mining, State/Central Undertakings and Private Sector Companies are engaged in the exploration of mineral deposits.

GSI has covered the entire 31.4 lakh sq. km. of the country's mappable area by systematic geological mapping on 1:50,000 scale on the basis of which the geological potential area has been identified. GSI has enhanced efforts towards unravelling the concealed subsurface deposits, and as a pre-requisite to this, it has launched its National Geochemical Mapping (NGCM) and National Geophysical Mapping (NGPM) Programs. Of the identified geological potential area of about 8 lakh sq. km., GSI has covered 3.17 lakh sq. km. and 1.9 lakh sq. km. by NGCM and NGPM respectively. Private and public mineral exploration agencies carry out mineral exploration programmes based on the above baseline data.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Mines has drafted the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) and inter-ministerial consultation on the policy is in progress.

Revenue generated towards NMET fund

2021. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started getting revenue towards the National Mineral Exploration Trust Fund (NMETF) based on the new Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act, 1957;

(b) how much revenue has been generated till date and *w.e.f.* which date;

(c) who are the trustees of NMET (Fund);

(d) how is this fund proposed to be used and who shall be the beneficiaries; and

(e) whether the corpus is auditable by the CAG, if not, who will have the privilege to audit the generated revenue and the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Amendment Act 2015, the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) was set up *vide* gazette notification No. G.S.R. 633 (E) dated 14.8.2015. The NMET has started receiving payments of a sum equivalent to 2% of the royalty paid in terms of the minerals listed in the Second Schedule as per the provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act 2015. NMET contribution is applicable with effect from 12.01.2015. As on 30.04.2016, a total ₹ 168.38 crore has been received by NMET from States.

(c) The National Mineral Exploration Trust has a Governing Body and an Executive Committee. The composition of the Governing Body and Executive Committee of NMET, as contained in the said gazette notification dated 14.08.2015, is available on the website of Ministry of Mines *i.e.* www.mines.nic.in. The overall control, periodical reviews and policy directions of NMET are vested with its Governing Body chaired by Minister of Mines. The Executive Committee chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Mines is responsible to manage, administer and supervise the day to day activities of NMET.

(d) The Rules Governing the NMET have been notified *vide* gazette notification No. G.S.R. 632 (E) dated 14.08.2015 and are available on the website of Ministry of Mines. As per the Rules the funds accrued to NMET will be utilized primarily for the purpose of regional and detailed mineral exploration, *inter-alia*, by:

(i) Special studies/projects to identify, explore, extract, beneficiate and refine deep seated or concealed mineral deposits.

- (ii) Regional and detailed exploration for strategic and critical minerals.
- (iii) Detailed exploration in areas where regional exploration has been completed.
- (iv) Facilitating ground and aerial geophysical survey and geochemical survey in obvious geological potential areas.
- (v) Organising capacity building of personnel engaged in exploration in Centre and States.

The main beneficiaries of NMET Fund are the State Governments as the amount is to be utilized exclusively for the purpose of exploration, which aims at identification of mineral blocks for grant of mineral concessions by States.

(e) According to NMET Rule 24, maintenance and audit of NMET accounts is the responsibility of the Central Government and it shall be audited in such manner as decided by the Government.

Losses to ONGC in hiring and use of drilling rigs

2022. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether huge losses occurred due to poor planning in hiring and use of drilling rigs by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether safety procedures are adhered to in the operation of drilling and testing and whether any lapses were found causing losses to ONGC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) action taken/proposed to be taken to address the shortcomings and to make the operations more efficient and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India in its Performance Audit Report no. 39 of 2015 conducted for the period from 2010-11 to 2013-14 has observed certain lapses in planning, hiring deployment and repair of rigs by ONGC.

(c) and (d) ONGC follows all safety procedures during the operations of drilling and testing. Standard Operating Procedures and safe work practices are strictly followed. Regular safety audits are carried out. Rigs hired by ONGC are inspected

by independent third party inspection agency and are accepted only after issuance of “Fit for Purpose” certificate from Regulators. Rigs are only allowed to be mobilized when it has all relevant and required certification to comply with all safety procedure during their operations. Safety issues are closely monitored by senior executives in high level meetings regularly.

(e) Some of the actions taken by ONGC to make the operations more efficient and effective are:

- (i) Continuous monitoring of operational efficiency and expeditious addressal and liquidation of complications.
- (ii) Operation review meeting are conducted every day at the work centre level.
- (iii) Adoption of new Technologies like new generation AC VFD rigs, SCADA, Air hammer and Turbo drilling, Under Balanced Drilling Technology, Conductor slot recovery to make operations more efficient, productive and mitigate complications (such as stuck-up, side tracking, mud loss etc.).

Investment by HPCL to increase existing refining capacity

2023. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI ABMIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed plans of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) to invest to increase its existing refinings capacity in the next five years;

(b) the total investment amount each, Mumbai and Vizag refineries will get to increase its capacity and to what extent, and by what time; and

(c) the details of source of funding of the invesment projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has plans to increase its refining capacity of Mumbai Refinery from the existing 6.5 MMTPA to 9.5 MMTPA and Vizag Refinery from 8.3 MMTPA to 15 MMTPA.

(b) The approved cost of the capacity expansion of Mumbai Refinery and Vizag Refinery is ₹ 4200 crore and ₹ 18400 crore respectively and expected completion time is 36 months and 48 months respectively from the date of award of environmental clearance.

(c) The expansion of Refineries will be funded by internal resources of the Company and borrowings.

Appointment of 10,000 new LPG distributors

2024. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint 10,000 new LPG distributors during current fiscal year;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether no LPG dealer could be appointed against advertisement dated 16th April, 2012 for Narahi, Majharia and Daulatpur in Ballia district, U.P. under physically handicapped/sportsperson quota;

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

(e) whether Government would re-advertise the same under general quota for Narahi, Majharia and Daulatpur in view of hardships of residents of the area due to black marking of LPG cylinders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of distributorships is a continuous process and includes inputs received from various quarters including elected representatives. OMCs conduct feasibility study and all the locations found economically viable are rostered and advertised on industry basis.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. Currently, as a part of opening 10,000 new distributorships, the process for setting up of more than 1800 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country.

(c) to (f) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has reported that advertisement inviting applications for RGGLV at location “Narhani, Majhwalia, Daulatpur” of District Ballia, UP was published on 16.04.2012 under Combined Category (CC) consisting of Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighter (FF). However, due to wrong village names published, this advertisement was cancelled. Another Advertisement (with corrected names of villages Narahi, Manjharia) inviting applications for RGGLV at location “Narahi, Manjharia, Daulatpur” of District Ballia was published on 31.01.2012 under CC category consisting of PH, OSP and FF. Only 2 applications were received. However, no applicant was found eligible after the scrutiny of applications.

As per extant Guidelines, RGGLV location “Narahi, Manjharia, Daulatpur” of District Ballia has been rostered for re-advertisement under Open Category.

Reduction in prices of domestic LPG cylinders

2025. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date-wise details of reduction in price of non-subsidized LPG cylinders since July, 2014 till date, along with the reduction in price of natural gas in international market;

(b) the date-wise details of reduction in price of subsidized LPG cylinders since July, 2014 till date;

(c) the reasons Government is not extending the benefit of reduction of price of petroleum products and natural gas in international market to consumers;

(d) whether Government has ended the decontrol of petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of revision in (a) Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG; (b) Effective price to consumers of Subsidized Domestic LPG; and (c) International LPG prices since 1st July 2014 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of prices of Natural Gas in international markets (i) Henry-Hub consisting USA and Mexico (ii) NBP consisting European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, excluding Russia are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

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

have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and RSP of PDS Kerosene.

As regards the natural gas, the Government has notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which provides for a formula for calculation of domestic Natural Gas Price on six monthly basis which are linked to the international prices of Natural Gas.

Statement-I

Revision in RSP of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG, effective price to consumers and International LPG price since 1.7.2014

Date	RSP of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG* (₹/cylinder)	Effective price to consumers at Delhi (₹/cylinder)	LPG Price of Saudi CP (\$/MT)
1	2	3	4
01.07.2014	922.50	414.00	832.00
01.08.2014	920.00		792.00
01.09.2014	901.00		769.00
01.10.2014	880.00		753.00
23.10.2014	883.50	417.00	
01.11.2014	865.00		604.00
01.12.2014	752.00		562.00
01.01.2015	708.50		452.00
01.02.2015	605.00		468.00
01.03.2015	610.00		476.00
01.04.2015	621.00	417.82	466.00
01.05.2015	616.00		471.00
01.06.2015	626.50		426.00
01.07.2015	608.50		413.00
01.08.2015	585.00		386.00
01.09.2015	559.50		333.00
01.10.2015	517.50		363.00
01.11.2015	545.00		419.00

1	2	3	4
01.12.2015	606.50		469.00
09.12.2015	608.00	419.26	
01.01.2016	657.50	419.33	372.00
01.02.2016	575.00	419.22	303.00
01.03.2016	513.50	419.13	308.00
01.04.2016	509.50		338.00
01.05.2016	527.50	419.15	
	527.50	Current RSP	

*As per IOCL

Statement-II

Price of Natural Gas in International markets

Months	Year	Henry Hub Price (US\$/MMBTU*)	NBP Price (US\$/ MMBTU)
1	2	3	4
July	2014	4.05	6.40
August	2014	3.91	6.77
September	2014	3.92	7.90
October	2014	3.78	8.10
November	2014	4.12	8.65
December	2014	3.48	8.39
January	2015	2.99	6.98
February	2015	2.87	7.74
March	2015	2.83	7.07
April	2015	2.61	6.97
May	2015	2.85	6.82
June	2015	2.78	6.75
July	2015	2.84	6.76
August	2015	2.77	6.19
September	2015	2.66	6.29
October	2015	2.34	6.07

1	2	3	4
November	2015	2.09	5.45
December	2015	1.93	5.15
January	2016	2.28	4.60
February	2016	1.99	4.24
March	2016	1.73	4.22
April	2016	1.92	4.22

Source: For Henry Hub-EIA, For NBP-Argus

*MMBTU-Million Metric British Thermal Unit

RIL petrol pumps

2026. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of petrol pumps established and run by Reliance Industries Ltd. till date;

(b) whether these petrol pumps have been established by RIL on its own or the quantum of loan procured from different financial institutions the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any defaults in the repayment of those loans, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to recover these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) have informed that they have set up 1400 Petrol Pumps of which 943 are operating as on 2nd May, 2016.

(b) RIL have informed that they have not raised any loan for setting up these Petrol Pumps and have relied on internal generation of funds.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Complaints against gas agencies/distributors in Bihar

2027. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of gas agencies/distributors in Bihar against whom complaints of various nature were received during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Field Officers of various oil companies tend to let off the erring agencies/distributors; and

(d) the fool-proof method being contemplated to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The name of LPG distributors of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in Bihar against whom irregularities have been established in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In all established cases, action against LPG distributors is initiated as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/ Distributorship Agreement.

(c) OMCs have reported that no established case of the field officers letting off the erring LPG distributors in the State of Bihar has been reported during the last three years and the current year.

(d) Various steps taken to reduce the complaints areas under:

- OMCs officials carry out random checks at distributors' godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route to ensure that correct weight cylinders are delivered by distributors.
- The distributors have also been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery.
- Joint Inspections/raids are conducted alongwith State Civil Supplies Deptt. to arrest the menace of pilferage of LPG and cases are filed by the District Administration against the culprits under various provisions of Essential Commodities Act and other relevant acts.
- In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to air their complaints, Unique Toll Free Number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centres on industry basis.
- LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) have been revised to include quality/quantity control measures, clearly defining the penalties for various quality/quantity shortages as punitive measures and deter these kind of future irregularities.
- OMCs have introduced Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders.

Statement

List of LPG Distributors of OMCs in Bihar against whom action has been taken as per MDG for established cases of malpractices in last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of OMC	Name of the Distbutor
1.	IOC	Sudha Gas Service
2.	IOC	K. C. Indane Seva
3.	IOC	Shyam Indane
4.	IOC	Padam Gas Distributors
5.	IOC	Surajgarha Indane
6.	IOC	Anuradha Indane
7.	IOC	Aliganj Indane Gramin Vitrak
8.	IOC	Anirudha Gas Seva
9.	IOC	PP Indane Service
10.	IOC	Magadh Enterprises
11.	IOC	Deep Ganga
12.	IOC	Jahanabad Gas Service
13.	IOC	Shakuntala Gas Service
14.	IOC	Jai Mata Di Indane Gramin Vitrak
15.	IOC	Maa Savitri Indane Gramin Vitrak
16.	IOC	Shahil Indane Service
17.	IOC	Prashant Indane Service
18.	IOC	Bhagwat Indane Agency
19.	IOC	Gulab Indane
20.	IOC	Soumitra Enterprises
21.	IOC	Garhpura Indane Gramin Vitrak
22.	IOC	Pratigya Indane Gas Agency
23.	IOC	Mansurchak Indane Gramin Vitrak
24.	IOC	Phulhara Indane Gramin Vitrak
25.	IOC	Babita Indane service
26.	IOC	Chautham Indane Gramin Vitrak
27.	IOC	Madhu Gas Service

Sl. No.	Name of OMC	Name of the Distbutor
28.	IOC	Beldour Indane Gramin Vitrak
29.	IOC	Budh Gas Service
30.	IOC	Gulmohar Indane
31.	IOC	Bamber Indane Gramin Vitrak
32.	IOC	Sahid Raman Indane
33.	IOC	Bhawani Indane
34.	IOC	Nutan Gas Service
35.	IOC	Shipra Indane Service
36.	IOC	Dehri C.D.C.M. Union, Rohtas
37.	IOC	Dewesh Indane Service
38.	IOC	Vadini Indane GV
39.	IOC	Arn Indane
40.	IOC	Vandana Indane
41.	IOC	Sri Krishna Gas Agency
42.	IOC	Dehri C.D.C.M. Union, Sasaram
43.	IOC	Amrapali Gas Seva
44.	IOC	Bibha Indane Gramin Vitrak
45.	IOC	BSF and CSC Ltd. Indane
46.	IOC	Kumar Bhai Gas Service
47.	IOC	Nikhil Gas Service
48.	IOC	Aniket Indane Gramin Vitrak
49.	IOC	Ram Lochan Indane Gramin Vitrak
50.	IOC	Gupta Gas
51.	IOC	JRM Indane Gramin Vitrak
52.	BPC	Renu Bharatgas
53.	BPC	Gulzari RGGLV
54.	BPC	Dhanarua RGGLV
55.	BPC	Mata Janaki
56.	BPC	Kalawati Bharatgas
57.	BPC	Sameer Bharat Gas
58.	BPC	Shamfula RGGLV

Sl. No.	Name of OMC	Name of the Distbutor
59.	BPC	Devi Gas Distributors
60.	BPC	Saheed Rajnandan Bharatgas Agency
61.	BPC	Sanjay Gas Agency
62.	BPC	R.K. Enterprises
63.	BPC	Utsav Gas
64.	BPC	Kundan Gas
65.	BPC	Bodhan Gas
66.	BPC	Shivam Gas
67.	BPC	Mohodari Indhan
68.	BPC	Chhatpur Gas Agency
69.	BPC	Sadhu Bharat Gas
70.	BPC	Guru Vandana
71.	BPC	Sanjay Gas
72.	BPC	Param Gas
73.	BPC	Maa Bhawani
74.	BPC	Prem Gas
75.	BPC	Bharati BG Gramin Vitrak
76.	BPC	Sharda Ents.
77.	BPC	Sadhu Bharat Gas
78.	BPC	Gas Ghar
79.	BPC	M/s Bakhri Bharatgas, Bihar
80.	HPC	Balaji HP Gas Agency
81.	HPC	Kargil Shahid HP Gas
82.	HPC	Avadhraj Agencies
83.	HPC	Gautam HP Gas Agency
84.	HPC	Gayatri HP Gas
85.	HPC	Jagdamba HP Gas Agency
86.	HPC	Jai Gurudeo HP Gas Gramin Vitrak
87.	HPC	Lakshman HP Gas Gramin Vitrak
88.	HPC	Maa Kali HP Gas Gramin Vitarak
89.	HPC	Modern HP Gas Gramin Vitrak

Sl. No.	Name of OMC	Name of the Distbutor
90.	HPC	Om Shivam HP Gas Gramin Vitrak
91.	HPC	Prince GP Gas Gramin Vitrak
92.	HPC	R.J. Bhawani HP Gas Agency
93.	HPC	Ramchandra Gas Agency
94.	HPC	Rangoli Balaji HP Gas Agency
95.	HPC	Ratan HP Gas
96.	HPC	Sanjay HP Gas Agency
97.	HPC	Savera HP Gas Agency
98.	HPC	Shree Modi HP Gas Gramin Vitarak
99.	HPC	Shri Ram HP Gas Agency
100.	HPC	Taj Enterprises
101.	HPC	Umgeshwari HP Gas Agency
102.	HPC	Vijayraj HP Gas Agency
103.	HPC	Yuvraj HP Gas Grtamin Vitrak

Theft/pilferage of LPG

2028. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that LPG theft/pilferages is rampant in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether there is no fool-proof method to provide full quantity of LPG to the consumers;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) further action being taken in the matter to prevent theft and pilferages of the LPG by the Agents, Distributors and their workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has formulated Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreement to check the irregularities committed by the LPG distributors. State Governments are also empowered to take action under the Essential Commodity (EC) Act against the erring LPG distributors. The established cases of pilferage during the period April 2015–January 2016 are 27.

(c) to (e) All LPG distributors are under instructions to check the weight of the cylinder at their godowns through 100% checks before delivery to customers. Further all the distributors are under instructions to provide portable weighing scales to all their delivery boys for checking weight of the cylinder at the time of delivery. Whenever customers receive underweight cylinder, the distributors are under instructions to replace the same with correct weight cylinders.

Further, various steps have been taken to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders by LPG distributors as under:

- OMCs officials carry out random checks at distributors' godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route to ensure that correct weight cylinders are delivered by distributors.
- The distributors have also been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery.
- Joint inspections/raids are conducted alongwith State Civil Supplies Deptt. to arrest the menace of pilferage of LPG and cases are filed by the District Administration against the culprits under various provisions of Essential Commodities Act and other relevant acts.
- In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to air their complaints, Unique Toll Free Number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centres on industry basis.
- LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) have been revised to include quality/quantity control measures, clearly defining the penalties for various quality/quantity shortages as punitive measures and deter these kind of future irregularities.
- OMCs have introduced Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders.

In all established cases of supply of underweight cylinders/pilferage by distributors, action is initiated as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreement.

Opening of 10,000 new gas agencies

†2029. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open 10,000 new gas agencies during current financial year;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether these agencies will be opened under any special scheme and if so, the details of above said scheme;

(c) whether places have been earmarked to open these agencies and if so, the State/UT-wise details of earmarked places; and

(d) the area-wise target fixed to allocate connections by these agencies in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Appointment of distributorships is a continuous process and includes inputs received from various quarters including elected representatives. OMCs conduct feasibility study and all the locations found economically viable are rostered and advertised on industry basis.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. Currently, as a part of the process of opening 10,000 new distributorships, the process for setting up of more than 1800 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country. These new distributorships will largely come in rural areas.

Further, the Government has 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. Priority will be given to those States where LPG coverage is lower than the national coverage.

Setting of CUF by BPCL in Odisha

2030. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has proposed to set up a Common User Facility (CUF) for storage of petroleum products in Dhenkanal District of Odisha. If so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of setting up of the said facility; and

(c) the time by when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has a proposal to set up Common User Facility (CUF) at Meramandali, District Dhenkanal, Odisha.

(b) and (c) BPCL has obtained approval from the State Government of Odisha for setting up of CUF for storage of petroleum products at Meramandali. Further, application has been made to Tahasildar, Odapada for initiating process of notification for State Government land to the extent of approximately 10 acre and for formation of a negotiation committee for private land to the extent of approximately 75 acre for alienation/allotment to BPCL. Railway siding feasibility study is also in progress. The target time of completion of the project is 18 month (approx.) after allotment of applied land and receipt of Environmental clearance.

Savings on LPG subsidy

2031. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much has the Ministry saved on LPG subsidy in years 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) what methodology the Ministry used to arrive at this conclusion;

(c) how much of this saving is because of drop in global oil prices and how much is because of switch to direct benefit transfer;

(d) how many LPG consumers receive subsidy across India and out of these how many avail of DBT, and how many have submitted their Aadhaar details; and

(e) what is the methodology to identify ghost beneficiaries and how many such accounts have been eliminated by the Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell has reported that the total subsidy/under recovery on domestic LPG during 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 40569 crore and ₹ 16074 crore respectively. Lower subsidy during the last year is due to various factors, including introduction of direct transfer of subsidies into the accounts of consumers (PAHAL Scheme) and fall in international crude oil prices.

(d) As on 05.05.2016, 15.39 crore LPG consumers are registered under PAHAL Scheme. Among them, 10.15 crore LPG consumers are getting LPG subsidy based on Aadhar platform.

(e) OMCs have reported that ghost/multiple LPG connections are detected on the basis of Inter and Intra company de-duplication process. As on 02.05.2016, total 3.49 crore LPG connections have been blocked after de-duplication.

Dividends paid by oil companies

2032. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and PSU-wise revenue and dividends generated and paid by IOC, BPCL, HPCL etc. through the sale of petrol, diesel and LPG in India and abroad in last three years; and

(b) the barrel-wise price of various petroleum products in international market and respective selling price barrel-wise in Indian market in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The turn over of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for the last three year is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr to Dec'15)
IOCL	4,72,177	4,36,390	2,69,303
BPCL	2,59,933	2,37,905	1,44,952
HPCL	2,23,037	2,06,380	1,37,155

The dividend paid by OMCs to the Central Government since 2013-14 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr to Dec'15)
IOCL	1,188	1,449	939
BPCL	437	675	894
HPCL	147	268	424

(b) The per barrel/MT monthly average price of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and LPG in the international markets since April 2013 is given in the Statement-I (See below). The domestic per liter/cylinder price of the above petroleum products since 1st April 2013 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Prices of Petroleum Products in the International Markets*

Months	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG
	(\$/BBL)			(\$/MT)
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
Apr-13	110.77	113.72	113.32	817.00
May-13	111.08	114.16	112.95	759.00
Jun-13	114.75	116.79	114.40	760.00
Jul-13	118.79	120.98	119.14	792.00
Aug-13	114.67	121.49	122.23	820.00
Sep-13	114.28	120.76	121.22	865.00
Oct-13	111.60	121.21	120.56	838.00
Nov-13	111.94	120.92	120.35	899.00
Dec-13	115.97	123.70	124.19	1,175.00
Jan-14	114.66	119.31	119.51	1,016.00
Feb-14	116.70	121.01	120.40	970.00
Mar-14	116.53	119.00	117.47	864.00
2014-15				
Apr-14	117.64	120.50	118.30	815.00
May-14	117.96	119.63	117.32	819.00
Jun-14	120.46	118.56	118.28	835.00
Jul-14	119.78	116.40	116.37	832.00
Aug-14	109.26	113.73	113.76	792.00
Sep-14	108.61	108.99	109.68	769.00
Oct-14	98.19	97.26	98.76	753.00
Nov-14	87.94	90.82	93.55	604.00
Dec-14	69.58	74.32	75.73	562.00
Jan-15	54.66	59.82	60.98	452.00
Feb-15	67.06	68.55	70.81	468.00
Mar-15	70.34	67.74	67.18	476.00

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
Apr-15	73.07	69.66	69.51	466.00
May-15	81.10	75.15	74.98	471.00
Jun-15	81.02	71.44	71.45	426.00
Jul-15	72.52	61.29	62.23	413.00
Aug-15	61.95	53.64	53.79	386.00
Sep-15	61.59	56.93	56.60	333.00
Oct-15	60.55	57.13	57.40	363.00
Nov-15	56.42	55.40	55.51	419.00
Dec-15	52.84	44.41	45.36	469.00
Jan-16	47.10	33.85	35.73	372.00
Feb-16	41.40	36.65	39.31	303.00
Mar-16	49.62	43.52	45.50	308.00
2016-17				
Apr-16	51.50	46.34	47.89	338.00

Statement-II

Domestic per litre/cylinder price of the Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and LPG since 1st April, 2013

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	
				Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
	(₹/litre)			(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2013	68.31	48.63	14.96	410.50	901.50
02.04.2013	67.29				
16.04.2013	66.09	48.67			
01.05.2013	63.09				847.00
11.05.2013		49.69			
01.06.2013	63.99	50.25			802.00
16.06.2013	66.39				
29.06.2013	68.58				

1	1	2	3	4	5
01.07.2013		50.26			832.00
02.07.2013		50.84			
15.07.2013	70.44				
01.08.2013	71.28	51.40			875.00
01.09.2013	74.10	51.97			932.50
14.09.2013	76.06				
01.10.2013	72.40	52.54			1,004.00
01.11.2013	71.02	53.10			954.50
01.12.2013		53.67			1,017.50
11.12.2013				414.00	1,021.00
21.12.2013	71.52	53.78			
01.01.2014					1,241.00
05.01.2014	72.43	54.34			
01.02.2014		54.91			1,134.00
01.03.2014	73.16	55.48			1,080.50
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49			980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				
01.05.2014					928.50
13.05.2014		56.71			
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				906.00
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84			922.50
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
01.09.2014					901.00
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00	883.50

1	1	2	3	4	5
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35	15.14*		865.00
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51			752.00
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51			
01.01.2015					708.50
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26			
01.02.2015					605.00
04.02.2015	56.49	46.01			
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62			
01.03.2015	60.49	49.71			610.00

Note: Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non Subsidized Domestic LPG since 13.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.

Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO	RSP	Effective price after DBTL Subsidy#
	(₹/litre)			(₹/14.2 Kg. cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2015	60.00	48.50		621.00	417.82
16.04.2015	59.20	47.20			
01.05.2015	63.16	49.57	15.24	616.00	
16.05.2015	66.29	52.28			
01.06.2015				626.50	
16.06.2015	66.93	50.93			
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22		608.50	
16.07.2015	66.90	49.72			
01.08.2015	64.47	46.12		585.00	
15.08.2015	63.20	44.95			
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45		559.50	
01.10.2015		44.95		517.50	
16.10.2015		45.90			
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93		545.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80			
01.12.2015	60.48	46.55		606.50	
09.12.2015				608.00	419.26
16.12.2015	59.98	46.09			
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03		657.50	419.33
02.01.2016	59.35	45.03			
16.01.2016	59.03	44.18			
19.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
31.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
01.02.2016	59.95	44.68		575.00	419.22
18.02.2016	59.63	44.96			
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43		513.50	419.13
17.03.2016	59.68	48.33			
01.04.2016				509.50	
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31			
16.04.2016	61.13	48.01			
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95		527.50	419.15
Current RSP	62.19	50.95	15.24*	527.50	419.15

Note: Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non Subsidized Domestic LPG since 13.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.

Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

effective 1st April 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective price to consumers is after DBTL subsidy.

Higher price of petrol and diesel

2033. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers are paying higher rates for petrol and diesel when oil prices have fallen globally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether between 2002 to 2011 the retail petrol price as compared to International price was better than that of present day; and

(d) whether it is a fact that falling rupee is also a cause for not reducing petrol price to maintain losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in the country are linked to their respective international prices and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel viz Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

(c) With effect from 1.4.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the prices of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. However, in view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government started modulating the RSP of Petrol, among others, to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices. The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 26th June 2010.

(d) The Rupee-USD exchange rate and volatility in International Petrol Prices are the two most important factors in revision of domestic RSP of Petrol. The International Price of Petrol has come down by 58% since July, 2014. However, during the corresponding period, the Rupee has depreciated by 10.67% against US Dollar.

Shortfall in budgetary allocation for ISPRL

2034. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry is planning to continue finance ongoing projects of Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL) when revised figures for 2015-16 are ₹ 1200 crores, and this year's allocation is just ₹ 3 crores;

(b) whether he was hopeful of receiving ₹ 15,000 crores allocation from the Finance Ministry in this year's Union Budget to build the second phase of the strategic petroleum reserves; and

(c) if so, what reasons does the Minister believe are responsible for the drastic shortfall in what was expected (₹ 15000 crores) and what was allocated to it in 2016-17 (₹ 3 crores)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL) is setting up strategic crude oil reserves with storage capacity of 5.03 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. The capital cost of these storage facilities (caverns) is ₹ 4098.35 crore which is being borne by Oil Industry Development Board.

As regards the filling of the crude oil in these caverns, the Government on 31st March, 2015 has *inter-alia* decided that the entire cost for filling crude oil in Visakhapatnam cavern will be met by the Government of India against the Twelfth Plan outlay of ₹ 4948 crore. The balance amount would be used for filling up the strategic part of the caverns which are being constructed at Mangalore and Padur.

The Visakhapatnam cavern has been commissioned and filled with crude oil. There was a budget provision of ₹ 1153 crore towards filling the crude oil during 2015-16 which has been utilized.

(b) and (c) A Detailed Project Report have been prepared for establishing additional crude oil reserves of 12.5 MMT at Chandikhol (3.75 MMT), Padur (2.5 MMT), Rajkot (2.5 MMT) and Bikaner (3.75 MMT). The estimated cost for their construction is ₹ 15694.86 crore for a project execution period of 6-8 years.

Grant of extension of 5 years in service as CMD, GAIL

2035. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted extension of 5 years in service as CMD, GAIL on the basis of Special Performance Report (SPR) instead of processing the case by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB);

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

(c) what are the guidelines of PESB for granting extension of 5 years and whether these guidelines have been followed and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In line with the PESB extant guidelines, this Ministry with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) had extended the tenure of Shri B. C. Tripathi,

Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), GAIL (India) Limited for a period of 5 years beyond 31.07.2014, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

(c) As per Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) guidelines for CMD/MD, an overall performance score of 80 out of maximum 100 is the benchmark fixed for extension without reference to PESB.

As per guidelines issued for extension of Board level appointees by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and PESB, only proposals of non-extension on performance grounds are required to be sent to PESB by the Administrative Ministries.

The extant guidelines of PESB have been followed.

Supply of gas to Rajasthan

†2036. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the scheme to supply LPG gas in the urban areas of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Ministry has formulated any pilot scheme to supply LPG gas to the urban areas of Rajasthan through pipelines; and
- (c) if so, the names of such cities and by when the scheme would be implemented in the above cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) reported that, as on 01.04.2016, there are 408 LPG distributorships under Urban category in the State of Rajasthan that are supplying LPG to the urban areas. Further, currently, the process for setting up of 59 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection in the urban areas of State of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration to supply LPG to the urban areas of Rajasthan through pipelines. However, 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gas connections in villages

†2037. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any concrete plan through which gas connection can be provided to households in all the villages of the country in view of Gramodaya, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to allot gas agency at Panchayat Samiti headquarters, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy and procedure to be followed to allot gas agency at present and whether Government proposes to make it more transparent, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019. Further, the Government has 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. Priority will be given to those States where LPG coverage is lower than the national coverage. Currently, the process for setting up of more than 1800 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country.

(c) Selection of LPG distributor for an advertised location is done by draw of lots from all the eligible applicants for the location. Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) is carried out for the selected candidate as per laid down procedure in which information given in the application by the applicant is verified with the original documents and with the issuing authorities, wherever required. If in the FVC, the information given in the application by the applicant is found to be correct, the candidate is issued the Letter of Intent (LOI).

Iran ends free shipping of oil to India

2038. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has ended free shipping of oil to India and has also asked for payment for its crude oil in Euro instead of Indian rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has assessed the effects of Iran's decision on the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action Government proposes to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) From April 2016, NIOC has informed oil importing companies like Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. and Essar Oil that the future delivery would be based on Free On Board (FOB) basis and the freight has to be arranged by the buyer. NIOC has, however, agreed to provide vessels and insurance till such time Indian companies are able to arrange the same. NIOC has asked for all the payments in Euro.

(c) and (d) In the international market, contracts for supply of crude oil are negotiated on FoB or Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) basis. Hence, the cost of import of crude oil from Iran during the period 2016-17 will depend on the negotiated terms and conditions between NIOC and Indian oil companies.

Increasing global acquisition and assets by oil companies

2039. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies are increasing their global acquisition and assets to secure energy supply and meet the increased domestic demand;

(b) if so, what is the total acquisition by each refining and exploration company, public sector undertaking-wise;

(c) what is the cost of each acquisition and what is the funding pattern of each acquisition, public sector undertaking-wise; and

(d) to what extent the global acquisition is going to secure our energy supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) To ensure energy security of the country, Indian Public Sector Oil companies have been acquiring oil and gas assets abroad independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian public sector oil companies or foreign oil companies.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the Statement (*See below*). Indian public sector oil and gas companies raise funds for acquisition of assets abroad through national and international banks, borrowing from parent companies and/issuing of bonds

in the market. ONGC Videsh, which is the main Indian PSU involved in acquiring oil and gas assets abroad, since inception has invested approximately US \$ 24 billion, Bharat Petro Resources Ltd. and Oil India Ltd. have each invested approximately US \$ 1.5 billion, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has invested approximately US \$ 1.11 billion and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has invested approximately US \$ 102 million.

(d) Acquisition of stakes and/or ownership of oil and gas assets abroad by Indian public sector oil and gas companies are envisaged to augment supply of energy resources to India.

Statement

Overseas projects/assests

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the Project	Participating Companies and their Share
1	2	3	4
1.	Vietnam	Block 06.1, Offshore	ONGC Videsh – 45% TNK – 35% (Operator) Petrovietnam – 20%
		Block 128, Offshore	ONGC Videsh – 100%
2.	Russia	Sakhalin-1, Offshore	ONGC Videsh – 20% Exxon Mobil – 30% (Operator) Sodeco – 30% SMNG – 11.5% RN Astra – 8.5%
		Imperial Energy, Russia	ONGC Videsh – 100%
3.	Sudan	GNPOC, Block 1, 2 and 4, Sudan	ONGC Videsh – 25% CNPC – 40% Petronas – 30% Sudapet – 5% (Jointly Operated)
		Khartoum-Port Sudan Pipeline (741 Km), Sudan	ONGC Videsh – 90% (Operator) OIL – 10%
4.	South Sudan	GPOC, Block 1, 2 and 4, South Sudan	ONGC Videsh – 25% CNPC – 40% Petronas – 30% Nilepet – 5% (Jointly Operated)
		SPOC/Block 5A, South Sudan	ONGC Videsh – 24.125% Petronas – 67.875% Nilepet – 8% (Jointly Operated)

1	2	3	4
5.	Myanmar	Block A-1, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh – 17% Daewoo – 51% (Operator) KOGAS – 8.5% GAIL – 8.5% MOGE – 15%
		Block A-3, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh – 17% Daewoo–51% (Operator) KOGAS – 8.5% GAIL – 8.5% MOGE – 15%
		Shwe Offshore Mid-Stream Project, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh – 17% Daewoo – 51% (Operator) KOGAS – 8.5% GAIL – 8.5% MOGE – 15%
		Onshore Gas Transportation Pipeline, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh – 8.347% CNPC-SEAP – 50.9% (Operator) Daewoo – 25.041% GAIL – 4.1735% KOGAS – 4.1735% MOGE – 7.365%
		Block B-2,	ONGC Videsh – 97% (Operator) M&S – 3%
		Block EP-3, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh – 97% (Operator) M&S – 3%
6.	Mozambique	Rovuma Area-1	ONGC Videsh – 16% Anadarko – 26.5% (Operator) OIL – 4% ENH – 15% Mitsui – 20% BPRL – 10% PTTEP – 8.5%
7	Iraq	Block 8, Iraq	ONGC Videsh – 100%
8.	Iran	Farsi Offshore Block, Iran	ONGC Videsh – 40% (Operator) IOC – 40% OIL – 20%
9.	Libya	Block 43, Libya	ONGC Videsh- 100%
		Area 95-96	Sonatrach – 50% Indian Oil – 25% OIL – 25%
10.	Syria	Block 24, Syria	ONGC Videsh – 60% IPR International – 25% (Operator) Tri Ocean Mediterranean – 15%
		Al Furat Petroleum Co., Syria	Himalaya Energy (Syria) B. V. – 33.33% to 37.5% Shell – 66.67% to 62.5% (Operator – Al Furat Petroleum Company)

1	2	3	4
11.	Brazil	Block BM-SEAL-4, Brazil BC-10, Brazil, Offshore	ONGC Videsh – 25% Petrobras – 75% (Operator) ONGC Videsh – 27% Shell – 50% (Operator) Qatar Petroleum International – 23%
12.	Colombia	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited (MECL), Colombia Block RC-8, Colombia Block RC-9, Colombia Block RC-10, Colombia Block LLA-69, Colombia Block GUA OFF 2, Colombia	ONGC Videsh – 25-50%, Sinopec – 25-50% Ecopetrol – 50% (Jointly Operated) ONGC Videsh – 40% (Operator) Ecopetrol – 40% Petrobras – 20% ONGC Videsh – 50% Ecopetrol – 50% (Operator) ONGC Videsh – 50% (Operator) Ecopetrol – 50% ONGC Videsh – 50% SIPC – 50% (Jointly Operated) ONGC Videsh – 100%
13	Venezuela	San Cristobal Project Carabobo-1 Project, Venezuela	ONGC Videsh – 40% PDVSA – 60% (Jointly Operated) ONGC Videsh – 11% IOC – 3.5% OIL – 3.5% Petronas – 11% PDVSA – 71% (Jointly Operated)
14	Kazakhstan	Satpayev Project, Kazakhstan	ONGC Videsh – 25% KMG – 75% (Operator)
15.	Azerbaijan	ACG, Azerbaijan BTC Pipeline (1760 Km), Azerbaijan	ONGC Videsh – 2.7213% BP – 36% (Operator) SOCAR – 12% Chevron-11% INPEX – 11% Exxon – 8% Stat Oil – 8% TPAO – 7% ITOCHU – 4% ONGC Videsh – 2.36% BP – 30.1% (Operator) SOCAR – 25% Stat Oil – 8.71% TPAO – 6.53% ITOCHU – 3.4% Chevron – 8.9% INPEX – 2.5% ENI – 5% TOTAL – 5% Conoco Philips – 2.5%

1	2	3	4
16.	Bangladesh	Block SS4, Bangladesh	ONGC Videsh – 45% (Operator), OIL – 45% BAPEX – 10%
		Block SS9, Bangladesh	ONGC Videsh – 45% (Operator), OIL – 45% BAPEX – 10%
17.	New Zealand	Block- 14TAR-R1	ONGC Videsh – 100%
18.	Indonesia	Nunukan Block	BPRL – 12.5% PT Pertamina Hulu Energy – 35% (operator) PT Medico – 40% Videocon Indonesia – 12.5%
19.	Australia	Block EP – 413 (onland)	BPRL – 27.803%
20.	East Timor	Block JPDA 06-103	BPRL – 20%
21.	USA	Niobrara Shale Oil/ Condensate JV asset	Carrizo (Niobrara) LLC – 60% OIL – 20% Indian Oil – 10% Haimo Oil and Gas – 10%
22.	Canada	Pacific Northwest LNG Project	Progress Energy Canada Ltd. – 62% Sinopec – 15% Indian Oil – 10% Japex – 10% Petroleum Brunei – 3%
23.	Nigeria	OPL- 205 OML– 142	Summit Oil – 30% Suntera Nigeria 205 Ltd – 70%* * Suntera 50%, Indian Oil 25%
24.	Gabon	Shakthi	Old PSC: OIL – 45% Indian Oil – 45% Marvis Pte Ltd. – % New PSC: OIL – 50% Indian Oil – 50%
25.	Yemen	82	Medco – 45% Kuwait Energy – 25% IOC – 15% OIL – 15%

Investments in oil and natural gas sector

2040. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the investment in the oil and natural gas sector during the next five years by the public sector oil companies, undertaking-wise;

(b) how much funds will be generated by these oil companies individually and how much will be taken as loan, public sector company/undertaking-wise;

(c) how the investment in these five years will boost the 'Make-in-India' programme of Government in upstream, midstream and downstream sectors; and

(d) what are the details thereof public sector undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The total investment in the oil and natural gas sector proposed by public sector oil and gas companies during the next five years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Oil and Gas Company	Total Investment proposed during next five years	Amount of Loan
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	150473	0
2.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	52882	19063
3.	Oil India Ltd. (OIL)	20657	0
4.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)	14950	4750
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	52000	28000
6.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	55348	26400
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	175000	90000
8.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)	2990	1733
9.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL)	20695	6104
10.	Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)	10220	6800
11.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. (BL)	250	0
12.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	375	0

(c) and (d) The investment planned by oil and gas sector companies in next five years is expected to boost indigenous oil and gas production. In order to promote indigenous manufacturing of equipment/materials being used in oil and gas sector,

Oil CPSEs have formulated Indigenization Group (INDEG) to increase the domestic component for all kinds of procurement. MOUs have been signed with research and academic institutions to develop indigenous technologies. CPSEs wise details of major initiatives taken to boost the 'Make-in-India' Programme are given in the Statement.

Statement

*CPSEs-wise details of major initiatives taken to boost the
'Make-in-India' Programme*

CPSEs	Plans to Boost Make-in-India Programme
ONGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investment planned during the next 5 years would promote developing indigenous manufacturing capacity of equipment/materials being used in upstream sector and also encourage investments and technology influx from international players. • ONGC has allowed new indigenous vendors to participate in tenders (even if they do not meet experience criteria) and supply a portion of total requirement (up to 20%), provided they meet other tender requirements. • The Government Policy on giving Preference to Domestically Manufactured Electronic Products (DMEP) and MSME in Government procurement has been adopted by ONGC. • ONGC and Pan-IIT (a consortium of IIT-Kharagpur, IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Madras, IIT-Mumbai, IIT-Delhi, IIT-Guwahati and IIT-Roorkee) entered into a Memorandum of Collaboration (MoC) on January 19, 2015 to work towards a collective R&D Programme for developing indigenous technologies to enhance exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and alternate sources of energy. • MoU has been signed for a R&D collaborative project titled "Development of Shock Wave assisted fracking" being taken up by ONGC. • ONGC has engaged KPMG for carrying out a detailed feasibility study on creation of Petroleum Economic Zone (PEZ). • ONGC is collaborating with global players with an aim to enhance production and progressive import substitution. • ONGC is spearheading the upstream team under the Steering Committee constituted by the Ministry to devise a strategy and

CPSEs	Plans to Boost Make-in-India Programme
	<p>develop a roadmap to boost the Make-in-India Programme. Regular vendor meets and workshops are being organized for interactions with the industries to sensitize them towards enhancing domestic manufacturing.</p>
OIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment during the next 5 years would encourage participation of vendors involved in oil field equipment, pipes and related materials in upstream sector. OIL is identifying and developing vendors for supplying customized/ tailor made oil field chemicals.
GAIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAIL has planned investments during the next 5 years in cross-country pipelines, city gas distribution, LNG terminals and LNG transport facilities, which would boost domestic manufacturing capabilities for various items like line pipes, pipe fittings, valves, metering skids, dispensers, smart meters, gas containers, special electro fusion fittings, district regulator stations, mother-daughter stations and gas detectors. Investment in line charter hiring would lead to development of ship building capabilities in Indian shipyards by entering into a binding collaboration agreement with a qualified overseas shipyard for technology transfer so as to make LNG ships in India. Public Procurement Policy for MSES-2012 implemented at GAIL in year 2012. Task force has been formed at sites for finalization of annual procurement plan and conducting vendor meet. Till date, 25 such vendor development program have been conducted. Policy for providing DMEP has been implemented in GAIL to boost domestically manufactured electronic products. GAIL is associated in formulating policy to give preference to domestic bidders over the overseas bidders. INDEG Groups have been constituted at GAIL to promote indigenization. Line pipes constitute major part of total pipeline projects in terms of value. In order to develop indigenous pipe manufactures, provision of qualification of Indian bidders through 'Demo Route' is kept for those bidders who do not have Proven Track Record (PTR). The extant guidelines have encouraged foreign vendors to set up

CPSEs	Plans to Boost Make-in-India Programme
IOCL	<p data-bbox="310 225 1072 293">coating plants in India, leading to local manufacturing and thereby boosting Make-in-India Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="272 316 1072 584">• IOCL has planned a number of major projects in next 5 years including expansion of refinery units at Gujarat, Barauni, Panipat and Mathura, expansion of petrochemical plant at Panipat, Ethylene Glycol (MEG) Project at Paradip, development of marketing infrastructure and pipeline projects. These projects would provide fillip to indigenous manufacturing capacities, as major procurement in downstream sector would be met through indigenous sources. <li data-bbox="272 607 1072 802">• Polypropylene plant of 680 KTA capacity at Paradip, Odisha is expected to be commissioned by December, 2017. This would boost development of polypropylene based downstream industries namely furniture, packaging, house wares, packaging bags, disposable cups, medicine bags and textiles packaging in PCPIR Paradip region. <li data-bbox="272 826 1072 1130">• IOCL has developed INDMAX technology for production of high yield of LPG, light olefins and high octane gasoline from various petroleum fractions. With the successful commissioning of INDMAX unit at Paradip, IOCL has entered the league of world class process Licensors, capable of providing technological know-how to the prospective refiners. Installation of INDMAX unit having 0.74 MMT capacity has been approved for maximization of LPG production at Bongaigaon Refinery. <li data-bbox="272 1153 1072 1306">• IOCL has developed a technology for desulphurization of cracked gasoline feed stocks to reduce sulphur below 10 ppm in treated gasoline with lower consumption (30 to 40%) of hydrogen using low cost proprietary adsorbent. <li data-bbox="272 1330 1072 1397">• Octamax unit at Mathura refinery planned under Make-in-India initiative will produce ISO OCTENE and premium grade BSVI MS.
BPCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="272 1421 1072 1530">• The investment planned in next 5 years will boost Make-in-India Programme as a substantial share of the investment (90%) would be available for indigenous manufacturers and service providers. <li data-bbox="272 1554 1072 1707">• BPCL is setting Propylene Derivatives Petrochemical Project (PDPP), which would produce niche petrochemicals such as Acrylic Acid, Oxo Alcohols and Acrylates which are presently imported, and also open-up opportunities in downstream sector.

CPSEs	Plans to Boost Make-in-India Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BPCL has given thrust to R&D efforts for developing chemicals and catalysts indigenously. • Indigenous development groups have been formed to promote indigenization. • Close interactions with consultants/vendors are in progress for developing indigenous capabilities for items currently imported. • Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) procurement is being encouraged to boost Make-in-India campaign. BPCL has procured 23% of total procurement from MSE vendors during 2015-16.
HPCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment will generate opportunities for indigenous manufacturing industry and service sector to participate in various projects in refining and marketing infrastructure/facilities to be taken up in next 5 years.
EIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIL has taken Participating Interest (PI) of 26% in revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer Project, Telangana with an investment of ₹ 342 crore. The project would help in reducing import dependency of fertilizer through domestic production. • Aimed at reducing import dependency of crude oil and natural gas through enhanced exploration campaign, discovery and domestic production, EIL has taken PI of 20% in 2 upstream assets in Cambay Basin under NELP IX. • EIL is piloting the midstream oil and gas sectors for Make-in-India initiative under MoP&NG and is a member of the Steering Committee set up for the purpose. • Regular vendor meets and workshops are being organized by EIL for interactions with the industries to sensitize them towards enhancing domestic manufacturing.
MRPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRPL has planned expansion of refining capacity from existing 15 MMTPA to 18 MMTPA. During the implementation of the project, large quantity of indigenous project materials would be required, which would facilitate growth of manufacturing industry.
NRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRL has envisaged 6 MMTPA refinery expansion project. During the implementation of the project, large quantity of indigenous project materials would be required, which would facilitate growth of manufacturing industry.

CPSEs	Plans to Boost Make-in-India Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRL has planned to setup a 2nd generation bio-refinery which would produce fuel grade ethanol from bamboo, and result in transfer of foreign technology to the country.
CPCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The investment planned in next 5 years will boost Make-in-India programme as a substantial share of the investment would be available for indigenous manufacturers and service providers.

Reduction in production of crude oil by oil PSUs

2041. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual reduction in the production of crude oil by oil PSUs like ONGC, OIL etc., between 2012-13 and 2014-15;

(b) if so, the reasons for such reduced performance;

(c) whether there is anything to do with the reduced international oil prices with the domestic production of crude oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The production of crude oil including condensate by ONGC and OIL between 2012-13 and 2014-15, details of production are given below:

(In Million Metric Ton)

Company	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ONGC	22.562	22.246	22.267
OIL	3.661	3.466	3.412

Reasons for lower production of crude oil of ONGC and OIL are:

(i) More than expected natural decline from mature and aging fields.

(ii) Delay in completion of development and re-development projects.

(iii) Frequent bandhs and blockades in the operational areas.

(iv) Water and sand ingress in the wells.

(v) Contractual issues.

Consumption and import of finished steel

2042. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption and import of finished steel increased in the last year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the dumping of cheap steel products into the country, if so, the details thereof and action taken and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether safeguards have been introduced to protect domestic industries against cheap foreign steel, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has taken measures to push the growth of the steel industry if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Consumption and import of total finished steel increased during the last year as per details given below:

Total Finished Steel (in MT)

Year	Consumption	Imports
2015-16*	80.45	11.71
2014-15	76.99	9.32
Growth %	4.5	25.7

Source: JPC

*Provisional

(b) to (d) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Decision relating to production, export, import, etc. of various categories of steel are, therefore, the sole decision of the individual steel manufacturer based on various factors like demand-supply for various items/grades of steel in the domestic market, fluctuations in value of currency, import regulations, etc. In order to ensure growth and protection to domestic steel industry and control cheap imports, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) To ensure that only quality steel is produced or imported, Government has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2012 dated 12.03.2012 and Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Orders, 2015 dated 15.12.2015.
- (ii) To increase availability of Coal and Iron ore for the domestic steel industry:

- (a) Notified the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 2015 on 30.03.2015 to streamline coal block allocations.
- (b) Notified the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 on 27.03.2015 to streamline grant of Mining Leases.
- (iii) The Union Budget 2015-16 had raised peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10%.
- (iv) Hiked import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products from 5% to 7.5% and non-alloy and other alloy flat products from 7.5% to 10%. This was further revised in August, 2015 on flat steel from 10% to 12.5%, long steel from 7.5% to 10% and semi-finished steel from 7.5% to 10%.
- (v) In November, 2014, the import of rebars was ensured strictly as per Steel Product Quality Control Order, 2012, to block influx of cheap imports of boron added rebars.
- (vi) Imposed in June, 2015, an Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vii) Imposed, Safeguard Duty of 20% in March 2016 on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm or more.
- (viii) Imposed, *vide* its notification dated 05.02.2016, the Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition on 173 steel products. Imports of items covered under this notification will not be allowed into the country below the notified price.
- (ix) For reducing the stress in steel sector, RBI has extended 5:25 scheme in July 2015 whereby longer amortization period for loans to projects in infrastructure and core industries sectors, say 25 years, based on the economic life or concession period of the project, with periodic re-financing, say every 5 years is allowed.

Scheme for increasing employment opportunities in steel sector

2043. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented any scheme for increasing employment opportunities in steel sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the employment opportunities generated in the sector during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the policy framed by Government for generating more employment opportunities in the sector in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no scheme for generating/increasing employment opportunities in steel sector being implemented by Ministry of Steel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector and the employment decisions are taken by the individual steel companies. Recruitment and deployment of human resources in steel sector plants is decided by the concerned owner/promoter of the company depending upon technical and financial requirements etc.

Proposal to set up steel plant in Jammu region

2044. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has any proposal to set up steel plant in Jammu region to generate employment among youth, if so, the details of such project;

(b) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has sent any proposal to Government of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign tourist arrivals

2045. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many tourists came into India in 2015;

(b) the details over the last three years;

(c) what has been the total revenue generated from tourism over the last three years; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase tourism in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile revenue earned from domestic/international tourists. However, the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during the last three years are as follows:

Year	FEE through tourism
2013 ^(PR)	₹ 1,07,671 crore
2014 ^(PR)	₹ 1,23,320 crore
2015 ^(PR)	₹ 1,35,193 crore

(PR): Provisionally Revised

(d) 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:

- Introduction of facility of e-Tourist Visa for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports including extension of Visa on Arrival facility to the nationals of Japan.
- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line handling ten international languages besides Hindi and English.
- The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Launch of Swachh Paryatan App.
- Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line.
- Organization of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organization of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/ Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Creation of tourism circuits

2046. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create 50 showpiece Tourism Circuits to attract tourists across the country;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise and category-wise details of proposed/pending/finalized Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks, Special Themes and Rural Tourism Clusters identified by Government in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the year-wise funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has received requests from various States for inclusion of more such Tourism Circuits/Parks and Clusters; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof, along with the status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. 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.

(c) Year-wise allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during the last three years for Ministry of Tourism is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
2013-14	1282.00	980.00	971.23
2014-15	1882.00	1100.00	910.39
2015-16 (provisional)	1503.21	850.00	823.56

(d) and (e) A number of projects have been received from various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the thematic circuits identified

in the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier, submission of suitable detailed project report and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Promotion of tourism in Odisha

2047. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government has taken to promote tourism in the Eastern and North East India and particularly in Odisha;

(b) whether Government would consider to take up projects in the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Odisha; and

(c) how many proposals have been received by Government from the State Government for KBK region of Odisha along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. Further, the following initiatives are taken by the Government to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (ii) 100% Central Financial Assistance for organizing fairs and festivals, is allowed to the North Eastern States as compared to 50% to other States.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns on NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.
- (iv) International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized annually with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets. So far, Ministry of Tourism in

association with North Eastern States and West Bengal, has conducted four ITMs in the North East region.

- (v) The Ministry of Tourism has also launched following two new Schemes for development of tourism in different States and Union territories including Odisha.

- (1) **Swadesh Darshan** for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. Thirteen theme based circuits *i.e.* North East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit have been identified for development under “Swadesh Darshan”.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (**PRASAD**) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres. Under PRASAD, thirteen cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, and Patna.

Projects may be considered under these schemes for development of tourism in Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) regions of Odisha.

- (c) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects in Koraput for Odisha:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned
1.	2006-07	Integrated Development of Koraput-Deomali-Jeypore-Upper Kolab Gupteshwar	692.00
2.	2014-15	Koraput-Deomali-Sunabeda-Gupteshwar (Tribal area)	688.34
TOTAL			1380.34

Tourism projects in Tamil Nadu

2048. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the names of the tourism projects undertaken by the State of Tamil Nadu over the past five years with the help of Central funding;

- (b) the details regarding the funds assigned and released to the State of Tamil Nadu over the past five years for various projects under the tourism sector; and

(c) the details regarding the funds utilised by the State of Tamil Nadu over the past five years for various projects under the tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects identified and submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including the State Government of Tamil Nadu as per existing scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and submission of Utilisation Certificates for projects sanctioned earlier.

Details of tourism projects sanctioned under the 'Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits' (PIDDC) Scheme along with funds released and utilised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement (See below).

No projects were sanctioned for the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-2016 to the State Government of Tamil Nadu due to non-submission of Utilisation Certificates for tourism projects sanctioned earlier.

Statement

Details of tourism projects for which central financial assistance has been sanctioned, released and utilised to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during last five years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised by the State Government
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12				
1.	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District	365.00	292.00	292.00
2.	Providing Infrastructure and Amenities at Vaigai Dam in Theni District	459.39	367.51	367.51
3.	Park Arrangement in Jedarpalayam of Namakkal District	456.00	364.80	364.80

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Development of Thiruvanaikaval in Tiruchirappalli District	358.97	287.17	287.17
5.	Development of Kallanai (Grand Anaicut) in Thanjavur District	408.00	326.40	326.40
TOTAL		2047.36	1637.88	1637.88

2012-13

1.	Construction of Tourist Interpretation Centre and Auditorium at Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli District	317.31	253.84	253.84
TOTAL		317.31	253.84	253.84
GRAND TOTAL		2364.67	1891.72	1891.72

Shortage of hotel rooms

2049. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of appropriate number of hotel rooms at tourist spots is hampering the growth of tourism industry in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider building sufficient number of hotels at tourist places in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the Report of the "Working Group on Tourism" for the 12th Five year Plan (2012-17) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108.

(b) Construction of hotel is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism Government of India only classifies operational hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels.

In order to give stimulus for construction of new hotels, the Government of India extends the following incentives to hotel industry:

- (i) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 Star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (Except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating *w.e.f.* 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2013.
- (ii) Extension of Investment Linked tax incentives under Section 35AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate growth of accommodation in the country.
- (iii) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-linked credit for hotel projects from Commercial Real Estate (CRE), thereby enabling hotel projects to avail credit at relaxed norms and reduced interest rates.
- (iv) Hotel and Tourism related industry has been declared a high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed upto 100% under the automatic route.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also included the following in the 'Harmonized list of Infrastructure sub Sector' to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country:

- (i) Three Star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million.
- (ii) Hotels with a project cost of more than ₹ 200 crore each in any place in India and of any star rating.

Making India a hub of medical tourism

2050. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to increase India's share in world tourism market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of country's present share; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make India a hub of medical tourism and also to showcase the important tourist spots of the country to the outside world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Important initiatives taken by the Government to increase India's share in world tourism market include:

- Introduction of facility of e-Tourist Visa for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports including extension of Visa on Arrival facility to the nationals of Japan.

- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line handling ten international languages besides Hindi and English.
- Launch of following two new Schemes during 2014-15:
 - (i) **Swadesh Darshan** for development of theme based tourist circuits in a way that caters to both mass and niche tourism in a holistic manner.
 - (ii) **National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)** for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites.
- Launch of 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Dos and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Organization of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organization of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Financial Assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/ Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.
- Development and promotion of "Niche Tourism" products.
- Creating an increased pool of trained man power in Hospitality Tourism sectors for delivery of quality service to the tourist.
- Release of regular domestic advertisement campaign in national print electronic media.

The present share of India in International Tourist Arrival is 0.68%.

(c) The Government of India has Medical Visa and Medical Attendant Visa as separate categories of Visa to facilitate entry of medical tourists in India.

A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). This Board works as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. It has representatives from AYUSH, Quality Council of India, National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH).

For promoting quality in the healthcare sector the NABH provides accreditation to hospitals and wellness centres for adhering to quality standards. Under the MDA Scheme, Ministry of Tourism also provides incentives to stakeholders accredited by NABH.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes Tourism including Medical Tourism for boosting inflow of foreign tourists in a holistic manner, *inter-alia*, by running campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows; Know India Seminars; participating in major international tourism fairs and exhibitions and also supporting Events/Seminars/Conferences which have focus on health and medical tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism also produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material for promotion of Tourism including Medical and Health Tourism.

Setting up of task force for promoting cruise tourism

2051. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plans for setting up of a Task Force for promoting cruise tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the probable composition of the Task Force to be constituted;

(c) the outcome expected out from the recently held discussions during Indian Maritime Summit at Mumbai; and

(d) the modalities to be adopted by Government to regulate and permit various tourist cruises while landing at various ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With the objective of promoting Cruise Tourism in India, a Task Force on Cruise Tourism has been constituted by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. The Task Force comprises members from the Central Ministries, State Governments, various Port Trusts and Private Sector.

The maiden Maritime India Summit, 2016 (MIS-2016) was organized by the Ministry of Shipping in Mumbai from 14th to 16th April 2016. The objective of the Summit was to create awareness of the untapped potential of Indian maritime sector and showcase investment opportunities. The focus was on presenting India as an attractive investment destination and encourage potential investors for investing in the Indian Maritime Sector.

As per the decisions taken by the Task Force on Cruise Tourism, Port Level Facilitation Committees have been set up by Port Authorities under the Chairmanship of respective Port Trust Chairman for coordinating logistic issues with all concerned agencies prior to the landing of cruise vessels.

Tourist advisories against visiting Kashmir

2052. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the countries in Europe and America have tourist advisories against visiting Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government has discussed about removing the advisories in view of improved security situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Travel advisories are issued by various countries from time to time advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while travelling to other countries/certain areas in other countries for various reasons. Countries like USA, Germany, France, Spain, Austria have issued travel alert to their citizens regarding travel to some parts of Kashmir. The Ministry of Tourism through the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad takes up the matter regarding lifting of such travel advisories as and when issued by any country to avoid adverse impact on tourism to the country.

The Ministry also provides information about the correct ground situation in the country regularly through its overseas offices to mitigate the impact of travel advisories issued, if any.

Foreign tourist visits to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have shown an increase from 78802 in 2012 to 86477 in 2014.

Eco-tourism around freshwater lakes

2053. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to build eco-tourism around the freshwater lakes in the country;

(b) if so, the proposal of Government to develop such eco-friendly spots in hill slopes surrounding the lakes thereof;

(c) whether Government has received consultation projects from the North-East States thereon; and

(d) if so, the plan details thereof?

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. Eco Circuit has been identified as one of the thirteen thematic circuits for development under the Scheme. The Ministry has sanctioned following projects to various State Governments under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	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.	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
3.	Development of Pathanamthitta–Gavi–Vagamon–Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has received project proposals from the North East States under the themes of North East India Circuit, Wildlife Circuit and Tribal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The details of projects sanctioned to these States during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of the projects sanctioned to the States of North East Region under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Bhalukpong–Bomdila–Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2015-16				
1.	North East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal–Moirang–Khongjom–Moreh	89.66

1	2	3	4	5
2.	North East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking—Rangpo (entry)—Rorathang—Aritar—Phadamchen—Nathang—Sherathang—Tsongmo—Gangtok—Phodong—Mangan—Lachung—Yumthang—Lachen—Thangu—Gurudongmer—Mangan—Gangtok—Tumin Lingee—Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
3.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
4.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren—Kohima—Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
5.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67
6.	North East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala—Sipahijala—Melaghar—Udaipur—Amarpur—Tirthamukh—Mandirghat—Dumboor—NarikelKunja—Gandachara—Ambassa	99.59
7.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl, Reike and South Zote	94.91

Revenue generated from foreign tourists

†2054. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited tourist spots in the country in each of the last three years and the total revenue generated from them every year;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists has come down due to insecure and intolerant environment in the country; and

(c) the policy/action plan of Government to attract foreign tourists?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile revenue generated from domestic/international tourists. However, the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during the last three years are as follows:

Year	FEE through tourism
2013(PR)	₹ 1,07,671 crore
2014(PR)	₹ 1,23,320 crore
2015(PR)	₹ 1,35,193 crore

(PR): Provisionally Revised

(b) No, Sir. The FTAs in India has registered a positive growth during each of the last three years.

(c) 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:

- Introduction of facility of e-Tourist Visa for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports including extension of Visa on Arrival facility to the nationals of Japan.
- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line handling ten international languages besides Hindi and English.
- The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Dos and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Launch of Swachh Paryatan App.
- Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line.
- Organization of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organization of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.

- Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/ Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Accommodation for Simhashta Kumbha

†2055. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the special measures undertaken and the accommodation and other facilities provided from the point of view of tourism for the 'Simhashta Mahakumbh Parva' being organised at Ujjain during the year 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): The Development and Promotion of tourism is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism grants Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/Union Territories for infrastructure development and for organizing fairs and festivals under its various ongoing schemes, subject to the availability of funds, adherence to Scheme Guidelines and furnishing of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier.

As reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the town and surrounding areas have been provided with requisite infrastructure to facilitate the smooth function of Simhashta Mahakumbh Parva 2016.

Village Forest Rules, 2014 of Maharashtra

2056. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the controversial Village Forest Rules, 2014 of Maharashtra which takes away tribal and forest dwellers' rights over forests and forest products;

(b) if so, why has Government approved rules which are in direct violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006; and

(c) whether Government has consulted tribal and forest dwellers before approving the Village Forest Rules, 2014 of Maharashtra Government along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra has notified Indian Forests (Maharashtra) (Regulation of assignment, management and cancellation of village forests) Rules, 2014 under section 28 of Indian Forest Act. Ministry of Tribal Affairs pointed out that certain provisions of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Maharashtra Village Forest Rules (MVFR) encroach on some provisions of central legislation namely the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA).

The State Government of Maharashtra has agreed to amend the Village Forest Rules and incorporate the following to bring it in conformity with FRA:

- (i) An explicit provision in the MVFR to the effect that the issues of forest rights arising in respect of claims already granted under FRA would be dealt with under provisions of FRA and not as per MVFR.
- (ii) An explicit provision under MVFR to the effect that the rights of those whose claims were pending settlement under FRA and those who would file claims in future would be protected.
- (iii) The Gram Sabhas are to be constructed at hamlet level.
- (iv) The Government of Maharashtra may go ahead with implementation of MVFR in areas where there are neither rights claimed, pending or Gram Sabha has resolved that no future rights are likely to be claimed by Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers after resolution is passed by the Gram Sabha to this effect.

High incidence of sickle cell anaemia

2057. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that incidence of disease of sickle cell anaemia is very high among tribal communities in Scheduled Areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to redesign primary and health services in Scheduled Areas in order to meet the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The prevalence of Sickle Cell Anemia is higher in the tribal belt of Western, Central and Southern Indian States having Schedule-V Areas; not so much in the tribes of North-East India including Schedule-VI areas. A Statement showing result of screening process for determining incidences of Sickle Cell Trait/Disease among ST persons in the States having Schedule-V areas is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is a little worthwhile treatment for the disease as of now but with management of disease, severity and complications can be curtailed to improve the

quality of life and life span. The Sickle Cell Gene is passed from generation to generation in a pattern of inheritance. Government has decided to screen three crore tribal children across the country to find the severity of incidences of Sickle Cell Anemia among them. The children with Sickle Cell trait or disease are counselled through their parents not to marry the other carrying trait or disease in order to control spread of the disease to next generation. The Ministry organized regional training workshops in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to facilitate State/UTs to train adequate manpower to undertake the screening exercise using a simple and cost effective screening test developed by ICMR. In addition, Department of Biotechnology is involved in research to find cure of the disease.

Statement

Result of screening process for determining sickle cell trait/Disease among ST persons in the States having Schedule V areas.

Sl. No.	Name of the States having Schedule V areas	Result of Sickle Cell Anemia Screening as on 31.12.2015	
		No. of persons screened	No. of Cases Detected Positive (Trait/Disease)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87617	53
2.	Chhattisgarh	172893	21857
3.	Gujarat	8644928	758827
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	NA
5.	Jharkhand	300	12
6.	Madhya Pradesh	386288	923
7.	Maharashtra	1123475	81060
8.	Odisha	48091	10241
9.	Rajasthan	143	0
10.	Telangana	23392	617
TOTAL		10487127	873590

NA = Not Available

Scheduled blocks in the country

2058. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of total number of Scheduled Blocks in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of funds allotted for the Scheduled Blocks during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under different schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas. The State-wise detail of Scheduled Areas is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under various development schemes administered by the Ministry funds are released directly to the State Government against the proposal of activities for welfare of Scheduled Tribes received from them. The implementation of the schemes is the responsibility of the State Government through various agencies including Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). Hence, the information regarding funds allotted to the Blocks/Scheduled Blocks is not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement

State-wise detail of scheduled areas

I. Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)

1. Sixty-seven villages of Achempeth taluq of Mahbubnagar district
2. Seventy-two villages of Adilabad taluq of Adilabad district
3. Seventy-two villages of Kinwat taluq of Adilabad district
4. Forty-six villages of Boath taluk of Adilabad district
5. All villages of Utnur taluq of Adilabad district
6. Eighty-six villages Asaifabad taluq of Adilabad district
7. Eighteen villages of Lakshetipet taluq of Adilabad district
8. Fifty-eight villages of Rajura taluq of Adilabad district
9. Twenty-seven villages of Sirpur taluq of Adilabad district
10. Eighty-three villages of Mulug taluq of Warrangal district
11. Seventy-two villages of Narsampet taluk of Warrangal district
12. All the villages of Yellandu taluq of Warrangal district (excluding the Yellandu, Singareni and Sirpur villages and the town of Kothaguda)
13. (i) All the villages of Palocha taluq of Warrangal district excluding Palondha, Borgampad, Ashwaraopet, Dammamet, Kuknur and Nelipak villages and
(ii) Samasthan of Paloncha

14. Visakhapatnam Agency area [excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmiapuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta] [Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.]
15. East Godwari Agency area [excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district.]
16. West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district

II. Gujarat

1. Uchchhal, Vyara, Mahuwa, Mandvi, Nizar, Songadh, Valod, Mangrol and Bardoli talukas in Surat district
2. Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas in Bharuch district
3. Dangs district and taluka
4. Bansda, Dharampur, Chikhali, Pardi and Umbergaon talukas in Valasad district
5. Jhalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Deogarh Baria talukas in Panchmahal district
6. Chhotaudepur and Naswadi talukas and Tilakwada Mahal in Vadodora district
7. Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, and Vijayanagar Mahal in Sabarkantha district

III. Himachal Pradesh

1. Lahaul and Spiti district
2. Kinnaur district
3. Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chamba district

IV. Maharashtra

1. The following in Thane district:
 - (a) Tahsils of Dahanu, Talasari, Mokhanda, Jawhar, Wada and Shahapur
 - (b) The one hundred forty-four villages of Palghar Tahsil
 - (c) The forty-five villages of Vasai (Bassein) Tahsil
 - (d) The seventy-two villages of Bhiwandi Tahsil
 - (e) The seventy-seven villages of Murbad Tahsil

2. The following in Nasik district:
 - (a) The tahsils of Peint, Surgana and Kalwan
 - (b) The one hundred six villages of Dindori Tahsil
 - (c) The ninety-three villages of Igatpuri Tahsil and one town Igatpuri
 - (d) The seventy villages in Nasik Tahsil and one town Trimbak
 - (e) The fifty-seven villages in Baglan Tahsil
3. The following in Dhule District:
 - (a) Tahsils of Nawapur, Taloda, Akkalkuwa and Akrani
 - (b) The eighty villages in Sakri Tahsil
 - (c) The eighty-two villages in Nandurbar Tahsil and town Nandurbar
 - (d) The one hundred forty-one villages in Shahada Tahsil
 - (e) The sixty-two villages in Shirpur Tahsil
4. The following in Jalgaon district:
 - (a) The twenty five villages in Chopda Tahsil
 - (b) The thirteen villages in Yaval Tahsil
 - (c) The twenty-one villages in Raver Tahsil
5. The ninety-four villages in Akole Tahsil of Ahmednagar district
6. The following in Pune District:
 - (a) The fifty-six villages in Ambegaon Tahsil
 - (b) The sixty-five villages in Junnar Tahsil
7. The one hundred fifty-two villages and town Kinwat in Kinwat Tahsil of Nanded District
8. The tahsils of Chikhaldara and Dharni in Amravati district
9. The following in Yavatmal district:
 - (a) The one hundred thirty villages in Maregaon Tahsil
 - (b) The forty-three villages in Ralegaon Tahsil
 - (c) The one hundred three villages in Kelapur Tahsil and town Pandharkawada
 - (d) The fifty-five villages in Ghatanji tahsil
10. The following in Gadchiroli district:
 - (a) The tahsils of Ettapalli, Sironcha, Aheri, Dhanora, Kurkheda
 - (b) The sixty-two villages in Gadchiroli Tahsil

- (c) The seventy-four villages in Armori Tahsil
 - (d) The one hundred thirty-two villages in Chamorshi Tahsil
11. The one hundred eighty-two villages in Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur district

V. Odisha

1. Mayurbhanj district
2. Sundargarh district
3. Koraput district
4. Kuchinda tahsil in Sambalpur district
5. Keonjhar and Telkoi tahsils of Keonjhar sub-division, and Champua and Barbil tahsils of Champua Sub-Division in Keonjhar district
6. Khondmals tahsil of Khondmals sub-division, and Balliguda and G. Udayagiri tahsils of Balliguda sub-division in Boudh-Khondmals district
7. R. Udayagiri tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi tahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division, and Surada tahsil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur subdivision, in Ganjam district
8. Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi tahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district
9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri tahsil in Nilgiri sub-division in Balasore district

VI. Rajasthan

1. Banswara district
2. Dungarpur district
3. The following in Udaipur district:
 - (a) Tahsils of Phalasia, Kherwara, Kotra, Sarada, Salumbar and Lasadia
 - (b) The eighty-one villages of Girwa tahsil
4. Pratapgarh tahsil in Chittaurgarh district
5. Abu Road Block of Abu Road tahsil in Sirohi district

VII. Jharkhand

1. Ranchi District
2. Lohardaga District
3. Gumla District

4. Simdega District
5. Latehar District
6. East-Singhbhum District
7. West-Singhbhum District
8. Sarikela-Kharsawan District
9. Sahebganj District
10. Dumka District
11. Pakur District
12. Jamtara District
13. Palamu District-Rabda and Bakoria Panchayats of Satbarwa Block
14. Garhwa District-Bhandaria Block
15. Godda District - Sunderpahari and Boarijor Blocks

VIII. Madhya Pradesh

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Dindori district
4. Barwani district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Dharampuri, Gandhwani and Manawar tahsils in Dhar district
6. Bhagwanpura, Segaon, Bhikangaon, Jhirniya, Khargone and Meheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Khaknar tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district
8. Sailana and Bajna tahsils in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Development Block) and Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils in Betul district
10. Lakhanadone, Ghansaur and Kurai tahsils in Seoni district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Itarsi tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. Pushparajgarh, Anuppur, Jaithari, Kotma, Jaitpur, Sohagpur and Jaisinghnagar tahsils of Shahdol district
14. Pali Tribal Development Block in Pali tahsil of Umaria district
15. Kusmi Tribal Development Block in Kusmi tahsil of Sidhi district

16. Karahal Tribal Development Block in Karahal tahsil of Sheopur district
17. Tamia and Jamai tahsils, patwari circle Nos. 10 to 12 and 16 to 19, villages Siregaon Khurd and Kirwari in patwari circle no. 09, villages Mainawari and Gaulie Parasia of patwari circle No. 13 in Parasia tahsil, village Bamhani of Patwari circle No. 25 in Chhindwara tahsil, Harai Tribal Development Block and patwari circle Nos. 28 to 36, 41, 43, 44 and 45B in Amarwara tahsil Bichhua tahsil and patwari circle Nos. 05, 08, 09, 10, 11 and 14 in Saunsar tahsil, Patwari circle Nos. 01 to 11 and 13 to 26, and patwari circle no. 12 (excluding village Bhuli), village Nandpur of patwari circle No. 27, villages Nilkanth and Dhawdikhapa of patwari circle no 28 in Pandurna tahsil of Chhindwara district

IX. Chhattisgarh

1. Surguja district
2. Korla district
3. Bastar district
4. Dantewara district
5. Kanker district
6. Marwahi, Gorella-I, Gorella-2 Tribal Development Blocks and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle in Bilaspur district
7. Korba district
8. Jashpur district
9. Dharmjaigarh, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga and Kharsia Tribal Development Blocks in Raigarh district
10. Dondi Tribal Development Block in Durg district
11. Chauki, Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks in Rajnandgaon district
12. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks in Raipur district
13. Nagri (Sihawa) Tribal Development Block in Dhamtari district

Employment-cum-income generation activities under TSP

2059. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts Government is making to provide help to tribals for employment-cum-income generation activities under Tribal Sub Plan in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of physical targets set and achieved in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Multipronged efforts are being made by the central and State Governments 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 Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives such as Dairy Development with State cooperative, horticulture, floriculture, vegetable production, apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, backyard poultries etc. in order to create enabling environment for tribals to earn their livelihood and increase direct/indirect employment opportunities. Further, thrust has been put forth for—

- (1) Integration of mainstream education with vocation training, with a view to primarily target dropouts, providing them employability and income-generating opportunities.
- (2) Building skill for the job market outside and rural non-farm sector, Ministry has been supporting skill development activities for both male and female tribal youth in a wide gamut of trades such as (i) Office Management (ii) Solar Technician/Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Handicraft (v) Skills required for day to day construction works (such as Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Carpenter (vi) Refrigeration and A/C repairing (vii) Mobile repairing (viii) Nutrition (x) Ayurvedic and tribal medicines (xi) IT (xii) Data Entry (xiii) Fabrication (xiv) Paramedics and Home Nurse Training (xv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xvi) Electric and Motor Winding (xvii) Security Guard (xviii) Housekeeping and Management (xix) Retail Management (xx) Hospitality (xxi) Eco-tourism (xxii) Adventure Tourism.

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.

Besides these, Government has also taken other steps to provide employment to tribal population. Some of the major initiatives are enlisted below:—

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) guaranteeing 150 days wage employment to STs households living in forest area who have got 'pattas' under the Forest Right Act, 2006.
- (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.
- (iii) Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF) facilitates and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region.

(b) Formulation and implementation of employment-cum-income generation programmes under Tribal Sub Plan is a continuous process and the same is carried out by the State Governments through its designated agencies. State Governments are insisted upon to timely submit Utilization Certificate as per GFR norms on regular basis. The data regarding physical targets achieved for direct/indirect employment is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

Schedule-V areas allocated to industrial projects

2060. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hectares in Schedule-V Areas that have been allocated to industrial projects between 2014 till present;

(b) the number of tribal persons displaced/that shall be displaced as a result thereof;

(c) the number of affected persons that are yet to receive compensation, project-wise;

(d) the time-frame by which all those who qualify for compensation shall receive it, project-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to secure compensation at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (e) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of

Land Resources (DOLR) is the nodal Ministry at the Centre who plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of states as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule–List II (State List)–Entry No. (18). Therefore, State-wise details are not maintained centrally. DOLR has, however, informed that they are in the process of collecting data regarding land acquisition and displacement covering ST families also. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country.

As safeguards, LARR Act, 2013 has special provisions for scheduled tribes. As per the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as a last resort. In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

Constitutional provisions under Schedule-V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases.

The National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted by the Department of Land Resources for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement Schemes for national and inter-State projects.

**Complaints/representations received by NCST
on police firing in Manipur**

2061. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has received any complaints/representations regarding the death of 9 persons by police firing in the protest against three anti-tribal bills passed by the Manipur Assembly on 31st August, 2015;

(b) what action has NCST taken on the said complaints/representations and whether the matter was taken up with the State Government of Manipur; and

(c) what is the response of the State Government of Manipur and the action taken by them in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As informed by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), a complaint dated 10.11.2015 had been received from Manipur Tribal's Forum, Delhi.

(b) Consequently, NCST sought comments thereon from the State Government of Manipur.

(c) Tribal Affairs Hills and S. C. Development Department, Government of Manipur has informed that Magisterial Inquiry had been ordered by State Home Department. The Inquiry Officer has reported that the local people and Joint Action Committee did not allow him to conduct the Magisterial Inquiry. It was further reported that the State Government was trying hard to bring normalcy in the area by negotiating with the local people.

Criteria for inclusion in the list of STs

2062. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing criteria and procedure for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes by the Ministry;

(b) whether there is an attempt by Government to dilute by amending the existing criteria, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move of Government will defeat the very purpose of reservation for the STs as many advanced communities will be included as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, how Government will make sure that the really deserving communities are not put to disadvantageous position as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are (i) indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large, and (v) backwardness. Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of STs. Accordingly, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by concerned State Government/UT Administration can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation.

(b) There is no attempt to dilute the existing criteria by the Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (b) above. However, a Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to examine the existing criteria and procedure has recommended for making criteria scientific and objective along with a process which is consultative, transparent and time bound. No decision has been taken on this.

Internet facility for tribal residential schools

2063. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to provide internet facility to all tribal residential schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of tribal schools which have been provided computer labs with internet facility during the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not formulated plan to provide internet facility to all tribal residential schools during 2016-17. However, States have taken measures to provide internet in schools, including tribal residential schools, under various schemes of both Central and State Government.

(c) The requisite information is not Centrally maintained by the Ministry.

Denial of forest rights of tribals in Surguja district, Chhattisgarh

2064. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest rights of tribals over their traditional land in Ghatbarra village of Surguja district have been taken away by the Chhattisgarh Government;

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

(c) whether the steps taken by the State Government of cancelling the community land rights of the tribals is in violation of the rules laid under the Forest Rights Act.

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to tackle the situation and guarantee the rights provided under Forest Rights Act to the tribals in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (e) Based on the press report and petitions received by this Ministry on the issue, 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 if any has been made and to intimate this Ministry at the earliest. Response from the State Government is awaited.

Grants received by the Ministry

2065. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details as required by the Planning Commission, the grants received by the Ministry for financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) whether the above amount was as per the requirement of Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, what actions are taken by the Central Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs do not receive any grants from Planning Commission. The, then Planning Commission, called for annual plan proposals for 2014-15 in the prescribed formats from all Central Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of its schemes/programmes. The Ministry, accordingly submitted its annual plan proposals. Taking into consideration the demand of various Ministries/Departments but within

the availability of resources, the then Planning Commission conveyed an approved plan outlay of ₹ 4479.00 crore. For the year 2015-16, Ministry of Finance called for annual plan proposals from the Ministry. Accordingly, the Ministry submitted its annual plan proposals to the Ministry of Finance which in turn conveyed an approved annual plan outlay of ₹ 4792.19 crore for the Ministry.

Revamping of quarterly job survey

2066. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to revamp its quarterly job survey to reflect the latest employment data from both manufacturing and service sectors in a bid to make it in Sync with policy making, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the aim is to have a regular up-to-date jobs data for both policy making and public consumption, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is set to add more job-creating sectors, including banking insurance, e-commerce and small and medium enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau has been conducting quarterly employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. So far, twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released.

Considering the importance of Quarterly Employment Surveys due to its periodicity and results, it was decided to conduct the QES on a large scale by enlarging the sample size and sectors/sub-sectors which includes manufacturing, construction, trade, transport, education, health, etc.

Projects allotted to NGOs

2067. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects allotted to NGOs for welfare of tribal people during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the work done by NGOs for welfare and well being of tribal people in the country, State-wise, project-wise and funds allotted for the purpose utilized by these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The State/UT-wise details of projects being implemented through various Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), under the following Schemes of the Ministry for the Welfare of STs along with details of grants in aid sanctioned during the last two years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (i) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

(b) The objective of the schemes, *inter-alia*, is to encourage development of tribal through voluntary efforts for temporarily filling gaps in areas like health, education, livelihood etc. Ministry of Tribal Affairs had got evaluation of the Schemes conducted by an Independent Agency in States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The gap-filling intervention thorough these schemes have made positive impact in the life of needy tribals as reported by the independent evaluation study. State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme during the last two years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificate in respect of the previous grants.

Statement-I

(A) Details of No. and amount released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'Grants in aid to voluntary organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Project	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Project	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	0.34	6	24	2.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	25	4.5	3	62	0.96
3.	Assam	6	12	0.88	6	8	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	8	0.49	1	1	0.16
5.	Gujarat	7	23	2.14	4	5	0.43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	1.71	0	0	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	8	48	5.42	5	19	2.05
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0.40	0	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	8	16	2.49	8	16	2.27
10.	Kerala	4	6	0.99	5	7	0.96
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	8	1.02	7	8	0.66
12.	Maharashtra	11	12	1.97	2	2	0.34
13.	Manipur	9	10	2.11	6	7	0.63
14.	Meghalaya	1	142	6.72	2	78	2.75
15.	Mizoram	3	3	0.4	0	0	0.00
16.	Nagaland	2	2	0.32	0	0	0.00
17.	Odisha	15	27	4.19	10	17	1.91
18.	Rajasthan	3	3	0.83	2	2	0.32
19.	Sikkim	1	1	0.26	2	2	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	0.35	1	1	0.12
21.	Telangana	1	1	0.24	1	1	0.20
22.	Tripura	1	1	0.17	1	1	0.16
23.	Uttarakhand	4	8	1.19	2	2	0.18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	9	0.69	2	2	0.22
25.	West Bengal	16	40	4.53	13	26	3.78
26.	Delhi	1	3	0.15	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		131	420	44.5	89	291	21.75

Note: From the year 2015-16 there is combined budget for all schemes being implemented through voluntary organisations under the heading 'Grant in aid to voluntary organisations working for welfare of STs.'

(B) Details of No. and amount released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	8	0.52	1	44	19.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.43	0	0	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0.39	0	0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	3	40	19.42	2	45	17.12
5.	Jharkhand	1	2	0.44	1	1	0.21
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8	25	5.71	3	3	1.43
7.	Maharashtra	2	2	0.36	0	0	0.00
8.	Odisha	7	7	2.65	5	22	10.41
9.	Rajasthan	3	3	0.97	0	0	0.00
10.	Telangana	1	14	4.11	1	16	4.81
TOTAL		28	103	35	13	131	53.29

Note: From the year 2015-16 there is combined budget for all schemes being implemented through voluntary organisations under the heading 'Grant in aid to voluntary organisations working for welfare of STs.'

(C) Details of No. of projects and amount released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'Vocational training in tribal areas' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Assam	2	2	0.72	0	0	0.00
2.	Karnataka	1	1	0.64	0	0	0.00
3.	Meghalaya	1	1	0.30	0	0	0.00
4.	Nagaland	2	2	1.04	0	0	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		6	6	2.70	0	0	0.00

Note: From the year 2015-16 there is combined budget for all schemes being implemented through voluntary organisations under the heading 'Grant in aid to voluntary organisations working for welfare of STs.'

(D) Details of No. of projects and amount released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released	No. of NGOs	No. of Projects	Amount released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	0.12	0	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	3	16	3.01	1	5	0.52
4.	Karnataka	1	1	0.09	1	1	0.36
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	7	1.28	1	7	0.71
TOTAL		7	27	4.5	3	13	1.59

Note: From the year 2015-16 there is combined budget for all schemes being implemented through voluntary organisations under the heading 'Grant in aid to voluntary organisations working for welfare of STs.'

Statement-II

(A) State-wise details of beneficiaries under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12268	61477
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43386	16552
4.	Assam	8420	53064
5.	Chhattisgarh	1540	100
6.	Gujarat	138900	32671
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1215	0
8.	Jharkhand	135536	69003
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	0
10.	Karnataka	47950	56803
11.	Kerala	92564	137110
12.	Madhya Pradesh	728	23066

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Maharashtra	6008	200
14.	Manipur	2722	2976
15.	Meghalaya	70783	46385
16.	Mizoram	1463	0
17.	Nagaland	100	0
18.	Odisha	126276	42185
19.	Rajasthan	369	200
20.	Sikkim	90	258
21.	Tamil Nadu	123434	100
22.	Telangana	44	150
23.	Tripura	100	100
24.	Uttarakhand	821	2614
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3459	150
26.	West Bengal	67167	88955
27.	Delhi	63	0
TOTAL		885546	634119

(B) State-wise No. of beneficiaries during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the scheme of strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3898	14702
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	192	0
4.	Gujarat	10999	7742
5.	Jharkhand	150	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2661	512
7.	Maharashtra	200	0
8.	Odisha	1236	9601
9.	Rajasthan	1392	0
10.	Telangana	3129	3459
TOTAL		23957	36116

(C) State-wise No. of beneficiaries during the year under the scheme of vocational training centre in tribal areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	300	0
2.	Karnataka	200	0
3.	Meghalaya	100	0
4.	Nagaland	340	0
TOTAL		940	0

(D) State-wise number of beneficiaries in projects run by NGOs funded during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Scheme of Development of PVTGs

Sl. No.	Name of State	Beneficiaries 2014-15	Beneficiaries 2015-16
1.	Chhattisgarh	23853	0
2.	Jharkhand	13070	534
3.	Tamil Nadu	48180	48180

Strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts scheme

2068. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts and girls covered under the Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts Scheme with special reference to Odisha;

(b) whether there has been an increase in literacy among girls covered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether cognizance has been taken of financial burden and difficulties being faced by the Odisha Government due to non-release of funds in 2014-15 and 2015-16, if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Twelve districts of Odisha are covered under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts. Details of beneficiaries covered in the State under the Scheme during the last two years are given below:-

Year	Number of beneficiary ST girls
2014-15	1236
2015-16	9401

(b) Data of Census 2011 indicates increase in female literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe (ST) of Odisha over the previous Census. Details of district-wise female literacy rate of STs of Odisha as per Census 2001 and 2011, received from Office of Registrar General of India, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) For running and maintenance of Educational complexes for ST girls, Grant-in-Aid of ₹ 9.42 crore has been released under the Scheme for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 during the financial year 2015-16 to the Odisha Model Tribal Educational Society (OMTES), Bhubaneswar, a registered society of Government of Odisha.

Statement

District-wise female literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe of Odisha State as per Census 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the District covered under the scheme	Female Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe	
		2001	2011
1.	Gajapati	14.8	32.8
2.	Kandhamal	26.9	45.6
3.	Nuapada	16.2	37.7
4.	Kalahandi	17.2	35.8
5.	Rayagada	10.1	26.7
6.	Nabarangapur	11.1	28.0
7.	Koraput	8.4	25.4
8.	Malkangiri	7.5	26.3
9.	Debagarh	31.2	51.7
10.	Keonjhar	26.0	41.6
11.	Mayurbhanj	23.5	41.4
12.	Balangir	25.5	42.3

Bringing new Sports Policy

2069. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a new Sports Policy/revise existing National Sports Policy to improve the performance of the country in international sporting events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to construct sports stadiums/sports complexes of international standard in rural areas of various parts of the country including Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received from the States in this regard along with the action taken, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to bring a new Sports Policy or revise the existing National Sports Policy. The salient features of the National Sports Policy 2001 are broad-basing of sports and achievement of excellence, upgradation and development of infrastructure, support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies, strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sportspersons, special incentives to promote sports, enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth, involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion, and promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

For achieving the realization of achieving excellence in sports, which is one of the main objectives of the National Sports Policy 2001, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) are implementing a number of Schemes such as Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports, Scheme of Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports events and their coaches, Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, National Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ASBC) Scheme and Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme, Scheme of National Sports Academies.

(c) and (d) As 'Sports' is a State subject, responsibility for constructing sports stadiums/sports complexes of international standard in rural areas of various parts of the country including Karnataka is that of the respective State Governments.

For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recently launched a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, 'Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports' by merging the erstwhile three Schemes viz., Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), National Sports Talent Search System Programme for implementation in 2016-17. Khelo India Scheme has three components viz., competitions, talent and sports infrastructure.

SAI centres in Maharashtra

2070. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres are functioning in the State of Maharashtra and how much money has been sanctioned to these SAI centres by the Central Government;

(b) whether there is any dispute between the State Government of Maharashtra and SAI about the development of facilities in Borivali;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how much land has been given to Borivali centre by the State and how much land has been encroached upon and action taken to vacate the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There is 1 (one) Regional Centre, 2 (two) SAI Training Centres (STCs), 15 (fifteen) Akharas, 7 (seven) Extension Centres and 2 (two) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) Centres functioning under Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the State of Maharashtra. An amount of ₹ 16,64,10,000/- has been sanctioned to above mentioned SAI Centres for the financial year 2015-16.

(b) and (c) SAI does not have any Centre at Borivali. However, there is no dispute between State Government of Maharashtra and SAI about the development of facilities in Kandivali.

(d) As per record 37 acres of land was given to SAI Kandivali for the use of Sports activities and physically 37 acres of land is available.

Funds provided to Tamil Nadu under PYKKA, RGKA and USIS

2071. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds provided by the Central Government to the State of Tamil Nadu under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) over the past three years;

(b) the list of competitions organised exclusively for girls under the RGKA scheme in the State; and

(c) the details regarding the funds released to the State under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) During the last three years, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had provided funds to the State of Tamil Nadu to the tune of ₹ 15.47 crore during 2013-14 for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). No funds were released to the State of Tamil Nadu under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) during 2014-15. However, during 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.75 crore was released for construction of indoor halls and conduct of National level Rural Sports competitions under RGKA.

(b) Details of Women Sports Competitions organized in the State of Tamil Nadu under the RGKA Scheme, which became operational during 2014-15, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During the last three years, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had provided funds to the tune of ₹ 2.40 crore during 2014-15 and ₹ 6.30 crore during 2015-16 to the State of Tamil Nadu under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) details of which are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Women Sports Competitions organized under the RGKA Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu

RGKA Women Sports Competitions 2014-15

Block Level	Athletics, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Basketball and Swimming
District level	Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball
State Level	Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball — only selection trials have been conducted at State Level

RGKA Women Sports Competitions 2015-16

District level	Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball — only selection trials conducted at District Level
State Level	Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball — only selection trials conducted at State Level

Statement-II

Details of funds released to the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three year under USIS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant Released (Date)
2014-15			
1.	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District. (2nd Installment of the project sanctioned on 3rd January, 2013)	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)
2015-16			
1.	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
2.	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu (Balance Installment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	1.80 (26.08.2015)
3.	Laying of Synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)

Note: No funds were released to Tamil Nadu during the year 2013-14 under USIS.

Submission of report by Justice Lodha Committee

2072. SHRI MAJEED MENON: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Lodha Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine the functioning of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations;

(c) whether keeping politicians, officials out of BCCI and legalizing betting are some of the major recommendations amongst others submitted by the panel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Sir, Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that Justice Lodha Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and to BCCI. The recommendations include, *inter-alia*, keeping out the Ministers and Government Servants from BCCI and proposal to legalize betting. The said report has not been submitted to the Government in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Preparedness of sportspersons qualified for Rio Olympics, 2016

2073. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in receipt of any latest information about the preparedness of those who have qualified for participation in the Rio Olympics; and

(b) if so, the details about their latest performance and the qualifying marks they crossed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) A Mission Olympic Cell has been set up on 8.4.2016 under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI) to monitor, *inter-alia*, the preparation of athletes who have already qualified for Rio Olympics 2016. Officials of the Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India are in regular touch with the athletes who have qualified and are likely to qualify. In such interactions, their preparedness and requirement of funding, etc. is discussed. These athletes are being supported under TOP (Target Olympic Podium) Programme within the ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Under this Programme, the selected athletes are provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other support. Further, National coaching camps are organized and competitive exposure abroad is provided to the identified probables under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs).

As on 8.5.2016, 86 sportspersons have earned quota place for the country for participation in Rio Olympics 2016. More are expected to qualify for participation in Rio Olympics 2016 as the qualification process will go on till July 2016.

Guidelines on officials accompanying Indian team to Rio Olympics

2074. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring about guidelines to restrict the

number of officials who will be accompanying the Indian team to the Rio Olympics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Number of coaches and other support personnel such as physiotherapists, masseurs, sports doctors, mentors, managers and contingent officials, who will accompany the Indian sportspersons and teams to Rio (Brazil) for participation in Rio Olympics 2016, will be as per the norms of the Organizing Committee for Rio Olympics 2016. Any additional coaches and other support personnel, beyond the norms of the Organizing Committee, if required to be sent, will be strictly need-based, keeping in view the requirements of the Indian sportspersons and teams.

As the number of coaches, other support personnel and contingent officials will be in accordance with the norms of the Organizing Committee for Rio Olympics 2016, the Ministry is not considering to issue any guidelines in this regard.

Assistance to promote sports in Kerala

2075. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance provided to Kerala during each of the last three years to promote sports activities;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a sports academy in the State in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) For promotion of sports, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had provided financial assistance of ₹ 4.17 crore to the State of Kerala during the year 2014-15 under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme for organizing competitions. No financial assistance was provided during the year 2013-14 under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme and 2015-16 under RGKA Scheme. The year-wise details of financial assistance provided to the State of Kerala under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, financial assistance of ₹ 121 crore was released to the Government of Kerala in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for creation/upgradation of

sports infrastructure for the 35th National Games. Grant of ₹ 121 crore was released in two installments, *i.e.*, ₹ 55 crore during 2010 and ₹ 66 crore during 2014.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up a Sports Academy in the State of Kerala in the near future. However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is already operating 02 National Sports Academies in the State of Kerala, *i.e.* for Athletics (Sprints and Jumps) at Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education and a Golf Academy both located at Thiruvananthapuram.

Statement

Year-wise details of funds released to the State of Kerala during the last three year under USIS

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
2013-14			
1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2015-16			
1.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala. (Balance installment for the project sanctioned on 27.06.2013)	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)
2.	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kottayam, Kerala (Balance installment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	2.125 (26.08.2015)
3.	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)

Note: No funds were released to the State of Kerala during the year 2014-15 under USIS.

Participation of sportspersons in national and international games

2076. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sportspersons (men and women) who have participated in the national and international games during the financial year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) what assistance *i.e.* monetary etc. were provided to the above sportspersons by the Central Government during the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain comprehensive data about participation of sportspersons in national and international games.

(b) An amount of ₹ 183.93 crore and ₹ 185 crore was spent during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) towards participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in the international sports events, organizing coaching camps prior to international sports events, conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, engagement of foreign coaches, procurement of sports equipments, etc.

Cash awards worth ₹ 13.11 crore and ₹ 23.92 crore were disbursed as cash awards to medal winning sportspersons and coaches during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Ministry's Scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches'.

Steps for encouraging sports skills among youth of Jammu and Kashmir

2077. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for encouraging sports skills among the youth of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to launch an exclusive youth policy for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Government had announced a special package of ₹ 200 crore during 2014-15 for development of sports for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Of this, a sum of ₹ 55 crore has been released through Sports Authority of India (SAI) during 2015-16 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir/implementing agency. An allocation of ₹ 75 crore has been made by the Government for this package during the current financial year 2016-17. Availability of sports infrastructure, sports equipments and coaches/trainers will help in encouraging the youth of Jammu and Kashmir to participate in sporting activities and acquire sports skills.

(b) At present, the Government has no plans to launch an exclusive youth policy for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir.

Assistance to States for development of sports

†2078. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several schemes for development of sports under which the Central Government provides assistance to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise amount released to the States under these schemes in the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has launched any special scheme to promote ancient games like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Football, etc., if so, the budgetary allocation to promote these games, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sports is a State subject and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote sports and create adequate sports infrastructure. The Central Government complements/supplements the efforts of the State Governments for development of sports through its schemes.

The Central Government was implementing the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme under which funds were provided to States/UTs for development of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The PYKKA Scheme was revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in 2014 and assistance was provided to states for organizing competitions and for creating indoor halls at block level. The Government was also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) from 2010-11 under which grants were provided for creation of infrastructure comprising laying of artificial turfs for hockey, football and athletics, and construction of multi-purpose halls to State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments, and Sports Control Boards.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has now merged the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) into an umbrella Central Sector Scheme known as “Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports” for implementation during 2016-17.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The State-wise details of funds released during 2013-14 under PYKKA Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of funds released during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The State-wise details of fund released during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under USIS are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir. The Government has not launched any special scheme to promote ancient games. However, all major sports disciplines including major games of local importance, as feasible, will be promoted under the Scheme of “Khelo India-National Programme for Development of Sports”.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released during 2013-14 under PYKKA Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Infrastructure	Competition	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.27		7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0
3.	Assam	0		0
4.	Bihar	0		0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0		0
6.	Goa	0		0
7.	Gujarat	0		0
8.	Haryana	3.34	1.81	5.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.99	0.83	3.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		0
11.	Jharkhand	0		0
12.	Karnataka	10.2	2.86	13.06
13.	Kerala	0		0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32.55	4.65	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	0		0
16.	Manipur	0		0
17.	Meghalaya	0.44	0.11	0.55
18.	Mizoram	4.1	0.81	4.91
19.	Nagaland	6		6

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Infrastructure	Competition	Total
20.	Odisha	7.53	0.27	7.8
21.	Punjab	0	1.58	1.58
22.	Rajasthan	0		0
23.	Sikkim	0.79		0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.58	8.89	15.47
25.	Tripura	4.3	0.91	5.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.92	1.15	6.07
27.	Uttarakhand	22.84	1.2	24.04
28.	West Bengal	0		0
	UTs			0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0
30.	Chandigarh	0		0
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0
32.	Lakshadweep	0		0
33.	Puducherry	0		0
	NSDF PYKKA	0		0
	TOTAL	113.85	25.07	138.92
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0	2.5	2.5
	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural and Inter-School Competitions	0	0	0
	TOTAL	113.85	27.57	141.42

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under RGKA Scheme

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Infrastructure	Competition	Infrastructure	Competition
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.05	0.80	3.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.68		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam		1.27		
4.	Bihar				
5.	Chhattisgarh				
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat		5.84		
8.	Haryana		3.05		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1.8		0.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.13		0.37
11.	Jharkhand		0.25		
12.	Karnataka		5.91		1.72
13.	Kerala		4.17		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		8.85		0.42
15.	Maharashtra		5.18		
16.	Manipur		1.42		1.43
17.	Meghalaya		0.99		
18.	Mizoram		1.33		0.31
19.	Nagaland				
20.	Odisha		4.7		3.9
21.	Punjab		3.49	0.40	1.12
22.	Rajasthan				3.17
23.	Sikkim		0.6		
24.	Telangana		7.6		0.59
25.	Tamil Nadu			0.40	0.35
26.	Tripura		1.45		1.78
27.	Uttarakhand		1.7		1.21
28.	Uttar Pradesh		13.25		
29.	West Bengal		5.1		
	UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh				
32.	Daman and Diu				
33.	Lakshadweep				
34.	Puducherry				
35.	National Level Competitions released to SAI		0.82		0.72
36.	Advt. and Pub.		0.21		
TOTAL			83.84	1.60	21.02

Note: No funds released under RGKA for Infrastructure during 2014-15.

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released during 2013-14 to 2015-16 under USIS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved (Date)	Grant released (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00 (27.06.2013)
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80 (04.07.2013)
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00 (16.07.2013)
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80 (16.07.2013)
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00 (27.09.2013)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00 (04.10.2013)
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80 (05.11.2013)
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80 (07.11.2013)
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80 (13.12.2013)
11.	Nagaland	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80 (16.12.2013)
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpur, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25 (27.12.2013)
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00 (31.12.2013)
14.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, District Aizawl (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 19.10.2011)	1.50 (16.01.2014)	1.50 (16.01.2014)
15.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00 (20.01.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 29.08.2011)	2.00 (20.01.2014)	2.00 (20.01.2014)
TOTAL			79.50	36.35

2014-15

1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00 (23.07.2014)
2.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Gauhati University, Guwahati.	6.00 (13.11.2014)	1.80 (13.11.2014)
3.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor hall at Belgaum.	6.00 (03.12.2014)	1.80 (03.12.2014)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagr, District Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Takshshila Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	5.50 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 17.03.2011).	-	1.50 (29.04.2014)
7.	Meghalaya	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Jawaharlal Nehru Complex, Shilong (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 1st March, 2012).	-	1.20 (06.06.2014)
8.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher	-	2.40 (21.08.2014)

1	2	3	4	5
		Secondary School, Thiruvavur District (2nd Instalment of the project sanctioned on 03rd January, 2013).		
9.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 16th July, 2013).	-	1.50 (21.10.2014)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar (Balance instalment of project sanctioned on 14th February, 2013).	-	3.74 (17.11.2014)
11.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	5.50 (05.12.2014)	1.00 (05.12.2014)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Banarash Hindu University, Varanasi	5.00 (08.12.2014)	1.00 (08.12.2014)
13.	West Bengal	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Calcutta.	6.00 (08.12.2014)	0.58 (08.12.2014)
14.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at University of Mumbai.	6.00 (19.12.2014)	1.00 (19.12.2014)
15.	Jharkhand	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)	0.62 (14.01.2015)
16.	Karnataka	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.	5.50 (26.02.2015)	0.75 (26.02.2015)
17.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	1.00 (26.03.2015)
TOTAL			60.49	24.89

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Senapati Distt. HQs, Manipur (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 22.06.2012)	-	2.40 (05.06.2015)
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 27.06.2013).	-	2.50 (24.06.2015)
3.	Assam	Laying of synthetic athletic track (08 lanes) at North Lakhimpur College, Lakhimpur, Assam.	5.50 (29.06.2015)	3.00 (29.06.2015)
4.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Government Boys H.S. School, Dibrugarh under Dibrugarh Municipality Board, Assam.	6.00 (29.06.2015)	1.80 (29.06.2015)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.11.2013).	-	2.40 (22.07.2015)
6.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall (60MX40M) at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 07.08.2015)	-	2.40 (06.08.2015)
7.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of six lane synthetic athletic track in Udthagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.	5.00 (13.08.2015)	3.00 (13.08.2015)
8.	Kerala	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kottayam, Kerala (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015)	-	2.125 (26.08.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 26.08.2015).	-	1.80 (26.08.2015)
10.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran, Punjab (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 17th March, 2011).	-	0.98 (23.09.2015)
11.	Uttarakhand	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 4th July, 2013).	-	2.40 (06.10.2015)
12.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun. (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 7th November, 2013).	-	3.20 (06.10.2015)
13.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha.	6.00 (07.10.2015)	1.80 (07.10.2015)
14.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia (Second instalment of the project sanctioned on 27th March, 2012).	-	2.60 (03.12.2015)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic turf hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur (Balance instalment of the project sanctioned on 04th October, 2013).	-	2.00 (03.12.2015)

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur.	5.50 (03.12.2015)	3.00 (03.12.2015)
17.	Meghalaya	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tura, West Garo Hills District.	6.00 (07.12.2015)	1.80 (07.12.2015)
18.	Maharashtra	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nashik Municipal Corporation.	6.00 (18.01.2016)	0.695 (18.01.2016)
19.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.50 (01.03.2016)
20.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj (RTM) Nagpur University, Maharashtra	6.00 (01.03.2016)	1.80 (01.03.2016)
21.	West Bengal	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan (Salt Lake Stadium), Kolkata, West Bengal	5.50 (01.03.2016)	2.50 (01.03.2016)
22.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Balance instalment for the project sanctioned on 20.10.2011).	-	1.50 (01.03.2016)
23.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Rajasthan (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 16.10.2011).	-	2.40 (01.03.2016)
24.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Alwar, Rajasthan (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 22.03.2013).	-	1.50 (01.03.2016)
25.	Kerala	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Pathanamthitta, Kerala	6.00 (02.03.2016)	1.80 (02.03.2016)

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar, Andhra Pradesh (Second instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.12.2014).	-	1.50 (02.03.2016)
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh (Last instalment for the project sanctioned on 05.11.2013).	-	1.80 (23.03.2016)
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (31.03.2016)	1.20 (31.03.2016)
29.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	5.50 (31.03.2016)	2.50 (31.03.2016)
TOTAL			75.00	59.90

Grants to NSFs

2079. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial grants provided by the Central Government to the National Sports Federations (NSFs) in India;

(b) whether Government will bring the Sports Development Bill, 2011 for consideration of the House; and

(c) if so, by when it is anticipated and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Details of funds released during the last three years and the current year to various National Sports Federations (NSFs) and other organisations are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has formulated a draft National Sports Development Bill (NSDB). The salient features of the NSDB are:

- Central Government support for development and promotion of sports, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- Participation of athletes in the management/decision making of the concerned NSF and the Indian Olympic Association.
- Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
- Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.

Since further deliberations are required, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for bringing it for consideration of the House.

Statement

Grants released to NSFs during last three years (Provisional)

				(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	1014.37	83.55	330.99
2.	Archery	1000.57	448.59	631.47
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	232.08	107.95	143.20
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	1960.68	1039.63	774.26
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	228.74	48.52	19.38
6.	Judo Federation of India	250.22	114.66	85.65
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	361.52	40.69	74.07
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	331.31	122.02	89.61
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	167.54	7.22	62.70

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	177.50	101.56	86.27
11.	Boxing	1145.49	99.36	181.73
12.	Hockey India	1268.19	520.33	620.72
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	530.22	83.47	121.90
14.	Badminton Association of India	1106.35	511.59	499.71
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	27.46	12.43	0.00
16.	All India Football Federation	394.70	131.63	97.07
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	106.46	37.29	18.82
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	1429.12	532.31	548.92
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	142.75	116.91	113.76
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	74.00	18.00	0.00
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	310.65	125.92	105.24
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	119.26	66.10	35.54
23.	Amateur Handball Federation, Jammu and Kashmir	146.18	24.95	14.61
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	227.62	52.63	9.83
25.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	182.27	59.94	59.80
26.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	87.49	3.02	65.64
27.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	143.40	197.72	278.51
28.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	274.51	19.17	412.28
29.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	30.57	5.83	0.00
30.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	11.75	2.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	14.00	1.25	0.50
32.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	27.52	2.85	0.75
33.	Indian Power lifting Federation	10.25	5.25	0.00
34.	Kho-Kho Federation of India, Kolkata	3.00	7.75	0.00
35.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	64.60	10.53	20.45
36.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	14.22	0.00	0.00
37.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	15.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	332.13	39.80	4.53
39.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	15.70	3.00	0.50
40.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	28.50	0.00	0.00
41.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	10.75	3.00	0.00
42.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	158.60	68.55	58.90
43.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	164.80	76.25	59.39
44.	Cycling Federation of India	309.83	69.29	73.38
45.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	17.50	0.50	0.00
46.	Bridge Federation of India	5.22	0.00	0.00
47.	Ice Hockey (NSPO)	0.50	2.00	0.00
48.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	61.52	17.20	32.71
49.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	0.00	1830.87	32.20
50.	Sports Authority of India, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi	7307.68	0.00	6832.00
51.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	186.01	148.18	0.00
52.	Bowling Federation of India	0.00	10.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	13.25	1.00	0.00
54.	Roll Ball Federation of India	4.51	0.00	0.00
55.	Jump Rope Fed. of India	9.50	3.00	0.00
56.	Winter Games Fed. of India	2.97	7.23	0.00
57.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society	7.50	1.25	0.00
58.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	8.87	2.25	0.00
59.	South Asian Games	0.00	0.00	6036.99
GRAND TOTAL		22276.90	7046.68	18633.98

Prize money offered to sportspersons

2080. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GODWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the prize money offered to men and women for national championships for all sports, category-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has acknowledged reasons for Dipika Pallikal, India's highest ranked squash player, boycotting the National Squash Championships;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to eliminate the discriminatory wage gap; and

(d) 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) to (d) Sir, promotion and Development of a sports discipline, including holding of national championships, is primarily the responsibility of the National Sports Federation (NSF) concerned. Government only supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance for participation in international events abroad, conducting national/international tournaments and training/coaching of national teams under Indian and Foreign Coaches/Experts, etc under the 'Scheme of Assistance to NSFs'. Under this scheme, provisions exist for providing assistance for boarding, lodging and transportation; prize money; certificates, medals and awards etc for conduct of the national championships. It is for the NSF to decide about the distribution of the assistance and differential amount for any component has not been prescribed under this scheme for male and female athletes of any sports discipline including Squash.

*The House then adjourned at one of the clock
The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Message from the Lok Sabha.

**RE. DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF DISASTER MITIGATION
FUNDS TO ODISHA**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, today, just now the Apex Court has given a verdict. We were discussing here the drought situation all these days. Now the Supreme Court has said that the Disaster Mitigation Fund should be created immediately and drought should be identified and funds should be given. Our State of Odisha has not got the amount that we were supposed to get and we had asked for ₹ 30 crores for drinking water, ₹ 90 crores for...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If Supreme Court has said, then, you should be happy. There is no problem. Sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But we are sitting here and we are not getting justice here. The Apex Court will give a verdict on each issue! They will intervene and...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, सरकार को भी इस बारे में देखना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. If Supreme Court has said, then, it is okay. The Government will take note of that and take action. What is it, Shri Tiwari? What is your problem? You always have some problem or the other.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Yes, Sir. Yesterday we were discussing about Uttarakhand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't bring in Uttarakhand again.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Just give me one minute, Sir, and I will finish it. I will not take more than one-and-a-half minutes. This case was listed in the Supreme Court. I want to know what stand the Government has taken on Supreme Court. Whether they are going to restore democracy there or whether they are going to withdraw the President's rule or not, I just want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They will do it. That will be submitted in the Supreme Court.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I just want to know from the Government what is their stand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know whether Government wants to say something on this or not.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: If they are keen, Sir, they will tell us their stand. That means they are not keen. If they don't want to say anything, will they apologise to the nation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will know about it from the newspapers.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: If they don't want to inform...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please sit down. You will know it. Whatever Government is submitting to the Supreme Court, you will come to know of it. Why do you worry? Message from the Lok Sabha.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Should they apologise?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th May, 2016, adopted the enclosed motion in regard to the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House”.

MOTION

That the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and the Depositories Act, 1996; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be

referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of the following 20 Members from this House:—

1. Shri P. P. Chaudhary
2. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
3. Shri Subhash Beharia
4. Shri Nishikant Dubey
5. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi
6. Shri Anil Shirole
7. Shri Abhishek Singh
8. Shri Gajendra Singh Sekhawat
9. Shri Sanjay Jaiswal
10. Shri Jagdambika Pal
11. Shri Jaidev Galla
12. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
13. Shri Chirag Paswan
14. Shri K. C. Venugopal
15. Km. Sushmita Dev
16. Dr. P. Venugopal
17. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
18. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
19. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
20. Shri Jitendra Chaudhury

and 10 from the Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th May, 2015.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015. The understanding this morning is that we will pass it without discussion.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, on this, the Rajya Sabha also has to approve the resolution nominating ten people to the Joint Committee. I am moving. It is the same Committee which deals with the Bankruptcy Code.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you can move it.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to Joint Committee

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and the Depositories Act, 1996, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:

1. Shri Ajay Sancheti
2. Shri Bhupender Yadav
3. Shri Naresh Gujral
4. Shri Anand Sharma
5. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita

6. Shri Praful Patel
7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
8. Shri K. C. Tyagi
9. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
10. Shri Satish Chandra Misra”.

The question was proposed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, why again by-pass the Standing Committee? Why are you again by-passing the Standing Committee? Why have a Standing Committee at all then? Abolish the Standing Committees.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since he has raised it, Sir, this is an off-shoot of the Bankruptcy Law, which this Committee has drafted and made detailed changes too and, therefore, it is only appropriate that the same Committee deals with the subject which arises out of what this Committee has already done. They have experience and, now, domain knowledge on this subject.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is only appropriate that the Standing Committees be abolished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, it is a Joint Select Committee.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why do we have the Standing Committees? The Standing Committee is supposed to examine law. Why do we have the Standing Committees then?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Lok Sabha has approved it and the Rajya Sabha can contribute with ten Members.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, it is not necessary whatever Lok Sabha has done we have to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is okay.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, don't forget. The Standing Committee had given a unanimous Report on the CAMPA Fund. Have you not asked for a Select Committee over and above that? Why have that Standing Committee then? Why did you not apply this logic to that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and the Depositories Act, 1996, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:

- (1) Shri Ajay Sancheti
- (2) Shri Bhupender Yadav
- (3) Shri Naresh Gujral
- (4) Shri Anand Sharma
- (5) Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
- (6) Shri Praful Patel
- (7) Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
- (8) Shri K. C. Tyagi
- (9) Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.
- (10) Shri Satish Chandra Misra

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015.

The understanding in the morning is that this Bill will be passed without discussion. That was the understanding.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I gave notice of amendment to this Bill.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सर, चूंकि मैं उस जिले का हूँ, इसलिए मुझे इस पर एक लाइन बोलने दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your amendment will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only a change of name of the university. There is nothing more. Therefore, the Minister may, now, move the Bill.

The Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar to Rajendra Central Agricultural University for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and to declare it to be an institution of national importance, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The motion is moved. We shall, now,...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh) : Sir, one second. The hon. Minister said 'Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University.' But, in the Order Paper, it is written as 'The Rajendra Central Agricultural University.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He cannot say that. It has to come as an amendment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he has also not explained anything.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, उसके लिए सरकार की ओर से amendment लाया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Bill is the Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015. I believe, there is an amendment from the Government. Then, the name will be changed. Are you moving that amendment, Mr. Minister? Anyway, I will tell you this at a proper time.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, my submission would be this. Only some Members knew what the amendment is. We all agree with that. मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इसके बारे में बताइए, क्योंकि सदन को इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। आप कहिए कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसमें जहां-जहां "राजेंद्र" लिखा है, वहां-वहां अब "डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद" लिख रहे हैं, क्योंकि बाकी लोगों को मालूम नहीं है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جاری): میں آپ سے نویدن کروں گا کہ آپ اس کے بارے میں بتائیے، کیوں سدن کو اس کے بارے میں معلوم نہیں ہے۔ آپ کہئے کہ ایک یونیورسٹی ہے، اس میں جہاں جہاں "راجندر" لکھا ہے، وہاں وہاں اب "ڈاکٹر راجندر پرساد" لکھ رہے ہیں، کیوں کہ باقی لوگوں کو معلوم نہیں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह): मैं इस पर थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you explain it. आप थोड़ा एक्सप्लेन कीजिए कि बिल में क्या है? आप कब एक्सप्लेन करेंगे? क्या आप अभी एक्सप्लेन करेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: जी, मैं अभी करूँगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मैं ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय का नाम राजेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय था, तो सभी की सहमति इस बात पर थी कि इसका नाम डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद कृषि विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए। इसमें यही अमेंडमेंट है। यही अमेंडमेंट ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने दिया है, जिसे सरकार ने किया है। That's all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. Now, we shall take up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मोहनभाई कल्याणजीभाई कुंदरिया: सर, मैं मूव करता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, इसमें सहमति है। इसमें सिर्फ नाम बदला गया है। इसमें "राजेंद्र" से "डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद" किया गया है, इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। यह मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैंने यह हिन्दी में बताया, ताकि सबको समझ में आ जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपने बताया तो समझ में आया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is

That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University by conversion of the existing Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar to Rajendra Central Agricultural University for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and to declare it to be an institution of national importance, 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 two Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Shri Radha Mohan Singh. Then, you say what these amendments are. यह नाम बदलने का अमेंडमेंट है?

CLAUSE 2 — DECLARATION OF RAJENDRA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY AS AN INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(7) That at page 1, line 5, *for* the words "the Rajendra" the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

(8) That at page 1, line 7, *for* the words "the Rajendra" the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 3. There is one Amendment (No. 9) by the Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

CLAUSE 3 — DEFINITIONS

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 2, line 36, *for* the words "the Rajendra" the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) by Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

CLAUSE 4 — ESTABLISHMENT AND INCORPORATION OF RAJENDRA CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 2, line 42, *for* the words "the Rajendra" the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

(10) That at page 3, line 6, *for* the words "the Rajendra" the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 46 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Schedule. There are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

THE SCHEDULE

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 20, line 36, *for* the words "Planning Commission", the words "NITI Aayog" be *substituted*.

(4) That at page 31, line 41, *for* the word "farmers", the words "two farmers" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 1. There are two Amendments (Nos. 2 and 6) by the Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

CLAUSE 1 — SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

(6) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the words "the Rajendra", the words "Dr. Rajendra Prasad" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Radha Mohan Singh.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-sixth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Deputy Chairman, Sir, when the Minister moved this Bill, he moved it as 'the Rajendra Central Agricultural University Bill, 2015.' He has mentioned this earlier before this amendment came. He says, "Dr. Rajendra Prasad Bill is to be moved". He has mentioned that. Please go through the record and correct it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupinderji, I have corrected it. I myself have announced what the Bill is. I have announced it. There is no problem.

Now, I shall put the Enacting Formula, as amended, to vote.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

LONG TITLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On the Long Title, there is Amendment (No. 5) by the Minister.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

(5). That at page 1, in the Long Title *for* the words “Rajendra Central Agricultural University”, the words, “Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016†

and

The Finance Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016 have already been moved. And Shri V.P. Singh Badnore was speaking yesterday. At that time, I had to adjourn the House. But, kindly note that the time allotted now is three hours only. Therefore, every Party's time is curtailed to that extent. The Chair will be very strict regarding time. You may manage your speech within the allotted time. I will announce the time allotted to each Member before he has to start. Now, Shri V. P. Singh Badnore, you may take ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Minister is agreeing to that.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I don't waste time to repeat what I had said yesterday. But, as there was a lot of din, I think, I have to give a gist of what I had said yesterday because everybody could not hear what I was saying.

Sir, I was trying to support the Finance Bill, 2016 and the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016. Let me start by saying that we have the Budget pronouncement and then we have the annual Budget discussion on it. Then, we have a recess where the Ministry's demands are discussed in the Standing Committees. We have today come to the last stage of the Budget, that is, the Finance Bill. No one can

† Further discussion continued on the motions moved on 9th May, 2016 and discussed together.

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

deny that there was a distinct slowdown in our growth story in the last two-three years of the UPA Government, which was hovering around 6 per cent. There were various reasons, not just external but internal as well, like scams in the 2G, 3G, Coal, Commonwealth Games and others. But, let me, at this stage, not enumerate them. Whatsoever, instead, I need to commend our hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that because of their new initiatives, we have today the fastest GDP growth in the world, which is 7.6 per cent beating China, which this year is at 6.9 per cent. In the 21st Century, no country can survive in seclusion and not be dependent, in some way or another, on other countries. Therefore, today's volatility in the global economy is a prime concern. While the world's GDP is 3.5 per cent, ours is more than double at 7.6 per cent.

On one count, we have been very lucky, *i.e.*, with the oil prices, but, our monsoon had failed us and because of the rainfall being lower than the average, it impacted our agriculture and, therefore, it impacted the GDP, as well. Let me dwell on the subject of our present position in the world economy. China is the world's third largest economy behind the US and the EU, which is 28 countries together. China has 10.3 trillion US dollars, while India is still at two trillion. China slowed down to 6.9 per cent and they have sustained 9 to 10 per cent for the last 25 years. So India's GDP, today, is the fastest at 7.6 per cent but at two trillion, we are far behind the advanced countries like China, and to keep up or get to the levels of the advanced countries, we will have to really sustain this GDP growth for a long, long time.

Going down the memory lane, let us see where we faltered these many years. As everybody knows, the countries which have become advanced, they went through the second World War and coming out of the scars of the second World War, they still galloped and went away, and we were left where we are. And if we see that, from 1950s to 1980s, India had a GDP growth of only 3 to 3.5 per cent. From 1980s to 2010, we had a GDP growth of 6 to 6.5 per cent. If the GDP is over 8 to 9 per cent, then, our per capita will increase by about 7.5 per cent. That would double in 10 years and that is the arithmetic.

As I said, we learn from history and let us see where we went wrong. It is no secret that over the years, for 37 years after Independence, out of the 42 years, Congress was at the helm of affairs. It is also no secret that the economists the world over, called that regime, 'Asia's great economic flops'. In contrast, neither of the post-1991 India's reform heroes, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, belonged to the famous dynasty. That is why I call them heroes for dismantling the economic pillars of the Nehruvian era and the Soviet style planning.

Famous classical liberals like B.R. Shenoy and future Nobel laureate Milton Friedman raised early alarms about India's chosen paths, but the conventional wisdom of the time went unheeded.

In normal political system, Congress would have elevated ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, both the Finance Ministers are missing. Neither the Cabinet Minister, nor the State Minister is there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: I am not bothered. Please ...(Interruptions)... I am not bothered. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Call the Minister of State for Finance.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, in normal political system, Congress would have elevated ...(Interruptions)... They are coming, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State for Finance should come, at least. ...(Interruptions)... Where is Shri Jayant Sinha? ...(Interruptions)... Call the Minister of State for Finance. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is a very important Bill. ...(Interruptions)... You toppled the Uttarakhand Government on the Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill and now we are discussing the Appropriation Bill of the entire country in the Parliament and no Minister is available. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: It does not bother me. ...(Interruptions)... It is not bothering me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you adjourn the House till one of them comes. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): अभी आ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हम कैबिनेट मंत्री की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, एमओएस तो होने चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

آفائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ہم کابینٹ منتری کی بات نہیں کر رہے ہیں، ایم-او-ایس- تو ہونے چاہئیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay; the MoS has come. That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... See, if the Finance Minister is not here, you should be here. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I know, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And Shri Jairam Ramesh is sitting on the other side. Be careful. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, only when our speaker was on his legs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: In normal political system, Congress would have elevated Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to sainthood and quietly banished the discredited first family. But they did not do so. Sadly, it seems, that the legacy of that time still exists today, and that is how we see that even in this House, they are not ready to pass the reform Bills, the GST Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... And I feel that still echoes in this House.

For instance, and it is really paradoxical to see that Shri Manmohan Singh under Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao and then later in the UPA-1 and UPA-2...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes, remember. What do I do?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, let me carry on, at least. There is no comparison. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): ...ruling party, therefore, they take more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have started it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, there is only one more speaker from our party, and he will not take much time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir,... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you will withdraw. You don't speak.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; your party has told me that.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: There is still a lot of time. I will speak only for five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he will speak for five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has allotted you ten minutes. Okay, you take two, three minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is a fact that a well-known New York University Professor William Easterly details in 'The Tyranny of Experts' and puts it, "It took decades to discredit the statist development model of Gunnar Myrdal and Arthur Lewis, Indians were not alone in suffering, millions of Africans, Latin Americans and many, kept them company."

Getting back to the present times and the Budget in hand; the high point of the Budget, and I need to commend the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in adhering to the roadmap of fiscal consolidation by fixing the fiscal deficit at 3.5 per cent of the GDP; and containing the inflation.

Sir, it is of significance to state that the nine pillars flagged by the Finance Minister are in the right direction to transform India. Sir, I will go fast as I wanted to explain all that. They are: Agriculture and farmers' welfare; rural sector; healthcare; education/skills/job creation; infrastructure; financial sector reforms to bring transparency and stability; governance and ease of doing business and boost opportunities; fiscal discipline, and tax reforms to reduce compliance burden.

Sir, let me add here that the United Nations Organisation and 74 countries have endorsed the view that instead of GDP — this is very important — as an index of economic growth, GNH (Gross National Happiness) may be a better and richer objective and considered as a national measure. So, that should be the new measure as the UNO has agreed to it, and even 74 countries have endorsed it.

Sir, if we look at the nine pillars put forth, in this year's Budget, much stress has been put on the well-being and happiness. Be it, opportunities, farmers' welfare, ease of doing business, health insurance schemes, Atal Pension Yojana, education, targeted subsidies, MUDRA, Jan Dhan Yojana, Swachh Bharat Yojana, Start-ups and all that which is at the core of the GNH index. This new concept has been floated by none other than the happy and friendly Bhutanese people, who are our neighbours.

Sir, in the end, I have some suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister. The technology used in the Revenue Department needs upgradation and amendments. The new technology will make the system more transparent and fast. Right now the digital technology used by the officers of the Revenue Department seems outdated and is 10 years behind. Moreover, there should be a single, *i.e.*, only one website for all Income Tax Department-related websites. Presently, it is www.tdscpc.gov.in for filing of TDS returns and other transactions related to TDS. And, there is another one www.tin-nsdl.com for getting/issuing new PAN/TAN cards.

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

There should be only one website. Therefore, I suggest that all these websites should be merged and integrated into a single website, which would handle the whole Income Tax Department in a better way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. I am not stopping you.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Some litigations crop up due to law drafting interpretations. The CBDT should be directed to issue timely clarifications with suitable examples to make it clear. This would lessen disputes arising regarding interpretations.

More accountability of the Government employees needs to be fixed so that disposal is made time-bound and litigation is minimized. By early disposal of appeals and references, repetitive additions can be avoided, which result into unnecessary harassment to general public and creation of outstanding tax demands.

There is an issue of tax deducted at source (TDS) compliance and filing of quarterly returns, issue of form 16A for each quarter.

There are issues in systems for chalan/PAN matching, which need to be streamlined. Sixty per cent of the problems are because of mismatched bank information and IT records.

Presently, a large number of old demands are being created because of mismatched bank information and IT records, on account of digitalization of all income tax records.

Lastly, the CPC at Bangalore needs to be equipped with professionals. They need to reply and rectify the queries. When a query comes, it needs to be filtered and errors and mistakes need to be corrected, identified and solutions should be given by the CPC. But this is not being done as they are not manned by skilled professionals.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill, 2016 and the Appropriation Bill.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. You have fifteen minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to the Leader of the House for being present here when I speak. Sir, I start with two ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please remember that you have fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I may be permitted to speak from this seat because of the condition of my hand. Secondly, you are normally liberal with the Members who make their maiden speeches. Today is my farewell speech. I hope, you will be a little liberal in giving me a little more time because this is my last speech because tomorrow is my last day in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, I gave you fifteen minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my today's speech is going to be on three Gs. It is a 3-G speech. The first 'G' will be on GDP. The second will be on GST. And, I will come to the third 'G' after finishing two Gs.

I come to the first G, that is, the GDP. Today, nobody believes in India's GDP figures. Dr. Swamy is shaking his hand. I am sure, he agrees with me. And, I will come to Dr. Swamy a little later. The Chief Economic Advisor does not believe GDP numbers. The Governor of the Reserve Bank does not believe GDP numbers. The London Economist does not believe our GDP numbers.

The Wall Street Journal does not believe our GDP numbers. Investment Bankers, Research Scholars — they all know that our economy is on a growth path. Nobody is denying the fact that we are on a higher growth path than most other countries including, perhaps, China. But the numbers that are being put out by the Government on GDP are highly suspect. In fact, there is today a wide consensus that the GDP growth is not 7.5 per cent plus, but somewhere between 5.9 to 6.5 per cent. Sir, I am not going to quibble about whether it is 5.9 or 7.5. We are growing; we are growing well; we should grow faster; there is no dispute on that. But, I think, for the first time, the credibility of our GDP's numbers has become an international issue. Now, I am not attributing any *mala fides* to anybody. It has happened. The way the GDP numbers are being calculated, it has served the Government's political purpose very well. And, I would honestly urge the Finance Minister to pause, to take note of the criticisms that are being made of our GDP numbers and come up with a credible set of estimates, which everybody, including the Governor of the Reserve Bank, including the Chief Economic Adviser, including all top economists of the world and India and all research scholars, agrees to. Sir, I have a suggestion for him. He does not have to look anywhere else outside. His own family. In his own party, he has an outstanding economist who has written seminal articles on statistical methods in *Econometrica* in 1962, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* in 1964 and in the *American Economic Review* of 1965. Yes, Sir, I referring to Dr. Swamy! He can get Dr. Swamy to head a commission to review his GDP estimates, and in this process, he may end up saving his job as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it a left-handed compliment or otherwise?
...(Interruptions)..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, as far as the GST is concerned, let me reiterate our position which has been consistent and has been principled. We want GST; we want a GST, a good and simple tax. We brought the legislation in 2010. It was torpedoed by the Standing Committee. It took two-and-a-half years for the Standing Committee Report to be published, to be submitted. It was, then, subverted by the Chief Minister of Gujarat, who is now emerged as the biggest champion of GST in India and abroad. We have made three specific suggestions for improving the GST. I have read hon. Finance Minister's blogs and his facebook, his response to our suggestions. If these suggestions are met, I am sure a consensus can emerge on the way forward. So, on GST, Sir, let me reiterate our position. Our position is, an independent dispute settlement mechanism; number two, the elimination of extra one per cent tax; and, number three, through the creative use of language, in which the Leader of the House is an expert. Introduction in the Constitution of an upper cap on the GST rate. I know the Leader of the Opposition is going to say that the Constitution does not mention any. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry, Leader of the House. I am used to seeing him as the Leader of the Opposition. I would soon get to see him as the Leader of the Opposition again, I am sure. Article 276, if the hon. Leader of the House knows Article 276(2), a very specific number of ₹ 2,500/- as the ceiling on profession tax is mentioned in the Constitution. So, it is not true to say that the Constitution does not mention specific numbers, but, as I said, through the creative use of language, it is possible to accommodate the Congress Party's position that there be an upper cap on the GST rate in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, so that Indian industry is competitive and the Indian consumer pays a lower tax incidence. This is as far as GST is concerned. Sir, let me now turn to the third "G". The first "G" 'GDP' has three letters, the second "G" 'GST' has three letters and the third "G" also has three letters. It is a coincidence. It is 'Gas'; and I am not talking of 'political gas' but of 'natural gas'.

But before I talk about gas, let me draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention to an article that appeared on Sunday in one of India's leading newspapers which I will authenticate and lay on the Table of the House which says the following. "A school of thought in the Government believes that the proposed GST is undesirable, a top Government Economist told *The Hindu*. There is a list of products for which States can go for higher than standard rates. A desirable GST is one that will have uniform rates. The current GST has too many rates. It is not a real GST". Sir, what I want to say is that the real opposition to the GST is not coming from the Congress. The real opposition to the GST is coming from within the BJP, from within sections of

the Government, and the Congress Party is being used as a smokescreen, as an *alibi*, as an excuse for the failures and the limitations of the current structure of GST.

Sir, let me now turn to 'Gas', and why do I bring it up in the context of the Appropriation Bill is because this 'Gas' is a case of misappropriation and it is only appropriate that I talk about misappropriation in the context of appropriation. What is the story, Sir? Today the country is rightly concerned, the Finance Minister is concerned, the Minister of State is concerned about huge mounting NPAs of banks — one lakh crores, five lakh crores. Different numbers are given. The country is exercised over the fact, and rightly so, that Mr. Mallya is sitting in London when he owes the banks ₹ 9,000 crores. There are industrial groups in India which owe banks ₹ 20,000 crores, ₹ 30,000 crores, ₹ 70,000 crores and, I think, the Congress Party will support any move that the Government comes forward with for reducing the burden of NPAs and for solving this problem of wilful defaulters once and for all. There is no politics in this. We will support any move that the Finance Minister comes forward with to reduce the incidence of NPAs and to bring wilful defaulters to book. However, Sir, as the Prime Minister said, there is no selectivity in the fight against terrorism. You cannot have good terrorists and bad terrorists; you cannot have good NPAs and bad NPAs. You cannot be selective in your fight against NPAs. Public sector NPA is as bad as a private sector NPA. If there is a private sector industrialist who has taken ₹ 9,000 crores from banks and has not paid it back and is not in a position to pay it back, go after that industrialist and we will support you. But what about a company that takes ₹ 20,000 crores from banks, has to pay ₹ 1800 crores per year back to the banks in terms of interest but its annual income is only ₹ 80 crores? Is this a solvent company? Isn't this company a fit case for being declared a non-performing asset?

Sir, in 2005, the Chief Minister of Gujarat went to Mehsana and addressed the women of Mehsana. Unfortunately, Mr. Naqvi is not here. He is very fond of using the phrase, 'दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी हो जाएगा।' पर 2005 में तब के मुख्य मंत्री ने मेहसाणा में महिलाओं को यह कहा था: 'महिलाओ, आप जब नल खोलोगी तो पानी नहीं निकलेगा, तेल निकलेगा।' 'तेल का तेल, पानी का पानी हो जाएगा।' उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था, ये मेरे शब्द हैं, नक़वी जी से प्रेरणा लेकर।

In 2005, the Chief Minister of Gujarat announces India's largest gas discovery of 20 trillion cubic feet. यह ट्रिलियन क्या होता है? One lakh is five zeroes. One crore is seven zeroes. One trillion is twelve zeros. Sir, 20 trillion cubic feet of gas in offshore Krishna-Godavari basin! Offshore basin means Government of India, not Government of any individual State. It is a national resource. The contract for exploration was given by the Government of India. From 2005 to 2009, what

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

happens? The reserves in the KG Basin, rightly called the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Block, are reduced by GSPC, from 20 trillion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet! These are not my inventions. These are not my numbers. This is from the CAG Report presented to the Gujarat Assembly, hardly fifteen days ago, on the last day of the Session, leaving no opportunity for a discussion. These are numbers. This is a forty page-discussion on this company in the CAG Report. Reserves come down from 20 trillion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet. Bank loans go from zero crore to ₹ 19,700 crores. There is a failure of due diligence. Yes, UPA Government was in power. Yes, Finance Minister was a UPA Minister. Yes, the Petroleum Minister was a UPA Minister. But the company was the GSPC. And, when the reserves have declined from 20 trillion to one trillion, as the CAG brings out, bank loans merrily increase from zero to ₹ 19,700 crores. Please find out why this happened. You are investigating everybody. You are investigating Mr. Mallya; go ahead. You are investigating, hopefully, the *Panama Papers* names; we will support you. But investigate this also. How did ₹ 19,700 crores... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, he is spreading *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Pradhan, you will have your chance. I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. You will have your chance. *...(Interruptions)...* You will have your chance. *...(Interruptions)...* ₹ 19,700 crores at a time when GSPC's reserves are cut by GSPC itself, which the CAG brings out, from 20 trillion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet. And, what does GSPC do? It signs two contracts. It signs the first contract with a company called 'Geoglobal'. What is 'Geoglobal'? Is it a great hydrocarbon exploration company? No. It is a company incorporated in Barbados? Barbados is known for Garfield Sobers and Carlos Brathwaite. But, suddenly, Barbados has become a great haven for hydrocarbon exploration. A company with two employees becomes one of the joint venture partners for GSPC. And, it signs another contract. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* These are all in the CAG Report. *...(Interruptions)...* These are all in the CAG Report. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: This cannot be... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please read the CAG Report. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Pradhan, CAG Report पढ़िए, सी.ए.जी. रिपोर्ट पढ़कर आइए! *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, let me finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, he is spreading a falsehood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, is this a Short Duration Discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, is this a Short Duration Discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me finish the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. I am still on the misappropriation part of the Appropriations Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Not only is there 'Geoglobal' from Barbados, but there is another company called 'Tough Drilling'. We know, drilling is very tough, but this company is appropriately called 'Tough Drilling'. And, what does this 'Tough Drilling' do? For a company that makes banyan, underwear and shirts, it is very tough to drill for oil and gas. That is why it is called 'Tough Drilling'. You are making garments one day and then you want to do hydrocarbon exploration. You have to be called 'Tough Drilling', not easy drilling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ₹ 19,700 crores of bank money going to a State PSU at a time when the reserves, according to the CAG, have declined from twenty trillion cubic feet to one trillion cubic feet. Where has this money gone? What has this money been used for? Sir, finally, the consequence of all this, the day before yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The day before yesterday there was an interview that my good friend, the energetic Petroleum Minister, gave to the 'Economic Times' saying that ONGC and GSPC में बातचीत हो रही है, वे दो कंपनियां हैं, वे बात करते रहेंगे, मैं हस्तक्षेप नहीं करूंगा। But the day before yesterday, there was a news item which I will authenticate and place on the Table of the House which says clearly, 'ONGC may buy 50 per cent in GSPC'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: What is wrong in that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is a sick company. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has taken ₹ 19,700 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has taken ₹ 19,700 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It has to repay ₹ 1800 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... Its annual income is only ₹ 80 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you are asking ONGC to buy 50 per cent of this company. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me end. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me end. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me end by saying that there can be no selectivity. In our drive against Non Performing Assets, there can be no selectivity in the misuse of public funds. There can be no selectivity in the diversion of law that has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The hon. Finance Minister should investigate whether all these facts have been brought to light. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But in the CAG Report ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Time is over.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But in the CAG Report, if they are conclusive, then GSPC deserves to be treated along with * and along with * as a leading NPA of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. जयराम जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are joint ventures between GSPC and the Adani Group and we all know the Adani Group and its special relationship it has * ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I will end ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal ...*(Interruptions)*... जयराम रमेश जी, आपका हो गया। कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will end. Give me one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, how can he start naming and saying ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Name will be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Name will be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will end by saying that I was forced to adopt this route because I was denied ...(*Interruptions*)..

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ...along with Shri Madhusudan Mistry and Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, a Short Duration Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: * ...(*Interruptions*)... And that is why I had to use this Appropriation Bill to discuss a case of misappropriation of ₹ 19,700 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is an insinuation on the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is an insinuation on the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't say this. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has not deliberately avoided any discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot make such insinuation. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you cannot make an insinuation on the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has not deliberately avoided any discussion. Don't say this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, चूंकि मेरे बड़े भाई, जयराम रमेश जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है, इसलिए मुझे उसका उत्तर देने की अनुमति दी जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, as a Minister, before the final reply, you can intervene. I will give you time. As a Minister, you can do that.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A Minister can intervene. Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Pradhan, I told you that I would allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then why do you do this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't encroach upon others' time. We have to stick to the time-limit. Mr. Naresh Agrawal, your time is nine minutes.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सोच रहा था कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जब फाइनेंस बिल लाएँगे तो एमपीज़ की सैलेरी के बारे में भी कुछ प्रावधान करके लाएँगे। सेंट्रल हॉल में दिन भर ये जिन पत्रकारों से घिरे रहते हैं, उन पत्रकारों की मुहिम से ये इतना घबरा गए कि हिम्मत ही नहीं कर पाए। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उसे हिम्मत करके तो लाते! यह जो एमपीज़ की आलोचना हो रही है, आप न लाए तब भी उतनी आलोचना हो गई। उन्हें जो आलोचना करनी थी, वह उन्होंने कर दी। "टाइम्स नाउ" वगैरह पर तो बहुत आलोचना हुई है। जो आलोचना होनी थी, वह हो गई।

श्री अरुण जेटली: मुझे जो करना था, वह मैं कर चुका हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब आप हाउस को यह बता दीजिए कि आपके ऊपर कौन सुप्रीम है जो आपको रोके हुए है? आप हाउस को कम से कम इतना तो बता दें कि वह कौन सुप्रीम है जो आपको रोके हुए है, तो हम उस सुप्रीम के लिए कह दें।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको मालूम है कि जीडीपी में पहले कृषि का कितना योगदान था। एक जमाना था जब हिन्दुस्तान की जीडीपी में कृषि क्षेत्र का हिस्सा 54 परसेंट था, जो आज घटकर 16 प्रतिशत हो गया है। आखिर उसका क्या कारण है? दूसरी तरफ, आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ भी ज़ीरो परसेंट पर चली गयी, जिसकी वजह से आपका एनपीए बहुत बढ़ा। आप खुद इसको मानते हैं कि हमारा एनपीए क्यों बढ़ा। अभी भाई जयराम रमेश जी एनपीए पर बोल रहे थे। हम हर साल 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये इस देश के खजाने से बैंकों को दान में दे देते हैं। मैं हर साल बजट में देख रहा हूँ कि हम बैंकों को 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सहायता इसलिए कर रहे हैं ताकि बैंकों की अर्थव्यवस्था खराब न हो। बैंकों की अर्थव्यवस्था क्यों खराब हो रही है? अगर उनका रेगुलेटर, रिज़र्व बैंक, बैंकों की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं कर पा रहा तो आप कोई ऐक्ट लाइए और बैंकों को सीधे सरकार के अंडर में लीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि बैंकों पर हमारा कोई भी अकुंश नहीं है। बैंक क्या कर रहे हैं, उस पर हम सीधे-सीधे बैंकों को निर्देश नहीं दे सकते। एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को बैंक एक लाख करोड़ रुपये दे देते हैं। किसान अगर 25 हजार रुपये मांगने जाए या दो-ढाई लाख रुपये मांगने जाए तो उसको बैंक में कितना कमीशन देना पड़ेगा, यह गरीब किसान ही बता सकता है। मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि विजय माल्या जी की बात आई, विजय माल्या जी को आपने जान-बूझकर इस देश से जाने दिया और मेरा बिल्कुल स्पष्ट आरोप है कि सरकार की * से वे गए और इतना ज्यादा रुपया ले गए। आप सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए, आप इस सदन में देश के उन 100 उद्योगपतियों के नाम बताइए, जो सबसे बड़े बकायेदार हैं। आपने कह दिया Bank Secrecy Act लगता है, उसके तहत उन लोगों के नाम नहीं बता सकते। क्यों नहीं? वह इस देश की जनता का पैसा है, किसी और का पैसा नहीं है। आखिर इस देश की जनता का पैसा कौन-कौन ले गया? वे 100 सबसे बड़े कौन-कौन लोग हैं, जिनकी वजह से बैंकों का एनपीए आज 13 प्रतिशत ऊपर हो गया? आप कृपया उन 100 पूँजीपतियों और बड़े उद्योगपतियों के नाम इस देश के सामने रख दीजिए, ताकि देश कम से कम जान तो जाए! गरीब किसान का नाम तो तहसील के आगे लाल रंग से लिख दिया जाता है, उसका नाम नीलामी की लिस्ट में लाल अक्षरों में लिखकर लगा दिया जाता है, लेकिन आप उनका नाम क्यों नहीं बताते? कुछ के नाम हमें भी मालूम हैं। अभी आप जो माइंस बिल

3.00 P.M.

लाए, वह सिर्फ इसलिए लाए ताकि किसी तरह बैंक का एनपीए घटे। हम भी उसको समझ रहे थे, नहीं तो कहीं न कहीं विरोध था। हम भी चाहते हैं कि सरकारी खजाने में सरकार का पैसा लाए। आज आप बैंकरप्सी का बिल ला रहे हैं, वह इसीलिए ला रहे हैं ताकि हम किसी तरीके से रिकवर करें। लेकिन जो इतना बड़ा बकायेदार हुआ, उसके लिए केवल बैंक मैनेजर तो दोषी नहीं थे या जिन्होंने लोन दे दिया, वे ही दोषी नहीं थे। कहीं न कहीं तो कोई बड़ी ताकतें रही होंगी, जो उसमें शामिल रही होंगी। आखिर वे कितने लोग थे, आपने कितने लोगों पर एक्शन लिया? मेरा तो साफ आरोप है कि तमाम बैंकों के चेयरमैन और बैंकों के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की * से इतना बड़ा-बड़ा लोन लोगों को दिया गया, नहीं तो जिसकी हैसियत 100 करोड़ की नहीं है, उसको 100 करोड़ का लोन आप दे दें, 500 करोड़ का लोन दे दें, तब यह तो सीधे-सीधे एनपीए को बढ़ावा देने की बात आप कर रहे हैं।

पिछले बजट में बात हुई थी कि कॉर्पोरेट लॉ को हम बदलेंगे। निर्मला जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं। आपने एक कमिटी बनाई। आपने कहा कि वह कमिटी तीन महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी कि कॉर्पोरेट लॉ में क्या-क्या अमेंडमेंट्स करने हैं, जिससे कॉर्पोरेट लॉ ठीक हो। कमिटी ने आपको अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी, आप अमेंडमेंट्स कब लाएंगे?

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैंने पिछले ही सत्र में introduce कर दिया था। वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको भी आप जल्दी ला दें, जिससे Corporate Law में जो विसंगतियां हैं, उन विसंगतियों को दूर किया जा सके और कहीं न कहीं देश आगे बढ़ सके। आप यह भी बताइए कि आपका GDP कैसे बढ़ेगा? आपने चुनाव में घोषणा की थी कि हम GDP को 8 परसेंट से ऊपर ले जाएंगे। आज आपके GDP का क्या हाल है? आप GDP क्यों नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं? आज देश का ऐसा कौन सा कारोबार है जो असफल नहीं हो रहा है? जो कुछ अच्छे थे, उन्हें आप और मार दे रहे हैं — स्वर्णकार आपके निशाने पर आ गए तो स्वर्णकार मर गए, इंडस्ट्री आपके निशाने पर थी, इंडस्ट्री मर गयी। आप ब्लैक मनी के नाम पर कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कर रहे कि पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को खराब कर रहे हैं? आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें देश में किसी भी उद्योग को देख लीजिए, हर जगह एक तरीके से failure की स्थिति है। चाहे किसान ले लीजिए, चाहे व्यापारी ले लीजिए, चाहे उद्योगपति ले लीजिए और चाहे मजदूर ले लीजिए, किसी भी श्रेणी को देख लीजिए। इंडस्ट्रीज़ बंद होती जा रही हैं, मजदूरों के सामने समस्या पैदा होती जा रही है। आखिर वह समस्या कैसे दूर होगी? आप खुद स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि गिरती अर्थव्यवस्था में उद्योग बंद होते चले जा रहे हैं। आयरन और स्टील से जुड़े उद्योग हैं, पावर से जुड़े सेक्टर हैं, पावर सेक्टर है, रीयल एस्टेट देश में पूरा-पूरा खत्म हो गया है, एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर आज बुरी स्थिति में है। इस प्रकार आपके सारे सेक्टर्स का failure होता चला जा रहा है। उन सेक्टर्स को आप कैसे उठाएंगे? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से उनके जवाब में जानना चाहूंगा कि जो देश के बड़े सेक्टर्स हैं, जयंत जी, आप भी नोट कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़े-बड़े सेक्टर्स हैं, जिनका मैंने नाम लिया, चाइना जान-बूझकर हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था को खत्म कर रहा है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं? चलिए, शुगर सेक्टर कुछ सुधरा है, लेकिन चाइना ने जान-बूझकर

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

अपना सारा स्टील का हब हिन्दुस्तान में बना दिया। यह तो अब आपने उन पर चार्ज लगाया है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की स्टील इंडस्ट्री तो चाइना ने जान-बूझकर खत्म कर दी है। हमारे छोटे-छोटे बहुत से कुटीर उद्योग हैं — कलराज जी की मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा नहीं हो पायी, नहीं तो त्यागी जी उनके बारे में अपनी बात रखते — इस देश के कुटीर उद्योग इस देश की नींव थे, उन कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वे कुटीर उद्योग खत्म होते चले जा रहे हैं। आज ही अखबार में था कि पनामा का एक और स्कैंडल आया है और करीब 2,000 और लोगों के नाम उसमें आए हैं — आज सुबह ही मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था। ये लोग कौन हैं? आखिर उनको तो कम से कम देश के सामने लाइए। आप उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, यह तो देश के सामने लाइए। आपने ब्लैक मनी देश में वापस लाने की इतनी बात कही थी, आपके प्रयासों से कितनी ब्लैक मनी देश में वापस आयी है? हम लोग जान तो पाएं, देश इस बारे में जान तो पाए। आपने क्या किया कि पॉजी स्कीम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आपने बैंक में ब्याज दरें घटा दीं। अब छोटे लोग, गरीब किसान कहां जाता है? बैंक में savings account खोलता है, बुजुर्गों की जो savings हैं, आपने सबकी ब्याज दरें घटा दी हैं। चाहे आपके saving deposits हों, recurring deposits हों या senior citizen savings हों, सबमें आपने ब्याज दरें घटा दी हैं। आप उनकी ब्याज दरें घटाते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर ऋण की ब्याज दरें बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। आपने ब्याज दरें नहीं घटायी हैं? आज ही एक क्वेश्चन का जवाब आया है, जिसमें आपने कहा है कि हमने सारी ब्याज दरें घटा दी हैं, आपने बताया कि कौन सी ब्याज दर कितनी कर दी है। आप अगर ब्याज दर घटाएंगे तो लोग पॉजी स्कीम में अपने आप फंसते चले जाएंगे, जो 15 परसेंट ब्याज देने की बात करता हो, जो 24 परसेंट ब्याज देने की बात करता हो, उसमें फंसते चले जाएंगे और आप ब्याज दर घटाते चले जा रहे हैं। कहीं आप पॉजी स्कीम को अंदर से बढ़ावा तो नहीं दे रहे हैं? यह शक देश के सामने पैदा हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर भी आप कहें कि आखिर ब्याज दर क्यों घटायी गयी? इनको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आप ब्याज दर बढ़ाते तो लोगों को समझ में आता कि हम अपना पैसा सेव करें। आज गरीब आदमी अपना पैसा कहां जमा कराए, जो नौकरी से रिटायर हुआ है, वह अपना पैसा किस बैंक में जमा कराए? कहां से उसको रिटर्न मिलेगा? आप कहीं तो Finance Bill में या Appropriation Bill में इस बात को लाए होते। आप कहीं पर इन चीजों को नहीं लाए। मैं कहूंगा कि सबसे ज्यादा failure अगर सरकार की कोई रही है तो फाइनेंस के मामले में यह सरकार रही, क्योंकि इस देश को बड़ी आशा थी कि इस सरकार का बजट आएगा तो वह बजट देश के लोगों को राहत देगा। आपने इन्कम टैक्स से लेकर कहीं भी कोई राहत नहीं दी। आज स्थिति इस स्तर पर पहुंच गयी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप आज ही कुछ घोषणा कर दीजिए तो मैं समझूंगा कि कहीं तो हिम्मत की और कुछ किया। अगर आपको कोई ऊपर से रोक रहा है, अगर वित्त मंत्री को भी ऊपर से हुक्म लेना पड़ रहा है तो मैं कहूंगा कि इससे ज्यादा लाचार सरकार कोई हो ही नहीं सकती। क्योंकि हम सब यही समझते हैं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के पास चले जाएंगे, अपनी बात कह देंगे, वह एक ऐसा मंत्री है, जो कम से कम हनुमानकाय है। उससे जो कह देंगे, वह हो तो जाएगा, लेकिन यहां तो कोई लंका को भेदने वाला दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। सब लोग डरे हुए हैं, भयभीत हैं, जो खबरें आ रही हैं, तो भयभीत मंत्रिमंडल या भयभीत सरकार कभी जनता का भला नहीं कर सकती है। उस भय से निकल कर सामने आइए और जनता की अपेक्षाओं पर खरे उतरिए। हम सब लोग तो आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में

जीएसटी लेकर आए, हम लोगों ने तमाम बातें कहीं। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे कांग्रेस के साथी कुछ असहमत हैं। मुझे याद है जब प्रणब जी हम लोगों से कहते थे कि यही जीएसटी बिल सबसे अच्छा है। अभी रमेश जी कह रहे थे, लेकिन वे तीन कंडिशनस क्यों लगीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर जीएसटी से इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधरती है, तो आप जीएसटी को मूव करिए। आप जीएसटी को लाइए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब की ओर से घंटी बहुत बज रही है। मैं तो इतना ही कहूंगा कि आप हिम्मत करके देश के पक्ष में निर्णय लीजिए, किसान, मजदूरों के पक्ष में निर्णय लीजिए और देश के उद्योगों की गिरती हुई हालत को सुधारिए, जिससे इस देश में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हो सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री के .सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी तो सदन से जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: MoS is there.

श्री के .सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति महोदय, आर्थिक सुधारों के 25 साल मनाए जा रहे हैं, सिल्वर जुबली है। अखबारों में बड़े-बड़े विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं। हमारे जो दायीं तरफ के नये मित्र हैं, हमारे दोस्त हैं, इन्होंने तो नेहरू जी की नीतियों को छोड़ दिया, उनका स्थान मॉंटेक सिंह जी ने ले लिया। हमारे बायीं तरफ के जो मित्र हैं, श्री कलराज मिश्र जी से लेकर, उनके intellectuals हो गए पनगढ़िया जी और सुब्रमण्यम जी और उसमें हमारे प्रभात झा जैसे बैकवर्ड जनसंघ वाले भी शामिल हैं।

सर, 24 जुलाई, 1991 की डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की दो लाइनें मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, your time is eight minutes, remember.

श्री के .सी. त्यागी: सर, यह तो फेयरवेल स्पीच है। मेडन स्पीच की तरह फेयरवेल स्पीच में भी टाइम मिलना चाहिए। इनका तो नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा तो है। दुनिया की कोई शक्ति उस विचार को नहीं रोक सकती, जिसका अब वक्त आ गया है, वे नये इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स हैं। वे क्या हैं? बाजार की भूमिका को ऊपर रखना, निजी क्षेत्र, निजी सम्पत्ति को बढ़ावा देना, उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और भूमंडलीकरण को बढ़ावा देना। सर, यह प्रयोग थैचर और रीगन ने ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका में किए थे। मैं फिर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की एक और लाइन पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं कि नये भारत के निर्माण के लिए घिसी-पिटी प्रतिबद्धताएं "नेहरू मॉडल" को दूर फेंकना होगा। मैं दूसरी लाइन माननीय जसवंत सिंह जी की सुना रहा हूं कि केंद्रीय नियोजन पर हमारी प्रतिबद्धता बड़ी भूल थी। सर, इनकी और उनकी आर्थिक नीतियों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। अमेरिका और यूरोप में इन नीतियों को अपनाने के बाद क्या हुआ? उसके बारे में, मैं अपने मित्र जेटली साहब को जानकारी देना चाहता था कि वर्ष 2007-2008 में यूरोप और अमेरिका में मंदी आयी और इसने पूरे यूरोप की व्यवस्था को और अमेरिका की व्यवस्था को हिलाकर रख दिया। सर, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा बैंक Lehman Brothers था। हमारे काबिल दोस्त के काबिल बेटे जयंत सिन्हा जी मंत्री बने हैं, वे जानते हैं, वे वहां पढ़कर भी आए हैं, वह बैंकरप्ट हो गया। जे. पी. मॉर्गन को बैंक होल्डिंग कम्पनी बनाकर सरकार के सामने आत्मसमर्पण करना पड़ा, जिस पर दुनिया को बड़ा नाज़ था। यूरोप का इससे भी बुरा हाल हुआ। यूनान, आइसलैंड, पुर्तगाल, स्पेन, सब मंदी और बेरोजगारी के शिकार हो गए और ब्रिटेन को रेलवे का डि-नेशनलाइजेशन करना पड़ा, जो हमारे सुरेश प्रभु जी, उसका प्राइवेटाइजेशन करने पर लगे हुए हैं। हमारा सारा टेलिकम्युनिकेशन

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

घाटे में चला गया और जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं, उनके दाम दिन दूने, रात चौगुने बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन उनको भी टेलिकम्युनिकेशन को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लाना पड़ा।

सर, न्यूजीलैंड में सिविल एविएशन को दोबारा फिर नेशनलाइज करना पड़ा। रेलवे का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ा और अमेरिका में... जब हमारे यहां सोशल सेक्टर की बात चलती है, तो नई आर्थिक नीति के पैरोकार बड़ी नाक-भौं सिकोड़ते हैं। वहां सारे मेडिकेयर को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भेजने से मना कर दिया। ब्रिटेन में नेशनलाइजेशन रेलवे का हो गया, टेलिकम्युनिकेशन का हो गया और पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले आए। न्यूजीलैंड में आ गया, अमेरिका में आ गया और वर्कर्स के कोऑपरेटिव्स काम कर रहे हैं। यह तो यूरोप की, अमेरिका की हालत है, जो आपके आदर्श हैं। सर, दोनों सरकारों के सुधार के बाद पांच-छः शब्द प्रचलन में हैं, चमकता भारत, दमकता भारत, इंडिया एक उदीयमान शक्ति, India Rising, India Globalising Power, India Unbound. मैं भी 2004 में NDA की तरफ से Feel Good India का candidate बनकर मेरठ गया था और पराजित होकर आया था।

सर, इस समय भारत की स्थिति Sahara Desert के मुल्कों से भी ज्यादा बुरी है, लेकिन चमकते दाम, चमकता भारत अलग है। 20 करोड़ लोगों की हालत Sahara Desert के लोगों से बुरी है। India के अंदर 45 per cent कम उम्र के बच्चे वजन standard में कम हैं, 80 per cent बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, लेकिन वे NPA वालों के बच्चे नहीं हैं, मैं बेअदबी के लिए माफी चाहता हूं। 80 per cent बच्चों में खून की कमी है, ये NPA वालों के बच्चे नहीं हैं, मैं दोबारा repeat करता हूं, लेकिन चमचमाते मौल आपके, निजी स्कूल, निजी कॉलेज, विश्वविद्यालय, प्राइवेट चमकते अस्पताल, एनसीआर के अस्पताल और मुम्बई के अस्पताल, नर्सिंग होम, नए पांच सितारा होटल्स, यह vibrant भारत नहीं है, अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता की रिपोर्ट थी। सर, 93 per cent भारतीय unorganised sector में और देहातों में बेरोजगारी पहले के मुकाबले 20 per cent ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। सर, UNDP Report है, क्योंकि ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, इसलिए ये इनको मना नहीं कर सकते हैं। 96 करोड़ लोग 20 रुपए से भी कम में गुजारा कर रहे हैं। काफी बड़ी आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है। मुझे राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम के तहत कई बार जेल जाने का मौका मिला है, Jail Manual के मुताबिक मुझे जो खाना मिलता था, हिन्दुस्तान की 1/3 आबादी उससे भी खराब खाना खाकर गुजारा करती है। 2000 में भारत के 20 per cent लोगों का national income में हिस्सा 45.5 per cent था और 20 per cent का सिर्फ 1 per cent.

सर, अब मैं कृषि के सवाल पर आना चाहता हूं, चूंकि दुर्भाग्य है कि हम गांव में किसान के घर में पैदा हुए, हमारे अकाली दल के मित्र भी उधर जाकर उनके जैसे ही हो गए हैं। सर, जो गमलों में खेती करने वाले लोग हैं, वे हमें कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में बता रहे हैं। क्या हमारा इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य हो सकता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने अकाली दल के मित्र से कहना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव का वक्त आ गया है, कम से कम अब तो सीधे हो जाएं। पिछले दिनों सरकारी कर्मचारियों की salary 150 से लेकर 165 per cent तक बढ़ी है और कॉलेज व युनिवर्सिटी वाले लोगों की salary 150 से 170 per cent तक बढ़ी है। मेरे मित्र

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

द्विवेदी जी भी प्रोफेसर रहे हैं। सभी शिक्षकों की salary 280 per cent से लेकर 320 per cent तक बढ़ी है। सिन्हा जी, सातवें वित्त आयोग के बाद एक Class-IV employee को 18,000 रुपए per month के हिसाब से मिलते हैं और किसानों को उनकी पैदावार पर मिलने वाली कीमत ही, इस कृषि संकट की जिम्मेदार है। जटिया जी, आपको प्रणाम। सर, मैं एक parity price का formula बताता हूँ, 1970 में गेहूँ का मूल्य 76 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सदन के सभी सदस्य ध्यान दें कि गेहूँ का मूल्य 2016 में 1450 रुपए हो गया, यानी 45 वर्ष में 19 गुना ज्यादा हो गया। जो मैंने आपको ये बताए हैं, इनमें कोई भी 300 गुना से कम नहीं है। सर, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर हमारा मूल्य भी 100 गुना बढ़ा दो, तो हमारा गेहूँ भी 7600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से हो जाएगा। जब और क्षेत्रों में इतनी बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है, तो इस क्षेत्र में इतनी बढ़ोतरी क्यों नहीं हो सकती? इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहते हैं, जो इधर के साथी हैं, जो उधर के साथी हैं और बीच में बैठने वाले साथी, तो 99 per cent लोग हमारी राय के ही हैं। चूंकि वैसे भी हमारा, बीच वालों का, बोलने का नम्बर कम आता है, इधर की और उधर की monopoly ज्यादा रहती है। सर, इसका हल क्या है? डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कहा था कि अब बदलाव का वक्त आ गया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि 25 वर्षों में हमने जो नेहरूवियन मॉडल छोड़ा, जो हमने दीनदयाल का अंत्योदय छोड़ा, क्या उसके बाद चमकता, सुनहरा भारत दिया या नहीं, if yes, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। अभी नरेश जी ठीक ही कह रहे थे। हमने GST को support किया था। हम FDI में 49 per cent के खिलाफ थे। आप माइन्स नहीं लाए, आप एलआईसी नहीं लाए। हम उसके पक्ष में नहीं थे, लेकिन हमने सपोर्ट किया। दो दिन बाद, जब संसद बंद होगी, तो कहेंगे कि विपक्षी दल राष्ट्र की प्रोग्रेस में बाधक हैं। आपका मन खराब है, हम बाधक नहीं हैं। आप कुछ और भी लाइए, हम उसको भी सपोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन यह जो रास्ता है, यह पं. दीनदयाल जी का रास्ता नहीं है। यह रास्ता, जो उन्होंने अपनाया था, यह रास्ता भी पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नियोजन का रास्ता नहीं था। यह रास्ता रीगन का है, थैचर का है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिनकी वजह से रूस, अमरीका बरबाद हुआ, यूरोप की मंदी आई और यूरोप की मंदी की यह हालत हुई कि इस आधार पर कई मुल्कों में सरकार बदल गई। सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, भाग्य का भी है। मैं उसका भी आपको बताऊंगा। सर, क्या-क्या कहें आपसे कि तकलीफें अपनी? मैं अभी देख रहा था, आपकी जानकारी के लिए बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, क्योंकि वह आपसे भी जुड़ी हुई है, इस देश के अंदर पूजा-अर्चना के 25 लाख स्थल हैं। मेरा घर एक सनातनी हिंदू का घर है। कुछ लोग आर्यसमाजी हैं, मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन यहां पर 15 लाख स्कूल्स भी हैं। पूजा के स्थान 25 लाख पर स्कूल्स सिर्फ 15 लाख हैं। मैंने विवेकानन्द जी को पढ़ा है। उन्होंने कहा था कि, "ये भगवे कपड़े छोड़ो, आदिवासी मोहल्ले में जाओ" — जो गहलोत जी के हैं — "और जाकर उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाओ, इससे अच्छा धर्म और कोई नहीं है।" लेकिन उसको तो हम अपनाते ही नहीं हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं इसको खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यह मेरी लास्ट बात है। पूजा-अर्चना के स्थल 25 लाख, अस्पताल 75 हजार और स्कूल्स 15 लाख हैं।

सर, आजकल तो चलने वाली पैकेज यात्रा चल रही है। इतने परसेंट कम में देंगे, होटल

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

में ये-ये मिलेगा, उसमें 50 परसेंट तीर्थ स्थलों के लिए तय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2010 में 30 लाख एनजीओज़ कार्यरत थे, यानी कि हर 400 लोगों की छाती पर एक एनजीओ काम कर रहा था, लेकिन लूटपाट के अलावा भला फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। उसमें कई तरह के रैकेट्स पकड़े गए। सर, मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि अब वक्त आ गया है, मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्रों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारा, आपका नया भाईचारा हुआ है, आप थोड़ी हमारी भी मानिए। पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की नीतियों के चलते ही आप यहां तक आए थे, इंदिरा जी ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था। पिछली सरकार में अगर ये वामपंथी न होते — जो यूपीए टूटी थी, तो हिंदुस्तान का हाल भी अमरीका जैसा होता। इनके डर की वजह से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ, इनके डर की वजह से एलआईसी का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ। जो बचत हुई, वह इन वामपंथियों ने आपकी सरकार से करवाई। आपके यहां तो कुछ लोग मनरेगा भी लागू नहीं करना चाह रहे थे, इसलिए ये जो नई आर्थिक नीतियां हैं, ये अब unproductive हो गई हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ।

सर, capitalism का भी एक दौर होता है, उसके विकास के भी मायने होते हैं। जब पूंजीवाद आता है, तो कुछ क्षेत्रों में जरूर कुछ अच्छे-अच्छे काम होते हैं, लेकिन यह पूंजीवाद का विकसित नहीं, विकृत रूप है, इसलिए इतनी असमानता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के टाइम में जीडीपी मैक्सिमम 9.3 परसेंट थी। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय देश में सबसे ज्यादा असमानता थी। 125 जिलों में नैक्सलाट्स आपकी तलाश में घूम रहे हैं। रात को आठ बजे के बाद, सिन्हा जी, जहां से आप आते हैं, वे राज करते हैं। आप ऐसा मत करो। गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच की दूरी आपकी आर्थिक नीतियों से बढ़ेगी। गरीब कुछ दिन तक तो भूखा मरेगा, लेकिन एक दिन ऐसा आएगा कि भूख और हथियार के बीच में से जब उसे एक चीज़ उठानी पड़ेगी, तो वह हथियार उठाएगा। इतिहास में ऐसे मौके यहां भी आए हैं और कई मुल्कों में भी आए हैं, इसीलिए मैं एक बार चाहता हूँ कि इन आर्थिक नीतियों पर नए तरीके से, दुबारा बैठकर विचार हो। मेरी कांग्रेस मित्रों के प्रति कोई दुर्भावना नहीं है और इनके लिए भी नहीं है। कलराज जी हमारे पुराने साथी हैं, लेकिन ये भी भूल गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कलराज जी।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: आप तो सात बार एम.पी. रहे हैं, लेकिन नई आर्थिक नीतियों पर जब पनगढ़िया, सुब्रमण्यम, पता नहीं, कौन आया, तो ये इनसे ही प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसलिए अब वक्त आ गया है कि इन पर नए तरीके से विचार करें। पच्चीस साल पहले नई आर्थिक नीतियों को अपनाने का वक्त आया था, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इनको रिमूव करने का वक्त है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री विवेक गुप्ता। आपके पास 7 मिनट का समय है, आप कृपया समय का ध्यान रखिएगा।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं चेष्टा करूँगा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से सबसे पहले तो यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह बजट आखिर किसके लिए था और यह Finance Bill किसके लिए बनाया गया था? मैं थोड़ा confused हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी समझ कम है। भारत में 125 करोड़ लोग हम लोगों की तरफ और इनकी तरफ

देखते रहते हैं कि उनको बजट में कुछ मिलेगा। मैंने पूरा Finance Bill उठा कर देख लिया, मुझे उनके लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं मिला। मुझे इसमें यह जरूर मिला कि Chartered Accountants, Lawyers, Bureaucrats, इन लोगों के लिए भरपूर मसाला दिया गया है, इनको काम दिया गया है, ताकि ये लोग हमारे जो taxpayers हैं या जो आम आदमी हैं, उनके जीवन को कैसे और ज्यादा कठिन बनाएँ। इसमें इसके सारे रास्ते किए हुए हैं। इसी का नतीजा है कि हमारा रैंक विश्व में 157 नंबर पर आया है।

सर, हम लोग इस सरकार में 'ease of doing business' के बारे में सुनते हैं। पता नहीं, 'ease of doing business' तो हो नहीं रहा है, लेकिन 'ease of doing corruption' जरूर हो गया है। मैं आपको इसके कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। वित्त मंत्री जी कभी-कभी आँकड़े देते रहते हैं कि भारत में कितने tax payers हैं। अगर आप कानून में इतने changes करेंगे, तो एक आम आदमी उनको कैसे समझ सकेगा और कैसे उनकी compliance कर सकेगा? आपकी नीति में कोई तो stability आनी चाहिए!

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं 'ease of doing corruption' इसलिए कहता हूँ, क्योंकि सब जानते हैं कि जो Income Tax Department है, वह घूसखोरी का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बन गया है। मैंने खुद मंत्री जी से एक-दो बार शिकायत की, लेकिन शिकायत का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस ऑफिसर का promotion हो गया। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को बता दूँ, शायद उनको नहीं पता हो कि सबसे बड़ा litigant, हम लोग कई बार चर्चा करते हैं कि कोर्ट में इतने करोड़ केसेज pending हैं, सबसे बड़ा litigant, मतलब सबसे बड़ा केस करने वाला खुद गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया है और इसमें 57 परसेंट tax related cases हैं। हमें वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देनी चाहिए कि अभी उन्होंने कोर्ट केस की लिमिट को बढ़ाया है, मगर जहां अफसरों की जवाबदेही का सवाल आता है, पता नहीं क्यों यह सरकार चुप हो जाती है। 2014 में चुनाव के पहले नितिन गडकरी जी, मोदी जी, इन सबने अपने-अपने भाषणों में कहा था कि मैं भारत को 6 लाख इंस्पेक्टर्स से आजादी दिलाऊँगा। पता नहीं, आजादी किसको मिली, लेकिन यह हम लोगों को तो नहीं मिली!

सर, आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को मेरा एक सुझाव है। जैसे हम लोगों को अपनी इनकम का ब्यौरा, अपने assets का ब्यौरा देना पड़ता है, उसी तरह से जो इनके टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोग हैं, उनको भी इस तरह का ब्यौरा देने के लिए कहा जाए। उनसे कम से कम यह जवाबदेही मांगी जाए कि उन्होंने एक वर्ष में कितने नोटिस दिए, कितने केस किए, कितने केस dispose हुए, उनसे उन्होंने कितनी आय की, कितनी नहीं की। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो इसमें थोड़ी transparency आएगी, जिसका यह सरकार claim करती है।

सर, मुझे इस Finance Bill को पढ़ते-पढ़ते एक चीज मिली, शायद इनका ध्यान उस ओर नहीं गया, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनका ध्यान इस ओर लाना चाहूँगा। Undisputed, मतलब जिसमें किसी तरह का dispute नहीं है, 10 हजार करोड़ की tax demands हैं, जो 10 साल से pending पड़ी हुई हैं। इससे पूरे एक साल का मनरेगा का खर्च निकल सकता है। अगर वे चाहें, तो इस amount को ले आएँ, वह हम सब लोगों के काम में आ जाएगा।

सर, 2005 से एक कानून चला आ रहा है, मैंने इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा

[श्री विवेक गुप्ता]

और मैंने सदन में भी यह मुद्दा उठाया था, आज मुझे फिर मौका मिला है, तो मैं बताना चाहूँगा। एक अजीब स्थिति है कि एक भारतीय नागरिक को एक भारतीय एयरलाइन में भारतीय खाना खरीदने के लिए foreign currency use करनी पड़ती है। अगर आप कोलकाता से, दिल्ली से, कहीं से भी बैंकॉक जाएँ या सिंगापुर जाएँ, इंडिगो में या किसी भी एयरलाइन में, जहाँ खाने की बिक्री होती है, तो वे आपसे Indian currency नहीं लेते हैं। भले ही वह हवाई जहाज Indian air space के ऊपर उड़ रहा हो, मगर वह कहता है कि मुझे डॉलर दीजिए या भाट दीजिए। सर, इंडिया एक ऐसी इकलौती country है, जहाँ एक भारतीय नागरिक को एक भारतीय एयरलाइन में भारतीय खाना खरीदने के लिए foreign currency use करनी पड़ती है। अगर मंत्री जी चाहें, तो यह ठीक हो सकता है, क्योंकि Civil Aviation Minister ने यही जवाब दिया है कि यह Ministry of Finance का issue है।

सर, हमारे बंगाल में ब्योमकेश बख्शी जी एक बहुत famous detective हुआ करते थे। उनको इस काम में लगाया जाए और हम लोगों को यह समझा दिया जाए कि RBI defaulters का नाम क्यों नहीं देना चाहती है और यह सरकार Section 41 of RBI Act क्यों नहीं amend करना चाहती है? यह बड़ा simple सा सवाल है।

सर, आम आदमी की कुछ-कुछ problems हैं, मैं इंटरनेट पर खोज रहा था, तो कुछ interesting चीजें नजर आईं, जो मैं जल्दी से इनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि समय कम है। हर 6 महीने या हर 3 महीने पर आप बैंक जाएँ या नहीं जाएँ, हर बार बैंक वाला physically जाकर आपसे KYC मांगता है। इसमें कई आम आदमियों को दिक्कत होती है। इनको बहुत सारे ऐसे forms का उपयोग करना था, लेकिन अभी तक उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

सर, ब्रिटिश जमाने से revenue stamp use करने की एक प्रथा चली आ रही है, जिसे मैं इनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

सर, एक मजेदार बात है कि TDS के लिए एक नाम था कि TDS tedious है। सर, इंटरनेट पर पढ़ने में एक विरोधाभास दिखा। उसमें कई लोग सवाल पूछ रहे थे कि गवर्नमेंट अपना माइंड मेकअप कर ले, क्योंकि डेप्रिसिएशन के मामले में कंपनीज ऐक्ट में अलग कानून है और इन्कम टैक्स में अलग कानून है। जब सरकार एक ही है, तो अलग-अलग कानूनों में दो अलग-अलग चीजें क्यों दी गई हैं? इसे आप एक ही जगह कर लीजिए। अगर आपको लगता है कि इन्कम टैक्स में इसकी सही डेफिनेशन है, तो इन्कम टैक्स की बात मान लीजिए और अगर कंपनीज ऐक्ट सही है तो कंपनीज ऐक्ट की बात मान लीजिए। एक ही सरकार दो अलग-अलग मत से बात करती है, तो लोग कन्फ्यूज हो जाते हैं।

सर, बजट में कहीं यह रेफरेंस था कि अमीर आदमी से लेंगे और गरीब को देंगे, यह बात पुराने समय से चली आ रहा है, लेकिन सर, मैं चाहूँगा कि अमीर में, Entrepreneur में और जॉब क्रिएट करने वालों में उसमें थोड़ा फर्क रखा जाए। उन लोगों का थोड़ा ध्यान रखा जाए। हमारी सारी प्रॉब्लम्स को विदेशी सॉल्व नहीं करने वाले हैं। इस देश के बिज़नेसमैन और Entrepreneurs का, जैसा अभी हमारे नरेश जी कह रहे थे, मेन्युफैक्चरिंग में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हुआ करता था। अब वह हिस्सा घट कर 17 प्रतिशत रह गया है। यहाँ पर मेन्युफैक्चरिंग क्यों घटी है, इसका मैं एक कारण देना चाहता हूँ।

सर, अगर कोई आदमी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग करके कमाना चाहता है, तो सबसे पहले उस पर 30% टैक्स है, फिर 3% सरचार्ज है, फिर 1% सेस है। वित्त मंत्री जी से हमारी दरखास्त रहेगी कि 30%, 3% और 1% न करके, इसको एक साथ 34% कर दिया जाए और कह दिया जाए कि एक साथ 34% दे दो। इतना अलग-अलग जोड़-घटाव हमसे न करवा कर, खुद इनका डिपार्टमेंट अपने कंप्यूटर में कर ले, जिस चीज़ के लिए भी सेस लगाना है, उसे अपने कंप्यूटर में से माइनस कर लें।

सर, इस तरह 100 में 34 रुपये इस टैक्स में गए, अब 66 रुपये बचे। फिर इस पर 12 रुपये Dividend Tax लगा, अब 53 रुपये बचे। अब इन्होंने 10% का एक नया टैक्स और लगा दिया। कुल मिलाकर 52% टैक्स है, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बजट स्पीच में कहते हैं कि effective rate of taxation 23% है। सर, यह विरोधाभास कहां हो रहा है? अगर हम लोगों को इसके बारे में थोड़ा समझा दिया जाए, तो बहुत सुविधा होगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं बस एक मिनट और लूंगा।

सर, जब हम क्वेश्चन ऑवर में सवाल पूछते हैं, तो हम लोगों को कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। वित्त मंत्री जी को मेरा एक सुझाव है, जितने भी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स हैं, उन-उन मिनिस्ट्रीज़ का जितना भी अनुदान मिलता है, वह स्टेट्स को ही दे दिया जाए, फिर हम लोग अपने हिसाब से खर्चा कर लेंगे।

सर, हमारे बंगाल के कुछ आंकड़े बताना जरूरी है, अगर आप चाहें तो हमारे बंगाल में कुछ ऑफिसर्स को भेज सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार ने अपना टैक्स रेवेन्यू तीन गुना कर दिया है। सर, लास्ट में मैं एंड करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जाटिया): घंटी मैंने नहीं बजाई है, समय ने बजाई है।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: सर, मैं एक चीज़ जानना चाहूंगा, वित्त मंत्री जी क्लेरिफिकेशन के रूप में इसका जवाब दे दें। यह उनसे मेरी अंतिम रिक्वेस्ट है। पेट्रोलियम के दाम से, gold पर custom duty से और fertiliser की subsidy से या urea के बचने से जिस रुपये की बचत हुई है, वह रुपया कहां लगाया गया है, किस रूप में लगाया गया है, आप यह बता दें? यह छोटा-मोटा एमाउंट नहीं है, यह एमाउंट करीब-करीब एक से डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये होता है।

सर, अंत में मैं स्वामी विवेकानंद जी की एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि मेरा नाम भी विवेक है, इसलिए मैं स्वामी विवेकानंद जी की एक क्वोटेशन कहते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। उनका कहना है, "अगर धन दूसरों की मदद करने में उपयोग हो, तो उसका कुछ मूल्य है, अन्यथा वह केवल बुराई का एक ढेर है।" धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जाटिया): श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा। आपका समय 6 मिनट है, इसलिए मैं छः मिनट पर घंटी बजाऊंगा।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I will try to finish within that time. I will only say कि 16 मार्च, 2016 को मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला था। उस समय मैंने काफी चीज़ें रखी थीं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं उनको reiterate करूंगा, क्योंकि शायद उनके ऊपर मंत्री जी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। उस समय

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

हमारे Minister of State यहां बैठे थे, लेकिन शायद उनका ध्यान भी उस पर नहीं गया, चूंकि बिल्स में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं आई है। कुछ चीजें हैं, जिनको मैं बताना चाहूंगा।

यह मानना पड़ेगा कि Fiscal state, as on date, is very vulnerable. हम लोगों के जो Flagship programmes थे, जिनके बारे में सुनने को मिला था, लेकिन जब भी कोई सत्ता पक्ष से बोलता है, तो Flagship programmes की एक लम्बी लिस्ट सुनने को मिल जाती है। एक्जुअली क्या वे प्रोग्राम्स ग्राउंड लैवल पर इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहे हैं या हो पाएंगे या फिर खाली कहने के लिए आपने कह दिए हैं? इस बात पर हम लोगों को गौर देने की जरूरत है।

ज्यादातर प्रोग्राम्स, चाहे "Make in India" हो या दूसरे प्रोग्राम्स हों, ये सब एक स्लोगन की तरह सुनने को मिलते हैं, जमीन पर देखने को नहीं मिलते। Industrial growth के मामले में, जैसा अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा, यह बढ़ने की जगह नीचे आ गई है। इसका impact क्या होगा? अगर हमारी Industrial growth nil है और नीचे उतर रही है, ultimately इसका effect employment पर ही पड़ता है। आज भारत वर्ष में एम्प्लॉयमेंट के तौर पर रोटी-रोजी के कौन से साधन हैं? अगर इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, तो लोगों को जॉब मिल जाती है, जॉब वर्क मिल जाता है, क्योंकि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग उससे कनेक्ट हो जाते हैं। उनमें से कुछ उनको सामान सप्लाई करते हैं, जिससे उनको रोटी-रोजी मिलती है और फिर further वे अपने यहां employment देते हैं। लेकिन यहां इस तरह की ग्रोथ बढ़ाने की जगह आज हम लोग नीचे की तरफ उतर रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ाने की जो बात थी, तो वह बढ़ने की जगह आज घटती जा रही है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है। इस पर देखने की जरूरत है कि इसको कैसे हम लोग लाइन पर लाएँ और इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ को सम्भालें, वरना जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट के सोर्सज हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर कॉरपोरेशंस हैं या पब्लिक सेक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, उनका भी हमने प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर दिया। हम प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और जो प्राइवेटाइज नहीं हुए हैं, उनको भी आगे ले जा रहे हैं या जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट है, वह कांटेक्टुअल्स को दे रहे हैं। कांटेक्टुअल्स में नगर निगम्स आदि भी हैं। ये जहां भी हैं, इनमें कांटेक्ट पर एम्प्लॉयमेंट हो रहा है। जहां रेगुलर एम्प्लॉयमेंट था, गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयमेंट था या पब्लिक सेक्टर एम्प्लॉयमेंट था, वहां पर आगे बढ़ने की जगह अब आजकल हम लोग नीचे सीढ़ी उतर कर के बहुत कम स्तर पर आ गए। उसका इफेक्ट किस के ऊपर पड़ता है? इसका इफेक्ट उनके ऊपर पड़ता है, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसीज आदि के लोग हैं, जिनको रिजर्वेशन प्राप्त था। इनको रिजर्वेशन किस चीज में मिलता था? इनको रिजर्वेशन एम्प्लॉयमेंट में मिलता था। आप और कहीं तो रिजर्वेशन नहीं देते हैं। एम्प्लॉयमेंट में जो रिजर्वेशन था, इस तरीके से धीरे-धीरे प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ ले जाने का नतीजा निकला कि वे कॉरपोरेशंस भी, जो प्रॉफिट में थीं, वे आज लॉस की तरफ बढ़ रही हैं और वहां पर भी घटौती हो रही है और जब प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो रहा है, तो कांटेक्टुअल एम्प्लॉयमेंट्स हो रहे हैं, तो in effect, आपका जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट है, वह आज बिल्कुल स्टैग्नेट कर गया है। आज के दिन जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और ओबीसीज हैं, उनके फ्रेश एम्प्लॉयमेंट के लिए कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं रह गई है, क्योंकि आपने स्टैग्नेशन कर दिया। तो यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर चीज है, क्योंकि फिर बाद में जब एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं होता है, लोग अनएम्प्लॉयड होते हैं, तो वे दूसरी तरफ बढ़ते हैं और तब आप कहते हैं कि ये तो टेरिस्ट्स हो गए या नक्सलवादी हो गए। तो इन सब चीजों की तरफ कोई आदमी मजबूर होकर ही जाता है, वह अपनी स्वेच्छा से नहीं जाता है।

आज जो एग्रीकल्चर है, वह इनकम का दूसरा सोर्स है। आज एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर बिल्कुल ही कोलेप्स कर रहा है। It is literally dying. It is dying just like farmers are. Farmers are dying; agricultural sector is dying. The entire agricultural sector is dying. So, we need to take drastic steps to control this. हम लोग जो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को लेकर जा रहे हैं, आज नीचे उतर रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से आज कोई फार्मर फार्मिंग करना नहीं चाहता है। वह इसे मजबूरी में कर रहा है, क्योंकि उसके पास और कोई सोर्स नहीं है। अगर उसके पास और कोई सोर्स नहीं है, तो वह कहता है कि चलो, अपने फार्म चलते हैं। उसके बाद वह लोन लेता है और लोन लेने के बाद वह बैंक्स के जाल में फँस जाता है, प्राइवेट लेंडर्स के चक्कर में फँस जाता है। फिर, अल्टीमेटली वह सुइसाइड तक पहुँचता है और सुइसाइड करने के लिए कम्पैल्ड हो जाता है। आज जो बैंक्स हैं, फार्मिंग के लोन्स या उनके जो लोन्स हैं, उसमें कोई एगजम्पशन दें, इस तरफ नहीं सोच रहे हैं, बल्कि आप मान रहे हैं कि आज बैंक्स के जो एनपीएज़ हैं, उन एनपीएज़ की वजह से इंडिस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ भी रुक रही है, affect हो रही है। जो बैंक्स हैं, आज उनका कई लाखों करोड़ का एनपीए हो गया है। यह कुछ लोगों का हुआ है, लेकिन अगर आप देखें, तो उसकी वजह से आज बैंक्स ने भी यह काम किया है कि आज उन्होंने लोन देना बंद कर दिया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इसका आंकड़ा दे सकते हैं। आज तो जो जेन्विन लोनीज़ हैं, उनको भी बैंक्स ने लोन देना बन्द कर दिया है। ज्यादातर आपके जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के बड़े बैंक्स हैं, वे लोन नहीं दे रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि हमें पहले अपना एनपीए ठीक करना है, एनपीए वसूल करना है और एनपीए बराबर करने के बाद हम आगे लोन की बात करेंगे। अगर वे जेन्विन लोगों को लोन नहीं देंगे, जो लोन लेना चाहते हैं और जिनको लोन मिलना चाहिए, तो आज ग्रोथ खत्म हो गई, ग्रोथ कम हो गई, चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री के लिए हो, हेल्थ सेक्टर में हो या किसी और सेक्टर में हो, हर जगह आपने उसमें एक stop लगा दिया है।

आज जो irrigation policy है, आपकी irrigation policy ऐसी बनी कि उसने फार्मर्स को कम्प्लीटली फेल कर दिया। उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि आज हम लोग सूखे की चपेट में हैं। एक बार बाढ़ होती है और अभी पूरे देश में, सारे प्रदेशों में सूखा चल रहा है। आप 33 परसेंट कहते हैं। आपने खुद ही आंकड़ा दिया कि सूखे की चपेट में आकर लोग मर रहे हैं। अब इसके बाद 33 परसेंट लोग बाढ़ में चले जाएँगे। तो ऐसी इरिगेशन पॉलिसी सिर्फ यह कहने से कि हम इरिगेशन पॉलिसी बनाएँगे और 'प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' नाम दे देने से काम नहीं होगा, इसकी योजना को ढंग से बनाइए, बाढ़ का जो पानी होता है, उसको आप बचाइए और उसे बचाकर आगे चलकर जब जरूरत पड़े, तो कृषि में उसे लेकर आइए।

जो पेट्रोलियम सब्सिडी है, आपने उसे 85,378 से घटाकर 26,947 करोड़ कर दिया। इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेज़ एक-चौथाई पर पहुँच गए, लेकिन पेट्रोलियम के प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम आपने नहीं घटाए। आपने डीज़ल का दाम नहीं घटाया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फिर से फार्मर इससे affect होता है। उसको डीज़ल की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, चाहे उसे पम्प चलाना हो, ट्रैक्टर चलाना हो या कोई अन्य काम करना हो। आपने उसको बढ़ाने का काम कर दिया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप घटाने के बजाए उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं। तो ये जितनी भी चीज़ें हैं, अल्टीमेटली घूम-फिर करके आप ऐसी योजना बना देते हैं, जिनको आप कहते हैं कि मैं इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में ले जाऊंगा, सड़कें बनाऊंगा। अगर सड़क पर चलने वाला नहीं रहेगा, मकान के लिए आप कहते हैं कि बनाएंगे। गरीबों को तो आपने एक भी मकान बनाकर नहीं दिए। हां, स्लोगन जरूर रहा, लेकिन बना कर नहीं दिए।

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

अगर सड़क पर चलने वाला या मकान में रहने वाला नहीं होगा, अगर उनके पास खाने-पीने को नहीं होगा तो इससे आप कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे। इसलिए आपको इस चीज को देखना चाहिए।

आपका सोशल सैक्टर का एस.सी., एस.टी. का जो सब-प्लान था, उसमें आपने कोई भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की, बल्कि एस.सी., एस.टी. सब-प्लान का जो पैसा होता है, जिसके लिए बजट दिया जाता है, उसको आप एस.सी., एस.टी. सब-प्लान की जगह कहीं और इस्तेमाल कर लेते हैं, जिसका एक एक्जांपल है कि जब दिल्ली में गेम हो रहे थे, तब देखने को मिला था। उस समय के होम मिनिस्टर साहब और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह एडमिट किया था कि 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए के करीब जो एस.सी., एस.टी. सब-प्लान के थे, वे खेल-कूद में लगा दिए गए तथा इसको साल भर में वापस कर दिया जाएगा। आज तक वापस नहीं हुए, जिसको 5 साल से ज्यादा हो गए। इसी हाउस में हमने एक प्रश्न किया था, यह उसके जवाब में आया था, लेकिन आज तक वापस नहीं हुए। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

बस, एक मिनट। एजुकेशन सैक्टर को भी आपने बढ़ाने की जगह उसको घटाने का काम किया। आप प्राइमरी एजुकेशन देखिए, आप सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन देखिए, आप हायर एजुकेशन देखिए। जो गरीब तबका है, जो बच्चे अच्छे स्कूलों में नहीं जा सकते, वे तो आपकी तरफ देखते हैं कि सरकारी स्कूलों में वे पढ़ें। उनके लिए आपको कुछ बढ़ाकर देने की जगह आपने उसको स्टैंडस्टिल पर कर दिया, आपने उसमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, जबकि आपको उनकी योजना बनानी चाहिए थी। उसके लिए आपको अलग से हाथ बढ़ा करके पैसा देना चाहिए था, जिससे कि जहां पर यह गरीब व्यक्ति पढ़ता है, वह भी एक अच्छे माहौल में पढ़ सके, एक अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ सके और वह आपसे और हमसे और लोग जो हैं, जो अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़कर आ जाते हैं, उनसे और सिन्हा साहब से कम्पीट करने के लिए कुछ तो खड़े होने की कोशिश करें। इस तरह का कम से कम उनके लिए आप कुछ तो साधन दीजिए, इसके बारे में ध्यान दीजिए।

ज्युडिशियरी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ज्युडिशियरी का जो बजट है, उसके बारे में हम हमेशा हर साल कहते हैं और आप हर साल इसको इग्नोर करते हैं। इससे पहले जब कांग्रेस थी तो वह भी इग्नोर करती रही। आप इस सैक्टर की तरफ देखिए। आप ज्युडिशियरी को भी अन्य चीजों की तरह से देखकर चलिए। लगभग तीन करोड़ मुकदमे आज पेंडिंग हैं। यह आपका खुद का स्टेटमेंट है। आज स्टेज यह है कि जो ज्युडिशियरी कोर्ट्स हैं, जहां पर चाहे तहसील लेवल पर हों, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के कोर्ट तक हो, वहां पर आदमी खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, बैठ नहीं सकता, लेकिन वहां पर जजेज बैठ कर के अपना निर्णय देने का काम करते हैं और वहीं पर गरीब आदमी आता है अपने निर्णय के लिए, वह धक्के खाकर वापस चला जाता है, क्योंकि उसके पास वहां पर साधन नहीं है कि उसको जजमेंट मिल सके। इस तरफ आपको बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, उसको मॉडर्नाइज़ करने की जरूरत है और मॉडर्नाइज़ करने के लिए आपको जो भी इसमें बजट बढ़ाना पड़े, आपको देना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से मैं हैल्थ सैक्टर की बात करूंगा। हैल्थ सैक्टर और हाउसिंग फॉर पूअर, इन दोनों चीजों की तरफ आपको देखने की जरूरत है। हैल्थ सैक्टर में आज जो गरीब व्यक्ति है, उसको कहीं भी हैल्थ सैक्टर में फायदा नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि उसको वहां जाना पड़ता है,

जहां पर वह घुस भी नहीं सकता है। जो बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल हैं, वहां पर एक गरीब आदमी नहीं जा सकता। उनमें इंफ्रामेंट करिए, उनका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ठीक करने के लिए उसमें आप कुछ फंड बढ़ाइए और उसको ठीक करने का काम करिए। इसी तरह से हाउसिंग फॉर पूअर, खाली कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि गरीबों को मैं मुफ्त मकान दूंगा। मकान मुफ्त तो नहीं दूंगा, मकान दूंगा। आप इसको करके दिखाइए जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी की जो अध्यक्ष हैं, नेता हैं, जब वे मुख्य मंत्री थीं, उन्होंने एक-दो नहीं बीसियों लाख मकान, दो-दो कमरे के मकान, गरीब, जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते थे, मान्यवर कांशीराम जी की योजना के तहत उनको बना करके दिए हैं। आज वे उन में रह रहे हैं। तो कुछ करने का काम करिए, खाली कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, स्लोगन से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप इसमें आगे बढ़िए। मैं अब मजदूरों की बात कहूंगा। जो वर्कर्स रहते हैं, उनके जो आपने लॉज बना दिए हैं, उसको एक बार से रि-विजिट करिए। आपने मजदूरों के इण्डस्ट्रियल लॉज को डाइल्यूट किया है, उनको ठीक कीजिए। वैसे तो आपका यह है कि मजदूर रहेंगे ही नहीं, तो इन लॉज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन जब तक हैं तब तक तो आपको उनका ध्यान रखना ही पड़ेगा। यह कहते हुए मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट जो है, खाली स्लोगन में कहना कि हम इसको बढ़ाएंगे काफी नहीं है, जबकि आपने घटाने का काम किया है। आज जो पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी है, जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं आपको मालूम है कि जब एक चपरासी की भी वर्कसी निकलती है तो उसमें पीएच.डी. के लोगों ने एक-दो की संख्या में, नहीं हजारों की संख्या में एप्लाइ किया है। यह स्थिति हमारे देश की है। इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक स्थिति नहीं हो सकती, इसलिए इसके लिए ठोस कदम उठाइए, खाली स्लोगन मत दीजिए। खाली स्लोगन मत दीजिए। आपकी तरफ से इस तरह के स्लोगन पढ़ दिए जाते हैं कि हम इतनी स्कीम्स चला रहे हैं। इतनी स्कीम्स कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता है, बल्कि इनको आप जमीन पर उतारने का काम कीजिए और उनको implement करने का काम कीजिए। यह बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी। आपका समय 5 मिनट है और मेरी साख दांव पर मत लगाइएगा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): अभी इनको आपने पांच मिनट से ज्यादा समय दिया, तो मुझे भी कुछ ज्यादा समय दे दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैंने नहीं दिया, बल्कि लोगों ने ले लिया। आप इस तरह से न कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, यह अच्छी बात है कि आपने इनको दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैंने नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम भी ले लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Firstly, I want to register my protest. पता नहीं यह कैसे तय हो गया कि इसको इतना shrink कर दिया जाए। And the reason why I say this is because it is a serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYANA JATIYA): It was very much decided and agreed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is not your fault. But I just want to register in the proceedings...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am sorry for having exceeded my time. I am grateful कि आपने मुझे परमिट किया।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to register my protest as to how this has been done because it is a very serious issue which we are discussing. And I, certainly, wanted to make certain points. But now I will be forced to only make bullet points.

Mr. Minister, we have heard very fanciful slogans during the course of the last two years or so. You talked of 'Start Up India'. The state of the economy is putting India to sleep. It is not starting up. We heard of 'Make in India'. What is, actually, happening in the economy is 'Destroy India', not 'Make in India. So, 'Make in India' is 'Destroy India' and 'Made in India' is 'loot India'. I will tell you why I am saying that it is 'loot India'. And then, you are talking of 'Digital India'. It is, actually, becoming 'Robotic India'. Now, this is the reality and, to discuss this, we have this Finance Bill which is supposed to, and I quote: "The purpose of this Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2016-17." Now what are these financial proposals? You have decreased the direct tax collections by ₹ 1,060 crores. That is the concession to the rich. You have decreased these collections. And you have increased the indirect tax collections by ₹ 20,670 crores. What does it mean? Imposition of the burden on the poor people, on the working people. So, you have already started on a trajectory where you enrich the rich and impoverish the poor. And then, you have talked about taxpayers. What is the reality? Only 2.9 crore Indians filed personal income tax returns, which is less than 4 per cent of the 760 million adults. And more than half of these 2.9 crores did not pay any tax at all. And then, what does the Bill say? There are just 18,358 individuals who declared incomes of Rs.1 crore or more, and only 1.5 per cent of taxpayers accounted for over half the personal taxes due. These are official figures. These numbers do not square up with the sale of luxury cars, high-end accessories, gold and real estates. This is the reality. These are your tax proposals. Now why I say it is a loot on India is that during the discussion on the Budget, when the Prime Minister was here, he questioned me. He asked, "येचुरी साहब, पता नहीं आपने ये आंकड़े कहां से लिए?" मैंने उसी समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बोलना चाहा था, पर अभी वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको यह बताता हूँ। Look at Page No. 66 of your Receipts Budget, which says, "The revenue impact of tax incentives has gone up from ₹ 5.54 lakh crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 6.11 lakh crores in 2015-16. The duty exemption for diamonds and gold is ₹ 61,126 crores, gone up by 40 per cent. What

are you doing? Giving incentives to the rich! You enrich the rich and continue these incentives. What is the amount raised but not realised? You again look at the Receipts Budget, Page No. 48. What does it say? An amount of ₹ 7 lakh crores is what has been raised but not realised. Out of this, even if the disputed amount is about ₹ 6 lakh crores, one lakh crores of rupees is still there to be realised. It has been raised, but it has just not been realised. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this Government doing? If it is not 'sleep India' or 'Start up India', what are you doing? Why are you not realising what you have raised? One lakh crores. You add up all this. I am sorry I am not imposing this on you, but ₹ 6 lakh crore there, and more than ₹ 1 lakh crore here, and then on top of this, what did you say today morning? The Minister here asked us about employment. I will come to that later. But in addition to these two, ₹ 7 lakh crores, you have more than ₹ 6 lakh crores, of NPAs. We have discussed that. That is loot of public money. So, seven plus six is ₹ 13 lakh crores of rupees, that is legitimately due to the Government, is not collected. How do you start up India? How does India stand up? If you collect all these resources and put them in public investment, build our infrastructure, lakhs and crores of our young people will get new jobs and that will be basis on which we can create a better India. It is all staring. Why do you say loot of India? It is because of this. This sector's money is there. In spite of that, what is happening? You have 100 billionaires with ₹ 62,000 plus crores. Billionaires are only in US dollars, not in Indian rupees. Your 100 billionaires have a share of more than one-third of India's GDP. On the other hand, what does the Census figure tell you? Ninety per cent families in India, the bread earners earn less than ₹ 10,000 a month. These are the two Indias you are creating and this divide has widened. This divide has widened. Thanks to these policies of last two years. And this is nothing else but promoting crony capitalism! And this promotion of crony capitalism comes when? It comes when the state of economy is dismal. You heard the Wall Street Journal reference that was given. I will provide an authenticated copy of the front page if you want. It says, "India's fuzzy growth data." Fuzzy and an indicting report of how India's growth is all fudged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yechuryji, loot is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, what about exploitation?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how is loot unparliamentary?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, your dictionary of unparliamentary words does not hold... ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is very much here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I agree. You may be going by the list, but the list was drawn up by the British when Dadabhai Naoroji talked about the loot of India, the drain of wealth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I know.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the reference. That is when the word loot came. It was in independent India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): In which sense it is used, it be will on record, and so it is not छूट, loot की छूट नहीं होगी। जहां यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड है, उसको देख लिया जाए। अगर यह है, तो उसे एक्सपंज किया जाए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, अंग्रेजी को छोड़ दीजिए। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि चोरी हो गई, पैसे चोरी हो रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब आप तो सुधार कर लेते हैं, परन्तु मैं इसके लिए उद्धार नहीं करना चाहता। अब आप अपनी बात पूरी कर लीजिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आप यह समय कट कर दीजिएगा। आप यह interjection का समय कट कर लीजिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): एक अच्छे वक्ता के नाते आप अपनी बात समय पर पूरी कर लेंगे, इसका मुझे भरोसा है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हमारे दोस्त जयराम रमेश जी ने जीडीपी का सवाल उठाया। मैं उसे रिपीट नहीं करता, क्योंकि टाइम नहीं है। लेकिन सर, अब आप यह देखिए कि इंडस्ट्री का क्या हाल है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Your industrial sector is the lowest in the last one decade. As a result what is the job, Sir, that you have created? Generation of jobs in eight key sectors hit a six-year low in 2015. They promised two crores of jobs. What were the jobs that were created in 2015-16? It is 1,35,000 and the job loss has been minus 20,000 jobs in October-December, 2015. You promised two crores and this is the reality. It is the lowest ever. One crore Indian youth join the job market every year. Instead of that you are creating one lakh jobs. It is one per cent.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): येचुरी जी, अब कृपया समाप्त करें। आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आज सुबह ही मंत्री महोदय ने कहा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप तो बोलते ही रहते हैं और अच्छा बोलते हैं इसलिए मुझे शंका में मत डालिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैं क्या कहूँ, आपने अनपार्लियामेंटरी पकड़ लिया और उस पर बहस चली गयी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं “लूट” शब्द को तो पकड़ूंगा ही।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उनकी भी गलती है, वे ऐसी चीजें आपको point out कर देते हैं। आज मंत्री महोदय ने सुबह यह कहा कि employment growth ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं नहीं दे सकता। मेरी मर्यादा है, मैं और समय नहीं दे सकता।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस पर टाइम घटाना हमने नहीं माना था।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: यह पता नहीं आप लोगों ने कैसे काट दिया? मैंने पहले ही प्रोटेस्ट रजिस्टर किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप बीएसी के टाइम के हिसाब से जाइए तो अभी दस मिनट और हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अभी उनके दस मिनट और हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ابھی ان کے دس منٹ اور ہیں۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यहां पर जो इंडिकेट किया हुआ है, मुझे उसके अनुसार चलना है। मेहरबानी करके आप पूरा कीजिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: ठीक है, सर। आप मान लीजिए कि the House is supreme. आपने जो इंडिकेट किया हुआ है, वह अलग बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): पूरे हाउस की सेंस लेनी होती है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आज सुबह मंत्री महोदय आंसर देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... खुशी की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मुझे तो न ग़म है और न खुशी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: माइनस 0.2 परसेंट। आज सुबह मंत्री महोदय इसी हाउस में बता रहे थे। Starred Question No. 186. In reply to that, this is what the hon. Minister says. This is the employment figure. If this is the employment rate today, you can understand what has been the state of our people in our country as a result of all this. And, worse is in the rural areas. The real wage rate has come down — you can make out from here — from 11.66 per cent to -1.02 per cent!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): येचुरी जी, आप मेरी मुश्किल समझिए। पांच मिनट के बजाय आपके दस मिनट हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मैं आ रहा हूं। मैं आखिरी बात पर आ रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यदि बाकी के सब लोग भी ऐसा ही करेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो नेता हैं। अगर बाकी के सब लोग भी उसका अनुसरण करेंगे तो सब गड़बड़ हो जाएगा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आपके disturbance पर दो मिनट चले गए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं disturb नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो समय का पालन करने का आग्रह कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैं उसी में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आज देश के अंदर जो सूखे की स्थिति है, उसके बारे में आप सब जानते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी उसके ऊपर कुछ आदेश देगा। उसके बावजूद पिछले दो साल में एग्रीकल्चर का decline इतनी तेजी से हुआ कि आज suicide rate 26 परसेंट बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उसके आपने अलग आंकड़े बना दिए। आपने एक 'others category' निकाली और कहते हैं कि farmers distress usage घट गया है, 'others' का बढ़ गया है और वह कितना हो गया है? 'Others' का बढ़ गया है, 245 परसेंट और farmers suicide, distress suicide का आप कहते हैं कि घट गया है। The final point is this. What is this that is happening in this country? The reality is: If you look at the IT sector, you have the highest decrease. I am quoting from the Labour Bureau Report. The highest decrease in employment was seen in the IT and BPO sector by 14,000, followed by 13,000 in automobile, 12,000 in metals and 8,000 in gems and jewellery!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You please conclude, now. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding, Sir.

Finally, what I am saying is this. Please bear with me, you will save time. What I am saying, finally, is, just like all the suicide figures, the GDP figures, the dictum that this Government following is an old English saying that there are lies, damned lies and statistics. Don't do statistical manipulation. See what is happening in the country at the ground level and that is the reality. That is why this Bill is an important element. I am very, very sorry that you have decided to curtail time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I have not decided. The BAC has decided.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is something unacceptable and I register a strong protest. And, this is something which happened between the two sides. This match-fixing is something which I don't allow ...(Interruptions)... They did not agree. Then, how did this happen? ...(Interruptions)... What I am saying is that the financial proposals made in the Finance Bill will only be disastrous for the vast majority of the people of our country. There is possibility. Tap all the resources that are there which you yourself admitted only then we can build a better India. But, if you don't do it and promote crony capitalism, then this will be the end result. Stop promoting crony capitalism. Use our resources for our peoples' welfare and country's welfare. That is what needs to be done. So, many of these proposals have to be reversed. Thank you.

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव: थैंक्यू वाइस चेयरमैन साहब। आपने बड़ी कृपा की। आपने सबको चार मिनट, पांच मिनट का एक्स्ट्रा समय दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं कोई कृपा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं किसी को दे नहीं रहा हूँ। यह सारी समय-सीमा तय होती है, उसके अनुसार हमें चलना पड़ता है। आप तो काफी अनुभवी हैं, आप चार मिनट में भी काफी अच्छी बात कह सकते हैं।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommended an increase in devolution of Central taxes 32 per cent से 42 per cent in the spirit of co-operative federalism. यह 2015-16 में इम्प्लीमेंट हो गया। लेकिन Government ने 8 schemes, Centrally supported schemes को abolish कर दिया, जो Gadgil-Mukherjee formula based Normal Central Assistance for State Plans में थीं। Along with this, the Government has also changed the sharing pattern of 33 Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें ओडिशा का लॉस हुआ है। मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा कि 32 परसेंट से 42 परसेंट करने में ओडिशा को मिलना था ₹ 8037.26 crores और वास्तविक रूप में ₹ 5888.43 crores मिला है और इसमें हमारा 2,149 करोड़ का लॉस हुआ है। यह कैसे मेक-अप होगा, यह हम माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे? The Central Government has resorted to imposing cess and surcharges to increase their tax revenue collection like Krishi Kalyan Cess, Infrastructure Cess and Clean Energy Cess. The Government intends to collect about ₹ 1.9 lakh crores. Sir, the percentage of cess and surcharges in Gross Tax Revenue of the Union Government has increased from 7.53 per cent in 2000-01 to 13.14 per cent in 2013-14. However, as under Article 270 read with Articles 268 and 269, surcharges, taxes, duties and Cesses levied for specific purposes do not form part of the divisible pool. जो Fourteenth Finance Commission की recommendations थीं, उससे बचने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने cess बढ़ा दिया, जो स्टेट्स को devolve नहीं होगा और वे enjoy करेंगे। सर, cess का एक example और भी है। As per the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), the Secondary and Higher Education Cess (SHEC) was introduced in 2007. Though the Government has collected over ₹ 64,000 crores under this head between 2006 and 2015, there was a lack of transparency in its use. ये पैसे कहां गए? जो proceeds, SHEC, थी, ये कहां गई? यह बिल्कुल क्लियर नहीं है। इसको CAG ने record में रखा है। CAG complaint करता चला गया, परन्तु Government ने इसको बिल्कुल नहीं सुना। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट ने GST लाने की सोची, दोनों पार्टियों के मतभेद के कारण वह आगे नहीं बढ़ी, तो ओडिशा को जो compensation मिलना चाहिए था, CST loss के लिए, वह 2011-12 का मिला है और 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 में कुछ नहीं मिला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हमारा जो Polavaram Project है, उसके बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कई बार बात हो चुकी है। वे Andhra Pradesh Government को favour करते चले जा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ गवर्नमेंट इसमें कम्प्लेंट करती चली आ रही हैं। ओडिशा में 1.5 lakh acres जमीन submerge होगी, लोग displace होंगे। अगर environment clearance नहीं है, NGT मना कर रहा है, Supreme Court में case पेंडिंग है, तब भी हमारे मंत्री जी, हमारी फरियाद सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

4.00 P.M.

वे कहते हैं कि उस गवर्नमेंट ने जो कर दिया है, वह एक continuous project है, इसलिए इस गवर्नमेंट को भी करना चाहिए। अगर उस गवर्नमेंट ने कोई गलती की है, तो क्या इस गवर्नमेंट को उसे नहीं सुधारना चाहिए? अगस्तावैस्टलैंड में जो समस्या आई है और यदि ये उसको गलती समझते हैं, उसको सुधार रहे हैं, तो इस पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट में उन्होंने जो गलती की है, उसे इस सरकार को सुधारने की जरूरत है? हम इसमें बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री कई बार आकर इस बात को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने रख चुके हैं, लेकिन यह गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। Drought के मामले में बहुत discussion हो चुका है। इसके लिए हमारे यहां एक सेन्ट्रल टीम गई थी और उसने 1,117 करोड़ रुपए का एस्टिमेट दिया था, लेकिन हमें केवल 605 करोड़ रुपया ही मिला है। Only ₹ 815 crores have been sanctioned. सर, हमारे यहां टिटलागढ़, बोलांगीर और KBK एरिया में 49 डिग्री टेम्परेचर है। वहां पर पानी नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप वहां अंडा रख देंगे, तो वह अपने आप ही पक जाएगा। उसके लिए आग जलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहां पर इस तरह की हालत है। हमने केवल पानी के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपया मांगा है, फॉडर के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपया मांगा है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन सब बातों को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, KBK, कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और कोरापुट सबसे गरीब एरिया है। यह नार्थ-ईस्टर्न एरिया के समान है। इसके लिए हमें 90 per cent एड मिलती आ रही थी, इन्होंने उसको कम करके 60 per cent कर दिया है। इस सरकार का ओडिशा राज्य के प्रति जो रवैया है, उसे सरकार परिवर्तित करे और हमारी फरियाद सुने तथा ओडिशा की उन्नति करे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, with a deep sense of anguish I rise to speak on the Finance Bill. Why anguish? Because neither in this Finance Bill nor in the Budget, Andhra Pradesh has been given its due share, be it with regard to allocations of funds or fulfilling the assurances given on the floor of the House or implementation of the provisions of AP Reorganisation Act or releasing the revenue deficit. This list keeps going on. Sir, the people of Andhra Pradesh are not able to understand what sin they have committed that they are forced to pass through this miserable phase. As one of my colleagues in the other House rightly said, we are not a failed State, we are not a BIMARU State. Andhra Pradesh is a performing State. Then, why are we being punished like this with no fault of ours? Sir, we are not asking anything more; we are only asking to fulfil the assurances given not by Ministers, but the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has to provide a level-playing field to Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I appreciate the hon. Finance Minister as he has understood the natural problems after bifurcation, while replying to the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha. But mere understanding of the problems will not solve the problems. The problems have to be addressed and solved.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, firstly, I will come to share of Union Taxes. The Minister is here, I think, he will note down. The share of States has been increased to 42 per cent and no issues on it. Let me give you an example of Andhra Pradesh, which is at the most disadvantageous position after 14th Finance Commission award. There is no doubt that Government of India is giving 42 per cent share to the States. But, at the same time, it has reduced money, otherwise given through the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Under the 13th Finance Commission, inter se share of Andhra Pradesh was 4.140 per cent and in 14th Finance Commission, it is 4.305 per cent. It means, Andhra Pradesh will be getting just 0.165 per cent increase as per the award of the 14th Finance Commission. Sir, the increase in the 14th Finance Commission award over the 13th Finance Commission award is 2.5 times, that is, 272.6 per cent to be precise. But, Andhra Pradesh's increase is just 0.165 per cent! How is it justified? Secondly, in 2014-15, Andhra Pradesh got ₹ 25,507 crores, with ₹ 13,964 crores as its tax share and ₹ 11,815 crores as grants under CSS. In 2016-17, AP is expected to get ₹ 29,634 crores, with ₹ 22,638 crores as its tax share and ₹ 7,000 crores as CSS grants. If you calculate, there is an increase of ₹ 4,127 crores. If you take inflation and money given to some of the schemes of Government of India is scrapped, it becomes nil. The Government of India stopped giving money for police modernization, model schools, food parks, etc. So, Andhra Pradesh is not getting any additional benefit. We are just getting what the other States are getting. So, why additional resources are not given to Andhra Pradesh? Where is the level-playing field?

Thirdly, the revenue deficit of Andhra Pradesh at the terminal year of the Fourteenth Finance Commission Award period would be ₹ 2,500 crores. Andhra Pradesh would be the only big State, apart from the North-Eastern States, with revenue deficit in 2019-20. The Fourteenth Finance Commission also acknowledged that Andhra Pradesh has suffered serious financial damage as a result of bifurcation. It also considered the development challenges of Andhra Pradesh, since it is an agrarian State and does not have adequate space for revenue elasticity. So, there is every justification to give additional resources to Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I come to the special category status. The hon. Minister of State for Finance, Shri Jayant Sinha, on record said that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has not recommended for special category status and the AP Reorganisation Act also does not have a provision on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Take one more minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: It is true. *...(Interruptions)...* But, I ask a question: Which Finance Commission has recommended for giving special category status to Uttarakhand? Which UP Reorganisation Act has recommended for granting special category status to Uttarakhand? I know, you don't have the answer. I will give the answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is neither the Finance Commission nor the Act which gave special category to Uttarakhand. It is the assurance of the former PM, Shri Vajpayeeji *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. Ramesh...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: ...and the decision of the Union Cabinet which conferred special category status. So, it is not fair to say that it is not there in the Act. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is assured and announced on the floor of the House. It was approved in the Union Cabinet and it has also been assured by Shri Narendra Modi. So, different yardsticks cannot be applied to different States. Sir, I only request that instead of searching for escape routes, *...(Interruptions)...* you kindly search for the routes through which you can grant special category status to Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are reading. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no rule, otherwise, I would have allowed you to place it on the Table of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no rule for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: The hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha said that ₹ 6,609 crores have been given to Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is the rightful share of Andhra Pradesh as per the Fourteenth Finance Commission in 2015-16. *...(Interruptions)...* This year, we have to get ₹ 4,930 crores. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rameshji *...(Interruptions)...* Rameshji, listen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, others took ten minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* I want only one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, other parties took ten minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, when it comes to small parties...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, other parties took ten minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* You were not there. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this is... *...(Interruptions)...* My State is burning. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying Mr. Gujral? I didn't hear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, you were inside. Every single party has taken more than ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: They have also taken ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)... We have taken five minutes; they have taken ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: The moment ...(Interruptions)... we start talking ...(Interruptions)... our parties ...(Interruptions)... the bell starts ringing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: When I have started reading ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... No; nobody has taken. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Yes; it is there in the records. ...(Interruptions)... It is there in the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... When Shri Sitaram Yechury was speaking, the bell kept on ringing. ...(Interruptions)... He did not get more than five-six minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already ...(Interruptions)... Your time is four minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramesh, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: One minute. One minute...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen. I have to be very frank. Your time is four minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, other Members took fifteen minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, you are reading a speech. ...(Interruptions)... It is the objection. ...(Interruptions)... See. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Just two minutes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, as per the rules, reading is not permitted. Why do you do that? ...(Interruptions)... You could have said what you wanted to say. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, in the AP Reorganisation Act, there are ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you are right. Absolutely, and this should be recorded and remembered for future ...(Interruptions)... because on 4th of May, in this august House, the *Raksha Mantri* only read throughout the... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Ministers are permitted. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He was responding to a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we have a... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... There I have to correct you. ...(Interruptions)... Ministers are permitted to read. As per rules, they can. But Members can only refer to the notes, if necessary. Hon. former Deputy Chairman, who knows the rules, is here; you ask him.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Due to bifurcation of the State, Andhra Pradesh is suffering a huge loss. The revenue deficit is ₹ 16,000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should ask your demand instead of making a long speech.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: And the Finance Minister says that it is ₹ 13,000 crores.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Say those things. This is the way you should do.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, our Accountant General has given a report, which states that in 2014-15, it is ₹ 16,000 crores. But, till now, they have released ₹ 2,800 crores. The balance is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate this.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: That has to be released immediately. They have not kept that in the Budget also. So, that has to be given immediately, Sir.

Sir, there is one more thing. This is the only State which has no Capital now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate this. That is for which the time is allotted. Earlier, you were reading something written by somebody else.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, to construct a new Capital, we need ₹ 1,20,000 crores in the coming five to ten years. Till now, they have given only ₹ 2,000 crores. For the Capital also, they have to give more money.

Sir, we are the only State in the southern India which do not have a railway zone. In the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act also, they have kept a provision for a railway zone. Sir, it is not mentioned anywhere in the Budget, or, there is no announcement for that. Sir, so many announcements are there.

Sir, the important thing is our Special Category Status. In this House, everybody is a witness, on that day, Sir, you were in the Chair...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you speak very well. This is what I want. Speak what you want. Speak extempore, instead of rhetoric and lectures.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that for five years Special Category Status would be given on the lines of Uttarakhand, etc. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... At that time, Shri Arun Jaitleyji, and Shri M. Venkaiah Naiduji were on that side, and they said that five years were not sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, you have made your point. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: You make it ten years. Everybody is witness to that. But, now they are saying... ...*(Interruptions)*... ...it is not there. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; all right.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, these people are not listening. Sir, the Special Category Status should be given immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all; that is all. The last four minutes were okay. All others were a waste of time.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, in this House, it was announced that Polavaram will be a national Project. Till now, they have given only a small amount for this. So, every year, a minimum of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 6,000 crores should be given for Polavaram Project also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. That is all. Now, nothing more will go on record. I would suggest Members to be like this. Instead of reading something from somewhere, come and say what you want to say. It will make a direct impact. What you said, after I intervened, in the last three minutes, was effective. Everybody understood your problem.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, if it is followed, then, would we get more time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I allowed him. Certainly, I allowed because I am also sympathetic to what he is saying, naturally. But, when you are simply reading something, who is bothered? Now, Shri Jawaharlal Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain. Your time is four minutes, but you take six minutes.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, I am just asking you to correct the name. It is Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I said.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: No, you said, 'Jawaharlal'.

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

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप इनको 'जवाहरलाल' नहीं कह सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi is sitting here. Therefore, I have to be very careful. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, you said, 'Jawaharlal'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Jawaharlal' is a big name. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is greatly honoured by that.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): I want to take my father's name, Sir. It maybe a big name, but my father's name should come first. I am very proud of that. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not Deputy Speaker; I am Deputy Chairman.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं सर्वप्रथम आपका आभार मानता हूँ। यह बात तो बिल्कुल पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर पता है कि पूरी दुनिया की economy बड़ी नाजुक हालत से गुजर रही है। ऐसे समय में कई राष्ट्रों की economy downtrodden है और पीछे जा रही है। ऐसी हालत में कई छोटे-छोटे देशों की economy अच्छी भी जा रही है, आज भी उन राष्ट्रों की GDP growth 10-11 percent है। हम अपनी growth 7.5 परसेंट बता कर बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। इसीलिए तो रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर ने कहा कि हमारी जो economy बताई जा रही है, वह अंधों में काना राजा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि दुनिया की economy जितनी खराब है, हमारी economy उतनी खराब नहीं है, हम उनसे better हैं, पर बहुत अच्छी है और समाधानकारक है, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अभी कई improvements की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें कई सुधार भी लाने होंगे, procedure के अन्दर भी सुधार लाना होगा, तभी हम उसको achieve कर सकेंगे। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मुझे यहां कई और चीजों के बारे में भी सजेशन देना है। हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य येचुरी जी अभी बता रहे थे कि डिपार्टमेंट पर इतने लाख करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं। होता यह है कि एक असेसमेंट होती है, जिसके अनुसार उनको जो लेना होता है, उसको वे निकाल लेते हैं, परन्तु अल्टिमेटली सब मैटर्स लिटिगेशन के अंदर रहते हैं। आखिर में जब फाइनल लिटिगेशन होती है, तो जो संख्या रह जाती है, वह बहुत कम रह जाती है।

सर, मुझे यह कहना है कि जो एओ होते हैं, वे अपने रिकॉर्ड्स को सुधारने के लिए एक जजमेंट दे देते हैं, एक ऑर्डर दे देते हैं। बाद में जब वह अपील में जाता है, तो अपील वाला देखता है कि इस पर सेकंड अपील तो होनी ही है, मैं इसके ऊपर ज्यादा जोर क्यों दूँ, इसलिए वह भी उसमें कोई खास ऑल्टरेशन नहीं करता है। अल्टिमेटली वह ट्रिब्यूनल में जाता है और

ट्रिब्यूनल का जजमेंट आने में कई वर्ष लग जाते हैं, तब तक यहां हमारी संख्या में दिखता रहता है कि इतना पैसा लेना है। दूसरी तरफ उस व्यक्ति या उस फर्म को, जिसको पैसा देना है, उसको उस पर इंटरेस्ट भी पे करना है। बैंक से तो 14% पर लेंगे, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उनको 6% देगी, इस तरह उनको 8% का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है, फिर भी वह चोर कहलाता है।

डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पीरियड को घटाया जाए। जब Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) का रिजल्ट आ जाता है, जब संख्या घट जाती है, तब उनकी तरफ से उतनी रिकवरी नहीं निकलती है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? क्या अधिकारियों के ऊपर हमारा कुछ ऐक्शन होता है? कुछ ऐक्शन नहीं होता है, जबकि Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) की तरफ से यह दिया गया है कि केस को किस पर मॉडल किया जाए, लेकिन उसको ताक पर रखकर वे अपने ऑर्डर्स देते हैं। इसके ऊपर सरकार का क्या अकुश है? ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए उन लोगों के ऊपर भी ऐक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि आपका जो ऑर्डर है, वह withstand नहीं होता है, तो उनके ऊपर ऐक्शन होगा।

सर, अधिकारी लोग स्वयं यह बात बताते हैं कि जब हम आईआरएस बनते हैं, तो सबसे पहली बात जो हमें सिखाई जाती है, वह यह है कि *always make a mistake in favour of revenue so that* आपकी तरफ तरफ कोई गलत नज़र या शंका की नज़र से नहीं देख सकता है, लेकिन इसके अंदर कितना नुकसान होता है। इससे सरकार को भी ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ता है और उधर दूसरे व्यक्ति को भी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इसमें रिफॉर्म्स होने की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि वे इसके बारे में सोचें।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

इसी प्रकार, जब ITAT ने ऑर्डर पास कर दिया, मेल के ऊपर डाल दिया और हम उस ऑर्डर को मेल से निकाल सकते हैं, तो उसको उसी दिन या आठ दिन के अंदर रिफंड क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? जब तक फाइनल ऑर्डर्स साइन होकर डिपार्टमेंट के कमिश्नर के पास नहीं आएंगे, एओ के पास नहीं आएंगे, तब तक उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाएगा और कंसर्न्डस व्यक्ति को रिफंड नहीं मिलेगा। ऑर्डर देने के बाद चार-चार या छः-छः महीने तक रिफंड नहीं मिलता है। ऐसे में सरकार को इतना ज्यादा ब्याज भी देना पड़ता है और जरूरतमंद लोगों को अपनी रकम भी नहीं मिलती है। हमें इसको सुधारना होगा। जब हम इंटरनेट पर ऑर्डर डाल देते हैं, तो उसको एसेप्ट क्यों नहीं करते? जब इंटरनेट पर ऑर्डर डाल दिया गया, तब तो वह ऑर्डर फाइनल है। ऐसे में आप उसी ऑर्डर के मुताबिक इफेक्ट देते और कंसर्न्डस व्यक्ति को रिफंड करते। ऐसा करने से गवर्नमेंट को भी कम इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ेगा और सामने वाले को भी जल्दी रिफंड मिल जाएगा। इस प्रकार के कई छोटे-छोटे रिफॉर्म्स करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा, वे बहुत डायनेमिक हैं, काम करना चाहते हैं और कर भी रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी बहुत कमी है। सर, आपने कंपनीज़ ऐक्ट के बारे में भी कहा था कि मैं लाऊंगा, लेकिन स्ट्रेचेज़ में लाऊंगा। इसके अंदर काफी रिफॉर्म्स की जरूरत है। एक बार आप छः आइटम्स के ऊपर रिफॉर्म्स लेकर आए थे, लेकिन उसके बाद से अभी तक कोई रिफॉर्म नहीं आया है। कंपनीज़ ऐक्ट पर दोबारा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, उसमें रिफॉर्म्स की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दें और इसके अंदर लोगों को जो तकलीफें हो रही हैं, उनको आप इससे छुड़ाएं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for maintaining strict fiscal discipline despite global headwinds and two back-to-back failures of the monsoon.

Sir, maintaining fiscal discipline means that you contain inflation, which he has so deftly managed to bring down to 5 per cent from over double digits, which he inherited from the UPA.

When you contain your inflation, you send a very strong message to the RBI to rework its monetary policy. And, that is why, you see that the interest rates are coming down. And, I am sure, as interest rates come down, this will benefit the consumers, and, as a result, this will lead to a growth of our economy because low interest rates always give a kickstart to the economy. Sitaramji is not here. He was complaining about the growth of the economy, and my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, was questioning the growth rate. Even the economists have said that last year, India was the best performing economy in the world, and, hopefully, this year, again, we will do better than China. Sir, it is no secret that the hon. Prime Minister's footprint can be seen all over this Budget. The fact that ₹ 88,000 crores have been earmarked for the farm sector is something that we should be proud of. But, apart from that, he has given a roadmap to double the farmers' income in the next five years. Sir, the failure of the monsoon and, now, the water shortage have created a lot of problems for our farmers. To mitigate the farmers' problems, I hope the Government will put more resources in the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana* to make it a reality. They have promised 100 per cent electrification of all villages by 2018, and, I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to that because that is going to be the game changer. Sir, ₹ 19,000 crores have been provided for *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana* to connect every village. That, again, is very, very important if you want to lift the plight of our farmers. Sir, I commend the hon. Prime Minister for providing the *Fasal Bima Yojana*. But the success of that Yojana really depends on the implementation. I hope it does not become just a cash cow for the insurance companies, but the benefits, actually, reach the farmer.

Sir, also, there are 14 crore farm holdings which have to be provided with a Soil Health Card. This Scheme will benefit the farm sector, and I do hope that this will be a success. But, Sir, the last in this, but not the least, the real game changer is the 100 per cent FDI that they have allowed in the manufacture and marketing of food products. Sir, the Government's figures indicate that the country loses about ₹ 1,00,000 crores every year post harvest. Now, opening up this sector and the coming in of multi-nationals means that the cold chains and the supply chains would be created in this country. And, even if 50 per cent of what goes waste can be saved, this will make a huge impact on the lives of the farmers.

Sir, the Government has laid a lot of emphasis on job creation, which is commendable. The provision to set up 15,000 multi-skill training institutes will, definitely, affect the youths. But, again, the 2.25 lakh that he has earmarked for infrastructure will ensure that the economy starts moving once again.

Sir, I now turn to my State of Punjab. I would request the hon. Minister that the ₹ 700 crores that was promised to us for our canal system, part of that has been given to us, but we need that money to be coming to the State as quickly as possible.

Secondly, I would urge him that in order to improve the plight of the farmers, please introduce the Swaminathan Formula. That is the only way the farmers will today be able to manage. Many speakers have said that farming is becoming unproductive; I totally agree with them. Unless the farmer finds a right price for his produce, he will be out of pocket. That is exactly what is happening, and that is also in the BJP's manifesto; so, I hope, you will honour that. Sir, Punjab needs a Dairy Research Institute on the lines of the one in Haryana. I would urge the Finance Minister to kindly consider that.

Sir, one important point I would like to bring to the attention of the House is that Punjab has come under a lot of flak in the national media on the FCI, what, yesterday, my friend, Mr. Bajwa, said, is a scandal. The facts are very different. The fact is that since 1997, no reconciliation has been done. We procure food for FCI. There were years when there was excess production. We procured the food. There was no place to keep the food. The food was being kept in the open. When food is kept in the open, covered with polythene sheets — and the UPA Government called it scientific storage — obviously, some of it will go bad. *...(Time-bell rings)...* And the Punjab Government has never got any credit for all that rotted. Similarly, there were two years when because of militancy, no milling could be done of the paddy that was procured and later it was sold at throw-away prices. Again, no credit was given. Similarly, what we spent on transportation, what we spent on labour, we are not reimbursed the actual cost. Sir, I am not saying whether we are right or the Government of India is right. All I am urging the Finance Minister is, please appoint some arbitrator. Let him go through the detail. If we owe you any money, we will happily pay the money. But if you owe something, I think, you would also be considerate enough to reimburse to Punjab.

Sir, then there is another point which is very important. Sir, this is the 50th year — as Ambikaji would know — when Punjab and Haryana were bifurcated. We were told that within five years, Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. We all know how a State Capital is a revenue generator. Today, more cars are registered

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

in Chandigarh than in the whole State of Punjab. Shri C. M. Ramesh was here. In Andhra Pradesh, in undivided Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was generating 34 per cent of revenue. My point is, if you cannot transfer(Time-bell rings)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Gujralji, please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, everybody has spoken for ten minutes. No, this is not fair. This is not fair. Everybody has spoken for fifteen minutes. We are urging you, for God's sake, whatever excess revenue that Chandigarh generates, you give 60 per cent of that to Punjab and 40 per cent to Haryana. ... (Interruptions)... because that would only be fair and that would help us a lot. ... (Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप ऐसे आवाज न करें। ... (व्यवधान)... ऐसा न करें तो अच्छा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I have just a few suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister's consideration. Sir, you are a straightforward man. Do not follow the convoluted taxation policies of your predecessor.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): गुजराल जी, जल्दी से पूरा करें मेहरबानी करके, क्योंकि समय केवल 5 मिनट का दिया गया था। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश गुजराल: सर, जब हमारी बारी आती है तभी ऐसा होता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, आपकी बारी की बात नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I will speak for only two minutes more.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप कृपया समय का थोड़ा ध्यान रखें।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, there should be no surcharge because surcharge means 'short changing the States' and I hope the hon. Finance Minister, moving forward, will ensure that the tax rates are straightforward.

Secondly, our banking system — many speakers have said — have been taken for a ride by some dishonest businessmen. Sir, we need to change our bank secrecy laws. We are giving the names of the wilful defaulters. But why don't we give the names of the hundreds of 'skillful' defaulters who have taken the banks for a ride whose NPAs are huge?

Sir, a forensic audit must be done on all these NPAs so that this kind of a thing is not repeated again in the future. I would also urge the Finance Minister to set up an Oil Stabilization Fund. Sir, we are lucky that the oil prices have come down. But there can be a situation when oil again goes back to ₹ 100. Today we

are lucky. But a situation can arise. So, we must think of the future also.

And last, Sir, I think, the judicial reforms are very important. Now, we are about to pass the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code law. DRTs will be set up. But they don't function. So, unless there is reform in the judicial system, nothing will be achieved and the banks will stay where they are and India will not become an investment destination.

Lastly, Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh was critical of the Government's policies and he said that GST was being blocked by this side. Sir, the whole country knows who is blocking the GST. I would urge you, please, for the sake of our youth who need jobs, let GST go through because that would add, at least, two per cent to our GDP and the whole world knows that.

Sir, I end with an Urdu couplet:

"जो पहुंच गए मंज़िल तक, उनको तो नहीं है नाज़े सफ़र।

दो क़दम अभी जो चले नहीं, रफ़्तार की बातें करते हैं।"

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Finance Bill is, basically, meant to amend various legislations which follow from the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister. And, therefore, the Bill seeks to amend the Income Tax Act, the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Central Sales Tax Act, the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, the FEMA Act, etc. So, these are the main legislations, which are sought to be amended through the Finance Bill. But, my basic question is this: in the next few years, our Budget would be mainly taken out of public private partnerships and a vast portion of the Budget would be going into this sector. Yet, our role and the picture with respect to public private partnership is not clear. A major part of this Budget is going to be redundant; redundant because major policies and programmes, including Railways, Port Trust, roads, highways, everything, would be coming under public private partnership. Nobody knows the nature of that huge budget. Therefore, your Minister, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, is not bothered about your Budget. He is not concerned, because he is bringing the entire budget through public private partnership on his own. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yet, we do not have any legislation to regulate public private partnership. If that legislation is not there, how are you going to organize this whole budgetary system?

Secondly, if you don't have any legislations and rely only on agreements which each Department is going to have with foreign partners basically, each officer drafting an agreement separately, how are you going to regulate his actions? The whims and fancies of officers concerned would be governing the agreements that are going to

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

be executed. You have given no direction as to how the agreements should be made. You have not laid down any limitations as far as signing of agreements is concerned. Then, if you see, highways, roads, shipping, everything, would be included in this Budget. Therefore, I am asking why there is no legislation to govern the contracts. You will see that because there is no legislation, eventually, there would be several litigations. These companies would draw you to the courts on some ground or the other and you will be facing litigation all the time. That is because you have not charted any programme. There is no legislation. Therefore, kindly think seriously about this aspect of regulating the PPP model.

Thirdly, what is 'Make in India'? Has anybody made it clear? Does your Finance Bill make it clear? Does any legislation which you seek to amend under the Finance Bill make anything clear? Has any foreign company agreed to manufacture their goods in the country, entirely, with technology transfer? Then you name those companies. According to me, not a single foreign company of which the Government can boast of has agreed. Even from the Defence Expo which took place in Goa recently, nothing has come out. No Defence company from abroad is going to set up an industry in Goa or anywhere. Therefore, your entire exercise is futile. Which defence production units are going to be established in India and where? Let some time-table be made that these units are going to be established at this place. Are they going to share technology? Let this be made clear. Is there any provision in one of those Acts which you sought to amend for this purpose? If no technology is going to be transferred, then, forgive me to say, you are committing a fraud on the people of India because you have given that commitment in very specific terms that you are going to bring in technology and people are going to manufacture goods in India. Secondly, we are putting laws on websites; every law is available on website; every rule is available on website. But why are those agreements which were signed with respect to PPP model not available on the website? All those agreements should be made available on the website of Government of India so that public can examine whether proper agreements have been entered into. Let us go to the industrial corridors. Why do you want industrial corridors? It was our policy only. But you wanted industrial corridor to be exempted from the Land Acquisition Act? Why? It is because, on both the sides of industrial corridor, you wanted to give plots to your own favourites. Since that was not possible, you still have not gone ahead with land acquisition. Since you could not favour those BJP cronies, things are not going ahead, and not because things are not agreed to. Since you could not favour people of yours, things are lingering. Ease of doing business is an important part of business. For the purpose of ease of doing business, let the Government say which rule you have amended. The first thing you should amend is the Rules of Business of the Government of India.

Suppose you want to lower the scale and suppose there are seven steps involved in the Ministry, have you curtailed their number, by any rules, from seven to two or three, as the Prime Minister used to say? Have you established Commercial Courts? Have you given confidence to foreign investors that we have amended these rules for your sake, please come and invest? No. You have amended FEMA for some minor thing. You are going to establish tribunals. If you are establishing tribunals, do you think that because of establishing tribunals, people will get relief? But Article 226 is still there. Everybody will go to Court under Article 226. You couldn't curtail by establishing tribunals ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): शान्ताराम जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Lastly, Sagar Mala Project involves connecting ports. If ports are to be connected, which are the Ministries involved? Is it the Highways Ministry; is it the Shipping Ministry or is it the Road Transport Ministry? Who is going to give budget for this project? This project requires a budget of crores and crores of rupees to make Sagar Mala effective. Therefore, don't boast of your ease of doing business, 'Sagar Mala Project', 'Make in India' or anything unless and until you make clear to the people of India all these things. Therefore, unless you make it clear to the people of India as to what is 'Make in India', 'Sagarmala', or other things, you should not boast of those things. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के विकास के लिए एक बहुत शानदार बजट पेश किया है। Sir, economy is doing extremely bad globally. इस स्थिति में भी हम लोग एक progressive Budget पेश कर रहे हैं, यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर निकल चला है, and I am sure there is now no looking back. सर, यह कोई political statement नहीं है, बल्कि एक factual statement है। कई लोगों को सुनने के बाद एक बात मन में आती है कि यह बात तो ठीक है कि democracy में राजनीतिक विरोध बड़ा constructive माना जाता है, लेकिन, at the same time, मुझ जैसे व्यक्ति को लगता है कि अगर कोई constructive काम हो रहा है, कोई अच्छा काम हो रहा है तो विरोधी भी उसकी तारीफ करे, उसमें सहभागी हो - यह democracy में बहुत जरूरी है। सर, नयी पीढ़ी इस सदन से राजनीति की अपेक्षा नहीं रखती, बल्कि डेवलपमेंट के एजेंडा पर चलने की अपेक्षा रखती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पहले कभी कुछ नहीं हुआ है, हर व्यक्ति ने, हर सरकार ने काम किया है, अपना दायित्व निभाया है। फर्क इतना था कि पहले Government used to walk, लेकिन अब थोड़ा दौड़ना शुरू कर दिया गया है। किसी भी चीज़ के ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वह तो दिखाई दे रहा है। सर, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। कई लोगों ने राज्यों के संबंध में फंड्स की डिमांड की और उसके बाद सूखे पर चर्चा की। महाराष्ट्र में सूखे की परिस्थिति कितनी विकट है, यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं, सभी लोग उससे परिचित हैं। मैं आप लोगों का बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि जितना पैसा मांगा था, उसका अधिकांश हिस्सा केंद्र सरकार ने वहां दे दिया और यह भी assure कर दिया कि आने वाले समय में बचा

[श्री अजय संचेती]

हुआ पैसा आपको निर्धारित समय में मिल जाएगा। सर, कुछ चीजें, जो technical हैं, जिनमें कुछ हिसाब-किताब की बातें हैं, उन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, rightly said, “Each rupee of tax contributes towards the Government's efforts to provide better infrastructure and rural revival and social well-being. Taxation is a major tool available to the Government for removing poverty and inequality from the society”. Sir, to achieve a balanced economic development, I may also like to add one more category to his nine categories of thrust areas of his Budget proposals, that is, ensuring balanced regional development. And, I am sure everybody has seen it. हमारे देश में जो total number of taxpayers हैं in the lowest income slab under the income of Rs.5,00,000, they comprise 98.3 per cent of the total taxpayers and they account for 10 per cent of tax revenue. This shows narrowness of income-tax base in terms of revenue.

सर, अन्य देशों की तुलना में — सिंगापुर, यूएस, न्यूजीलैंड की तुलना में ये बहुत कम हैं। हमें अपना tax base widen करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है और सरकार ने उस दिशा में अपने कदम पहले ही बढ़ा लिए हैं। सर, चूंकि निश्चित समय में सब चीजों को खत्म करना है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि a number of issues in tax policy as well as tax administration should be addressed. In this context, the Finance Ministry's effort to widen the tax base and bringing tax evaders under the net is a welcome move. The Finance Minister has set up two new bodies, namely, the Tax Policy Council and the Tax Policy Unit, with objectives of achieving a more coherent approach for the making of tax policies. This is really a positive measure.

The Finance Minister has attempted three major things through this Budget, and, these are, (i) bringing the current taxation regime closer to the GST by streamlining credit mechanism and withdrawal of exemptions, (ii) promoting the 'Make-in-India' concept through rationalizing the duty structure, and, (iii) improving the Ease-of-Doing-Business by simplifying procedures as done under the Central Excise. ...(Time-bell rings)... सर, अभी समय बाकी है। मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला ही बोलने वाला हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, नहीं। यह जो समय का गणित है, उसमें पांच मिनट का समय लिखा हुआ है। उस गणित में एक-दो मिनट का अंतर हो सकता है।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, पार्टी का अभी 9 मिनट का समय बाकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब आप तय किरए। मुझे कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

श्री अजय संचेती: जैसा आप कहेंगे, हम कर देंगे। सर, मैं पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

Sir, I would like to quote a para from the magazine 'The Economist'. It says, "Encouragingly, India seems to be cleaning up its act. In 2008, crony wealth reached

18 per cent of GDP, putting it on par with Russia. Today it stands at 3 per cent, a level similar to Australia. A slump in commodity prices has obliterated the balance sheets of its Wild West mining tycoons. The government has got tough on graft, and the central bank has prodded state-owned lenders to stop giving sweetheart deals to moguls." ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप प्रमुख पैरा पढ़कर खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, अभी हमारे मित्र जयराम रमेश जी यहां पर नहीं हैं, उन्होंने NPA की बात कही कि इतना लाना चाहिए, यह लाना चाहिए, निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार लाने का काम तो कर ही रही है, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं मुड़ कर देखना पड़ेगा कि लोन देते समय में क्या किया गया था? 100 रुपये की जरूरत थी, तो 500 रुपये क्यों दिए गए थे? ये NPA होते क्यों हैं, इनका भी कहीं न कहीं पर हम लोगों को analysis करना पड़ेगा। सर, विवेक गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि आम आदमी के लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। वह आम आदमी आपको इंटरनेट पर मिला है। ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हो? यह आम आदमी के लिए ही सरकार काम कर रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े व्यक्ति से लेकर छोटे व्यक्ति का, सर्विस सेक्टर का, गरीब का, कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर का, उद्योग का, सभी का ख्याल रखकर एक बैलेंस्ड, सर्वसमावेशक बजट पेश किया है।

सर, One Rank, One Pension के बारे में किसी भी स्टेट के सैनिकों से जाकर पूछिए कि आपको क्या फायदा मिला है, तो वे इसके बारे में बता देंगे। मेरे मुकाबले में तो आपका उन लोगों से ज्यादा सम्पर्क है।

Sir, on the whole, I whole-heartedly support the Finance Bill and the Appropriate Bill. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): डा. नरेंद्र जाधव जी। यह आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, यह आप तय करेंगे कि इसको अभी करना है या बाद में करना है, पर आपको बोलना है। आपको कितना बोलना है, यह आप तय करें।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. It is indeed a great honour as well as a privilege to be here in this august House. This was supposed to be my maiden speech but I was told that because of the paucity of time, I should speak for ten minutes. So, I will speak for ten minutes but I would request, Sir, not to treat it as my maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यदि आप 15 मिनट का समय लेंगे, तो यह मेडन स्पीच हो जाएगी। अगर नहीं लेंगे, तो 10 मिनट में पूरा करेंगे।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: In that case, I would prefer to make it a maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to make it a maiden speech for fifteen minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बोलिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, वहां पर छह मिनट का समय लिखा हुआ है। आप हमारे साथ ज्यादाती करते हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वह तो खत्म हो गया। समय खत्म हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह उनके लिए नहीं है।

So, I will make it a maiden speech for fifteen minutes.

Sir, I would like to focus on the macro-economic strategy underlying this Budget, 2016-17, the Appropriation Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016. As a Nominated Member, not belonging to any political party, it is and would be my endeavour to go beyond party politics and constructively engage with the Government. In that spirit, Sir, in the present context of the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, I would like to analyse the broader picture, without getting into the nitty-gritties, and present to this august House my understanding of the macro-economic strategy behind this Budget as a student of Economics. While there are many strengths, there are some weaknesses as well, and I would like to deal with both.

Every Budget, Sir, invariably has a specific context. There are domestic compulsions and then there is external environment to deal with. To my mind, Sir, this Budget had two main challenges. The first challenge was inculcating fiscal discipline in terms of containing the fiscal deficit even while mitigating the additional burden of the Seventh Pay Commission and 'One Rank One Pension'. The second objective was promoting higher and sustainable growth under rather unfavourable external environment.

As far as the first challenge is concerned, I am very happy to note that the hon. Finance Minister has met the fiscal deficit target of 3.9 per cent of GDP for the financial year 2015-16. This fiscal marksmanship is indeed commendable. If you compare the Revised Estimates with the Budget Estimates, it may be noted, as has been pointed out here, that domestic tax collections were actually lower, disinvestment proceeds were also lower. However, those shortfalls were more than compensated by falling crude oil prices and policy-induced hikes in excise duties, which boosted our indirect tax collection. Nevertheless, I maintain that the fiscal marksmanship that hon. Finance Minister has shown is truly praiseworthy.

Secondly, as a very pleasant surprise, the hon. Finance Minister has maintained the fiscal roadmap drawn last year, that is to say, he has maintained the fiscal deficit target of 3.5 per cent of the GDP for the financial year 2016-17. In doing so, the hon. Finance Minister has given a very positive signal to the investor community worldwide that we are determined to bring about the necessary fiscal adjustment. Most people, including myself, expected a fiscal slippage and postponement of fiscal adjustment. The hon. Finance Minister has truly taken everybody by a pleasant surprise.

How was this remarkable feat made possible, especially given the additional burden of the Seventh Pay Commission and 'One Rank One Pension'? I can think of at least three factors. One is that instead of full provisioning for Seventh Pay Commission and 'One Rank One Pension', there is part provisioning made. The second one, there is a view that there is an over-estimation of disinvestment proceeds and also over-estimation of spectrum revenue. These assumptions, that the Finance Minister has made, are very ambitious, but they are not unrealistic. And I do hope that the hon. Finance Minister will be able to demonstrate the same fiscal marksmanship that he did last year, this year as well.

As far as the second challenge is concerned, that is, the challenge of achieving the higher and sustainable growth, the hon. Finance Minister has taken some very significant initiatives in respect of agriculture and rural economy, infrastructure and investment, reforms in FDI policy, financial sector reforms and all that. All those initiatives are most welcome.

As we all know, today, the Indian economy is the fastest growing economy among all the major economies of the world. No doubt, this is a matter of great pride and it must be noted that our growth rate today is still below our own potential. We can do better and we must try to do better. I am convinced that we can accelerate our growth rate further crossing the magical number of double digit growth of 10 per cent over the next three to five years if and only if we carry out the necessary reforms, especially, the reforms in terms of the goods and services taxes. We can get on the high-growth trajectory. The question, however, is this: How is this intended or desired high-growth trajectory going to be sustainable over the medium term as it did in the case of China? China, as we all know, has grown more than 10 per cent per year, for more than 25 years in a row. That is why China has today a size which is five times larger than the size of the economy that we have. When would that be possible? I would like to emphasise here that in my view, the high growth trajectory of Indian economy would be sustainable over the medium term if and only if India's economic growth is both participatory and inclusive. Whenever we talk about *acche din*, it has to be for all the strata of the Indian society, especially, the vulnerable sections of our society. This is precisely why we need to give more and urgent attention to social sector spending, which is now emerging as a very serious cause for concern. By 'social sector spending', I mean the sectors such as education and skill development, health, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable strata of our society.

First, about the education and skill development and about the health sector. Regrettably, I do not find a big push in terms of financial allocation to these critical sectors in this and the earlier two Budgets presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Many people know that 50 years ago, Kothari Commission had recommended that

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)]

we ought to be spending on education and skill development something like 6 per cent of our GDP. For a long time, we never crossed 3.5 per cent of our GDP. In the last 10 years, we have raised that proportion and today, we are at a little more than 4 per cent. But we have a very long way to go. Same thing is about the health sector. In fact, in the health sector, the allocation of health sector remains abysmally low. It is a little over 1 per cent. Sir, I have been hoping for the last 2 years that there would be a big change, a further quantum leap in allocation for education and skill development and allocation on the health sector. That is because our country is going through what is called demographic dividend. The average age of India today is 24 years. In the year 2020, our average age would be 29 years. In 2020, when average age of India is 29 years, the average age of China would be 37 years, United States would be 38 years, Western Europe would be 42-43 years and Japan would be 48 - 49 years. This means that, fortuitously, we have a large and growing young population. This young population – the demographic dividend – is the vital force that can really push India's economic growth beyond 10 per cent. But we have to understand that this demographic dividend is not something that is automatic. It needs to be harnessed. For that, we have to put our house in order as far as education, skill development and health sectors are concerned. If we do not do that, we would be adding mouths to feed but not the hands that can work and in which case, this demographic dividend will turn out into a demographic disaster. Demographic dividend is fortuitous. It is an opportunity which comes once in a lifetime of a nation. It is this window of opportunity which is going to be available to us for next 15 years or so. If we do not give education, skill development and health sector its due importance at this critical juncture, if we squander the demographic dividend, Sir, the future generations will never forgive us! That is why education, skill development and health sector must get a sizeable enhancement in Budget allocation.

Let me now turn to the welfare of *dalits*, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, I heartily welcome the allocation of Rs.500 crore for the 'Stand Up India' scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities and women entrepreneurs. It is a move in the right direction but it is nothing more than a drop in the ocean. I would like to invite the attention of this august House to the extremely poor implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan year after year. Regrettably, this Budget is no exception. There are three major problems with the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan that I can talk about.

First, the provision made is inadequate. The guidelines stated that the Central Government as well as the State Governments must make a provision for the

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Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which should at least be equivalent to their proportion in the population. This has never happened in the States and the Centre. This is about inadequate provision.

Now, I come to the second point. There was a reference to it earlier that out of the earmarked funds, which are less than the guidelines, a very large part is merrily diverted to other purposes. Diversion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Funds is a rule. Non-diversion is an exception! In the previous Government, a Committee was appointed under my Chairmanship. We made changes in the guidelines and that raised the proportion. However, even today, it remains well below the 16.8 percentage share that the Dalits have in the national population.

In the Budget 2016-17, the allocation for the Scheduled Castes in the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan is only 7.6 per cent of the GDP instead of 16.8 per cent as per the guidelines. And this shortfall works out to something like Rs.91,000 crore. Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is most unfortunate and it goes against the letter and spirit of the Indian Constitution.

Let me remind this august House of the warning given by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. While presenting the final draft of the Indian Constitution on November 25, 1949, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had emphasised, "If we wish to maintain democracy, not merely in form, but also in fact, we must make our political democracy a social democracy as well. Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy." In the same historic speech, Dr. Ambedkar had stated, "On January 26, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality. And in social and economic life, we will have inequality. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life?" Dr. Ambedkar had then warned, "If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Constituent Assembly has so laboriously built up."

Sir, one more point and then I will stop. There is a widespread impression that the reform process in India is stuck. There is a widespread impression that it is not moving forward. The reason given is the delay in passing The Goods and Services Tax Bill.

Sir, The Goods and Services Tax Bill is the single biggest reform since Dr. Manmohan Singh launched the so-called New Economic Policy in the aftermath of the unprecedented crisis of 1991. The debate on Goods and Services Tax has been

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)]

going on for years. It is hard to say that party politics is not the major obstacle in the passage of the GST Bill. When the UPA Government introduced it, it was opposed by the NDA. Now in the revised form, the NDA Government has introduced it and the UPA has been opposing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fair enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am about to finish. Do we not know the saying that an eye for an eye will make the whole world blind? I think in the broadest national interest, the GST Bill should be passed without any further delay.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me conclude by quoting Dr. Babasaheb again. In the same historic speech that he delivered on 25th November 1949 before the Constituent Assembly, he had said this and it is very interesting. He was talking about whether we would be able to maintain our freedom. He said, “What would happen to India’s Independence? Will she maintain her Independence? Or will she lose it once again? It is not that India was never an independent country. The point is that she once lost the independence she had. Will she lose it a second time?” Then he says, “Will history repeat itself? It is a thought which fills me with anxiety.” This anxiety is deepened by the realisation of the fact that in addition to our enemies in the form of castes and creeds, we are going to have many political parties with diverse and opposing political creeds. This is the crux. Will Indians place the country above their creed or will they place their creed above the country? I do not know but this much is certain that if the parties place creed above country, our independence will be put in jeopardy a second time and probably be lost forever. I think we will all do very well to remember Dr. Ambedkar’s sage counsel. Thank you very much.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, the constant increase in the rate of inflation is the major cause of concern which in turn creates negative impact on the economy of the nation in general and common citizen in particular. Whenever I speak, I will always quote my divine poet Thiruvalluvar’s poem. * That is, ‘to discern the truth in everything, by whomsoever spoken, this is wisdom’. It is nothing but everybody will say many things; but we must analyse the reality about the saying that is only intelligence. I feel that intelligence and the dedication to the farmers is executed in the Budget Speech of hon. Finance Minister. During the Budget Speech, he said that we need to think beyond food security and give back to our farmers a sense of income security. The words ‘income security to the farmers’ are pronounced for the first time by the Finance Minister of India. So far, every Finance Minister mentioned the agriculturalists only for food security and food production. But, this is the first time, our Finance Minister pronounced

* English translation of Original Speech delivered in Tamil.

agriculturists' and farmers' income security. Sir, how can our Indian farmers be given income security? It should be achieved only by promoting *swadeshi* production. It cannot be achieved from *videshi* import to fulfil the needs of our Indian consumers. Sir, as long as we import food products from outside the country, it will totally destroy the per capita income of the farmers and their living status. For that, the Government should encourage *swadeshi* production, indigenous production and put a total ban on *videshi* import. For example, the import of edible oil has been raised by 50 per cent for the last five years. But, at the same time, there is no specific plan made by the Government to increase the domestic production of edible oil seeds in the country.

Further, the total production of wheat, milk and sugar in the country is more than enough. In fact, our country is the fifth biggest producer of wheat, second in milk production and we are self-sufficient in sugar. But, 80 per cent of biscuits and chocolates are imported from foreign countries. Now, in our market, we are consuming the imported chocolates and biscuits. But, what are the components of chocolates and biscuits? Wheat, milk and sugar are the major components of chocolates and biscuits. But, it is a matter of highest contradiction and irony that a country, which is abundant in the production of major components of biscuits and chocolates, imports a large number of value-added products of the same component. So, this is the appropriate time to correct it. Our Finance Minister has said that Indian agriculture should have income security. So, I urge the Government to impose complete ban on import of value-added products of agricultural commodities – not only biscuits and chocolates – and promote indigenous agro-based industries for agriculture value-added products. Don't escape by mentioning – Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman may object to it – World Trade Organisation agreement, which will never protect the welfare of our Indian farmers. That was a great mistake done by the previous Commerce Ministers also.

Sir, the hon. Agriculture Minister informed in this House a few days back that the area of agricultural land is considerably declining. Every year, three lakh hectares is the average. Major area of cultivable lands is converted to non-agricultural purposes. In this regard, I also express my deep concern. If this situation continues, I am afraid, in the next five decades no cultivable lands will be available in our country for the purpose of agriculture.

Recently, our Finance Minister said in New York that most of our Indian youths from farmers' community are leaving agriculture activities and seeking other jobs in industries. It is a matter of serious concern. If our Indian youths from farmers' community are leaving agriculture activities, then, which country in the world will

[Dr. K. P. Ramalingam]

supply essential commodities to India? We have to be careful about this.

The Finance Minister has allotted ₹ 5,500 crores for Crop Insurance Scheme. I welcome this. But there are many hurdles for the farmers to get themselves enrolled. So, at each block level, Farmers' Advisory Committee should be set up by the Government from farmers' community.

The Finance Minister has allocated ₹ 9000 crore for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. But there is a concern over the management of the municipal solid waste. Now it is being converted into fertilisers. Without fermentation it is being mixed with urea and some other fertilisers. It is again going into the soil. Then, what will happen to the soil? This dumping of solid waste in urban areas will slowly spread to agricultural fields. Therefore, we have to be careful about it. If this situation continues, I am afraid, after ten years all agricultural fields would become dumping areas for municipal solid waste. I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect. Thank you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. Sir, as I am connected with the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, I had an opportunity to visit different parts of the country, particularly the border areas. I would like to explain to the House with all emphasis at my command that the protection of the border areas both on the Western side and on the Eastern side is extremely in a bad condition. Sir, you will be surprised to know that on Indo-Bangladesh border area, miles together, there is no fencing at all and there are no floodlights. Why are these things happening? They have told me two things. One is land problem and another is the financial crisis.

The Border Security Force and other Central Para Military Forces have requested the Government of India to allot sufficient funds so that they can do all these things. They have also requested the CPWD to arrange all these things. But, unfortunately, it has not yet been done. You will be surprised to know that I had the opportunity to visit Pathankot where terrorists have sneaked into the Air Force base. I had seen the wall. Three or four terrorists took shelter behind this wall.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

The height of the wall is only five feet. There are some bushes and trees. When I had a discussion with the Air Force officials, they told me that they had no money to build up and increase the height of the wall so that the base could be protected properly.

Sir, if this is the situation at the Pathankot Airbase, then you can imagine the state of internal security of our country.

Sir, I have gone through the Budget. It is true that the Finance Minister has set aside a huge budget for military arrangements and other things. There is no doubt about it. But, in case of internal security, whatever BSF, CRPF and other Central Forces require, has not yet been looked after by the Government of India.

Sir, you would be surprised to know that modern amenities which are essential for border forces in deep desert areas are absent; they say that it is due to the financial constraints. Accordingly, I would also like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Finance Minister that the BSF soldiers who are working at the borders made a strong demand for extra remuneration. They have been facing serious problems so far as security of their families is concerned. All these things need to be taken up by the Finance Minister.

Secondly, Sir, we have been discussing these traditional issues but I would like to bring out some other important things for your kind consideration. Even after a realistic assessment and evaluation of the NHM Scheme, why were no funds kept aside for clinical establishment and organ transplantation? Sir, as you know it very well, nowadays, kidney disease is rampant in our country. There are so many people rushing to various hospitals to get kidney transplantation done. But kidney transplantation cannot take place due to serious financial crisis. So, why does the Government not make some allotment to help these poor people so that they can survive?

Sir, in our country, there are so many islands. Why have no separate funds been allocated for the development of islands, as was done for the Island Development Authority? I hope, the Finance Minister would look into this matter.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that loans of agricultural farmers have not been waived off. This has been a long-pending demand of the farmers. Because of the prevailing drought and drought-like situation in different parts of the country, farmers would face immense hardships. Because the loans of farmers have not yet been waived off, the rate of suicide among them would increase due to the extreme financial burden.

Sir, thousands of farmers have committed suicide. Unfortunately, how can this situation be changed when there has been no step taken by the Government of India? Why has a committee to look into the farmers' suicide issue not been set up yet, to go into the whole issue and find out how the problem can be solved; what processes are involved? Why is the Government of India not thinking about this issue? That

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

is really very unfortunate. The Government must take care of this problem. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly go through the whole issue of farmers' condition. I am sure he would understand the critical situation there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao. Doctor saab, five minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I would skip it now, because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Start, please. You may start, please.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I agree with Mr. Naik, who has said that after all, so far as these Bills are concerned, whatever we discuss here is a formality, as far as this House is concerned. Nonetheless, we are trying to express our views, or, if necessary, make suggestions based on the Budget that was presented. Since this is a Finance Bill, which is going to factor in things that had been promised, if there are shortcomings, we want them to be addressed.

I would like to join with the issue that Jadhavji raised because that seems to be the issue between the RBI and the Finance Ministry. As a matter of fact, that should have been my thing. I am a votary and a supporter of the Finance Minister: So it is not that we have open differences but, nonetheless, there are a few things that the Press or the public tells us. Sir, whatever it is, firstly, I would like to say, we are only to speak here about some omissions or commissions. It may sound that I am finding fault with the Budget, the way it is being implemented but, nonetheless, it is the system failure, the system that guides the financial processes. There are differences of views on our economy. Some say, 'it is very good', some say 'it is bad' but, nonetheless, I say that we are doing well in the given stressed circumstances. So, let us not say that.

Now, I would go to Mr. Jairam Ramesh who found fault with the GDP's calculation. It is well known that there have been different schools of thought about the base to be taken, that is, 3.5 or 7.5 or 10, and it is a well-settled matter and it has become trivial as far as the growth is concerned. But, as far as the rate of growth is concerned, this has to be compared with the economy that we are talking about. If you are talking about 3.5 in the world economy, and think we are double than that, that the world economy is different from that of the Indian economy, let us not get into all these. Sir, there is some kind of a compliment being paid to the Finance Ministry or the Government for their fiscal discipline. This fiscal discipline, I could have understood, if they are only restricting it to inflation. But, this is even going up to the GDP level, going up to the deficit thing. I would like

to ask even the economists like Mr. Jadhav: What is wrong if the deficit is 3.7 or 3.9 for an economy like ours? What is the great sanctity attached that it should be 3.5? It is only about public debt that you are talking about. If expenditure is more than that of the income, what you do is, you go and borrow money. And the Finance Minister has come on board two to three times to say that he would manage, that there will also be a Committee to manage. If he has not done it, it is another matter; that he has not lived up to his own promises in the Budget is what exactly we are supposed to talk. But I don't see any great thing or sanctity attached to say that we should be sticking to 3.5 because in an economy like ours, we can certainly take it up to 3.9 also. I don't really feel there is anything wrong. Strictly speaking, this is academics of economics. Sir, as far as the economy is concerned, I would like to take advantage of this before I go into the real figures. Agriculture, as everyone said, should be the main basis of our economic building. Two monsoons have failed us and the conditions all around the country, particularly, in Telangana, are the worst which we today face, which I have never seen in the recent past. They have been very horrible. And the State Government has gone to the Centre for funds. We have asked for ₹ 3,016 crores but only ₹ 712 crore is given. I am trying to refer to it taking advantage of the presence of the Finance Minister. Yesterday only, we met the Prime Minister who again promised us. We had asked for the deficit fund and relief fund, and against the promised ₹ 7,200 crores, we got only ₹ 500 crores. This has to be looked into as far as the Finance Minister is concerned.

Sir, coming back to our position today, it is all good, but have you really seen the economy as far as agriculture is concerned? Last year, it was negative. Today, it may be 2 per cent. Have you seen the investment which is down by 11.5 per cent? Have you seen the export which is down by 13 per cent? Have you seen the manufacturing down by 6.5 per cent? I am not saying that this economy has that kind of a vibrance to face them all. But, nonetheless, these have to be factored in. We are thinking of futuristic things as far as the Finance Bill is concerned or the Budgetary formulations are concerned. Sir, staggering NPA, Shri Jairam Ramesh has mentioned, is something which we have to look into. Whether economics or law, whatever it is, we are trying to talk about that. You must look into the social environment: The sociology of economics, the sociology of law, is something you need to look back. Why I am trying to point it out is that today, in Telangana, when we have waived off ₹ 19,000 crores of loans of farmers and the banks are still working with the Government on that issue, one particular corporate holds some kind of a view that we would waive off his NPA of ₹ 9,000 crores. Whatever it is, we have to look into it. This cannot be just an ordinary thing.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, since I have to cut short my speech because of the limited time, I would only talk about one aspect relating to the RBI and the Finance Ministry. The Finance Minister had promised us the Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA). We had welcomed it during the debate at that time. But, all of a sudden, within three months, they withdrew it and they did not give us any explanation. Today what our economy is in is nothing but public debt. Just because the RBI is trying, because of this Committee, to become the sole proprietor, the sole monarch, it does not mean that the Public Debt Management should not be in our hands. Similarly, Sir, they had also promised regulation of securities which is being looked after by the SEBI. Now, as regards this also, they had promised it in February but, in May, they withdrew it. I am emphasising about public debt and market issues. These two things have really bothered most of us. Sir, my submission is that fiscal policy and monetary policy are two instruments of macro-policies which must not be dichotomised. There need not be hiatus between this and that and differences between the RBI and the Finance Ministry. The idea that the RBI should manage inflation through monetary policy and the Finance Ministry should manage growth through fiscal policy is completely wrong. Indeed the two instruments should not be separated from each other or implemented in isolation. That is what it looks like. I am not saying that this is not working. The reasons are well-known, and I need not repeat them.

Sir, the other day, in a meeting of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, I had an opportunity of meeting the RBI Chairman who was present in the Committee. I told him the same thing which I am mentioning here. If monetary policy is vested in RBI alone and fiscal policy is the responsibility of the Finance Ministry, three sets of problems will arise. First, each would ignore the interactive consequences, as explained by me just now. Second, the essential coordination between the fiscal and monetary aspects of macro policies will fall between stools. Third, the distribution of the burden of adjustment will be an outcome of bargaining, as RBI will press for fiscal adjustment and the Ministry will press for monetary adjustment. Sir, I think, this is time that when we are talking of the entire focus on monetary management and fiscal management, the Ministry should sort it out with the RBI.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I would like to mention that though we have got a very handsome, skillful, very smart and an ever-cheerful Finance Minister, yet, I am unable to understand one thing. For the last 14 years since I have been in the Rajya Sabha, I have seen passage of 14 Finance Bills and have participated in the deliberations. Even the present *Rashtrapati*, when he was the Finance Minister, responded to the various points

raised by the Opposition parties. Unfortunately, I am very much upset that in the last two years, I have taken initiatives but they never bothered to respond to my points. So, I request him, through you, Sir, to do justice. My next point, Sir, is the RBI Act and the FCRA Act included in the Finance Bill. I want to bring this to your notice and clarify clauses 219 and 223 for amending the RBI Act, 1934. On the one side, strictly speaking, they do not come under Article 110 of the Constitution in the category of money Bills. But you have brought actually as non-money Bills because there is no chance for discussion on money Bills. There is no clarification for this. Sir, my next point is, you are such a smart Finance Minister. You have a Budget. The entire nation was spell bound to see industry's growth go to the skies and stock markets go up, economy goes up. But all reverse *ho gaya*. You said two crores jobs will come. Jobs will come when industrial growth takes place. Industrial growth will take place when economy improves. How will economy improve? It is interlinked to so many things. Now, the first point is, if you want an industry, you must have investment. How do you get investment? Either by building the stock market or by getting loans from the institutions. On the one side, banks are afraid in the name of NPAs. I want to question, everybody is not a thief, everybody is not wrong. There are people who may be having NPAs due to circumstances. So, you cannot say everything is bad and throw out the Indian industry and economy. You have to bear in mind and focus strictly why are they becoming NPA. Is it because of a defaulter? Is it because of a wilful defaulter? It is our responsibility to find out. Is it because of unfortunate circumstances where the industry has become sick or people have become sick? We must see that. So banks have to be given a strategy that in the name of NPA they are not having any industrial growth on the one side. And on the other side the industries want to raise money for starting new industry. No money is coming. Therefore, if these two things come then two crores of jobs will also go. So, briefly I am saying, please bear in mind because I have got experience in this industry. You take my suggestion, focus on it and see that industrial growth comes in India. Take for example, tourism. Last time I went to Japan. How much money are they making in tourism? In India, nobody bothers about tourism. India is a beautiful country. There are so many beautiful spots. The Government must focus on developing tourism. Nothing is happening. You must focus on that also. This is very important. Steel sector is bad, cement sector is bad, sugar industry is bad. Every industry is sick. I would like to know what the Government is going to do and our smart Finance Minister is going to do in future.

Sir, one more thing is, this is not out of the way; MPLAD fund is very important. An MLA is getting ₹ 2 crores from the Assembly, from the State Government. For us, it is ₹ 5 crores for the last ten years. So, I request the NDA and particularly

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

the hon. Finance Minister to at least make it ₹ 10 crores. I hope all Members will agree with me. I want a response on this.

Lastly, the most important thing is, any State needs income and capital. Andhra Pradesh being the biggest State in India is having Hyderabad as the biggest city, as a Capital, and is having a huge income. Due to circumstances they are being divided. So, Andhra Pradesh has no capital. They have to build the capital. So, build the capital in the Indian map, in the history of 50 years. No State has a pathetic position. Andhra Pradesh has to build up its capital. Government should come forward to further other things. You have been telling us, 'we will give money, we will give money'. You have given just ₹ 2000 crores! I don't want to go into details about the figures. You have to bear in mind that the Capital of Andhra Pradesh should be built and you must give full cooperation and help. Till now, nothing has come. You have committed to complete the Polavaram Project. You have hardly given ₹ 4,000-5,000 crores. We need the full balance amount. That is also not provided in the Budget. The third point, and the most important one, is Uttarakhand. So many States were given special status. They were not given as per the Act. They were given by Government's administrative orders. Governments may change, Prime Ministers may change, but the Prime Minister's commitment in the Parliament always remains. That is always very important. When Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister of India and you were in the Opposition side, he said, 'We will give special category status for five years.' You said, 'No, we want for ten years.' So, special category status is the burning point of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is for six crore population of Andhra Pradesh. With no capital and no industrial growth, it will be in a bad shape. Mr. C.M. Ramesh has also talked about all these things in detail. Therefore, I am unable to understand one thing. You cannot compare Andhra Pradesh with other States. No State has lost such a big capital. No State has lost such a huge income. Hyderabad is a big city which gives huge revenue.

We are happy that Telangna is flourishing. We are extremely happy. I love Telangana and I also love Andhra Pradesh. I belong to both the States. So, therefore, what I am saying is, Andhra Pradesh is not getting revenue because there is no big city and no capital. And, you are not giving money for revenue deficit. You are not giving money for building the capital. By simply saying, 'Don't worry. I am there. I am there' will not do. So, I am saying, out of 110 crore population, a State with 6 crore population should not be hurt. The Telugu people should not be hurt. They are going to be very crucial in the future political scenario.

Therefore, in conclusion, I want the hon. Finance Minister to bear in mind the following:

1. Make MPLADS from ₹ 5 crores to ₹ 10 crores. I hope all will agree, so that we can develop the areas.
2. Please help to build the capital of Andhra Pradesh and also give Special Category Status.
3. You must tell the banks how can they help in industrial growth and how to give loan to genuine industries. If a fellow is a defaulter or is a cheat, don't give money.

So, with these observations, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister presented this year's Budget in the backdrop of a healthy growth rate, significant bounty from oil price reduction and general perception of a stable India in the sea of global economic uncertainty. The Budget is pro-poor, pro-farmer and it lays emphasis on infrastructure development.

Sir, allocations are very significant. Major sectors like social, including education and health, is provided with ₹ 1.5 lakh crores. Allocation for agriculture and farmer welfare is ₹ 36,000 crores. Along with this, around ₹ 88,000 crores has been provide to the rural sector which will, certainly, bring about transformation in the rural economy. Around ₹ 2.21 lakh crores provision has been made for infrastructure which will bring in all-round development, especially, strengthening the national highways network, road connectivity and revival of un-served and under-served airports in the country with the help of State Governments.

In the area of education, skills and job creation, many schemes have been declared by the hon. Finance Minister like SSA to improve the quality of education. An amount of ₹ 1,800 crores for skill development has been provided in this Budget. Around 1,500 multi-skill institutes will be set up across the country. The Government aims to create young skilled force to make them young entrepreneurs who would, in turn, generate employment opportunities.

Sir, even while taking good measures in regard to low income groups and farmers in the Budget 2016-17, the hon. Finance Minister has increased indirect taxes, thus, putting an additional financial burden on the middleclass and consumers in general. The extent of the burden depends on what individual consumers buy, both in terms of goods and services.

Power tariff may also go up as the Government has increase the clean environmental Cess on coal, lignite and peat from ₹ 200 per ton to ₹ 400 per ton.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Sir, new Cess like Krishi Kalyan Cess of 5 per cent on all taxable services will make eating out expensive as the service tax will now be levied at 15 per cent from June onwards. Introduction of new Cesses will make consumers spend more on telephone bills, air tickets, insurance premium and buying property. Sir, this has affected the Life Insurance Corporation which is the biggest player in the field of insurance. It has observed a slight decline due to increase in the service tax. Their sale of policies has also come down.

I would thank the hon. Finance Minister for rolling back the decision to tax earning of employees under EPFO and also restoring the interest rate at 8.8 per cent. At the same time, hon. Finance Minister has made positive move towards pensioned society.

Some encouraging steps have also been taken by the hon. Finance Minister towards promoting affordable housing by way of offering handsome deductions to make house buying an easy proposition. In the area of taxation, the Finance Minister has committed to provide a stable and predictable taxation regime and stricter measures are being evolved to curb the black money. Sir, there was a nation-wide strike of jewellers because the sentiments of the jewellers were affected. Their contention was that they were not crying for levy of one per cent excise duty, though, it was meant for those who had turnover of more than ₹ 12 crores per annum, but their fear was about the Inspector Raj. They should have been given some kind of hearing. This one per cent excise duty could have been deferred till GST was introduced, but that was not done.

Sir, the Finance Minister has made a provision of ₹ 25,000 crores to be infused as capital into nationalized banks. It is a welcome step that is sequel to the last year's Budget, and in keeping with the Basel-III norms. However, the growing NPAs in the nationalized banks is a matter of concern. Though efforts to make recoveries from the willful defaulters are on, but they fall well short of the targets fixed by the Government. Therefore, stricter measures need to be evolved to plug the loopholes so that defaulters are left with no room to escape and swindle the hard-earned public money. The Government is contemplating to convert a few of the nationalized banks into private banks by reducing its stakes below 50 per cent. Perhaps, the motive behind it is to make them more professional — as they have found it by making the private banks — like ICICI bank, Axis Bank or even Yes Bank ...(*Time Bell rings*)... They were able to perform better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your five minutes are over.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: But, this will affect as far as their human resources policy is concerned, because provisions which are accorded to SC/ST and OBC, for their recruitment in the private banks...(Time Bell rings)... Sir, I will just make one or two points. I will just finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no time.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: So, that matter should be taken up very seriously. To address the employment issue is the biggest concern of the Government which will get affected with these kinds of decisions like amalgamation, merger of the banks and even privatization of the banks. So, I would request the Finance Minister to look into it. ...(Time Bell rings)... Sir, last point, I will make regarding the city of Mumbai, Maharashtra. It contributes maximum to the national kitty and the return that we are getting is not sufficient. Sir, Mumbai should be considered out of turn and should be provided more because we have to make Mumbai an international city. It has an international status which should be strengthened.

Sir, last but not the least, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had met the Prime Minister recently and he had put up a demand for the devastated farmers' families. We had requested for ₹ 10,000 crores' aid, which I hope, the Government would take up seriously and come to the rescue of the farmers who have been completely devastated. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should say these kinds of things instead of reading. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Only three minutes for you. Only three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in a few moments from now, this Finance Bill which is here to raise the resources and the Appropriation Bill which will allow the Government to draw from the Consolidated Fund of India will become Acts. But, these days, the role of Rajya Sabha in the Money Bills and the Finance Bills is being curtailed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only three minutes. You make your demands instead of going about for a round-about speech. You make your demands.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: To avoid this type of agony, I request the learned Leader of the House to search the way out so as to have the Joint Session to retain the eminence and the importance of the Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament and its Money Bill handling. Then, with tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for his mixed economy, which laid the foundations; tributes to Indira Gandhiji who made the emancipation and the elevation as the era; tributes to Rajiv Gandhiji who dreamt of 21st Century; tributes to our Telugu pride, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh; and tributes to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, now, we are

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

into the situation where the re-distribution of growth is the essence. The growing income inequalities are making a great challenge. The first point is the social welfare improvements to be made the order of the day. Keeping the time constraint in view, though I wanted to have an elaborate submission before the august House, I would make two-three pointed suggestions.

The Indian youth, in particular, between 15 and 24 years are undergoing trauma as they are not getting technically equipped in their professional qualities. Even suicides among the Indian youth are in a large number. For that, we have to build the confidence through the mechanisms that you set in place. This is my first point.

The social welfare improvements are possible if you move as Indira Gandhiji had enabled the SC/ST Sub-Plan. If you initiate certain proper measures to look after the needs and interests of the Other Backward Classes the way they were attended in the Sub-Plan, or some such mechanism, then it will enable the creation of a social welfare improved environment in India. To attain that, we need to have a relook and a revisit to the schemes prevalent all across and the infrastructure which is being built across the nation.

The domestic demand strategy should be handled with a social safety net. The public infrastructure should take care of the rising wages, including the labour interest protection, which include the trade union suggested mechanism. Then only our nation will have its own sequence. It is an accepted fact that India and other emerging markets are the driving force of the world economy. Since we are already an emerging market, we need to keep these basic factors in view. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले जी, आपके पास सिर्फ तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरी पार्टी का समय बाकी है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, सिर्फ तीन मिनट मिलेंगे। क्या आपने नाम दिया था? आपने पहले नाम नहीं दिया था, लेकिन मैंने आपको फिर भी allow किया है। आप अपनी स्पीच तीन मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि,

नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार चली है गांव की ओर,
कांग्रेस वालो, अब तो मत करो शोर।
सारे देश का बोल रहा है बच्चा,
अरुण जेटली का बजट, बहुत ही अच्छा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...
नरेंद्र मोदी है प्रधान मंत्री सच्चा।
नरेंद्र मोदी है प्रधान मंत्री सच्चा,
अब काहे के लिए करते हो उनका पीछा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मंत्री की बात नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, पहले भी बजट आते थे, लेकिन यह जो बजट है, यह अलग बजट है। यह शहर में रुककर गांव की ओर जाने का बजट है, गरीबों का विचार करने वाला बजट है और किसानों की मदद करने वाला बजट है। मैं इस सरकार से इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में बहुत सारे किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। इनके टाइम में ज्यादा हुई थीं, हमारे टाइम में कम हुई हैं, लेकिन आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं, लेकिन किसानों की मदद करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। सरकार कोई भी हो, लेकिन किसान आत्महत्या न करे। स्टेट में, ज़िले में अकाल न पड़े, इसके लिए बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी जब Water Resources मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने सरकार के सामने नदियों को जोड़ने का प्रोग्राम रखा था। देश में बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि कुछ जगहों पर बहुत बारिश होती है, जिससे काफी नुकसान होता है, लेकिन कुछ जगहों पर बारिश होती ही नहीं है। हमारे मराठवाड़ा में लोग पानी के लिए घूम रहे हैं। वहां रेल से पानी ले जाया जा रहा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नदियों को जोड़ने का कार्य होना चाहिए। भारत ऐसा देश है कि भारत में समुद्र है, भारत में जंगल है, जंगल में मंगल भी है। भारत में बारिश भी होती है, ठंड भी पड़ती है और अभी गर्मी भी शुरू हो गई है, मतलब भारत बहुत अच्छा देश है। इसीलिए भारत को न्याय देने के लिए सरकार के पास अरुण जेटली जी जैसे अच्छे वित्त मंत्री हैं। सर, आपने यह बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है, लेकिन हमारे SC/ST लोगों के लिए जो प्लान होता है, वह हमारी population के मुताबिक होना चाहिए। जो अधिकारी लोग हैं, मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि जब इंदिरा गांधी जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थीं, तब उन्होंने SCs के लिए Special Component Plan और ट्राइबल्स के लिए ट्राइबल्स सब-प्लान किया था। आज 2011 के census के मुताबिक SCs की population 16.6% है, ट्राइबल्स की population 8.6% है और इन दोनों की मिलाकर 25.2% population है। इसलिए प्लान का जो बजट होता है, उसमें हमें 25 परसेंट हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए आप अभी के बजट में इसके ऊपर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए, मतलब यह कि अगले साल के बजट में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम तो आप लोगों के साथ आए हैं और हम इसलिए आए हैं कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है, अरुण जेटली जी बहुत अच्छे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए हमको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

सर, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का जो मेमोरियल है, मुम्बई में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के मेमोरियल के लिए जगह अभी मिलने वाली है। वहां जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है। NTC ने उसकी कीमत 3,600 करोड़ रुपए लगाई है, लेकिन बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का योगदान इतना ज्यादा है कि 3,600 करोड़ तो क्या, इसकी कीमत एक लाख करोड़ होगी, तो भी वह कम होगी। इसलिए उस जमीन को जल्दी से जल्दी हस्तांतरित करके वहां पर बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के मेमोरियल का काम जल्द शुरू होना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे जयंत सिन्हा जी यहां बैठे हैं। जब इनके पिता जी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे, तब मैं उनके अपोजिशन में था, अभी मैं इनके बाजू में आ गया हूँ। जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, तो मैं उसका बहुत विरोध करता था। अब जब मैं आपके साथ हूँ, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो आपने जो फाइनेंस बिल रखा है, उसका

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

मैं अपनी पार्टी, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया, की तरफ से पूरा सपोर्ट करता हूँ, लेकिन आप हमको भी सपोर्ट करिए। हमारे समाज को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, गरीबों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए और इसके लिए आपको हमारा साथ देना चाहिए। जय भीम, जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the reply by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to intervene? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, please complete in a few minutes.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I will complete within few minutes.

सर, हमारे सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य, माननीय जयराम रमेश जी पिछले कई दिनों से एक बात बार-बार इस फोरम में उठा रहे हैं, जिस फोरम में इनको वह बात नहीं उठानी चाहिए। वे संविधान के विज्ञ व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन वे चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि वह बात Parliamentary forum में आए।

सर, एक राज्य की एक public sector utility के बारे में वहां के CAG ने कुछ टिप्पणी की है। Rightly, इस विषय को जब विरोधी दल ने उठाया, तो सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि संविधान में इसके बारे में स्पष्टता के साथ कहा गया है कि यह चर्चा कहां होगी, यह चर्चा सम्बन्धित विधान सभा में होगी। उनका अपना एक तरीका है, उनको किसी को थोड़ा खुश भी करना है, इसके लिए उन्होंने अपना एक रास्ता लिया, यह उनका अधिकार है। आज Finance Bill के ऊपर चर्चा करते हुए वे फिर इस बेबुनियाद बात को यहां लाए हैं। इन दिनों में उन्होंने public domain में कुछ लेख भी लिखे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उसका उत्तर भी दे रहे हैं कि कैसे वह बेबुनियाद बात है।

सर, मूलतः दीन दयाल फील्ड, गुजरात में GSPC इस फील्ड का exploration करके उसमें से गैस का उत्पादन करने की स्थिति में आ गई है। भारत की NELP-III में 2003 में गुजरात के PSU ने इस फील्ड को लिया। डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, दुनिया के अन्दर जो HTHP फील्ड है, इसको थोड़ा समझना पड़ेगा। High Temperature-High Pressure (HTHP) का जो फील्ड है, यह समुद्र के 5 हजार मीटर नीचे है। उस गहराई पर तेल का खनन होता है। यह खनन 400 डिग्री temperature पर होता है। अगर दुनिया के 5 सबसे चुनौती भरे फील्ड्स को गिना जाए, तो गोदावरी बेसिन, के जी बेसिन की GSPC उन फील्ड्स में से एक होगी।

सर, हमने भी CAG की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। जयराम रमेश जी जैसे विद्वान व्यक्ति ने उसको अपने ढंग से रखने की कोशिश की है। CAG ने मूलतः दो-तीन बातों के ऊपर टिप्पणी की है। हम उसके तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहते हैं। दुनिया में क्या practice है, भारत की दो E&P कंपनीज़ हैं, उनकी क्या practice रही है, exploration का क्या अनुभव रहा है, उसका success ratio क्या है, GSPC का success ratio क्या है? GSPC ने जैसे कुछ गलत किया है, बार-बार ऐसा कहा गया। हम इसके बारे में दो-तीन facts आपके सामने clarification के रूप में रखना चाहेंगे। सर, इस फील्ड में इसका खर्च क्यों बढ़ गया? इसकी price का due diligence करते हुए उस दिन जो price था, उसमें यह viable नहीं हो रहा है, क्या यह GSPC को मालूम नहीं था कि इसका price क्या होना चाहिए? आपने क्यों due diligence को पूरा करके quote नहीं किया या आपने उसमें technology risk क्यों लिया? सर, मैं आपके सामने एक तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। आज दुनिया के अन्दर energy basket में गैस का हिस्सा 24 प्रतिशत है, बाकी energy के

sources अलग-अलग हैं। हमारे देश में 7% गैस है। एक एवरेज के अनुसार भारत की एनर्जी बास्केट में 7% गैस है, लेकिन सर, गुजरात की एनर्जी बास्केट में गैस का कंपोनेंट 25% है। सर, यह हुआ क्यों? यह एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिसका अपने आप में एक दूरदृष्टिजनित नेतृत्व था, जो आज देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने एक विज़नरी लीडर के नाते यह सोचा कि भारत की अर्थनीति में गैस इकोनॉमी आए, ग्रीन इकोनॉमी आए और एनर्जी आए। इस दृष्टि से आज विश्व के एवरेज स्तर से ज्यादा गुजरात का गैस प्रोडक्शन है, जिसका मूल कारण GSPC है।

सर, क्या GSPC को रिस्क नहीं लेना चाहिए था? मूल झगड़ा किस बात का है? आपने कहा कि 4.2 में यह वायेबल नहीं हो रहा था, लेकिन यह 4.2 किन्होंने करवाया? PSC के अंदर, NELP round के PSC मैकेनिज्म को बिल्ड अप किया गया है, जिसे आपने ही बिल्ड अप किया है, सबने मिलकर बिल्ड अप किया है। उसमें क्या था? उसमें यह था कि उत्पादित गैस को प्राइस फ्रीडम रहेगी, मार्केटिंग फ्रीडम रहेगी। आपकी क्या मजबूरी रही कि 2005 में उस Gas Pricing Mechanism को सरकार के हाथ में ले लिया? PSC में व्यवस्था यह थी कि गैस उत्पादित होने के बाद वह कंपनी अपने बाज़ार भाव पर उसकी बिक्री करेगी। GSPC बार-बार कहती आई, इसमें CAG ने यह टिप्पणी की है, आप उसके साथ में 5% break-even निकाल रहे थे, जबकि रेट 4.2 था। सर, ऐसा नहीं है।

GSPC भारत सरकार के सामने निरंतर यह कहती आई कि PSC में मेरे लिए यह प्रोविज़न है, आप मुझे 4.2 के मैकेनिज्म से मुक्त रखो। इस तरह PSC का उल्लंघन आपने किया। आपने उनको अनुमति नहीं देने दी। आज वह क्यों वायेबल नहीं हुआ है। आप तो जाते-जाते, किसी और के सामने रखते हुए इसे 8.4 कर गए थे। आप उत्पादित गैस को 8.4 डॉलर तक पहुंचा कर गए थे। इस सरकार के आते ही, जब 2014 के अक्टूबर महीने में हम नया गैस प्राइसिंग फार्मूला लाए, तब हमने कहा था कि देश की चुनौती भरी फील्ड के लिए अलग प्राइस मैकेनिज्म होना चाहिए। दो महीने पहले हमने इसमें नया प्राइस मैकेनिज्म कर दिया है, इस फील्ड में, यह आज वायेबल है। जो हम नया गैस प्राइसिंग फार्मूला लाए हैं, यह इस फील्ड में वायेबल है।

जयराम रमेश जी, आपने कहा कि किस तथ्य के आधार पर उस टेक्नोलॉजी में तीन वैल खोदे गए थे? वे GSPC ने खोदे थे और ये नॉर्मल तरीके से कन्वेंशनल वे में खोदे गए थे। वैल नम्बर-4, 5000 मीटर नीचे और 400 मीटर वर्टिकल था। आज hydrofracking की टेक्नोलॉजी लाने के बाद वह वायेबल हो चुका है।

आपने यह बात सही पूछी कि तब की cost of production और आज की cost of production में फर्क क्यों हुआ? इसका मूल कारण यह है कि आपका PSC में जो कमिटमेंट था, उसको आपने अपने हाथ में रखा था। इसके पीछे आपकी क्या मजबूरी थी, क्या आप यह बता पाएंगे? मैं आज आपको जिम्मेवारी के साथ इस सदन में क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, उनकी सरकार में चार-चार ऑयल मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं नया-नया मंत्री बना था और जब मैं उनसे टिप्स लेने गया था, तो उनमें से एक ने यह बात कही थी। जब मैंने पूर्व मंत्री से पूछा कि किन चीज़ों की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो आप नहीं दे पाए, आप मुझे मार्गदर्शन दीजिए कि मैं किस चीज़ पर ध्यान दूँ, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी सरकार, यानी उन दिनों की सरकार की सबसे बड़ी गलती यह रही कि हमने प्राइस के ऊपर हाथ लगाया। PSC में जिस पर फ्रीडम नहीं थी, आपने उस पर हाथ लगाया, जो आपकी गलत नीति रही, इसीलिए देश का उत्पादन घट गया।

[Shri Dharmendra Pradhan]

सर, ओएनजीसी आपकी ही under-State company थी। ओएनजीसी के पास वह ब्लॉक सन् 2000 से था ...(व्यवधान)... सर, लास्ट क्लैरिफिकेशन दे रहा हूँ। आज जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, क्या आपके पूरे कार्यकाल में वह उत्पादन रहा है?

सर, जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि एक TCF गैस है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, इन्होंने मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: जो दुनिया की एक जिम्मेवार कंसल्टेंट कंपनी है, उसने कहा है कि आज भी GSPC की फील्ड के अंदर 14 से 23 TCF गैस है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह क्या जवाब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आज डीजीएच के पास से लगभग 10 TCF गैस का कॉमिश्नरियल एप्रूवल हो चुका है। क्या यह मनगढ़ंत बात है?

श्री जयराम रमेश: यह क्या जवाब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: क्या यह पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित मनगढ़ंत बात है? जयराम रमेश जी, बार-बार कहने से असत्य सत्य नहीं हो सकता है। यह असत्य का पुलिंदा है। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपनी हताशा से अपनी गलत नीतियों के कारण देश की अर्थनीति पर कुठाराघात किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये * करना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... और जयराम रमेश जी * करने वालों के सरदार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: ये * करने वालों के सरदार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, before the hon. Finance Minister responds, I think, the response of the hon. Petroleum Minister has to be responded by me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have called him. ...(Interruptions)... I have called him.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am not on that side, not on this side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that was only his intervention.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But I know a lot about the KG Basin scandal. ...(Interruptions)...

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that you can have another discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; he was only intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more discussion.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me. It should not go un-replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir, it should not go un-replied. It will be injustice to this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be injustice to the Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The hon. Minister has not answered any of my queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was not replying. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was just intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... He did not say that he was replying. Nor did I say that he was replying. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was only intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Tapanji, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Minister's reply should not go unresponded. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are certain basic facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Badnoreji, you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you disturbing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I know it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, that is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill. Every Member, who had given his name, was allowed to speak. The Minister was only intervening. And, it is his right. A Minister can intervene. So, I had allowed him. Now, it is only reply. In between, nobody can talk. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He intervened on some other issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was talking on a particular State Government, not on behalf of the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you, Mr. Tapan. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Sit down, Mr. Tapan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have spoken. But you did not give your name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How could have I spoken? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not supposed to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not supposed to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh raised certain points in his speech, to which the Minister has every right to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no right to reply. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has a right. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has a right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I had allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, if Mr. Jairam Ramesh can raise that subject, the Minister can also reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has not said the right thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want any expunction? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there anything objectionable?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, he has said objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary or against the rule, I will ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. That is against the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan, you please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मेरी बात सुनिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... After the hon. Minister has spoken, if you have any question you can raise. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the hon. Minister yields, you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members who have extensively commented on the Finance Bill. We have already had a detailed discussion on the Budget, which really covers many policy matters. And, there is an overlapping discussion, particularly with reference to some taxation proposals, which takes place in the Finance Bill itself.

Shri V. P. Singh initiated the discussion. And, I think, my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, made a very forceful speech on behalf of his party. He said that it was his last major intervention. I hope, it is not. He has been making very valuable contributions to this House. And, I hope, he is there in future to make such contributions.

There were many firsts that he has scored. He took up an issue of State PSU and said that the Central Legislature must discuss them. It normally does not happen. If State Assemblies follow the same principle, then, Central reports of the CAG will be discussed in State Assemblies. This is the kind of principle, which we are setting; we must bear in mind. I will deal with the substance of what he has raised.

It is only incidental that one of the firsts, which he has scored, is that he is the first Member of Parliament to tell the Supreme Court that it must now start interfering with the rulings of Speakers and Chairpersons with regard to the conduct of business of the Houses. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: When they are arbitrary.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: But I think he is the first Congressman to score a new first. He is the first Congressman who had the history to publicly praise Dr. Subramanian Swamy. He advised me to consult him. I am conscious of the experience and wisdom of Dr. Swamy. He first became a Member of this House in 1974. He is a well-known economist. I will, certainly, consult him. But I must compliment the courage and conviction of Shri Jairam Ramesh that whereas he concentrated on 3Gs, he, probably, let down the fourth one, inasmuch as he indulged in this new misadventure of doing what he did today. For the first time, somebody said, I start doubting the figures as far as the Indian economy is concerned. The GDP figures are not decided by some internal exercise in the Finance Ministry. The Central Statistical Organisation functions at an arm's length distance from the North Block. In fact, when they release data, we also come to know of the data only from the media. Even five minutes earlier, we are not aware of the data when they release it. It functions absolutely independently. The way it functioned during the UPA Government, it functions in the same manner today. Periodically, they change the base year. So, they changed the base year *w.e.f.* 2011. So, the growth figures during the last two years of the UPA were also correspondingly revised. So, it is not some exercise that the NDA Government has done in order to push up and give an appearance of a statistical growth. The world, today, uniformly acknowledges and you should have the broad shoulders to acknowledge that. India is a fast growing economy. I think, Dr. Jadhav, who made his maiden speech, — I must compliment him for a very well researched, eloquently delivered speech today — made a correct proposition that as far as the world is concerned, most countries in the world today, if you see, are in the range of -2 to +2, GDP growth range. They are facing a severe crisis. Compared to them, we are doing much better, at about 7.5 per cent. But, compared to our own ability, we, probably, can do much better. And, I think that was the substance of what Dr. Jadhav said and this is the view that most of us subscribe to. The real challenge is that we are functioning in an environment where there are no global tailwinds which are supporting us. There are obstructive headwinds. Countries can grow, as Dr. Jadhav said, at 10 per cent and 9 per cent when the global environment is a fast moving environment. If the global environment is an obstructive environment, then, your currencies are going to fluctuate, your stock market itself will be turbulent and your exports will shrink because the global trade

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

shrinks. And, in the face of all those unpredictabilities, for any economy to grow in a slowdown environment, where the global growth now has been scaled down periodically, from 3.7 to 3.4 to 3.1 — emerging economies have been scaled down to 4 per cent, Asian growth from 5.9 per cent to 5.7 per cent — now, when it is being scaled down world over, the global situation is an impediment. So, if growth returns to the world, then, probably, our potential to push our own growth would be much higher. Our growth is also dependent on some other variables. One of the other variables is that if we have a good monsoon — because we have had two years of inadequate monsoon — then, of course, the agricultural growth will push up, we will get out of this agrarian distress partly, and that will increase the purchasing capacity of the Indian farm sector and have a spiral effect on other sectors also. So, this 7.5 or 7.6 per cent to go up, probably, in that situation could happen. Additionally, this would lead to a lot of rural demand. Today, we are depending on increased public spending, increased FDI, significant urban demand, and if rural demand is added to it, I think, that also helps us.

The third important variable also is a fact that are we able to revive the competitiveness of India's private sector. Private sector had over-stressed itself. They had extensively borrowed from banks, and now the slowdown has resulted in several sectors going down. Many of those sectors were not addressed. They are now being addressed. Hopefully, if that situation takes place and some of those sectors improve — steel, sugar, infrastructure, power; there were all five-six stress sectors — then the balance sheet of these sectors correspondingly will have an impact on the balance sheet of the banks itself and that itself could help us. And that brings me to the last point in this category.

A point my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, made with regard to our ability to continue with the reform process, something that Dr. Jadhav had also mentioned. The whole world is really looking at us. Are we able to continue with some of the reform measures particularly, bring the Goods and Services Tax? Now it is said that it had been obstructed by the NDA, now it is being obstructed by somebody else. Well, let me honestly confess that there was no consensus at that time between the States. A Goods and Services Tax alters the taxation paradigm of the entire country. Today the Centre decides on its own taxes; the States decide on their taxes. The result of this entire exercise is that you have different rates of taxation across the country. There is no seamless transfer of goods or services which takes place. A GST — and I concede it was the UPA idea in the first instance — economically unites the whole country. You have a uniform rate of taxation and that uniform rate of taxation will allow a seamless transfer of goods and services across the country.

It will avoid and check the kind of evasion which takes place. It will improve upon compliances, and the entire authority to decide how much tax will really vest in the GST Council, which is two-third represented by the States and one-third by the Centre, and by consensus we will have to come to that finding. One of the first things that we did was to bring about a hundred per cent consensus between the States, and let me now come to all these three objections which you are raising. I have been in touch with all the Congress Chief Ministers and each one of your States is a strong GST supporter because they know that they are going to benefit out of this exercise. No State lost when VAT was introduced. Everybody benefited. It was just an unknown fear which some States had. But let me come to these three points of objection which you have raised, and since I have already publicly said this, so I don't mind repeating it. The manufacturing States had a reservation during the UPA regime. They said, we have invested in infrastructure because of which we are manufacturing. GST is a destination tax, and as a destination tax, the State where monies are spent and goods or services are bought gets the advantage. So, the reservation was, what advantage do I get having spent so much money in manufacturing; the consuming States are going to benefit because it is a destination tax. Now, one area — because the process was on which the UPA could not achieve — was to convince the manufacturing States that 'all right, we will take care of your interest if you have invested in infrastructure'. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc., are all manufacturing States.

And mind you, this was not a BJP, Congress, UPA, NDA issue; it was manufacturing States which had a particular concern. So, a consensus was arrived at, that for a two year-period, a one per cent additional tax on inter-State movement of goods and services will take place. Now, it is true that this one per cent is against the concept of a destination tax. All the Chief Ministers agreed. The Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha has said, "No, drop this one per cent idea." And I have said, I am willing to go back to the States and persuade them to drop this idea. So, it is not really a contentious issue.

The second issue that you mentioned is, let us have a dispute settlement process. The dispute settlement process that you are suggesting is, if States can't decide in the GST Council, a body headed by the Supreme Court Judge must then decide. For heaven's sake, I beseech you, in the interest of Indian democracy, not to go on this misadventure, and I would give you a good reason, why. The manner in which encroachment of legislative and executive authority by India's Judiciary is taking place, probably, financial power and Budget-making is the last of the only powers that you have left. Taxation is the only power which States have. It would be wholly misconceived for any party to say, let us hand over the taxation power also to the Judiciary. That is your proposal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Let me complete.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not arguing, but that is not so.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me give you the history of that proposal. Anandji, just give me one minute and I will yield after this.

In the original GST, which was proposed and introduced by you in Parliament, you had a dispute settlement process. The present hon. President had introduced it. The Standing Committee went into it and gave a unanimous view — a unanimous view — that it is dangerous to have a dispute redressal, that if Centre and States can't decide कि किस आइटम पर कितना टैक्स लगेगा, तो उसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज़ की एक कमिटी होगी, जो उसे डिसाइड करेगी, तो कृपया यह मत कीजिए। स्टैंडिंग कमिटी में कांग्रेस के जितने सदस्य थे, उन्होंने भी इस पर अपनी सहमति दी। मैं अभी देख रहा था जब मैंने कहा, 'don't hand over the taxation power to the Court', each one of your Members was thumping the desk. And, therefore, the Standing Committee unanimously said that this power must be decided between the ...(Interruptions)... It is a political issue. Suppose, Odisha says, this tax is required, between Odisha and the Centre, between Odisha and the other States, it has to be sorted out politically. You can't hand over this power. ...(Interruptions)... I have not read the judgement, but today I have seen on television that we have the NDRF and the SDRF, the State Disaster Relief Fund and the Central Relief Fund, the Supreme Court has directed us to create a new Fund. Now, we have passed the Appropriation Fund.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Disaster Mitigation Fund.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Bhupinder Singh just now mentioned. Now, we have already passed the Appropriation Bill. From where do I get this extra money outside the Appropriation Bill to comply with this direction of the Supreme Court? Can't you see, step by step, brick by brick, the edifice of India's Legislature is being destroyed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, outside the Appropriation Bill, we have been told, create this levy, create this fund, by an institution... There can't be any tax, there can't be any expenditure, unless it is approved by Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: What would the Parliament do then? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, today, when I mention it — Mr. Jairam, please don't misunderstand me — if a Speaker's ruling is going to be subject to judicial review, if India's Budget-making is going to be subject to a Court's....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The matter is *sub judice*. Please, don't say anything on that. The matter is *sub judice*. I am following your principle; the matter is *sub judice*! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, your Party Leaders have not informed you. In the General Purposes Committee — I wouldn't go into the details — on what are sub judice, what are not *sub judice*, there was a whole discourse which we had. So, we will take courts to have a judicial review of Presiding Officers' rulings. We would have Budget-making going on outside the Appropriation Bill. If there is a taxation dispute between the Centre and the State and a major party says, 'Let a Judge now resolve it', the taxation power is also lost. When this proposal of the Standing Committee went to the UPA Government, Mr. Chidambaram very rightly and wisely recorded on the file, I don't remember the words, 'I accept the recommendation of the Standing Committee'. So, to have a GST Council of States and Centre, where States will have two-thirds vote and the Centre will have one-third vote, was a suggestion which was accepted by Mr. Chidambaram. Having accepted that suggestion of the Standing Committee, which was a very wise suggestion and rightly accepted by Mr. Chidambaram, you now turn back and say, 'No'; our insistence is, create a dispute redressal mechanism and appoint a Judge to resolve taxation dispute between the Centre and States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What you just referred to is one-third of the Centre and two-thirds of the States, that is GST Council that we are talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That Council will decide and every decision will be by a three-fourths majority. So, both the Centre and the States have to work together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Has the GST Council accepted this as a credible dispute redressal mechanism?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Absolutely, they have accepted it. And the Bill further says that in case there is a problem, the GST Council itself will decide a mechanism for its resolution.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is keeping it loose-ended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Supposing there is a deadlock in the Council, then what happens? The Bill itself says that the deadlock will be resolved by a procedure decided by the GST Council. So, the GST Council can say that three or two senior-most Chief Ministers and the Finance Minister of the country will sit and resolve it. They can have a political mechanism to resolve it. After all, these are political problems which have to be resolved politically. These are not judicially determinable matters, how much share will West Bengal get and how much share will we get. Let me come to this third question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Supreme Court has set democracy in Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let's not divert the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let me come to your third objection, and your third objection has a very chequered history. You relied on Article 276 and the argument which you have been giving is, first of all, this 18 per cent cap. How was this 18 per cent cap and this idea of constitutional cap come? When Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the hon. President today, introduced the GST, there was no cap. When Mr. Chidambaram referred it to the Standing Committee, there was no cap. When the Standing Committee's recommendations came, there was no cap. When you finalized those recommendations and went out of the Government, there was no cap. So, throughout the UPA, there was no cap as far as the GST is concerned. So, the cap never existed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I explain why ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me explain it and then I will yield. Whosoever has any objection, they can raise it later. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, suddenly, you say that there must be 18 per cent cap provided in the Constitution itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no difficulty with 18 per cent. I have no difficulty with the figure of 18 per cent. Taxes must be reasonable. So, the idea of 18 per cent is, if all the taxes of the Centre and States taken together, it should not be a very high rate of taxation, it should not exceed 18 per cent. But let me just assume a crisis situation. Now, there is a fallacy to have a uniform cap. And, that is something that you suggested. Situation one — there is a drought in the country, and five States come and say that they are suffering from drought and they need more money and more taxes. So, for one year, they want to charge 20 per cent. Are we then going to first amend the Constitution? And we all know how difficult it is to amend the Constitution? And, not only both the Houses of Parliament will amend it, but we will also send it to all the States to amend it. अगर देश के पांच राज्यों में सूखा पड़ गया और एक साल के लिए उनको 18 परसेंट से ज्यादा लेना पड़े, तो पहले संविधान बदलो।

The second fallacy of 18 per cent is that there cannot a uniform tax for all the commodities. You will have commodities which the *aam admi* uses. We will say that it can be 6 per cent, 12 per cent, depending on the commodity. That is for the GST Council. Then, you may have luxury products.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We never said it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, should a BMW car manufactured in India be taxed only at 18 per cent? It should be taxed at much higher rate. Why do you want a Constitutional cap? A luxury product will have to be taxed at a much higher rate.

Why do you want a cap in the Constitution?

Now, I come to the third question. Mr. Jairam Ramesh raised this issue stating that Article 276 says so. Let me tell him that as a student of the Constitution, and I got into the genesis of this Article. That is your last resort that संविधान में आर्टिकल 276 का प्रोविजन है, which puts a cap. So, if one provision puts a cap, everything else must do it. If I was asked to single out, and if you ask the Chief Ministers of the States to single out one provision of the Constitution, which deserves to be deleted forthwith, it is Article 276. If you want to know the history of Article 276, this is a problem where, in a Constituent Assembly, you have too many lawyers as Members. Because you had too many lawyers as Members, they never thought of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, they never thought of the farmers, but they had one provision in the Constitution which said that a tax on professionals would have a cap of ₹ 500. 500 रुपये से ज्यादा, जो प्रोफेशनल है, उस पर टैक्स नहीं लग सकता। I think, to say the least, it was an unwarranted provision. It should never have been in the Constitution. In 1988, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's Government considered deleting it, but, finally, some sense prevailed. They said that all right, इस 500 रुपये को हम 2,500 रुपये कर देते हैं। अगर लोकल गवर्नमेंट टैक्स लगाना चाहे तो 2,500 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं लगा सकती। So, this came into the Constitution because of the overwhelming presence of the lawyers in the Constituent Assembly. And this provision is being cited by him and by my predecessor that this is the golden rule; therefore, you must have caps in the Constitution. Now, this is the history of that cap that he is citing. Two wrongs never make a right. Therefore, the sooner Article 276 is deleted, the better it is. It is a rational provision. I could understand having a Constitutional cap for any weaker section of society, but it is not correct to say that local authorities will not tax professionals beyond ₹ 2,500, and in 2016, this is the provision. A Class-IV employee in the Government or in the private sector also pays more tax. So, to cite such a provision, which is a misconceived provision in the Constitution, as a precedent for the entire party's argument is not right. My submission to you is that if India needs to grow, we have to look at our capacity at reforming ourselves, bringing major tax reforms and every State has agreed. Therefore, please reconsider your position. I have no difficulty with the 18 per cent, but by putting an 18 per cent cap in the Constitution itself and surrendering Parliamentary and State Legislatures' jurisdiction on taxation to a Judge to decide, I think, the last of the powers left with the Legislatures itself would also be surrendered. And, therefore, when we meet again in the Monsoon Session, I think, it will be an appropriate time for us to take a view and the Government's position is very clear. Every State has to implement the GST. So, we want all Parties to be on board, all State Governments to be on board. Therefore, I will request your Party to reconsider its position, and, if you don't reconsider this position, then, please allow the Parliamentary process of decision

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

by voting to take place because, ultimately, then, we are questioning India's ability to implement a reform, which every...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think, we do not want any wrong impression to go from here. We are the original authors and proponents of the GST. It is in the better democratic right and the exercise of that right that the political party has raised certain concerns. Now, we should not try to get this wrong impression that if you are seeking a ceiling, ceiling is uniform ceiling for luxury and consumer goods for the common person; we are not seeking that.

Secondly, I agree with you that when it comes up, there are certain issues still to be discussed, on which we are not fully convinced or satisfied and the right way would be for the Parliament to discuss and debate the same at the appropriate time. Perhaps, this is not the right time because how do you ring-fence; there are so many windows and doors kept open. These are the issues, which will, perhaps, require a focused discussion.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am extremely grateful to Shri Anand Sharma. I will certainly be discussing once again with you and your colleagues but, I think, it is a subject on which you should take a considered view and not deviate from the proposals which two of your eminent Finance Ministers themselves had accepted, and, they had accepted it after considerable consensus in the Standing Committees itself.

On the issue of gas — I do not want to go into the questions, which my colleague Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan has raised — Sir, exploration itself is scientific but it also has a certain element of gamble. For mining purposes, for oil exploration, for gas exploration, you can keep on digging; you may get it, you may not get it. And, that is the correct conspectus of facts. When you start digging and investing — these are very high investment projects — you may dig at five places, you may waste all your money and get no gas or no oil, and, at the sixth, you may get it. And, here, you are looking in terms of very deep-sea exploration because India has to try and become as self-sufficient in these areas as possible.

Now, in the KG Basin, you have the international majors like BP, Reliance, the ONGC or the GSPC, a State public sector doing it. So, it is true that they initially thought that it is going to be 21 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), and, therefore, the estimates are based on that. Banks lend money. They lend money to everyone. When you say, Mr. Naresh Agrawal said, moneys are owed to banks. Well, moneys are owed to banks, is a good thing. What is owed becoming a Non-performing Asset NPA is a bad thing. अगर बैंक लेंडिंग ही नहीं करेगा, तो देश में विकास कैसे होगा? Banks lend for

growth. So, if banks are lending to thousands and thousands of entrepreneurs in the country, it is good. Moneys will be owed to the banks but those loans have to be serviced in terms of interest. When you cannot pay the interest, the performing asset becomes a non-performing asset. Now, in this case, where 21 TCF is anticipated, after a great deal of difficulty and consistent failures, they finally hit upon gas. You are investing money; it shows that you have spent 18 to 20 thousand crores of rupees. When you hit upon gas and the gas starts being extracted and sold, then, you start recovering the money. That is the business cycle of the whole operators. And international experts, international certified agencies, have now certified that it is not 21 TCF; it is not 1 TCF, as you mentioned. Internationally-respected agencies have certified that 14.4 TCF is available in that particular field.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: That is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, that is not true. I have authenticated document. I will authenticate it. It is from the annual report of the GSPC. This is not a Subramanian Swamy-type of an authentication. I will do it right away. ...*(Interruptions)*... This 20 TCF is now 1.1 TCF. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: That is wrong, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please let us not mislead people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not mislead people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: That is only for three fields. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are quoting from only three fields. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, the proven reserves are falling and bank loans are going up. I mean, this is wonderful due diligence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Proven reserves are falling and bank loans are going up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That there is 14.4 TCF is certified by one of the most respectable international certifying agencies — Gaffney, Cline and Associates. Now, be specific and go to the net and search it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I don't go by the net. I go by the annual report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And this report ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I go by this. ...*(Interruptions)*... As of now, the proven reserves, the 'proven'... There are different types of reserves. I have also dealt with oil ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What are we discussing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are proven reserves; there are probable reserves; and there are probable plus possible reserves. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are talking of proven reserves. It is not 20 TCF; it is 1.1 TCF.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Director General, Hydrocarbons, during the UPA, before they start exploring, he had to certify it and allow them. It is only when he was satisfied that he did it. And Tapanji, let me tell you, we have discussed several issues. You are one of the most pro-public sector people I have seen, and today you want to let a public sector die. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am still now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Every time you come to us and say, 'Please help this public sector from the Budget resources, pay them salaries, etc.', and today you say, 'All right'. Merely because it is Gujarat, you want to have a public sector die.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That's not the issue. The issue is that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your KG Basin offshore drilling thing is a very fishy affair, not from today, from 2006. At every point of time, I have written to earlier Petroleum Minister, to earlier Prime Minister and also subsequently. I think Dharmendra Pradhanji is quite aware of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... And it is a part of that KG Basin scandalous area. Please go into that. Don't believe in anybody's face value. Whosoever did ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Give my colleague the credit ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let us have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Give my colleague the credit of bringing it down from 8.4 dollars to 3.5 dollars. ...*(Interruptions)*... 8.4 डॉलर्स को 3.5 की कीमत में लाए हैं।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let us have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they are that confident, let us have a discussion on GSPC in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not Gujarat-specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why were the contracts given to those ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Let there be a discussion in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why are they escaping to have a discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can now have ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: If they are so clean, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... अभी बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there are various other suggestions. Let me, in a nutshell, say that many hon. Members have given suggestions. Fortunately, as far as the initial stages are concerned, if monsoons are good, as I said, yesterday we had the first patch of revenue figures for the month of April, and for the month of April, we had an indirect taxation increase of 42 per cent. Now, indirect taxation, various estimates, including GDP, these are all calculations; revenue is real. Unless money comes into your pocket, there can't be a substitute or an alternative to this. Therefore, this year has started with a 42 per cent increase in indirect taxes, which is actually a good sign, and if we have a good monsoon, hopefully, Sir, we will have a good year ahead of us. And I just want to tell the Members that there are a number of decisions which we have been taking, slowly but surely, which are going on in the direction of strengthening the economy. There is just one last decision on which I must take the House into confidence. Yesterday, we had the double taxation treaty with Mauritius after renegotiation. If you remember, from 1983 onwards, we have a treaty with Mauritius, and many Members have repeatedly commented on it, where capital gains is not payable if that route is followed through Mauritius. From 1996, India has been trying to renegotiate that. Finally, in the last one year, we had four rounds of discussion. We were able to renegotiate and, as a part of the renegotiation, we are phasing out some of those aspects. Hopefully, the fear which the Members had that the route can partly also be used for round tripping as far as the money is concerned, in our effort against black money, we have even gone ahead and try to minimise the dangers of that particular situation with effect from 2019, where entire investment would be liable to pay a Capital Gains Tax at a particular rate. Between 2017 and 2019 they will be liable to pay 50 per cent of it. It is from 2017-2019 so that there is no immediate impact on the market. We have grandfathered all past and investments which will take place till 1.4.17. With these few comments, Sir, I commend that this House take up for consideration the Finance Bill and return it to the Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we were discussing both the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2016 and the Finance Bill, 2016 together. Therefore, I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2016-17, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Finance Bill, 2016 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2016-17, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 241 and the First Schedule to Fifteenth Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. ...(Interruption)... We have decided to take it up today. ...(Interruption)... No, no. In the morning, we decided. There was already an understanding that we would take it up. But I would caution you that the total time allotted is only one hour and we will be very strict to that. Now, the Minister to move.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximisation of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interest of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma, you can speak now. Total time of your party is sixteen minutes. Your party has two speakers. So, you confine it to ten minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you take the opinion of the House. The House should continue to sit till the Bill is discussed. This is a very serious Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the House. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Don't intrude upon my right to speak on the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time allotted by the BAC is one hour. What do I do? You are also represented in the BAC.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No. We did not want just one hour for it. You have subsequently guillotined the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I have not done that. How can I do that?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The allocated time has been subsequently guillotined. Don't say that the BAC has given one hour for it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, what is the position? How can I cut the time which has been allotted by the BAC?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): एक घंटे का समय है, इस एक घंटे के अंदर ऑनरेबल तपन दा जितनी देर बोलना चाहें, बोल लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, the allotted time is one hour. But if you want one or two minutes more, it is okay. That is the point. Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम अपनी पार्टी का टाइम भी इनको दे देते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill is a much-needed change that is required in the country and, therefore, I rise to support it.

Sir, we have dated laws when it comes to bankruptcy and insolvency provisions. We have The Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 and The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. There are only three provincial towns where courts can deal with it, particularly when it comes to the issues relating to bankruptcy declaration as well as recoveries. It is confined to Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai and the Provincial Insolvency Act to the subordinate courts.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

I may mention here, Sir, that the existing regime is considered to be inadequate, flawed and time-consuming. Primarily, the dissuading factor for any investor or entrepreneur is that when he starts an enterprise, there is always a fear of dealing with multiple laws, especially if one realises that the investment was a wrong choice or the enterprise as such has failed. Then he has to deal with scattered laws for its revival, or, to exit, or, for its restructuring. There are a maze of laws. We have The Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985; The Recovery of debts due to banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993; The Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002; and The Companies Act, 1956 and that of 2013. When this Code was being discussed even in the Select Committee where it was referred to, it was very clear that The Companies Act, 2013 was yet to be notified.

Sir, these laws also provide for multiple forums. The BIFR is where a failed enterprise goes for its reconstruction or revival or the payment of dues to the creditors, the workers ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I request for silence in the House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there should be order in the House. I think the Government Members are non-serious about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I will request you to please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If you are going to have this, then you can adjourn the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): No, no. The Ministers cannot do this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are multiple forums which exist today to address the issues of failing enterprise, their recovery, workers' dues and creditors' dues. They range from the BIFR to the Debt Recovery Tribunal. Then we have the NCLT, which is yet to become fully functional, the High Courts, the Appellate Tribunals, and finally the Supreme Court of India. There are also informal mechanisms for debt restructuring, and today, it is a big issue in the country because of the NPAs which have climbed to ₹ 7,00,000 crores. The number of defaulters also has increased. The enterprises which have failed in businesses, their insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings must start. These informal mechanisms are the corporate debt restructuring guidelines of 2012 CDRs, the joint lending forum guidelines and the strategic debt structuring guidelines.

Sir, what is important is to understand that when an enterprise fails, the proceedings must start. The present regime doesn't do justice to the workers or to the creditors. When it comes to the first charge in the existing regime, it will be recovery of the tax of the Government dues. That is exactly what this present Bill seeks to alter the priority. Through a waterfall mechanism, there the workers' dues get the first priority; and, yes, the creditors too are assured. What is important is that when an enterprise or business is found to be unviable, then, what is the action to be taken? Recovery of the creditors' dues, and safeguarding the interest of all stakeholders, at the same time, not to condemn it to die a slow death, but to look at the possible revival by bringing in a new management and giving an opportunity to the existing one. If not, then, the last resort is for the insolvency processes to start and to be concluded.

We know that this is the first step but an important step because after this Bill is passed, at least, eleven laws will have to be amended. Only then the process which we are starting with this Bill will be completed. It is going to be fairly

[Shri Anand Sharma]

exhaustive. But, at the same time, what is equally important is that we are creating a mechanism through a comprehensive law which gives a legal protection to the creditors 'rights and the debtors' needs for facilitating to reorganise the enterprise or to obtain the relief. It also provides for the timely revival of viable businesses and also the liquidation of the unviable businesses, as I said earlier, the minimisation of losses to all stakeholders and saving the value of the failed businesses. There are many salient features in the Bill which are commendable. The entire process has to be time bound in 90 days. Of course, there is a period of extension which is given. It also makes a very clear distinction between legitimate failure and malfeasance.

Regarding the forum for consolidation, — as I referred to earlier about the multiple forums — here there will be only three forums for the recovery, the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), the Appellate Tribunal, the Debt Recovery Tribunal and the DRAT. By bringing in the insolvency resolution professionals, through this Code, which so far we have not brought in at all in our country, we are separating the commercial from the judicial. In addition to that, there are agencies which will be dealing with them.

Therefore, I personally feel that the provisions of this Bill will help in collecting, collating, authenticating and disseminating information, which is required for investors, entrepreneurs and for all stakeholders. That is made available. The insolvency information utilities are established, which would help in collating, as I said, and disseminating the information, which is much needed. There is also a clear provision for an early recognition of the financial distress and a swift processing of the proceedings.

Now, the trigger, as to who can start the process, is also important. But, through this law, either a financial creditor, an operational creditor, a corporate creditor or an individual can trigger and start the insolvency proceedings.

Therefore, without going into more details, once again, pointing out and underscoring that eleven more laws will have to be brought before this House, including the SARFAESI Act and the DRT, I would like to say that this is a good beginning. That is why my Party has decided, as we have always taken a progressive view when it comes to reforms... *...(Interruptions)*... Allow me to put that on record because we are supporting it. Don't look at the time. It is Party's time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I am not saying anything.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have always been in support when it comes

7.00 P.M.

to something constructive, positive and progressive. That is why, if you look at the journey of this country, from the first reform and liberalization process in 1991, to where we are today, it is because of that thought, the philosophy and the contribution. I would also like to say here for record that it is important that when it comes to bringing about important changes, whether it is about this particular issue of insolvency and bankruptcy, bringing about structural changes on taxation issues or any other major policy which impacts the country, the States have to have a broad-based consensus. Unless and until, we are able to build a bipartisan consensus, we cannot take forward in a correct manner the measures that the country must take and the institutional mechanism that should be in place. Here this is happening because together we have been able to build a bipartisan consensus.

With these words, I commend this Bill and support it.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code इस सदन में सलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद आया है, सबसे पहले तो मैं सलेक्ट कमेटी के जितने भी सदस्य थे, उन सब का धन्यवाद भी देना चाहूंगा कि बिल में उन्होंने लगभग 130 अमेंडमेंट्स सजेस्ट किए। लेकिन सारे अमेंडमेंट्स कंसेंसस और यूनेनिमस होकर किए। उसका कारण है कि यह बिल, जैसा कि अभी माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी भी कह रहे थे, आज के समय की आवश्यकता है। हमारे पास 1909 का लॉ है, 1920 का प्रोविशियल Insolvency Law है और 1964 में लॉ कमीशन की 26th report में सजेस्ट किया था कि देश में नया Insolvency कानून आना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने जो आर्थिक उदारीकरण का दौर किया, उसमें कम्पनियों के ज्यादा व्यापार करने के रास्ते तो खोले, लेकिन आज हम आर्थिक सुधार की दिशा में जाते हुए उस स्तर पर आए हैं, जहां पर ओपननेस के साथ रेग्युलेटरी मेकेनिज्म होना चाहिए, ट्रांसपेरेंसी होनी चाहिए और जो बैलेंस ऑफ कन्विनिएंस है, वह इस तरीके से होना चाहिए कि समाज के निचले तबके के जो लोग हैं, उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक सुरक्षा पहले होनी चाहिए।

अभी तक जब भी किसी भी व्यवसाय में पूंजी का जो जोखिम होता था, तो उसमें हम लोग secured creditor को महत्व देते थे और जितने भी लॉज थे, चाहे SICA लॉ बना हो, चाहे debt recovery का लॉ बना हो, उसके तहत secured creditor बहुत आसानी से अपने पैसे ले लेता था, लेकिन जो operational creditor होता था, जो छोटा व्यक्ति, व्यवसाय में किसी भी प्रकार की अपनी सेवा के द्वारा, अपने सामान की सप्लाई के द्वारा, अपने श्रम के द्वारा जो योगदान देता था, उसकी सुरक्षा को लेकर अनेक कानून हमारे यहां थे। डीआरटी में बीआईएफआर की जो प्रक्रिया चलती थी, वह प्रक्रिया इतनी लंबी हो गई थी कि उसमें जो सबसे अंतिम छोर पर खड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति था, उसके लिए बाहर निकलने का रास्ता सबसे आखिर में तय होता था, लेकिन हम लोग यह जो insolvency law लेकर आए हैं, इसमें तीन-चार चीजों को प्रमुखता दी गई है। पहला यह है कि किसी भी व्यवसाय के फेल होने के बाद उसको जो डील किया जाता था, वह अनेक कानूनों के माध्यम से डील किया जाता था। अब insolvency law आने के बाद individual और पार्टनरशिप फर्म की insolvency डीआरटी के द्वारा और बाकी जो कंपनी की bankruptcy

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

है, वह एनसीएलटी के द्वारा, स्पष्ट रूप से पहले बहुत सारे जो फर्म्स और सिविल कोर्ट्स के विषय थे, उनको हमने दो विषयों में लाकर सीमित किया है।

दूसरा विषय यह है कि इसमें जो financial creditor है, उसके साथ-साथ जो operational creditor है, उनको भी हम लोगों ने insolvency के प्रोसेस में एक प्रमुख स्थान दिया है। Insolvent professionals चाहे वे Chartered Accountants हों, चाहे Cost Accountants हों, चाहे Lawyers हों, चाहे Company Secretaries हों, ये सब लोग एक insolvency professional agency के नाते काम कर सकते हैं। जो ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी है, उन्होंने यह तय किया कि जो insolvent professionals हैं, इनके मानक और स्टैंडर्ड क्या होने चाहिए, इसको एक स्वायत्त insolvency board तय करेगा। यह बोर्ड यह तय करेगा कि जो insolvent professionals होंगे, इनके मानक क्या होने चाहिए। अगर अभी डीआरटी का भी विश्लेषण किया जाएगा, कंपनी के liquidation process से संबंधित जितने भी केसेज चल रहे हैं, अगर उनका भी विश्लेषण किया जाएगा, तो यह पता चलेगा कि इन सारी प्रक्रियाओं में 5 साल, 6 साल, 8 साल, 10 साल से लगातार विषय चलते हैं। ऐसे में बाजार में पूंजी देने का जो जोखिम उठाना चाहते हैं, उनको पता है कि अगर एक बार पैसा दे दिया और एक बार liquidation proceeding शुरू हो गई, बीआईएफआर का प्रोसेस शुरू हो गया, तो सात-आठ साल तक कुछ होना नहीं है और दूसरा व्यक्ति जो पैसा लेकर बैठा है, वह उसको enjoy करेगा।

इसमें 180 दिन की समय-सीमा तय की गई है और उसमें भी जो creditors हैं, उनकी जो कमेटी है, वह 90 दिन का, authority की परिमेशन के साथ एक्सटेंशन कर सकती है। जो fresh start-ups हैं, उनके लिए 90 दिन की समय-सीमा तय की गई है। ऐसा करते समय कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सजेस्ट किया है, उसके अनुसार यह है कि केवल financial creditors नहीं, बल्कि जो operational creditors हैं, भले ही वे वोट न दे सकें, लेकिन उनको भी उसकी मीटिंग में अपना पक्ष रखने का अधिकार होगा।

इस एक्ट के द्वारा एक नया मेकेनिज्म बनाया गया है। अगर आप किसी उद्योग में पैसा लगाना भी चाहते हैं, तो इस तरह का एक transparent mechanism होना चाहिए, जिसके तहत यह पता चल सके कि उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति क्या है, उनकी लेन-देन की स्थिति क्या है? इस एक्ट के माध्यम से इस तरह की transparency के लिए एक information utility service का निर्धारण किया गया है। अभी तक यह होता था कि अगर किसी recovery के केस के लिए जाते थे, तो चीजों को पंजीकृत कराने के लिए आपके सामने जो विषय रखा जाता था, इसके समाधान के लिए information utility service का प्रावधान इस बिल के माध्यम से किया गया है।

कमेटी के सामने एक विषय और आया कि हमारे यहां जो कंपनियां हैं, अगर वे विदेशों में व्यापार करते हैं, तो क्या इस कानून के अंतर्गत cross border insolvency को डील कर सकते हैं? प्राथमिक रूप से विश्वनाथन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसमें यह कहा गया था कि इसको आगे चल कर डील करना चाहिए, लेकिन कमेटी ने अपने सुझाव में यह कहा कि जो cross border issue है, उसके लिए इसमें दो नए सेक्शन्स डाले जाएं और वे डाले गए हैं। अगर भारत सरकार उन देशों के साथ किसी प्रकार के समझौते में एंटर होती है, तो यह बिल cross border insolvency को भी डील करता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां एक विषय विशेष रूप

से रखना चाहूँगा कि हमने अपने संविधान में प्रावधान बनाए हैं, जैसे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 84 और 173 किसी भी Member of Parliament या Member of Legislature की qualification को तय करते हैं और आर्टिकल 102 और 191 उनकी disqualification को तय करते हैं। वर्ष 1920 का जो हमारा insolvency का ऐक्ट है, उसमें disqualification के लिए undischarged insolvent लिखा हुआ है। हम देखते हैं कि जब आप अपने आर्थिक विषयों का दायित्व नहीं निभा सकते तो आप देश की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व किस प्रकार से करेंगे? वर्ष 1999 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक केस है, *Thampanoor Ravi Vs Charupara Ravi and Others*, (1999) 8 SCC, उसमें यह विषय आया कि insolvent की definition क्या तय होनी चाहिए? उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि insolvency की जो definition है, वह वही तय होनी चाहिए, जो 1920 के insolvency code में है और उसका प्रोसेस बहुत लम्बा था। लेकिन यह जो नया ऐक्ट आया है, इसमें जो सेक्शन 79(2) है, उसमें bankrupt की definition है और 79 का जो सेक्शन 21 है, उसमें undischarged insolvent को डिफाइन किया गया है। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की जो इच्छा थी, उसको एक तरीके से एक स्थायी क़ानूनी परिभाषा का स्वरूप देने का काम, जो undischarged insolvent का है, वह इसके माध्यम से किया गया है। इसलिए बहुत समय न लेते हुए मैं इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि जो वर्तमान Bankruptcy Insolvency क़ानून है, इसके माध्यम से हमने सबसे पहले इस क्षेत्र के बहुत सारे क़ानूनों को unify करने का काम किया है। दूसरा, किसी भी व्यवसाय का अगर कोई failure होता है, तो उस व्यवसाय को बनाए रखने के लिए insolvent professional की व्यवस्था की जाए और अगर नहीं बन पाता है तो एक समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत उसको पूरा किया जाए। तीसरा, इसमें जो operational creditor है और उसमें से विशेष रूप से जो वर्क मैन है, उसके लिए कमिटी ने भी यह तय किया कि वर्क मैन को सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाए, ताकि अगर इस प्रकार का संकट आ रहा हो तो वह अपने श्रम का उपयोग कहीं और जाकर सही समय पर कर सके और सरकार को सबसे लास्ट में रखा है। इसलिए हमने यह एक पूरा comprehensive law बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है। हर क़ानून अपने आने वाले समय के विषयों को, अपने आने वाले समय के चैलेंजेज़ को address करता है। इस समय देश में जिस प्रकार से एनपीए हो रहा है और यह लग रहा है कि देश में पूँजी का प्रवाह रुका है, तो Ease of Doing Business के लिए, Make in India के लिए इस क़ानून के माध्यम से हम पूरे व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र को एक सुगम रास्ता प्रदान करेंगे। केवल बड़े और secure creditor को नहीं, बल्कि उसके साथ-साथ जो छोटा व्यक्ति व्यापार में लगा है, उसकी पूँजी को, उसके श्रम को हम सुरक्षा प्रदान करेंगे। इस प्रकार, हमने इस क़ानून में एक प्रकार का संतुलन बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

अंत में, मैं पुनः इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि Joint Select Committee ने जो unanimous report रखी, उसे सरकार ने स्वीकार किया। मैं समिति के सदस्यों, जिन्होंने पूरी मेहनत करके इस बिल को तैयार करने में अपना पूरा सहयोग प्रदान किया है, उनके प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। समिति में विशेष रूप से इस सदन के हमारे अनुभवी सदस्य, आनन्द शर्मा जी, प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी, नरेश गुजराल जी थे तथा उस सदन के भी अच्छे सदस्य थे, जिन सबका मैं नाम ले सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं सभी के प्रति इस बात का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि सबने मिलकर बहुत constructive सुझाव दिए। अब मैं सभी दलों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आया है, इसको हम सब मिलकर पास करें, ताकि देश के आर्थिक सुधार के नये मार्ग पर हम जो बढ़े हैं, उस पर हम ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से transparent mechanism को आगे बढ़ाएँ। मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा अभी भुपेंद्र जी कह रहे थे, वाकई में कमिटी के जो मेम्बर्स थे, उनमें भाई आनन्द जी भी थे, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं। अगर यह पहले लागू हो जाता, तो शायद एनपीए का रेश्यो उतना न होता, जितना आज है। यह सही है कि अभी तक के जितने एक्ट्स थे, चाहे वह Debt Recovery Board हो या SARFAESI Act हो, आपने ऐसे तमाम एक्ट्स बनाए हैं, जो इसलिए बने थे कि जिन लोगों पर बकाया हो जाए, उनसे वसूली हो सके। लेकिन कहीं न कहीं लग रहा था कि लोगों को दूसरा रास्ता चुनने का मौका मिला और लोग दूसरे रास्ते से account या अपनी वसूली को बचाने में सफल हुए हैं। बहुत से मामलों में कोर्ट्स ने भी बहुत स्टे दिए। एक तो यह भी देखा जाना चाहिए। मैं देखता हूँ कि तमाम मैटर्स में डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स स्टे दे देती हैं। क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स को स्टे देने का राइट है? बहुत से मामलों में मैंने देखा है कि तमाम वसूली पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट के सिविल जज ने स्टे दे दिया। अब सिविल जज के स्टे को उन्होंने मान लिया और उस स्टे के आधार पर वसूली नहीं की। आप कृपया यह क्लीयर कर दीजिएगा कि इसमें कौन से कोर्ट में इसकी अपील की जाएगी और इस पर किस कोर्ट का अधिकार होगा? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोर्ट अपने अधिकार का इस तरह से इस्तेमाल करे, आजकल वैसे भी छोटे से छोटा जज भी, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पहली पोस्टिंग में आया है, वह भी अपने अधिकारों का जिस तरीके से इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, तो कहीं, जिस कारण से हम इस एक्ट को लाए हैं, इसका दुरुपयोग न हो — एक तो हमारा आपसे यह अनुरोध है।

दूसरा, हम सब मानते हैं कि एनपीए बढ़ने का कारण recession है, अर्थव्यवस्था में मंदी है। अभी तक एक बार बैंक उन्हें ओटीएस का प्रावधान करते हैं, उन्हें एक बार एनपीए एकाउंट में ओटीएस का चांस देते हैं, क्योंकि एक बार भी अगर ब्याज का पेमेंट नहीं हुआ, किश्त का नहीं हुआ तो एनपीए हो जाता है। अगर एक बार हम पूरा न कर पाए तो क्या आप दोबारा चांस देने का कोई प्रावधान करेंगे? इस देश में सिर्फ एक केस है जिसमें एक इंडस्ट्री को रिजर्व बैंक के आदेश पर दोबारा ओटीएस का मौका दिया गया, बाकी ओटीएस का प्रावधान नहीं रखा। तो आज की अर्थव्यवस्था को देखते हुए, आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए अगर कोई कम्पनी पेमेंट करना चाहती है, क्योंकि ऐसा न हो कि वे सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर एनपीए की वसूली में कब्जा कर लें और इंडस्ट्रीज़ एकदम बंद हो जाएं। अभी जब फाइनेंस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी तो यह बात आयी थी कि हमारी बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज़, चाहे आयरन की इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे पावर की इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे पेपर की इंडस्ट्री हो — शुगर इंडस्ट्री थोड़ी ठीक हुई है — एक-एक करके हमारे उद्योग चौपट होते जा रहे हैं। उसका कारण recession है। इसलिए यह नहीं मानना चाहिए कि हर आदमी की नीयत सिर्फ बैंक का पैसा मारने की है। कभी-कभी circumstances ऐसे होते हैं, आदमी के सामने परिस्थितियां ऐसी होती हैं। अगर कोई दूसरा मौका मांग रहा है और उसकी नीयत ठीक है तो आप उसको दूसरा मौका देंगे या नहीं देंगे? अगर उसे दूसरा चांस मिल जाए तो बहुत अच्छा है। इसको आप देख लीजिए कि आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जो आपके पीएसयूज हैं — जैसे एयर इंडिया है, उस पर बहुत ज्यादा बकाया हो गया है और दिन-प्रतिदिन एयर इंडिया की स्थिति खराब होती चली जा रही है — यह एक्ट उन पीएसयूज पर भी लागू होगा या नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उनका एनपीए तो बहुत बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैंने उदाहरण के लिए उसके बारे में कहा है। आपके बहुत से पीएसयूज हैं, जिन पर बैंक का बहुत पैसा बाकी है, लेकिन वे एनपीए में चले गए, वह पीएसयू है, बैंक की गारंटी है तो बैंक उन पर

तो कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बैंक कार्यवाही करते हैं। मेरा तो कहना है कि जब से कम्युनिस्ट सिस्टम आया था और ये अंडरटेकिंग्स बनीं, तब से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था खराब हुई, अच्छी नहीं हुई। मेरा आज भी यह मानना है कि सरकार का काम व्यापार करना नहीं है, सरकार का काम जनता के हित में निर्णय लेना है, लेकिन यह नया ट्रेंड चल गया कि इतने corporations बन गए। हर व्यापार सरकार करने लगी, दाल बेचनी है तो सरकार बेचेगी, तेल बेचना है तो सरकार बेचेगी, एयरलाइन्स चलानी हैं तो सरकार चलाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन पीएसयूज के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है और guarantors की क्या स्थिति होगी? जो guarantors हैं, उनकी liability कितनी है? जितनी पहले थी, उतनी है या कुछ बढ़ी है? यह बात भी स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त वसूली में पहले देय किसका होगा? ऐसा न हो कि वसूली हो और लेबर, छोटे बकाएदार, उन सबका पैसा उन्हें मिले या न मिले, सबसे पहले बैंक अपना पैसा ले लें। कम से कम यह होना चाहिए कि जब वसूली हो तो उस वसूली में first priority उन छोटे लोगों की होनी चाहिए, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है और लास्ट में बैंक्स को पैसा जाना चाहिए। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for this opportunity. I don't have a lot to say. I just have a few clarifications to seek, through you, from the hon. Minister. I wish to seek because I could not find these in the Bill. If he could clarify this while replying to the debate or if he could send it later, I appreciate it.

The first one is about the misuse of data. Due to insolvency a lot of data will be exchanged between intermediaries. But, there is nothing which prevents the misuse of data. So, I hope he clarifies or specify or address it.

The second one is: Does he plan to increase the judicial infrastructure? I am saying this because this will, no doubt, put some more load. It is already said and, according to the latest statistics, we are having more than 75,000 cases pending in various Debt Recovery Tribunals. And, this number has increased in the last 2-3 years. So, I just want a clarification on that point.

Another point is about cooperation among financial institutions to identify repeat willful defaulters. We all know that we have a body called SIBIL. So, it is not that the bankruptcy law should be giving protection or coming to the aid of person who repeatedly wants to bankrupt. So, there should be some safeguard against a person who wants to go bankrupt every time.

Sir, there is an interesting concept that has been introduced and it is called Insolvency Professionals and Agencies. There is a lot of freedom given to a lot of people to act as agencies. But, there is nothing mentioned whether Insolvency Professional can jump over from one agency to the other. So, how crossing over of an IP between agencies is handled?

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

I hope that there is some synchronization with foreign laws when there are cross border insolvencies involved.

Lastly, I have a very serious question to ask. And, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to clause 140(2) which says that a bankrupt shall be disqualified from being elected to any public office where appointment to such an office is by election or being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority. Sir, here, there is no mention or clarification whether it applies to sitting Members. Sir, we all know, till last week, we were faced with an issue where a sitting Member was a fit case for this. So, we don't know whether an elected Member will be covered under this Act. This talks about the future laws; it does not talk about the existing laws.

With these observations, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक कॉरपोरेट व्यक्तियों, भागीदारी फर्मों के पुनर्गठन और दिवाला समाधान से संबंधित विधियों को समयबद्ध तरीके से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की अस्तियों के मूल्य को अधिकतम करने, उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ाने तथा सभी पणधारियों के हितों की रक्षा करने और दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता निधि स्थापित करने के लिए लाया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक एक प्रभावी विधिक ढांचे का निर्माण और बाजारों के विकास में सहायता एवं उद्यमशीलता के विकास को गतिमान करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। साथ ही साथ यह कारोबार करने की सरलता में भी सुधार करेगा, जिससे उच्चतर आर्थिक विकास दर प्राप्त की जा सकती है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी को अपने कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। भारत में दिवालियेपन से निपटने का कोई कानून नहीं है। व्यक्तियों का दिवालियापन तो सन् 1909 के प्रेसिडेंसी इन्सॉल्वेंसी टाउन्स ऐक्ट और प्रोविंशियल इन्सॉल्वेंसी ऐक्ट, 1920 के तहत आता है, लेकिन कम्पनियों के दिवालियेपन के मामले उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम के तहत निपटाए जाते हैं, जबकि इसके समानान्तर हमारे यहां एक सिक इंडस्ट्रियल कम्पनीज ऐक्ट, 1985, रिकवरी ऑफ डेट ज्यू टू बैंक एंड फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन ऐक्ट, 1993 और सिक्युरिटाइजेशन एंड रिकंस्ट्रक्शन ऑफ फाइनेंशियल एसेट्स एंड एन्फोर्समेंट ऑफ सिक्युरिटी इंटरेस्ट ऐक्ट, 2002 (सरफेसी) हैं। इनमें से आखिरी दो कानून तो बैंकों की मदद के लिए उस समय बनाए गए जब फंसा हुआ कर्ज, उनके लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन चुका था, लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह भी हुआ कि कम्पनी लॉ बोर्ड, द बोर्ड फॉर इंडस्ट्रियल एंड फाइनेंशियल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन (बीआईएफआर) और डेट रिकवरी ट्रिब्यूनल (डीआरटी) के रूप में चार अलग-अलग एजेंसियां फंसे हुए कर्ज से निपटने के काम में लग गईं। इसकी वजह से देरी और भ्रष्टाचार की शुरुआत हुई। बैंकों और नियामकों ने गलत तरीके से और अपनी सुविधा के मुताबिक इन एजेंसियों और अपर्याप्त कानूनों की मदद से यह स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की है कि आखिर क्यों सरकारी

बैंकों के फंसे हुए कर्ज ज्यादा हैं? दिवाला विधेयक के तहत दिवालियेपन को 180 दिनों के अंदर निपटाना होगा। दिवाला कानून का सबसे अधिक फायदा सरकारी बैंकों के अंशधारकों को मिलेगा।

महोदय, सरकारी बैंकों का अर्थव्यवस्था पर दबदबा है, लेकिन शीर्ष तीन फंसे कर्ज वाले खातों की राशि करीब 90,000 करोड़ रुपए है। यह सकल फंसे हुए कर्ज का 36 फीसदी है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक सरकारी बैंकों को वर्ष 2018 तक 2.4 लाख करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी की आवश्यकता है, तभी वह बेसल 3 मानकों को पूरा कर पाएगा। आर.बी.आई. गवर्नर और कुछ अन्य बैंकरों ने आरोप लगाया है कि दिवाला कानून की कमी के चलते फंसे हुए कर्ज का दबाव बढ़ा है। ऐसे में प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों पर दिवाला कानून की कमी का प्रभाव क्यों नहीं पड़ता? **...(समय की घंटी)...** सरकारी बैंकों का फंसा हुआ कर्ज उनके कुल कर्ज का 5 फीसदी है, जबकि निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में यह महज 1.5 फीसदी है। यह स्पष्ट है कि फंसे हुए कर्ज की एक बड़ी वजह भ्रष्टाचार भी है। इसके अलावा राजनेताओं का हस्तक्षेप, फंसा हुआ कर्ज और नियामकीय विफलताएं भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

मेरी नजर में सबसे बड़ा मसला यह है कि मौजूदा कानूनों में से कोई समाप्त नहीं किया जा रहा है। कुछ लोगों ने विनम्रतापूर्वक यह सुझाव दिया है कि इन कानूनों की सीमा और इनके एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रावधानों का स्पष्ट सीमांकन होना चाहिए। ऐसा इसलिए है, ताकि किसी तरह का विवाद पैदा न हो। स्पष्ट है कि अगर इन कानूनों को समाप्त नहीं किया गया, तो हम और बड़ी दिक्कत में पड़ सकते हैं। **....(समय की घंटी)....**

महोदय, सिर्फ आधा मिनट। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी और उद्योगपति हैं, उन पर करोड़ों रुपए का कर्ज होता है। उन पर कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती, उनपर कोई शिकंजा नहीं कसा जाता और जो छोटे-छोटे उद्यमी होते हैं तथा जो छोटे-छोटे कारोबार करते हैं, लघु उद्योग चलते हैं, पशुपालन का काम करते हैं, मुर्गीपालन का काम करते हैं, उन पर कर्ज पचास हजार, एक लाख या दो लाख होता है, तो उनको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। तहसीलदार कुर्की करने के लिए पहुंच जाता है। जैसा व्यवहार छोटे उद्यमियों के साथ किया जाता है, वैसा ही व्यवहार उद्योगपतियों के साथ भी किया जाना चाहिए। जब कोई उद्योग लगता है, जैसे चीनी मिल है, जब चीनी मिल मालिक दिवालिया हो जाता है, तो उससे तो वसूली की जाती है, किन्तु जो कच्चा माल... जैसा कि किसानों का आता है, तो किसानों को पैसा मिलता नहीं है, इसलिए इसका भी प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए कि बीच में जो मजदूर हैं, किसान हैं या जो बीच के लोग कच्चा माल सप्लाई करते हैं, उनका पैसा मारा जाता है। इसलिए इस कानून में यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए, यही मेरा सुझाव है, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. You have only two minutes but I have been told to give you double the time. So, you have four minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, regarding time, I have already made my...
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): I don't want to argue with you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I also don't want to argue with you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Please carry on instead of wasting your time on argument.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I can only assure you that I will only raise relevant points and finish as quickly as possible.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Not long ones, Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): But, there are certain points which I think need to be raised and have not yet been raised by my other colleagues who have spoken on the Bill. At the outset, let me tell you that I give much importance to what Shri Anand Sharma said that while addressing the insolvency and bankruptcy, the prospect of revival also should be seriously exercised upon. That is also a very important thing and for that the institutions in our country are badly in deficit like we have the sick industries. That needs to be addressed very seriously. Let me cite a quick example of Indian Cables. I will cite examples only of private sector because public sector may create irritation to some people. That may not be good for the country. The Government has no business to go into that. So, I am not going into that. Indian Cables, it has been lying sick for more than two decades. Still, it is having production units and estate resources in three States. Some 1300 workers are there. It is going on in the BIFR. Finally, after a lot of litigation it came to a stage when TATA and other industries came forward to take it over. Ultimately, the BIFR decided in favour of TATA. Thereafter, again there was some litigation. Now we have landed up in a situation where BIFR is now to take a final call. Everything is ready. It is more than a year, almost. The case is languishing because BIFR is not having a Presiding Officer. I wrote at least thrice. Nobody is there to take the call. So, you want to revive the manufacturing sector in the background of your 'Make in India' slogan. But, if these things go unattended, then ultimately it does not give you the desired results. That aspect needs to be taken into consideration. For that, the institutions which have already been created have to be properly strengthened. There should be regular filling up of the vacant positions Presiding Officer and other supporting staff. That needs to be taken care of so that the things are speeded up and revival is made possible.

Secondly, so far as realization of the dues of stakeholders in otherwise insolvent, bankrupt or going to be closed companies, is concerned, a rare situation has developed. The Joint Committee has done a wonderful job. The Bill's original content has been made much better. There were so many loopholes and those have been tried to be filled up. In one aspect, care has been taken. What is it? Among

other dues, the workers' dues are given the same status — of not only the secured creditors but also of the workers. The workers' dues are to be given equal primacy when the dues clearance situation of different stakeholders arises. It is rightly taken up. But, I think, so far as the dues of workers *vis-à-vis* the other stakeholders are concerned, there is a lack of comprehension of the problem. I don't understand why. The Joint Committee has rightly recommended to improve it. But why two years? The workman's dues in Clause 53(1)(a), (b) and (c), the suggestions are made to change. The Government has accepted that. The workmen's dues for the period of 24 months preceding the liquidation commencement date is mentioned. Then it is said that other creditors, whatever their dues from the company, are recovered, etc., etc. Why 24 months? You must appreciate the fact that a company does not turn insolvent or bankrupt or sick just in one day, all of a sudden. It happens in a process. In this process, the first victims are the workers. Their statutory dues are not being paid to the concerned authority. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I have to make my point. Please allow me to quickly finish. I am not adding any flesh. I am just trying to place things straight. Sir, when an industry starts getting sick, the first victim is the workers. Their statutory dues are not being paid although the statutory dues are deducted from their salaries in terms of PF, ESI and others. The people are retiring, not getting their statutory dues. It starts. Till that time, it was not officially considered, that to be insolvent, it will have to go through the liquidation process. It carried on. Then, at some point of time, certain agency decides that it should go on liquidation process. The High Court appoints a liquidator, etc. Then, the liquidation process starts. You are wanting now to straighten that process. In that event, two years from the date of liquidation, the time to clear the dues of the workers is absolutely unjust. Please note that so far as other stakeholders are concerned, if the bank dues are not paid, that night bankers don't go on starvation. But, a worker, if he does not get one month's salary, he goes on starving and his children's education stops. For the entire family, it is disastrous. Twenty per cent of the registered factories are closed today. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Please, Sir, I am just completing. I have not uttered even a single word extra.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Please finish early.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Twenty per cent of the registered factories are closed today. Please think about the fate of those workers. The whole family gets destroyed. Similarly, for the workers, why is it for two years? Why aren't the entire dues of the workers, their legal and legitimate dues? Workers' due becomes due only after they give their labour. That is their earned due. It is not some other kind of due. I request and urge upon the Minister, in this area, I think, the entire legitimate

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

earned dues of the workers, including the statutory dues, must be included. Let me just cite two examples. Again, one from the public sector and one from the private sector. First is, Tyre Corporation of India. It is a public sector company. The liquidation was ordered. For the last 43 months, the workers are not getting their salary. At least, hundred more workers retired, but not got their statutory dues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): If you start looking at me, then it will be better. ...*(Interruptions)*... Start looking at me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then it will be better. ...*(Interruptions)*... You also know that.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am, actually, trying to impress upon the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; thank you. So, they are not getting their statutory dues. Even they retired, but, they did not get their statutory dues. For the last 43 months, the workers are not getting their salary. The High Court which has ordered the liquidation, the same High Court ordered the Government, the Industry Ministry in this matter, to sanction ₹ 1,065 crores in January, 2016, for salary payment of the workers. But the Government has not yet complied with. I wrote thrice to the Minister, but, there was no response. So it clearly depicts that the workers' problem is not really realised by you people. That is why you allow like this.

Another interesting example is of Daewoo Motors company. Fourteen years ago the liquidation was ordered. The official liquidator was appointed in July, 2004. Hon. Finance Minister, I want to draw your attention that the official liquidator was appointed in July, 2004. In the meantime, the Bombay Debt Recovery Tribunal has seized some of the assets of that company and when the official liquidator is asking that I am to settle the dues of the workers — 1,400 workers are there in the roll — through Calcutta High Court, they have been ordered that you should not interfere in the assets of the company, which is at the charge of the Debt Recovery Tribunal. During the last fourteen years, they wrote to all concerned of both the Governments, knocked every door, still they have not got the justice. So, that is why, I think that the primacy of the workers' dues has to be duly understood. I urge upon you, so far as this Bill is concerned, all legitimate earned dues of the workers, including statutory dues, should be included, instead of just putting two years' dues. You are not giving them anything just as presentation or some token help. They are only asking for whatever they have legitimately earned by their labour; whatever they have legitimately saved through deduction from their salary, they want those dues. Their equal rights have to be settled while clearing the dues of other stakeholders. I urge that this should be included. The hon. Minister should consider it as this two years' business reflects complete lack of understanding of the real problem of the

workers, who are the worst victims when a company goes insolvent and bankrupt. Others could manage from here and there, but they are the worst victims. So they are to be taken care of. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Bhupinder Singh.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, वैसे तो अभी हमें लगता है कि इस बिल पर discussion जल्दी ही खत्म हो जाएगा, लेकिन फिर भी एमपीज़ और स्टाफ के लिए जलपान और भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह व्यवस्था एमपीज़ के लिए सेंट्रल हॉल कैटीन में है और स्टाफ के लिए रूम नं. 73 में है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): भूपिंदर जी, आपके पास दो मिनट का समय है, लेकिन आप कितने मिनट समय लेना चाहते हैं, आप मुझे पहले से बता दीजिए, तो मैं घंटी भी नहीं बजाऊंगा। आप मुझे वैसे ही बता दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चार मिनट ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनसे बात मत कीजिए। Okay, carry on.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : सर, आज 'The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016' बिल लाया गया and we are going to pass this bill. I think, इसके ऊपर तो कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं आया है।

सर, कुछ बोलने से पहले मैं हाउस को कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि काफी सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो सबसे गरीब तबका है, वह इससे प्रभावित होता है। जब फाइनेंस बिल पास किया गया, तो मंत्री जी ने यहां कहा कि अगर अच्छा मानसून होगा, तो हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था बढ़ेगी, because our economy is based on agriculture. उसी किसान के बारे में मैंने यहां आपसे बात भी की थी और आपने कोशिश भी की थी। यहां हमारे ऑनरेबल एमओएस बैठे हुए हैं। इसमें किसान की कोई गलती नहीं थी, इसमें एफसीआई और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला, इन दोनों की गलती थी। इनके द्वारा किसान से 4 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट की जगह 11 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट लिया गया और दस साल के बाद उसको बताया गया कि आपको 11 प्रतिशत इंटरेस्ट रेट के हिसाब से अढ़ाई लाख रुपया देना है। यह कह देने के दस साल के बाद फिर से उनको 11 लाख के ओटीएस के लिए बुलाया गया और कहा गया कि 11 लाख रुपया दो। वह 11 लाख रुपया देने के लिए भी तैयार हुआ, लेकिन उसके बाद बैंक ने उससे फिर से बात भी नहीं की और फिर उसके भी दस साल के बाद वह बैंक बोला कि आपको अब दो करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ेगा। यहां पासवान जी ने कहा कि हम इसको एक मिनट में डिस्पोज़ ऑफ करेंगे और सिन्हा साहब ने भी इसको फील किया था कि यह बहुत जस्टिफाइड केस है, लेकिन इससे भी उसका समाधान नहीं हुआ। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि बैंकर्स की एकाउंटेबिलिटी क्यों नहीं है? इस बिल के ऊपर बैंकर्स की क्या एकाउंटेबिलिटी है? जो एनपीए हो जाता है, एनपीए होने के बाद उसके ओटीएस का जो प्रावधान है, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, उस ओटीएस के लिए उनको बुलाया गया। ओटीएस के लिए राजी होने के बाद भी यह काम नहीं किया गया।

सर, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जो बेचारे किसान हैं, छोटे और लघु उद्योगी हैं, उनके ऊपर केस होता है। यहां जिस बात पर चर्चा चल रही है कि ऐसे कौन से दस परिवार हैं, जिन घरानों के पास आज भी बैंकों का 13 लाख करोड़ रुपया पड़ा है, and that 13 lakh crores is

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

public fund. वह रुपया public exchequer से गया है। यह हो सकता है कि 3 प्रतिशत लोग इन्कम टैक्स देते हैं, लेकिन सेस के नाम पर पूरा देश टैक्स देता है। इस देश का गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी साबुन, तेल, कपड़ा खरीदता है, जिस पर सेस लगाया जाता है। इसके नाम पर जनता 126 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स देती है, सेस देती है। उसका पैसा bankruptcy की तरफ गया और आज यहां इसके ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए सिर्फ एक घंटे की चर्चा करने की बात हुई।

यह सही है कि इस पर जेपीसी में बहुत काम किया गया है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हमें इसके बारे में पता होना चाहिए। इस पर मैंने सवाल भी पूछा था और accountability on the bankers के ऊपर मेरा अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन था कि जिसकी गलती होती है, उसके ऊपर कोई जवाबदेही आती। यही सवाल मैंने यहां पर पूछा था। रिजर्व बैंक को टिप्स देने की बात आती है, लेकिन किसको कितने टिप्स की जरूरत है, इस पर तो पहले से ही कितने ऐक्ट बने हुए हैं, लेकिन ऐसी क्या समस्या आ गई, जिसके कारण आज भी हम उनसे रिकवरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? यह बात सही है और इस बात पर मैं दूसरे सदस्यों के साथ सहमत हूं, क्योंकि हम नेगेटिव साइड की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। हम पॉजिटिव साइड की तरफ चलें। जिनको हजार-हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए, उस bankruptcy को बैंकों ने क्यों नहीं देखा? क्या इस बिल में इस चीज का कुछ प्रावधान है कि उनके ऊपर कुछ ऐक्शन लिया जाएगा या उन लोगों की रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स की जाएगी? क्या उनकी जांच करने के लिए कोई भी व्यवस्था इस बिल में दी गई है? सारा देश हमारी बात को सुन रहा है, जिन गरीब लोगों के घर बैंक वाले जाकर पहुंच जाते हैं, उनकी दुआएं कैसे लगेगी, यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिए। उनके लिए इस बिल में क्या प्रावधान किया गया है? सर, मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह बताएं कि आने वाले दिनों में जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को रिवाइव कर सकते हैं, उनकी संख्या क्या है? उसके ऊपर क्या कोशिश की गई है? हम नहीं चाहते कि देश में sick units की संख्या बढ़ती जाए। तो इस देश की तरक्की कैसे होगी, रोजगार की जो बात है, तो रोजगार कहां मिलेगा? जो लोग वहां employed हैं, सबसे पहले उनका इंटरेस्ट देखना चाहिए। जिस किसान का उसमें raw-material लगा है, जिस इंडस्ट्री में, जो agro-based, agriculture-based industries हैं, sugar की हों या food processing की हो, जो भी युनिट्स हैं, उनका पैसा उनको पहले कैसे दिलाया जाए, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके लिए इसमें क्या प्रावधान है? यह जो 90 days और 180 days की बात है, तो इसके बारे में क्या हम यह समझ लें कि 180 days में इसका फैसला हो जाएगा और इसके बाद फिर एक छोटे से कोर्ट से लेकर apex court तक ये मामले 20 साल तक पेंडिंग होकर न पड़े रहें? अगर इसमें ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, तो आप इसमें जब rules frame करेंगे, तो क्या उन rules के अन्दर ऐसा कोई प्रावधान डाल सकते हैं? मैं यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि मंत्री जी यह भी बताएंगे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): I support the views expressed by the hon. Member Shri Bhupender Singh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Anil Desai – not present. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Gowda, how many minutes do you want?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Five minutes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... There will be no word out of place, I assure you.

Sir, the great economist Joseph Schumpeter talked about 'creative destruction' in the economy. When a company thinks that its technology is dominating and it has a monopoly, at that very moment some other innovation will come up which will change the game, drive that company out of business, and take over the market. For example, Kodak had its moment. But, today, we all know that with cameras in cell phones, we do not have that kind of a camera industry any more. So, this is the order of things. And, entrepreneurs know that. They know that they are taking a risk. There is a chance of success. There is a chance of failure as well. In the Silicon Valley, they have certainly learnt how to deal with failure. It is something that they appreciate. They say, some company may have started and it may not succeed. They give an opportunity to pick up and start all over again. And, it is not fear of a taint or something that damns a particular entrepreneur. So, we need to create an environment where companies can close down, where entrepreneurs can pick up and start new innovations, new businesses, as they move forward.

In India, Sir, the situation is a little more complicated by our history. We have a long tradition of promoters who have siphoned off money from companies; who have inflated projected costs and make the bank pay most of the money for that. And, then, essentially, walk away and leave the bank in the lurch; leave the labour in the lurch, and create a real mess for everybody for years and years to come. We needed a mechanism to resolve these kinds of issues. And, this Code is a wonderful step in the direction of essentially dealing with bankruptcy and insolvency in a manner that will enable the economy to pick up and move forward once again.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

But, Sir, as the title of the Bill itself says, it focuses purely on bankruptcy and insolvency and has very, very little emphasis on turn around. This is what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen was talking about, that is, revival. There is not enough emphasis on this.

Now, I just want to bring a variety of points to the attention of the hon. Minister on the issues that must be addressed. The very first dimension is the one about expertise. Where are the turn-around specialists in our economy, whose expertise could be drawn upon to help companies revive themselves? We do not have enough. And, that is a real challenge.

Similarly, when we talk about insolvency professionals, we will be needing in significant numbers. And, the other kinds of organizations are also going to be required. It is not going to happen overnight. We are going to require huge amount

[Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda]

of focused efforts on the part of the Government, along with business schools, along with industry bodies, to ensure that we have the personnel who can actually come forward and help make these plans an actual reality.

Then, there is one more clause. When we talk about performance bonds for the professional groups, which are going to be involved in this entire process, the amounts required for those performance bonds are enormous. And, professionals would not be able to raise those amounts. Something needs to be done to ensure that these kinds of organizations are not disincentivised from coming and participating in this very, very crucial sector of the economy. As I talk about performance bonds and money, it brings me to the finance dimension. We need debt and we need the ability to leverage in order to help company's turnaround. In the absence of a deep bond market in this country, where are such funds going to come from?

The third dimension, that is a challenge, is a regulatory dimension. Many of the professionals that are going to be involved in this, say, people like Chartered Accountants, have a different set of professional rules and responsibilities which may conflict with the role that they are expected to play in this particular domain. What rules are you going to frame? How are you going to structure some kind of a compatibility between these professional norms and the kinds of obligations they have here?

An even more important dimension is the strategic and gaming dimension. It is entirely possible that competitors or even in the case of political witch-hunts, when a company is going through a bad patch, some other company will induce creditors to try and initiate a bankruptcy proceeding. This is something to be watched out for. The moment even a hint is given out or an information is leaked, that can prove devastating to a company's financial strength, to its health and to its ability to survive and cope.

Sir, there are other dimensions. The CAG dimension, always looking over the shoulder of bankers, in such a case ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am not wasting any moment, Sir. Give me a moment. In such a case, which banker will agree to a distress sale and to a much lower settlement amount when they are faced with the risk of being questioned much later?

There is also a time constraint. While it is a very good thing from the point of view of settling and moving on, it also creates a situation where you are not providing enough time for other solutions. It is going to result in fire sales. The residual value in companies may not be fully captured and, maybe, just real assets may be captured. A lot of the intangible assets, the organisational capital — all

these sorts of aspects will not be addressed, will be undervalued and let go. There are two, three other points. I will make them very quickly.

Sir, now I come to the international aspects. There is a UN Commission on International Trade Law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I know that, Sir. But this Bill has to be improved. That is my job. I am doing that. Let me do it. A lot of international disputes exist. Companies operate in multiple countries. So, if we use their model law on cross-border insolvency, where India becomes the center for main interest and the central jurisdiction, you will be in a position to, actually, work with 42 other countries and ensure that these international disputes will be resolved. Please add this into the rules.

There is one more concern I have. A lot of promoters fearing bankruptcy may siphon off assets, may sell off assets. Now, whichever insolvency professionals go in afterwards need to be empowered with rules, with court authority, or whatever, to get the money or the assets that were sold off back to ensure that those are a part of this package when the actual settlement takes place.

Finally, I don't know what the game is during the transition phase. There is a SARFAESI Act, there are Joint Lending Forums, and there are so many other forums which can be shopped at the current moment. How are you going to ensure that this particular law is going to take precedence over the rest? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: We all know that this kind of an Act is vitally needed. There has been a lot of mess in the system. When they come for a loan, they come in a Maruti 800. When they come to file bankruptcy, they come in a BMW. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, these are all the issues that we need to take account of. Let me point out that this is a very good move. It reminds me of Dr. Manmohan Singh's SEBI Act, which was also a very, very crucial, foundational Act in terms of financial infrastructure of this country. So, I do hope that this Bill will work, as we understand, with the suggestions that we have all made in the course of this debate. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order!

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I just request the Chair that please ask these Members not to talk; stop the Members from going there and talking to the gallery officials. I think gallery people should also avoid talking to the Members directly. The Ministers can speak; we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is correct. Members should not go.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: So, kindly see to it that a direction is passed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a small query.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are two small queries. One, what happens to SICA? What happens to SARFAESI? And, what happens to the DRT Act once this Code comes into place? I just want some clarity on that. And, second, what is the essential difference between the Chapter 11 process and the Code that you are bringing about? I just want to understand what the essence is because I presume that the template has been the Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. I would like to know what the essential difference between these two is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): My learned friend and colleague Mr. Sinha will take care of the major issues which the hon. Member has raised. SICA will eventually go. That is the first thing. SARFAESI will have to be amended and brought in line with the changed provisions of the bankruptcy law. There are some changes which are required to be done. I have introduced those changes in the Lok Sabha today and have it referred to the Joint Committee, and that is why I insisted that the same Joint Committee should look at it because they have dealt with this Act.

As far as the DRT is concerned, there is a jurisdiction that DRT will have because the jurisdiction with regard to insolvency will be with the Company Law Tribunals which are created for that purpose. DRT will remain with regard to recovery proceedings and with regard to those individual insolvencies, the DRTs would have jurisdiction. Now, the problem with DRTs is that there is an adequate infrastructure. It almost functions like a civil court, takes a lot more time. So, today, to the DRT legislation also, I have introduced amendments in the Lok Sabha and referred to the same Committee, and the entire procedure of DRT is also being altered, and in the altered position, a large part of the DRT proceedings will now go on-line so that

there will be limited hearings itself. Now, with regard to your last query that how is it comparable to the Chapter 11, Mr. Jayant will tell you about it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You said, SICA will be phased out. Are you thinking of a five-year time frame?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no, it will be phased out immediately. There will be a period given under which the SICA complaint will have to be brought before this new forum.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, the SICA cases will automatically transmit themselves into the new mechanism. Is that the process that you are contemplating?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: One of the differences between your Chapter 11 and this is that in Chapter 11, the debtor continues to be in possession. Here the creditors will be in possession. Now, the SICA is being phased out, and I will tell you one of the reasons why SICA didn't function. Under SICA, the predominant experience has been this, and that is why a decision was taken way back in 2002 to repeal SICA when the original Company Law amendments were passed. Now since they were challenged before the Supreme Court, it didn't come into operation. Now, the object behind SICA was revival of sick companies. But not too many revivals took place. But what happened in the process was that a protective wall was created under SICA that once you enter the BIFR, nobody can recover money from you. So, that non-performing investment became more non-performing because the companies were not being revived and the banks were also unable to pursue any demand as far as those sick companies were concerned, and therefore, SICA runs contrary to this whole concept of exit that if a particular management is not in a position to run a company, then instead of the company closing down under this management, a more liquid and a professional management must come and then save this company. That is the whole object. And if nobody can save it, rather than allowing it to be squandered, the assets must be distributed — as the Joint Committee has decided — in accordance with the waterfall mechanism which they have created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Jayant Sinha.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a small clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are Vice-Chairman. How can I deny you?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Thank you very much. Sir, I want a very simple clarification. Now, most of the NPAs are in the power sector also. In the power sector, suppose a thermal plant has been put with the condition that so much 'gas' is going to be given to them by the Government. But that gas is not coming; and suppose that happens. Now, if it is because of the Government policy that he is having an NPA and he has to close down, then is there some sort of a consideration for him?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Jayant Sinha.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I get a chance, I will answer the hon. Member's question as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I will keep my comments short. I recognise, it is late in the evening. Members are tired.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please be as brief as possible.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The hon. Finance Minister has already spoken at length. So, I will keep this very short.

First of all, very quickly, I want to thank everybody who has worked for many years in putting this legislation together. I want to thank the Members in the Lok Sabha. They have passed it. But, in particular, I really do want to thank the Joint Select Committee that worked on it. There were thirty Members, ten from this august House, who have improved upon this in very significant ways, including the fact that they have strengthened workmen's rights, they have introduced cross-border insolvency recourse, so that we can go in for cross-border insolvencies as well, and they have introduced and strengthened the role of the operational creditors as well. So, we owe a lot to the Joint Select Committee. And I really want to recognise them for the work that they have done.

Many Members spoke today and I want to thank them for their contributions as well. What I would try and do is to, in a very short- pointed way, answer the specific questions that were brought up.

First, I want to start with my good friend, Prof. Gowda. I want to remind him, since he was at the University of Pennsylvania, that the economist he refers to was at Harvard, Prof. Joseph Schumpeter, who, obviously, spoke about creative destruction. And I think all hon. Members here — maybe there are a few exceptions — will agree that we operate in a market economy. And, because we operate in a market economy in this country and around the world and because, progressively, over the last 25 years, we have moved more and more towards an open market economy where we have brought down entry barriers, as Prof. Gowda correctly said, we also have to make it possible for exit, resolution and revival to happen in a smooth, effective and efficient manner, protecting the various stakeholders. That is what could not be made possible in the Indian economy previously and that is what this quite historic legislation will enable us to do.

We have many debates in this House and in the other House as well; we have many discussions. But I just want to pause for a second, to remind ourselves that this is a historic legislation. We are changing the Indian economy because we are enabling it, in fact, to be able to let the processes of creative destruction, which Prof. Gowda was speaking about, operate much more efficiently. We will do that while protecting the people who matter, and the people who matter the most, as Tapan da correctly said, are, obviously, the workmen. We have to make sure that those stakeholders, because they are the most vulnerable, are protected first. He brought up several instances where people have not got their dues paid; in some cases, it was 43 months and so on. Tapan da, the way this law is set up, precisely avoids those problems, because it enables workmen to initiate the insolvency process. So, for example, if it has been three months or six months that you have not been paid, you can initiate the insolvency process and you will be first-in-line, for up to 24 months. So, the cases that you are worried about, those are precisely the kinds of cases that we will avoid through this legislation the way that it is written and so, I think, your fears would be set at rest when you understand exactly how this law would work.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What will happen to those people who have not been paid wages for more than six years? There are such cases in the Government sector as well as in the private sector.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Those historical cases... *...(Interruptions)...* In most instances, if they are already being tried by a superior court, for example, the High Courts or the Supreme Court, we cannot initiate this process for them, but if they are in some of the other courts, then it is possible, on a voluntary basis, to bring them to the NCLT and see whether we can have a more efficient resolution process. But we wanted to protect the most vulnerable. I really want to thank the Joint Committee for ensuring that it was 24 months worth of workmen dues that we protect in this manner. Of course, we, as a Government, are trying our level best as well to create a robust safety net, so that it is not necessary that our workers are reliant only on a company or a job, because, as Prof. Gowda points out, in a market economy, companies come and companies go. So, if, in India, we rely only on the company for a safety net, we are making many of our workers very, very insecure and vulnerable. We want to avoid that through some of the other initiatives that we are taking in the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* For an existing company, of course, you can do it. But, what if a company is already in a High Court proceeding, which is the case that Tapan da brought out?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have written to you.

8.00 P.M.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I? I am sorry to interrupt my friend.

In case there is a company which has been lying sick for a number of years, and workmen are still struggling to get their dues and the creditors are still struggling, and on the day that this Act is notified the conditions for petitioning or invoking the jurisdiction of this Act are made out, even though it is a pre-existing state of sickness, the forum would have jurisdiction, even with regard to those. So, the assets can be sold, unless something had already been wound up.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Tapan *da* and Prof. Gowda also wanted to understand how revival will work within this framework. Well, when a company is put into bankruptcy, there is also an ability to preemptively talk about bankruptcy. So, the revival process can actually start even before you go into bankruptcy. Obviously you know what the shadow of bankruptcy will do. So, the idea would be the stakeholders' understanding that bankruptcy is possible and it is a costly time-consuming affair, we will preemptively sit down and negotiate and come to a better settlement. That is indeed possible. But if you do go into bankruptcy or if you do it preemptively, there are three possibilities that are worth considering when you go into revival process. One is, you find that it is the promoter that is not capable of managing that company any longer. So, you replace the promoter because the secured creditors, workmen and so on, have preemptive rights over the promoter, the equity holders at that point. So, you just replace them and the company is viable; it operates and it becomes competitive and moves on. The second case is, if the company actually requires a complete resetting of its costs and its capital structure to become competitive, there is a restructuring process that is required and that will be done through the insolvency process. There is a reset and then after the reset the company is competitive once again and it goes forward and it becomes successful. That is what happens consistently in the United States. They go into bankruptcy, the liabilities are reset, they become competitive again and then thereafter they do fine. There is a third case where, in fact, you have to go into liquidation because the company cannot compete any longer. I myself in the United States, in some of the work I have done, have taken companies through either a revival process or a liquidation process. But if we have an effective resolution process, we can actually do that quite well. So, again, this legislation will enable us to do this kind of revival depending on which case you want to put it through. That depends on company's competitive position. So, we will be able to do that in a much more seamless way. Naresh Agrawalji wanted to know how the courts will actually work and how the

appellate process will work. Very quickly I want to tell him that we will have the National Company Law Tribunal. The appellate body to that is the NCLAT and that can then be appealed to the Supreme Court in the case of individuals and for partnerships you go to the DRT, as the hon. Finance Minister just said, then you go to the Appellate body, the DRAT, and then again to the Supreme Court. That is how it will work. There was a question also about PSUs. PSUs are companies as well. Of course, they have, in some way, sovereign backstopping. Since they are companies, they are subject to the same laws that we would be bringing in as far as bankruptcy is concerned. Vivek Gupta*ji* wanted to understand whether bankruptcy would be possible in a repeated way. I don't think that will be possible because once you go through bankruptcy, we capture that information and then there will be few creditors who will want to give you loans again. And, therefore, you will not be able to repeatedly go through bankruptcy because creditors will not be there. So, that is the way we would answer that question. Anand Sharma*ji* and Prof. Gowda wanted to know about fraud that is committed during the insolvency process. There, there are some penalties. There are specific clauses that ensure penalties if you are doing fraudulent or avoidance actions and there is a way for the insolvency manager to prevent avoidance actions. So if somebody wants to siphon assets away, those can be prevented and brought back into the insolvency process. So, those clauses are, in fact, there. Then there were several questions about how will this be implemented and how will this actually be executed. We have limited jurisdiction capacity. We need more judges; we need more courts. How will the industry be created and where will the professionals come from and so on? Those are very good questions. Of course, we are working on all of those; we are setting up the course. I am sure Prof. Gowda and his work at Bengaluru and other premier management institutes will ensure that this training and the course work is put together for bankruptcy, and I will rely on him to encourage his other academic colleagues to do that. But we will, of course, go through a stage notification process, implementing this as and when we find that the implementation and the execution capacity is there. That is, you know, our responsibility and we will certainly do it that way. To the best of my knowledge, I think, the performance bonds case issue, that you brought up, has, in fact, been amended by the Joint Select Committee. So that is not something you need to worry about. And to your question also, Prof. Gowda, about whether the time is sufficient or not, I want to once again remind you that it is possible to actually preemptively start talking about bankruptcy and, therefore, have more time rather than just 180 to 190 days. Sir, these were the major questions that were brought up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): What about accountability on bankers?

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Accountability on the bankers is there through their Boards, through their management structures, through their shareholders and obviously there are grievance redressal mechanisms that are also there. With this, I commend the legislation to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximisation of value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interest of all the stakeholders including alteration in the order of priority of payment of Government dues and to establish an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 16, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I won't move because it is too late. I don't want to move.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 67 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 68, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

Clause 68 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 69, there are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is already 8 o'clock. People are hungry. So, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 69 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 70, there are three Amendments (Nos. 5 to 7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 70 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 71, there are two Amendments (Nos. 8 and 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 71 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 72, there are two Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

Clause 73 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 74, there are two Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 74 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 75, there is one Amendment (No.14) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, though I want to move, it will be more delayed. So, I am not moving the amendment.

Clause 75 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 76, there are two Amendments (Nos. 15 and 16) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 76 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 77, there are three Amendments (Nos. 17 to 19) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I think these are the last amendments. If you say, I want to move. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In order to save the time, you may consider not moving.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Okay, Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 77 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 78 to 255 and the First Schedule to Eleventh Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have been told that there is a consensus that the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill can be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Am I correct? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: One minute, please. Sir, after the explanation by the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupinder Singh ji, you can go. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bhupinder Singh ji, you can go. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am told that there is a consensus that the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill can be passed without discussion. Shri Arun Jaitley to move a motion for consideration that the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015 be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, I move:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Can you please just explain it?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Okay. I will just explain. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Trusts Act is an Act of 1882. In 1882, when the Act was framed, one of the provisions of the Act was that if a trust has a surplus income, it could invest its surplus in a certain category of investments. Now, those investments included certain specified securities in England, in Karachi and in Rangoon. Now, all those provisions have become redundant. Therefore, in 2009, when the UPA Government was in power, they had proposed that those provisions be deleted and a sentence comes in that place, namely, "to be invested in those securities as are notified by the Government." That is the only amendment in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, Sir, I am not moving the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Amendments not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

(4) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the words "Sixty-sixth", the words "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, the CAMPA Bill, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... There is no agreement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I agree. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, in any case, इतनी गर्मी में पौधा कहां लगता है, बरसात में बात करेंगे, अभी नहीं कर सकते। ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, we passed three Bills. ...(Interruptions)... How many Bills did we pass today? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I thank all the colleagues. Today, we passed five Bills. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five Bills. You should thank every Member.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम सभी का धन्यवाद कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Including the Deputy Chairman.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We thank the Deputy Chairman first and then all the Party Leaders.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Special Mentions please. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya — not present. Shri Santiuse Kujur — absent.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Husain Dalwai — absent. Shri Motilal Vora-absent. Shri Gulam Rasool Balyawi — absent. Dr. K. P. Ramalingam.

Demand to give Drug Controller General of India the status of an autonomous body

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House several complexities in the purview of dealing drugs by the Ministries. The registration of the companies is done by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Likewise, the sale of medicines comes under the purview of the Health Ministry. Whereas the production of medicines comes under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the quality of the medicines produced by the companies is being certified by the Drug Controller of India, who comes under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, and the Drug Controller selected by the Government often does not have expertise of medicines. The Drug Controller of India should also be from pharmaceutical profession with rich experience of research in medicine.

According to a United Nations Report on Asia-Pacific, the country's pharmaceutical exports have registered 9.7 per cent jump and 33 per cent growth in exports to the US market. There is confusion as far as the pricing of drugs, generic medicines, quality, dealing with the retailers of drugs, clinical trials are concerned and one is not sure which is the actual Department dealing with all this. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to make the Office of the Drug Controller General of India a separate entity detached from all other Ministries. In fact, it should be made an organisation by an Act of Parliament responsible and accountable to the Parliament. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।
 †جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): اپ سبھا پتی جی، میں بھی خود کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to include heat waves in the list of natural calamities

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, every Member in this House is aware of the havoc being caused by heat wave in the country. Temperatures are soaring and there is no respite from heat wave. This year, unprecedented temperatures have been recorded and thousands of people have so far died in the country. More than 600 people died in Telugu States this summer alone. There is no doubt that global warming is one reason. But another point to be noted is what the Government is doing to provide relief to people to escape from heat and also pay compensation to those who died due to heat wave.

In July, 2013, the Group of Ministers constituted by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, to study and give report whether heat wave can be included in the list of natural calamities. But, unfortunately, before GoM gave its recommendations, the term of Lok Sabha was over and the issue died. Secondly, NDRA has recommended for declaring 'heat wave' as natural disaster. But, Government of India has not accepted this recommendation so far.

Now, avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attack and frost or cold wave are defined as natural calamity. Whoever dies of this, will get a compensation of Rs. 1.5 lakh under the NDRF. Cold wave was included in 2011.

Hence, I request the Government of India to declare 'heat wave' as natural calamity immediately.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. Sanjay Singh — not present. Shri Vivek Gupta. Are you laying?

Demand to address the matter of rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Life Insurance Corporation of India

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the recent news reports have highlighted an extremely significant danger with the rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). This issue is threatening to destroy savings and insurance claims of millions of citizens in our country.

Sir, LIC has seen a significant rise in its NPAs during the last five years, rising over 2.5 times, from 1.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent. As per the given figures in the news reports, only in the first nine months of the Financial Year 2015-16, the bad loans rose by ₹ 17,000 crores. This makes this public sector insurance company one of the top 10 NPA holders in the country even surpassing several public sector banks' NPAs.

The situation becomes even more precarious because LIC is not a bank but provides insurance cover to millions of citizens in this country.

The RBI had raised concerns about LIC's loans and infrastructure investments. Hence, it merits a closer look on the financials of LIC because of the systemic implications it has on financial stability. This issue needs urgent action from the Government at the earliest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, very good. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

Demand to include various sub-castes of Machuwa Caste in the SC/ST category

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे आपके संज्ञान में लाना है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश अधिनियम, 1950 एवं मध्य प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2000 की अनुसूची-VIII के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए सूची के सरल क्रमांक 29 पर 'मांझी' जाति एवं सरल क्रमांक 30 पर 'मंझवार' जाति संपूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित हैं, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के जिलाधिकारियों द्वारा मांझी एवं मंझवार के जाति प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं बनाए जा रहे हैं। मांझी और मंझवार की समनामी पुकारू उपजातियां, जिनका रोटी-बेटी का रिश्ता, रहन-सहन, खान-पान, रीति-रिवाज, व्यवसाय एक समान हैं, जैसे धीवर, धीमर, ढीमर, केवट, कहार, भोई, मल्लाह, निषाद आदि, इनके सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कई बार भारत सरकार को अनुशंसा/संस्तुति भेजी गई है।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

उपरोक्त उपजातियां मांझी, मंझवार की पर्यायवाची जातियां हैं, जिनके लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 में संशोधन करना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश मांझी आदिवासी पंचायती समाज द्वारा लगातार यह मांग की जा रही है तथा सैकड़ों बार प्रदेश भर में धरना-प्रदर्शन के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार को ज्ञापन के माध्यम से ध्यानाकर्षण कराया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। इसी तरह देश के कई राज्यों में पर्यायवाची जातियों को आरक्षण से वंचित कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली में मल्लाह अनुसूचित जाति में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मंझवार, गोंड, तुरैहा, बेलदार, पश्चिमी बंगाल में केवट, उत्तराखंड में गोंड, मंझवार अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति में हैं।

अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार आदि राज्यों में मछुआ समुदाय की उपजातियों को अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति में परिभाषित करा कर राज्य सरकारों को प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के आदेश प्रदान किए जाएँ।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; very good. Thank you. Shri Narendra Budania—not present. Shri Ahamed Hassan—not present. Shri Anil Desai—not present. Shri P. L. Punia—not present. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda—not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Concern over acute malnutrition prevailing among children in several districts of Rajasthan

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): The monthly monitoring of growth of children, earlier identified as suffering from severe and acute malnutrition, was held across 555 centres in 13 districts of the State. An officer of the UNICEF, Rajasthan, who is touring Barmer district and monitoring children, said 1,339 children were being given the energy dense nutrition supplement in the district. The supplement is peanut-based and children identified as severely malnourished are fed it for up to 12 weeks, and monitored on a monthly basis. The measure of their upper arm circumference and weight in relation to height give indication of the reduction in the severity of their malnutrition status. In February, this year, after State Health Minister, Shri Rajendra Rathore, admitted that two children in the State had died of malnutrition. The Director of NHM for Rajasthan, Shri Navin Jain, said that 9,529 children had been identified as suffering from severe acute malnutrition during a survey undertaken. Late 2015, across 13 districts by December, last year, to intervention to provide these children the nutritional supplement was undertaken

by the State Government in partnership with the UNICEF. Nearly 40 per cent of babies in the State are born with low birth rate and already compromised. There is no family planning. Besides early pregnancies, there is also no awareness about the gap between the child birth. The Central Government may look into it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Sanjay Raut, not present. Shri Devender Goud T.

Demand to conduct a separate Census for OBCs for better formulation of welfare schemes for them

SHRI DEVENDER T. GOUD (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, for effective implementation of any scheme or programme or reservation for any class of people, particularly, the backwards, the basic data required is their Census. Census helps in finding out socio-economic condition of the people and also helps in formulating schemes which may help them. With nearly 2,300 castes recognized by the Government of India and 1,400 castes in extreme poverty, OBCs constitute nearly 54 per cent of the population of India. So, it is really a challenging task for the planners to frame schemes and implement them. It is unfortunate that country's highest planning body, the earlier Planning Commission, and the present NITI AAYOG, are not able to formulate policies and programmes in the absence of a separate Census for OBCs. Census of OBCs will also help in reservation for local body elections. An assurance was given by the then Finance Minister and the present hon. President for undertaking Census of OBCs. But nothing has been done so far.

The Registrar General of India undertook socio-economic Census in 2011 and data is already available with the Government. Of course, it has not been made public. But I understand that no separate data has been collected for OBCs in 2011 Census; thereby, we missed the opportunity. Hence, I request the Government of India to appoint an expert committee to examine data collected in Socio-Economic Caste Census and arrive at State-wise socio-economic data for Backward Classes. Or, the Government of India may appoint a Commission or ask the Registrar General of India to immediately undertake a separate Census for OBCs so as to formulate policies, schemes and programmes for their socio- economic development.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; thank you. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**Demand to make a composite plan and take action on arrears eradication
scheme recommended by the Malimath Committee to reduce
huge pendency of cases in various courts**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, we all are familiar with the maxim, justice delayed is justice denied.

Today, we are facing a sort of crisis in our Justice delivery system. There are cases pending for more than 30 years awaiting adjudication. According to recent statement of the Chief Justice of India, the requirement of Judges is a whopping 70,000 to clear the pending cases. About 450 posts of Judges in High Courts, which is fifty per cent, are vacant.

The required strength of all the Judges, including the lower Judiciary, was 44,000 in 1987, as reported by the then Law Commission and today, the Judiciary is managing with only 18,000 Judges. The pendency of cases is appalling and horrific when one even thinks about reducing it.

The total pendency of Civil and Criminal cases in High Courts alone was 38,74,090; and in subordinates courts, it was a horrible 2,64,09,011 till 2008. Sir, I demand that strength of Judges of High Courts and subordinate courts may be doubled with immediate effect as an emergency step. For this, the Government needs to allocate more funds for creation of additional courts at all levels. The Central Government must establish courts at trial and appellate level and allocate funds to the States for this purpose. Another step to be taken is creation of more and more Circuit Benches of High Courts and even Supreme Court in different parts of the country. The eminent people from District Bar should be elevated to judicial posts in Subordinate Courts and those from the lower Judiciary to higher Judiciary immediately. The need of the hour is that there should be regular Benches of higher and lower Judiciary with no summer vacations. The Government must come out with an Arrears Eradication Scheme for pending cases, as recommended by the Malimath Committee. A composite plan should be brought out as a white paper to eradicate the huge pendency of court cases.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Very good. Thank you. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

**Demand to remove encroachment from Defence lands, especially, from
Secunderabad Cantonment Board Area**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, this is regarding the encroachment of Defence land, especially, in Secunderabad Cantonment Board area. It is being reported that there have been massive encroachment in the Secunderabad Cantonment area by land sharks. The Secunderabad Cantonment Board ordered the closure of 42 commercial establishments like resorts, marriage halls and educational institutions. These organizations were asked to wind up their operations for misusing residential building permissions for commercial purposes and were asked to pay a fine of ₹ 1 lakh for misusing the land use category and were liable to pay a penalty of ₹ 1 lakh for each succeeding day till the closure of the establishments. In spite of order being pronounced by the SCB late 2009, establishments are functioning against the rules.

These bungalows are British era dwellings on prime B3 Defence land. As per the lease, the tenants are not supposed to change the land use. In case of violations, the Cantonment Boards are supposed to take back the property, which is not being done. The modus operandi of the builder is to approach the original tenants and buy them out. The bungalows are then 'de-hired' — the process by which the Government stops collecting lease. The builder then approaches the Cantonment Board with a proposal for renovating the 'dilapidated' building.

Sir, I request the Minister to look into the facts mentioned above, especially, pertaining to the Secunderabad Cantonment Board area.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand to upgrade the Rourkela Railway Station

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very pertinent demand concerning the State of Odisha. Rourkela in Odisha is the third most populated city. The Rourkela Railway Station is one of the oldest stations in the country, having been established way back in 1891. It was even electrified way back in 1961-62. Today, it is one of the busiest railway stations in the country and is among the top hundred booking stations. Eight trains originate from Rourkela, while 42 trains pass through this junction every week. However, despite being one of the biggest revenue earners for the Indian Railways, the Rourkela Junction lacks some basic facilities like a Rajdhani train and a ramp for the aged and disabled passengers. Rourkela also boasts of having the first public

sector steel plant of the country in the town. Today, it is not only a business hub, but it is also situated on the Kolkata-Mumbai South Eastern Railway line, which is a major route connecting the two metros of India. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that this junction be connected with a Rajdhani train. Extending the existing Bilaspur Rajdhani, which is only 350 km away, to Rourkela, could help meet the long-standing demand of the local residents. I would also like to urge the Government to build a ramp on the station platform as soon as possible for the benefit of the aged, sick and disabled passengers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th May, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 12th May, 2016.*

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016 — *Returned* (pages 313-397)
The Finance Bill, 2016 — *Returned* (pages 313-397)
The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 — *Passed* (pages 397-424)
The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2015 — *Passed* (pages 424-427)

Special Mentions

Demand to give Drug Controller General of India the status of an autonomous body (pages 427-428)
Demand to include heat waves in the list of natural calamities (pages 428-429)
Demand to address the matter of rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Life Insurance Corporation of India — *Laid on the Table* (page 429)
Demand to include various sub-castes of Machuwa Caste in the SC/ST category (pages 429-430)
Concern over acute malnutrition prevailing among children in several districts of Rajasthan — *Laid on the Table* (pages 430-431)
Demand to conduct a separate Census for OBCs for better formulation of welfare schemes for them — *Laid on the Table* (pages 431)
Demand to make a composite plan and take action on arrears eradication scheme recommended by the Malimath Committee to reduce huge pendency of cases in various courts — *Laid on the Table* (page 432)
Demand to remove encroachment from Defence lands, especially, from Secunderabad Cantonment Board Area (page 433)
Demand to upgrade the Rourkela Railway Station — *Laid on the Table* (pages 433-434)

