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No. 18

Wednesday
10 August, 2016
19 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 10th August, 2016/19th Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order on the first item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is time for Papers to be the laid.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, on this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let the papers be laid.

I. Report and Accounts (2002-04) of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10) of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and related papers.

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव)ः महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 339 of the Constitution:—

(a) Annual Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (Volume-I, II and III), for the years 2002-04.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5048/16/16]

(b) Executive Summary of the said Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5049/16/16]

(c) Action Taken Memorandum on the recommendations contained in the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5048/16/16]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338A of the Constitution:—

(i) (a) Third Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2007-08.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Third Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2007-08.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5045/16/16]

(ii) (a) Fourth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2008-09.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Fourth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5046/16/16]

(iii) (a) Fifth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Fifth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, for the year 2009-10.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5047/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Rule 258 of the Rule book says. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the papers be laid. Please wait. Please wait. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

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. 543 (E), dated the 24th May, 2016, publishing the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5050/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 10th February, 2016.

(3) G.S.R. 580 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 5051/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the papers be laid. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only laying of papers. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Dharmendra Pradhan.

MoUs between the Government of India and various limited companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5055/16/16]

(b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5054/16/16]

(c) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5053/16/16]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point is, *...(Interruptions)...*

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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

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

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(1) S.O. 2240 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, authorizing the Tobacco Board to admit from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and upto the 31st August, 2016, the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the excess flue cured Virginia tobacco produced

by the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh subject to certain conditions therein.

(2) S.O. 2241 (E), dated the 30th June, 2016, relaxing the operation of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 10 read with sub-section (1) of section 14(A) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and ending on 31st August, 2016 and permitting the sale of excess flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorized by the Tobacco Board.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5063/16/16]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5062/16/16]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5061/16/16]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. S.O. 2313 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016 regarding Collection of Statistics relating to wholesale prices of selected commodities manufactured by organized manufacturing sector units for purposed new series of wholesale Price Index to be regularly collected through monthly price for bulk sale at first stage of transaction on a monthly basis from April, 2016 onwards till March, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4977/16/16]

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

(a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir

Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) 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. 5060/16/16]

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

(i) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5057/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narol Textile Infrastructure and Enviro Management, Ahmedabad Textile Cluster, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5058/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Baddi Infrastructure (B.I.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5056/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Implementing Agency (SIA), Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation

Limited, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5298/16/16]

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

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5067/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, Maharashtra, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5066/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5065/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, Nagaland, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor s Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5064/16/16]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am talking about the paper. *...(Interruptions)...*

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Report (2012-13) of the National Human Rights Commission and related papers.

III. Annual Assessment Report (2014-15) of the Department of Official Language.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँः-

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, along with delay Statement:—

(1) G.S.R. 54, dated the 21st March, 2015, publishing the National Disaster Response Force, Group 'A' Gazetted, Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 55, dated the 21st March, 2015, publishing the National Disaster Response Force, Group 'B' Gazetted, Non-Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(3) G.S.R. 56, dated the 21st March, 2015, publishing the National Disaster Response Force, Group 'B' and Group 'C', Non-Gazetted, Combatised Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 5099/16/16]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

(1) G.S.R. 688 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'B' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force Engineering Set up (Civil) Combatant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(3) G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group 'B' (Combatised Technical Staff) post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(4) G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force Water Wing Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(5) G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force, Motor Transport Workshop (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(6) G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 14th July, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 5100/16/16]

(iii) 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) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 18th July, 2016, publishing the Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5101/16/16]

(2) G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 18th July, 2016, publishing the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5102/16/16]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

(b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5207/16/16]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-sixth Annual Assessment Report

of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official a purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5299/16/16]

Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure (2015-16)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the financial year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5144/16/16]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2016."

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

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

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

(i) Two Hundred Thirty Sixth Report on the 'Infrastructure Lending in Road Sector';

(ii) Two Hundred Thirty Seventh Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on Issues related to Security at Airports in India; and

(iii) Two Hundred Thirty Eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirty First Report on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Civil Aviation.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2015-16) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) Twenty-first Report of the Committee - on the subject 'Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;

(ii) Twenty-second Report of the Committee on the subject 'Science and Technology/Research and Development in Mining Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines; and

(iii) Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Fourteenth Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Safety, Health and Education Facilities for Inhabitants/Workers in Coal/Lignite Mining Areas' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventh Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Public Sector Banks'.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2015-16):—

(i) Thirty-fourth Report on the subject 'State of Rural/Agricultural Banking and Crop Insurance' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services);

(ii) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Efficacy of Regulation of Collective Investment Schemes (CIS), Chit Funds, etc. of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services) and Corporate Affairs; and

(iii) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each of the following Final Action Taken Statements (in English and Hindi) showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the following Action Taken Reports (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2015-16):—

(i) Fifth and Eighth Action Taken Reports on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15) and (2015-16)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

(ii) Sixth and Seventh Action Taken Reports on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15) and (2015-16)' (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं 'दिल्ली पुलिस का कार्यकरण' पर विभाग संबंधित गृह संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के एक सौ नवासीवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफ़ारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 258 AND ATROCITIES AGAINST DALITS

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order on..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as decided yesterday there shall be a discussion in the House on the prevailing situation in Kashmir Valley in consultation with all...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Please sit down. As decided, the time allocated is four hours and the hon. Members are requested to adhere to the party time so that we give everybody a chance.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point here?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: My point is, the Report that the Tribal Minister has laid on the Table is a 2002-04 Report of the Commission. It has been laid after fourteen years. When is this Commission's Report to be laid on the Table of the House? This House wants to know about this. I want to know this from the Minister. Sir, 2002-04 Report is being laid today in the House!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. I take your point.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 258 ...*(Interruptions)*... The Report should have been made public long back.....*(Interruptions)*... This House has a right to know how the Commission of Scheduled Tribes is functioning. He is laying the Report after 14 years!

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): यह आपकी सरकार के समय का है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute ...*(Interruptions)*... There have been various Governments ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः मैं मिनिस्टर को नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं सिस्टम को बता रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापतिः कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। I think, it is a very desirable practice for Reports of Commissions to be laid in a timely manner. This is not the first instance that such matter has been brought to the notice of the House. I think, it is in the interest of everyone that the Government should take corrective action in this matter. Thank you.

Now, we start the discussion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, one minute. I have a point to make. Just before the hon. Leader of the Opposition speak something, I would like to take only half-a-minute. I am not coming into the discussion on Kashmir. We are also participating in the debate.

But, Sir, yesterday, in Bhimanapalli of East Godavari district of आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 8 तारीख को करंट लगने से एक गाय मर गई, उसके बाद तीन दलित लोगों को उसकी खाल निकालने के लिए बुलाया गया। उसके बाद गौरक्षकों ने उनको पकड़ कर नारियल के पेड़ से बांध कर मारा। आज वे लोग घायल अवस्था में हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती हैं। यह उसी दिन की घटना है, जिस दिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी वहीं पर यह बात कह रहे थे कि मुझे गोली मारो, इनको न मारो। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उसी दिन रात के 11 बजे यह घटना घटी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... चूंकि आज होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या उनका यही कहना था कि आप इस तरीके से उनको मारो और गोली मारने की बात का इशारा यही था? ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर करंट लगने से गाय मर गई और उनको खाल उतारने के लिए बुलाया गया और उनसे कहा गया कि आप इस गाय को ले जाइए। उसके बाद उनको नारियल के पेड़ से बांध कर मारा गया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, आपने अपनी बात कह दी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने अपनी बात कह दी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, इसी तरह से कल की घटना है, कल हरियाणा में गैंगरेप हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जहां-जहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है या उनके सहयोग से सरकार है ...(**व्यवधान**)... कल दलित महिला के साथ गैंगरेप हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, we are cutting into four hours ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, कल हरियाणा के सोनीपत में दलित महिला के साथ गैंगरेप हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जहां 'ये बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' की बात करते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't do this ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने अपनी बात कह दी। Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, चूंकि होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस में आकर अपनी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश में उन्होंने खुद बोला, इतना भाषण दिया और इस प्रकार से कहा, उसके बाद वहीं पर उसी रात यह घटना होती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, आपने अपनी बात कह दी।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, आज वे घायल अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उनका दलित प्रेम यही है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका कहने का यही मतलब था कि वे इशारे कर रहे थे कि हम कहें कुछ और ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. Just one minute. Please allow the Chair to speak. कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी जिस दिन वहां पर बोल रहे थे, वे हाउस में नहीं बोल रहे थे, वहां बोल रहे थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप इसके बाद इस इश्यू को उठाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः सर, इनकी क्या मंशा है? इनकी यही मंशा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने अपनी बात कह ली।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः नहीं, वे कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे कुछ जस्टिफाई करना चाहते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे उस बात को जस्टिफाई करना चाहते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सतीश जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Yesterday, the House had decided with the agreement of all concerned that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I am not coming in the way, I have already said that in the very beginning. लेकिन अगर इस तरह से ...(**व्यवधान**)... जिस दिन वहां पर प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहे थे, वहीं पर घटना हो रही थी, तो इस पर ये आधे मिनट का ही जवाब दे दें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः भाई, आप इसके बाद उठाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्राः अगर ये जवाब नहीं देते हैं, तो पता लग जाएगा कि इनकी क्या मंशा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इनकी मंशा यही है कि दलितों के साथ इसी तरीके से दुर्व्यवहार होता रहे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः भाई, सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... भाई, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अच्छा, आपने अब अपनी बात कह ली। Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश)ः सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्रभात झा जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DISCUSSION ON THE PREVAILING SITUATION IN KASHMIR VALLEY

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)ः सर, इससे पहले कि मैं कश्मीर के हालात पर चर्चा करूँ...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، اس سے پہلے کہ میں کشمیر کے حالات پر چرچہ کروں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the subject for discussion.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हमारे सहयोगियों ने दलितों पर हो रहे अत्याचार के बारे में जो कुछ बताया है...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** ہمارے سہیوگیوں نے دلتوں پر ہورہے اتیاچار کے بارے میں جو کچھ بتایا ہے۔

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, आप deviate मत होइए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः उस पर भी अपना पूरा समर्थन देता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने इस हाउस मे जो यह रिवायत कायम की है कि वे क्वेश्चन ऑवर हमेशा चलेगा और क्वेश्चन ऑवर को कैंसल करके कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए, उस रिवायत से हटकर केवल हमारी पार्टी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरी अपोजिशन की जो माँग थी कि आज के दिन क्वेश्चन ऑवर को छोड़कर कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर बहस होनी चाहिए, कश्मीर में जो हालात हैं, उन पर बहस होनी चाहिए, उसको आपने परमिट किया। इसके लिए मैं पूरे सदन की तरफ से और विपक्ष की तरफ से आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर तो इस बहस को आगे ले जाने के लिए टाल-मटोल कर रहे थे और शायद वे इंतजार कर रहे थे कि दो-

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

तीन दिन मे सेशन खत्म हो जाएगा, तो उसके साथ यह मसला भी दबेगा। लेकिन, मैं अपनी तरफ से और विपक्ष के साथियों की तरफ से आपको भी बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि कल आप सदन में आए और कहा कि बहस बिल्कुल होगी और आज आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं।

सर, मुझे जहाँ तक याद है, ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ कि एक ही महीने के सेशन में इस पर चौथी दफा चर्चा हो रही है। इस पर 8 जुलाई, 2016 को शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन था, जिसका मैंने नोटिस दिया था और हमारे सभी साथियों ने उस पर बात की थी और इज़हार-ए-अफसोस किया था। उसके बाद 8 और 9 अगस्त को भी ज़ीरो ऑवर में इस पर चर्चा हुई, विपक्ष के सभी साथियों और लीडर्स ने इस पर चर्चा की और आज चौथी दफा इस पर चर्चा हो रही है। हम आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं कि इस मुद्दे पर दिन भर चर्चा के लिए आपने हमें फिर मौका दिया। सर, इससे पहले इस हाउस में और दूसरे हाउस में भी कश्मीर के हालात को लेकर चर्चा हुई। हमारे दलित भाइयों को पिछले कुछ महीने से वही क़हर भुगतना पड़ रहा है, जो अक़ल्लियत के लोगों को पिछले दो सालों से भुगतना पड़ रहा है। उस पर भी दोनों सदनों में चर्चा हुई। चाहे कश्मीर का मुद्दा हो या दलितों का मुद्दा हो, इन दोनों मुद्दों पर इस हाउस में या उस हाउस में हमने यह माँग की थी वज़ीर-ए-आज़म, इस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर खुद आएँ। उनको कहीं बाहर से नहीं आना है, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन या अफ्रीका से नहीं आना है। मैं बहुत खुश हुआ था जब वज़ीर-ए-आज़म पहली दफा इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आए थे शायद अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंग के लिए, तो उन्होंने इस सदन को सर नमन किया था कि यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा जम्हूरित का मंदिर है। उसके बाद बड़ी खुशी हुई कि वज़ीर-ए-आज़म हमेशा सुबह दस बजे अपने कमरे में, जो पार्लियामेंट का कमरा है, आते हैं, मैं रोज उनकी गाड़ियां देखता हूं और छः बजे तक बराबर बैठते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई मिनिस्टर, कोई एम0पी0, चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी का हो या विपक्ष का हो, सुबर 10 बजे से या साढ़े दस बजे से शाम तक अपने कमरे में रहता हो, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी रहते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री इतने नज़दीक होकर भी पार्लियामेंट से सबसे ज्यादा दूर हैं। उनके कमरे से लोक सभा के लिए कुछ सेकंड लगते हैं और उनके कमरे से राज्य सभा के लिए पौन मिनट या एक मिनट लगता है। तो एक मिनट की दूरी और कुछ सेकंड की जो दूरी है, मुझे लगता है कि वह कई हजार किलोमीटर की दूरियों से भी ज्यादा दूर है। हम यहां चर्चा करते हैं, मुझे बड़ा अच्छा लगा कि कल गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं अपने कमरे में मीटिंग में था, लेकिन कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर यहां आपको खड़े होते देखा और बहस हो रही थी, तो मैं मीटिंग छोड़ कर आया कि क्या हो रहा है। तो यहां पर इस प्रकार प्राइम मिनिस्टर का रेस्पांस होता था, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी जी, राजीव गांधी जी, डा0 मनमोहन सिंह जी और यही रेस्पांस अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भी होता था। अगर वे पार्लियामेंट में अपने कमरे में होते थे और अगर हाउस में कोई बहस तेज हो रही हो तो प्रधान मंत्री फौरन आते थे। लेकिन जब दलितों के बारे में चर्चा हुई तो हमने इस हाउस में वज़ीरे-ए-आज़म को नहीं देखा और दूसरे हाउस में भी नहीं देखा, बल्कि तेलंगाना से उनकी तकरीर सुनी कि वे दलितों को क्या कहना चाहते हैं या दलितों को जो लोग तंग करते हैं, उनके बारे में कहते देखा। सर, जैसा मैंने कहा कि इस हाउस में चौथी दफा हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमने बार-बार कहा कि वज़ीर-ए-आज़म को ही आना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के वज़ीर-ए-आज़म ने मध्य प्रदेश से कश्मीर को एड्रेस किया, लोक सभा से एड्रेस नहीं किया, राज्य सभा से एड्रेस नहीं किया। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि मध्य प्रदेश

हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी कब तब्दील हो गई, हिन्दुस्तान के केपिटल मध्य प्रदेश कब बन गया और पार्लियामेंट वहां कब से खुली है लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, जहां से वज़ीर-ए-आज़म इस देश के कश्मीर को एड्रेस करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद की जन्मस्थली थी वहां ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः प्लीज-प्लीज, बैठ जाइए-बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...Orderplease. ...*(Interruptions)*...Pleasedon'tinterrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...Don't take up his time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः मैं मर्यादा भी समझता हूँ और मध्य प्रदेश कोई derogratory word नहीं है, वहां पार्लियामेंट या राजधानी खुलना कोई derogatory word नहीं है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की इज्जत भी करता हूं, बड़ी इज्जत से उनका नाम लेता हूं, लेकिन अगर शब्द भी आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो फिर यह पार्लियामेंट तो बंद करनी पड़ेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने कोई ऐसा शब्द नहीं कहा है, उस पर आपको आपत्ति होगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप फिक्र मत करिए, वे अपने कमरे में दोनों सदनों की पूरी कार्यवाही सुनते हैं। आपको कोई फिक्र नहीं होनी चाहिए। इतना तो वे जरूर करते हैं। उनको सब मालूम है कि क्या हो रहा है। तो इस पर अफसोस होता है और जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कने की बात कल हुई, जब हम चौथी दफा इस हाउस में मांग कर रहे थे कि वज़ीर-ए-आज़म को, प्रधान मंत्री को यहां आना चाहिए। कल वे कहते हैं कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि कुछ बोलना चाहिए। उसका मतलब है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बताया तो तब कुछ बोलेंगे! उसका मतलब हुआ कि हम जो सब अपोजिशन के लोग सदन में बोल रहे थे, इस सदन की कोई कीमत नहीं है! Opposition की कोई कीमत नहीं है, उनका चीफ मिनिस्टर कहेगा, तब वे बोलेंगे। इसका मतलब है कि अगर चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं कहते तो आज भी वे नहीं बोलते। ये एक ही चीज़ के दो मतलब हैं। इतनी नाराज़गी भी क्या है? अगर अफ्रीका में कोई घटना होती है तो आप tweet करते हैं, पाकिस्तान हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है, वहां पर कोई घटना होती है, अगर वहां के millitants कहीं massacre करते हैं, तो इंसानियत के नाते प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से एक स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है - क्यों नहीं आए, बल्कि यह सब लोगों की तरफ से आना चाहिए। कहीं भी दुनिया में इंसानियत का कत्ल होता है, हत्या होती है तो उस पर अपनी सहानुभूति दिखानी चाहिए। वज़ीर-ए-आज़म वहां सहानुभूति दिखाएंगे, लेकन जैसा मैंने कल भी बताया था कि अपने मुल्क का ताज जल रहा है, उसकी गर्मी सिर को भी महसूस नहीं होती! दिल तक पहुंचे या न पहुंचे, लेकिन सिर को तो गर्मी महसूस होनी चाहिए। वज़ीर-ए-आज़म ने कहा, कश्मीर बहुत खूबसूरत है। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं, कश्मीर बहुत खूबसूरत है, लेकिन मैं यह भी कह चुका हूं कि कश्मीर को कश्मीर की खूबसूरती के लिए प्यार मत करिए। कश्मीर को उन फूलों, वादियों और हवा के लिए प्यार मत करिए, कश्मीर को उन पहाड़ों, दरियाओं और झरनों के लिए प्यार मत करिए। जो उनके लिए कश्मीर बनाया गया है - चाहे आज से पहले हिन्दू थे, मुसलमान थे या बुद्धिस्ट थे, जिस पर हिन्दुओं ने भी राज किया, मुसलमानों ने भी राज किया, बुद्धिस्ट ने भी राज किया, सिखों ने भी राज किया, महाराजाओं ने राज किया। शायद हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही मिसाल होगी कि जो कड़ी 5,000 साल की थी और Democracy में भी हमारे बुज़ुर्ग, जिनका हम बहुत आदर करते हैं, वे यहां मौजूद हैं। तो 5,000 वर्ष का जो कश्मीर का इतिहास है, तारीख है, उसमें सब

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

लोगों ने हुकूमत की है, सब मज़हबों के लोगों ने हुकूमत की है। उससे तो प्यार है, लेकिन उसके लोगों से, उसमें बसने वाले लोगों से तो कोई प्यार करे। उन लोगों से, उन बच्चों से भी तो कोई प्यार करे, जिनकी आंखें चली गयीं। उन बहनों से, उन बहू-बेटियों से भी तो कोई प्यार करे। अगर WhatsApp देखें तो उन छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों, नौजवान बच्चों के चेहरों पर तीन-तीन सौ, चार-चार सौ pellet guns के छर्रे लगे हैं। आप उन बूढ़ों को देखिए। मैं मानता हूं कि militancy का मुकाबला हम सबको करना चाहिए, हम सब militancy का शिकार हुए हैं। जो कश्मीर में रहते हैं, वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान, मुझसे लेकर सब लोग उस militancy का शिकार हैं और militancy का भी हम ही ने मुकाबला किया है। कभी-कभी हमारे उस तरफ के साथी, बीजेपी के लोग खड़े होते हैं, आप तो शायद स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने तो अपने near and dear ones खोए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप तो देश में वोट के लिए स्टेटमेंट देते रहे हैं, लेकिन हम physically उनसे लड़ते रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम तो लड़ते रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** اس پر بھی اپنا پورا سمرتھن دیتا ہوں ...(مداخلت)... مانیئے چئیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے اس ہاؤس میں جو یہ روایت قائم کی ہے کہ وقفہ سوال ہمیشہ چلے گا اور وقفہ سوال کو کینسل کرکے کوئی دوسری کارروائی نہیں کرنی چاہیئے، اس روایت سے ہٹ کر صرف ہماری پارٹی ہی نہیں، بلکہ پوری اپوزیشن کی جو مانگ تھی کہ آج کے دن وقفہ سوال کو چھوڑ کر کشمیر کے مدعے پر بحث ہونی چاہیئے، کشیر میں جو حالات ہیں، ان پر بحث ہونی چاہیئے، اس کو آپ نے پرمٹ کیا۔ اس کے لیے میں پورے سدن کی طرف سے اور وپکش کی طرف سے آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

میں گرہ منتری جی کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں ۔ ہمارے پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر تو اس بحث کو آگے لے جانے کےلیے ٹال مٹول کررہے تھے اور شاید وہ انتظار کررہے تھے کہ دو تین دن میں سیشن ختم ہوجائے گا، تو اس کے ساتھ یہ مسئلہ بھی دبے گا۔ لیکن، میں اپنی طرف سے اور وپکش کے ساتھیوں کی طرف سے آپ کو بھی بہت بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ کل آپ سدن میں آئے اور کہا کہ بحث بالکل ہوگی اور آج آپ اس کے لیے تیار ہیں۔

سر، مجھے جہاں تک یاد ہے، ایسا پہلے کبھی نہیں ہوا کہ ایک ہی مہینے کے سیشن میں اس پر چوتھی دفعہ چرچہ ہورہی ہے۔ اس پر 18 جولائی 2016 کو شارٹ ڈیوریشن ڈسکشن تھا، جس کا میں نے نوٹس دیا تھا اور ہمارے سبھی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ساتھیوں نے اس پر بات کی تھی اور اظہارافسوس کیا تھا اس کے بعد آٹھ اور نو اگست کو بھی زیرو آور میں اس پر چرچہ ہوئی، وپکش کے سبھی ساتھیوں اور لیڈرس نے اس پر چرچہ کی اور آج چوتھی دفعہ اس پر چرچہ ہورہی ہے۔ ہم آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں کہ اس مدعے پر دن بھر چرچہ کے لیے آپ نے ہمیں پھر موقع دیا۔ سر، اس سے پہلے اس ہاؤس میں بھی کشمیر کے حالات کو لیکر چرچہ ہوئی۔ ہمارے دلت بھائیوں کو پچھلے کچھ مہینے سے وہی قہر بھگتنا پڑرہا ہے، جو اقلیت کے لوگوں کو پچھلے دو سالوں سے بھگتنا پڑرہا ہے، اس پر بھی دونوں سدنوں میں چرچہ ہوئی۔ چاہے کشمیر کا مدعہ ہو یا دلتوں کا مدعہ ہو، ان دونوں مدعوں پر اس ہاؤس میں یا اس ہاؤس میں ہم نے یہ مانگ کی تھی وزیر اعظم، اس دیش کے پرائم منسٹر خود آئیں۔ ان کو کہیں باہر سے نہیں آنا ہے، امریکہ، برطانیہ یا افریقہ سے نہیں آنا ہے۔

میں بہت خوش ہوا تھا جب وزیراعظم پہلی بار اس پارلیمنٹ ہاؤس میں آئے تھے شاید اپنی پارٹی کی میٹنگ کے لیے، تو انہوں نے اس سدن کو سر نمن کیا تھا کہ یہ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا جمہوریت کا مندر ہے۔ اس کے بعد بڑی خوشی ہوئی کہ وزیراعظم ہمیشہ صبح دس بجے اپنے کمرے میں جو پارلیمنٹ کا کمرہ ہے، آتے ہیں، میں روز ان کی گاڑیاں دیکھتا ہوں، اور چھ بجے تک برابر بیٹھتے ہیں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کوئی منسٹر، کوئی ایم پی چاہے رولنگ پارٹی کا ہو یا وپکش کا ہو، صبح دس بجے سے یا ساڑھے دس بجے سے شام تک اپنے کمرے میں رہتا ہو، جیسے پردھان منترجی رہتے ہیں، لیکن پردھان منتری اتنے نزدیک ہوکر بھی پارلیمنٹ سے سب سے زیادہ دور ہیں۔ ان کے کمرے سے لوک سبھا کے لیے کچھ سیکنڈ لگتے ہیں اور ان کے کمرے سے راجیہ سبھا کے لیے پون منٹ یا ایک منٹ لگتا ہے۔ تو ایک منٹ کی دوری اور کچھ سیکنڈوں کی جو دوری ہے، مجھے لگتا

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ہے کہ وہ کئی ہزار کلومیٹر کی دوریوں سے بھی زیادہ دور ہیں۔ ہم یہاں چرچہ کرتے ہیں، مجھے بڑا اچھا لگا کہ کل گرہ منتری جی نے کہا کہ میں اپنے کمرے میں میٹنگ میں تھا، لیکن کشمیر کے مدعے پر یہاں آپ کو کھڑے ہوتے دیکھا اور بحث ہورہی تھی، تو میں میٹنگ چھوڑ کر آیا کہ کیا ہورہا ہے۔ تو یہاں اس طرح پرائم منسٹر کا ریسپانس ہوتا تھا، پنڈت جواہر لعل نہرو، اندرا گاندھی جی، راجیو گاندھی جی، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی اور یہی ریسپانس اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی کا بھی ہوتا تھا۔ اگر وہ پارلیمنٹ میں اپنے کمرے میں ہوتے تھے اور اگر ہاؤس میں کوئی بحث تیز ہورہی ہو تو پردھان منتری فوراً آتے تھے۔ لیکن جب دلتوں کے بارے میں چرچہ ہوئی تو ہم نے اس ہاؤس میں وزیراعظم کو نہیں دیکھا اور دوسرے ہاؤس میں بھی نہیں دیکھا، بلکہ تلنگانہ سے ان کی تقریر سنی کہ وہ دلتوں کو کیا کہنا چاہتے ہیں یا دلتوں کو جو لوگ تنگ کرتے ہیں، ان کے بارے میں کہتے دیکھا۔ سر، جیسا میں نے کہا کہ اس ہاؤس میں چوتھی دفعہ ہم چرچہ کررہے ہیں۔ ہم نے بار بار کہا کہ وزیراعظم کو ہی آنا چاہیے، لیکن ہمارے ہندستان کے وزیر اعظم نے مدھیہ پردیش سے کشمیر کو ایڈریس کیا، لوک سبھا سے ایڈریس نہیں کیا، راجیہ سبھا سے ایڈریس نہیں کیا۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ مدھیہ پردیش ہندستان کی راجدھانی کب تبدیل ہوگئی، ہندستان کی کیپٹل مدھیہ پردیش کب بن گیا اور پارلیمنٹ وہاں کب سے کھلی ہے لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا، جہاں سے وزیراعظم اس دیش کے کشمیر کو ایڈریس کرتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب پریبھات جھا: چندرشیکھر آزاد کی جنم استھلی تھی وہاں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب سبھاپتی: پلیز، پلیز، بیٹھ جائیے۔ بیٹھ جائیے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ پلیز ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ آرڈر پلیز۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ پلیزڈونٹ انٹرپٹ، ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ Don't take up his time...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue.

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں مریادا بھی سمجھتا ہوں اور مدّھیہ پردیش کوئی derogatory word نہیں ہے، وہاں پارلیمنٹ یا راجدھانی کھلنا کوئی derogatory word نہیں ہے۔ میں پرائم منسٹر کی عزت بھی کرتا ہوں، بڑی عزت سے ان کا نام لیتا ہوں، لیکن اگر شبد بھی آپ نہیں سنیں گے تو پھر یہ پارلیمنٹ تو بند کرنی پڑے گی ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ میں نے کوئی ایسا شبد نہیں کہا ہے، اس پر آپ کو آپتّی ہوگی ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔ آپ فکر مت کرئیے وہ اپنے کمرے میں دونوں سدنوں کی پوری کاروائی سنتے ہیں۔ آپ کو کوئی فکر نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ اتنا تو وہ ضرور کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو سب معلوم ہے کہ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ تو اس پر افسوس ہوتا ہے اور زخموں پر نمک چھڑکنے کی بات کل ہوئی، جب ہم چوتھی دفعہ اس ہاؤس سے مانگ کر رہے تھے کہ وزیر اعظم کو، پردھان منتری کو یہاں آنا چاہئے۔ کل وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے چیف منسٹر نے بتایا کہ کچھ بولنا چاہیئے، اس کا مطلب ہے کہ چیف منسٹر نے بتایا تو تب کچھہ بولیں گے۔ اس کا مطلب ہوا کہ ہم جو سب اپوزیشن کے لوگ سدن میں بول رہے تھے، اس سدن کی کوئی قیمت نہیں ہے۔

اپوزیشن کی کوئی قیمت نہیں ہے، ان کا چیف منسٹر کہے گا، تب وہ بولیں گے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اگر چیف منسٹر نہیں کہتے تو آج بھی وہ نہیں بولتے۔ یہ ایک ہی چیز کے دو مطلب ہیں۔ اتنی ناراضگی بھی کیا ہے؟ اگر افریقہ میں کوئی گھٹنا ہوتی ہے، تو آپ ٹوئیٹ کرتے ہیں، پاکستان ہمارا دشمن ملک ہے، وہاں پر

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کوئی گھٹنا ہوتی ہے، اگر وہاں کے ملیٹینٹس کہیں massacre کرتے ہیں، تو انسانیت کے ناطے پرائم منسٹر کی طرف سے ایک اسٹیٹمینٹ آنا چاہئے، یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے، کیوں نہیں آئے، بلکہ وہ سب لوگوں کی طرف سے آنا چاہئے۔ کہیں بھی دنیا میں انسانیت کا قتل ہوتا ہے، ہتیہ ہوتی ہے، تو پر اپنی سہانوبھوتی دکھانی چاہئے۔ وزیر اعظم وہاں سہانوبھوتی دکھائی گے، لیکن جیسا میں نے کل بھی بتایا تھا کہ اپنے ملک کا تاج جل رہا ہے، اس کی گرمی سر کو بھی محسوس نہیں ہوتی! دل تک پہنچے یا نہ پہنچے، لیکن سر کو تو گرمی محسوس ہونی چاہئے۔

وزیر اعظم نے کہا، کشمیر بہت خوبصورت ہے۔ میں پہلے ہی کہہ چکا ہوں، کشمیر بہت خوبصورت ہے، لیکن میں یہ بھی کہہ چکا ہوں کہ کشمیر کو کشمیر کی خوبصورتی کے لئے پیار مت کرئیے۔ کشمیر کو ان پھولوں، وادیوں اور ہوا کے لئے پیار مت کرئیے۔ کشمیر کو ان پہاڑوں، دریاؤں اور جھرنوں کے لئے پیار مت کرئیے۔ جو ان کے لئے کشمیر بنایا گیا ہے، چاہے آج سے پہلے ہندو تھے، مسلمان تھے یا بدّھسٹ تھے، جس پر ہندوؤں نے بھی راج کیا، مسلمانوں نے بھی راج کیا، بدھسٹ نے بھی راج کیا، سکھوں نے بھی راج کیا، مہاراجاؤں نے راج کیا۔ شاید ہندوستان میں ایک ہی مثال ہوگی کہ جو کڑی پانچ ہزار سال کی تھی اور ڈیموکریسی میں بھی آج ہمارے بزرگ، جن کا ہم بہت آدر کرتے ہیں، وہ یہاں موجود ہیں، تو پانچ ہزار سال کا جو کشمیر کا اتہاس ہے، تاریخ ہے، اس میں سب لوگوں نے حکومت کی ہے، سب مذہبوں کے لوگوں نے حکومت کی ہے۔ اس سے تو پیار ہے، لیکن اس کے لوگوں سے، اس میں بسنے والے لوگوں سے تو کوئی پیار کرو۔ ان لوگوں سے، ان بچوں سے بھی تو کوئی پیار کرے، جن کی آنکھیں چلی گئیں۔ ان بہنوں سے، ان بہو-بیٹیوں سے بھی تو کوئی پیار کرے۔ اگر واٹس-

اپ دیکھیں تو ان چھوٹی چھوٹی بچیوں، نوجوان بچوں کے چہروں پر تین-تین سو، چار چار سو، پیلیٹ گنس کے چھرّے لگے ہیں۔ آپ ان بوڑھوں کو دیکھئے۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ ملیٹینسی کا مقابلہ ہم سب کو کرنا چاہئے، ہم سب ملیٹینسی کا شکار ہوئے ہیں۔ جو کشمیر میں رہتے ہیں، وہ ہندو ہوں یا مسلمان، مجھ سے لیکر سب لوگ اس ملیٹینسی کا شکار ہیں اور ملیٹینسی کا بھی ہم ہی نے مقابلہ کیا ہے۔ کبھی کبھی ہمارے اس طرف کے ساتھی، بی-جے-پی۔ کے لوگ کھڑے ہوتے ہیں، آپ تو شاید اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں، لیکن ہم لوگوں نے تو اپنے near and dear ones کھوئے ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- آپ تو دیش میں ووٹ کے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے رہے ہیں، لیکن ہم فزیکلی ان سے لڑتے رہے ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- ہم تو لڑتے رہے ہیں ---(مداخلت)۔

श्री प्रभात झाः श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, जो कश्मीर के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः कश्मीर के लोग आर्मी के साथ ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** کشمیر کے لوگ آرمی کے ساتھ ---(مداخلت)--

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान): डा0 श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी शहीद ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः आप मिनिस्टर हैं, आप बैठिए। आप पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय चलाइए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آپ منسٹر ہیں، آپ بیٹھئے۔ آپ پیٹرولیم منترالیہ چلائیے، آپ بیٹھ جائیے ---(مداخلت)۔

श्री सभापतिः सब बैठ जाएं, सब बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... Please continue. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रभात झाः आप शहीदों का अपमान मत करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः आपका काम * ही रहा है, आपका काम और कुछ नहीं रहा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... और आप यह भी आखिरी * जा रहे हैं, जब से आपके कदम पड़े, वहां पर * गयी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آپ کا کام * ہی رہا ہے، آپ کا کام اور کچھ نہیں رہا ---(مداخلت)--- اور آپ یہ بھی آخری * جا رہے ہیں، جب سے آپ کے قدم پڑے، وہاں پر * گئی ہے ---(مداخلت)--- آپ بیٹھ جائیے---(مداخلت)

†Transliteration in Urdu script.
*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री सभापतिः बैठ जाइए प्लीज़।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः जहां भी आपके कदम पड़ते हैं, वहां * निकल आती है। मैं उस रास्ते पर जाना नहीं चाहता था, आग की वजह नहीं बताना चाहता था। आप मुझे मजबूर मत करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** جہاں بھی آپ کے قدم پڑتے ہیں، وہاں * نکل آتی ہے۔ میں اس راستے پر جانا نہیں چاہتا تھا، آگ کی وجہ نہیں بتانا چاہتا تھا۔ آپ مجھے مجبور مت کرئیے ...(مداخلت)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधानः आप कहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रभात झाः श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहब शहीद नहीं हुए थे? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः आप मुझे वह बात कहने के लिए मजबूर मत करिए, जिसकी वजह से आग लगी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آپ مجھے وہ بات کہنے کے لئے مجبور مت کرئیے، جس کی وجہ سے آگ لگی ہے ...(مداخلت)۔

श्री प्रभात झाः आप बताइए, डा0 श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी शहीद ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All sections of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः वे बीमार थे, rest house में मरे थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बीच में बोल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधानः डा0 श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ...(**व्यवधान**)... डा0 श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः बैठ जाइए। Hon. Minister, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब)ः आपके शासन में कश्मीर जला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, मैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سر، میں---(مداخلت)---

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली)ः माननीय सभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर आज sensitive स्थिति में है और इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि यह सदन उसके संबंध में जहां तक संभव हो, एक आवाज़ में बोले। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बात को सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटलीः इसलिए ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से कई ऐसे विषय हैं, जहां पर हमारे आपस में मतभेद रहे हैं, लेकिन आज उपयुक्त समय नहीं है कि हम उन विषयों को लेकर इस बहस को किसी और दिशा में ले जाएं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष से और बाकी सभी सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि जहां तक संभव हो, ...(**व्यवधान**)... बहस का एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण हम मद्देनज़र रखें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः शरद जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं? आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार)ः सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक विनती करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर जो भी सदस्य बोल रहे हैं और ट्रेज़री बैंच के मित्रों से मेरा कहना है कि आपका वक्त आएगा, आप अपनी तरफ से सारी बात रख सकते हैं। नेता विपक्ष अपनी बात रह रहे हैं। हम एक-दूसरे की बात सुनें। कश्मीर के मामले में लोगों की दो राय नहीं है, एक राय है, लेकिन बीच में कोई बात कहता है, तो उस पर रिएक्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम एक-दूसरे को सुनने का काम करें।

श्री सभापतिः थैंक्यु शरद जी। Please resume. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सभापति महोदय, मैं लीडर ऑफ द हाउस और होम मिनिस्टर की बहुत कद्र करता हूं। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि मेरी कोई intention नहीं है कि आज पुरानी चीज़ों को उठाया जाए। हम भी पुरानी चीज़ों को उठाएंगे कि 1947 में आपका क्या रोल रहा और हमारा क्या रोल रहा, फिर हम इस बहस से हट जाएंगे। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो पार्लियामेंटरी चीज़ें नहीं हैं, उन पर आपको क्या तकलीफ होती है? हम अपोजिशन में हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि हम भी सरकार की ज़बान बोलें, तो फिर हमें घर बैठना चाहिए। हम अपोजिशन में हैं, तो अपोजिशन की भाषा बोलेंगे। जब आप यहां पर लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन थे, तो हम आपको सुनते थे। रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बर्स को, मिनिस्टर्स को तो सूझबूझ है और वे सुनते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** سبھا پتی مہودے، میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اور ہوم منسٹر کی بہت قدر کرتا ہوں۔ میں نے شروع میں ہی کہا تھا کہ میری کوئی انٹینشن نہیں ہے کہ آج پرانی چیزوں کو اٹھایا جائے۔ ہم بھی پرانی چیزوں کو اٹھائیں گے کہ 1947 میں آپ کا کیا رول رہا ہے اور ہمارا کیا رول رہا ؟ پھر ہم اس بحث سے ہٹ جائیں گے۔ میرا آپ سے نویدن ہے کہ جو ان-پارلیمنٹری چیزیں نہیں ہیں، ان پر آپ کو کیا تکلیف ہوتی ہے؟ ہم اپوزیشن میں ہیں۔ آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم بھی سرکار کی زبان بولیں، تو پھر ہمیں گھر بیٹھنا چاہئے۔ ہم اپوزیشن میں ہیں، اپوزیشن کی بھاشا بولیں گے۔ جب آپ یہاں پر لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن تھے، تو ہم آپ کو سنتے تھے۔ رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبرس کو، منسٹرس کو تو سوجھہ بوجھہ ہے اور وہ سنتے ہیں ...(مداخلت)...

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): मिनिस्टर सुनते नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये भी सुनते नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नये-नये मिनिस्टर हैं। पहली दफा बने हुए मिनिस्टर हैं, जो पुराने मिनिस्टर हैं, चाहे इधर वाले हों, चाहे उधर वाले हों, उनको पता है कि किस सीमा में रहना है, नये मिनिस्टरों को पता नहीं होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** نئے نئے منسٹر ہیں۔ پہلی دفعہ بنے ہوئی منسٹر ہیں، جو پرانے منسٹر ہیں، چاہے ادھر والے ہوں، چاہے ادھر والے ہوں، ان کو پتہ ہے کہ کس سیما میں رہنا ہے، نئے منسٹروں کو پتہ نہیں ہوتا ہے...(مداخلت)...

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: "नाम सिकंदर रखने से, वक्त सिकंदर हो न सका।" ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए जो वजीर-ए-आज़म ने कहा कि इंसानियत, जम्हूरियत और कश्मीरियत को हमने आगे चलाना है। मैं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की बहुत कद्र करता रहा, बहुत अरसे तक मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर रहा और वे विपक्ष के नेता था, तो मुझे उनके साथ बहुत समय तक काम करने का मौका मिला। कुछ चीज़ें थीं, जो अटल जी के मुंह से ही अच्छी लगती थीं। वे सब के मुंह से अच्छी नहीं लगती हैं। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, जो बातें इनके मुंह से अच्छी लगेंगी, शायद वे मेरे मुंह से अच्छी नहीं लगेंगी, क्योंकि उसमें इंसान का character भी उसी ढांचे का होना चाहिए। वह कश्मीरियत, इंसानियत और जम्हूरियत उनके मुंह से अच्छी लगती थी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत के नाते कश्मीर का कितना हल निकला, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वे कई चीज़ों पर यकीन करते थे - इंसानियत पर भी, जम्हूरियत पर भी और लोकतंत्र पर भी। जब दूसरे लोग बोलते हैं, जो इन चीज़ों पर विश्वास ही नहीं रखते हैं, तो बड़ा अटपटा लगता है। आज हमारी लड़ाई कश्मीर में जम्हूरियत, इंसानियत और कश्मीरियत की है। कश्मीरियत क्या है? यह sufism है। कुछ लोग अलाहिदगी पसंद हो सकते हैं, अलाहिदा देश बनाने की बात करने वाले हैं, लेकिन वहां communalism नहीं है। There is a difference between communalism and separatism. Separatism के नारे हैं। यह ठीक है कि militants ने कश्मीरी भाइयों को भगाया, लेकिन militants मुसलमानों को कौन सा छोड़ रहे हैं? आप देखिए कि कितने मारे हैं, जितने मारे हैं, उनमें 95 per cent तो मुसलमान हैं। Militants का कोई धर्म नहीं होता है, कोई मज़हब नहीं होता है, militants तो militants हैं। चाहे वह कश्मीर का militants हो, चाहे पंजाब का militants हो, चाहे वह दुनिया का कोई भी ISIS का militants हो, उसका कोई मज़हब नहीं है। चाहे वह कोई भी आतंकवादी हो, उसका काम है आतंक पैदा करना, लेकिन कश्मीर फिरकापरस्त नहीं है, वह सेक्युलर है। आज उसी कश्मीरियत और इंसानियत का जो खात्मा किया जा रहा है, That is not flowing through democracy but through the barrel of the gun in the form of the pellet guns.

आज जम्हूरियत का, इंसानियत का और कश्मीरियत का कत्ल हो रहा है, यही तो हम कहते हैं कि इसका हल निकालें और सब मिलकर निकालें। इसके हल के लिए आप बैठेंगे, हम बैठेंगे। मैं यह बात पहली दफा नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं परसों भी यह कह चुका हूं। जब मैं 1947 में पैदा भी नहीं हुआ था, तब से यह चल रहा है। यह कई दफा हुआ और मेरे मुख्य मंत्री के वक्त में भी हुआ। अगर मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है, तो मेरे वक्त में 5 लोग मारे गए थे, फिर PDP ने support withdraw किया, उसके बाद भी यह दो महीने तक चला, क्योंकि जम्मू के लोगों ने economic blockade किया। उस economic blockade के खिलाफ कश्मीरी POK की तरफ चलने लगे। फिर फायरिंग हुई और उसमें 55 लोग मरे, लेकिन तब तक मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं था, लेकिन मेरे अपने वक्त में भी मैंने इसको झेला। जब हमारी और फारुक साहब की गवर्नमेंट थी, उस वक्त भी हुआ, तो आज हम कश्मीर के ऊपर किसी को इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहे हैं। मैं बार-बार कहता हूं कि कश्मीर की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, चाहे वह मेरे वक्त की हो, फारुक साहब के वक्त की हो, उमर साहब के वक्त की हो, मुफ्ती साहब के वक्त की हो या फिर महबूबा जी के वक्त की हो, यह नार्मल लॉ एंड ऑर्डर नहीं है। माफ कीजिए, जम्मू और कश्मीर में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर केवल कश्मीर पुलिस नहीं करती है, पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सेज़ और पुलिस दोनों करती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी हिस्से में लोकल पुलिस करती है। पिछले 25-26 साल से, जब से यहां militancy शुरू हुई है, दोनों मिलकर करते हैं। वहां का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर नहीं है। जम्मू और कश्मीर में चाहे किसी की भी गवर्नमेंट हो, इस स्टेट के पास इतने रिसोर्सेज़ नहीं हैं। हम डेवलपमेंट के लिए, विकास के लिए, पैसे के लिए और तनख्वाह के लिए सेन्टर की गवर्नमेंट पर निर्भर रहते हैं। हमारे रिसोर्सेज़ न होने के बराबर हैं। यहां से अगर कोई यह कह दे कि महबूबा मुफ्ती को सुलझाना चाहिए, तो माफ कीजिए, I think, you are asking for too much. यह उसके वश का नहीं है, मेरे वश का नहीं था, उमर साहब और फारुक साहब के वश का नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे पास इतनी ताकत नहीं है, इतने रिसोर्सेज़ नहीं हैं, हमारे पास मैनपावर नहीं है, हमारे पास इतने सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज़ नहीं हैं और सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज़ रेज़ करने के लिए हमारे रिसोर्सेज़ नहीं हैं। डॉक्टर

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

साहब अच्छी तरह से जानते थे, अक्टूबर, 1947 में जब कबाइली आए थे, तब भी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को उस तरफ रुझान करना पड़ा था। अगर यहीं से फोर्सेज़ नहीं पहुंचाई जाती तो क्या का क्या हो जाता। तो हम निर्भर हैं, हम क्यों नहीं निर्भर होंगे, आप सुबह-शाम कहते हैं, Jammu and Kashmir is the integral part of India. But 'integral part of India' should not be on the paper only. There should be integration of minds; there should be integration of hearts. What we are asking for is this. Yes, Jammu and Kashmir is the integral part of India but what about the integration of hearts between the people of Kashmir and the people of India; what about the integration between the Governments, the federal Government and the State Government? There has to be some coherence, there has to be some integration, and there has to be some love and affection. There is some pain, agony, which we are not feeling. अगर होती तो 32 दिन के बाद स्टेटमेंट मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं बल्कि इस सदन के अंदर आता। यह दर्द यहां से, जब दिल से निकलेगा, तो इस की आवाज कश्मीर तक पहुंचेगी, लेकिन अगर जुबान से कहेंगे, तो वह चारदीवारी में गायब हो जाएगा।

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, हम ने कुछ कदम उठाए थे। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि वे conclusion तक पहुंचे। मुझे खुशी है कि मैं उस समय चीफ मिनिस्टर था और डा0 मनमोहन सिंह जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफ इंडिया थे, उस समय तीन राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस हुईं और उन तीनों राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस की सदारत जनाब डा0 मनमोहन सिंह जी ने की। पहली राउंड टेबल कांफ्रेंस 25 फरवरी, 2006 को नई दिल्ली में हुई, दूसरी दो दिन की राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस 24-25 मई, 2006 को श्रीनगर में हुई और तीसरी राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस नई दिल्ली में 24 अप्रैल, 2007 को हुई। मुझे खुशी है कि सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज - चाहे वह कांग्रेस है, नेशनल कांग्रेस है, पीडीपी है, बीजेपी है, सीपीआईएम है, सीपीआई है, पीपुल्स डेमोक्रेटिक फोरम है, समाजवादी पार्टी है, बीएसपी है, रीजनल ethnic groups लद्दाख के हैं, कारगिल के हैं, कश्मीरी पंडितों की 3 ऑर्गनाइजेशंस हैं, पुन्नून कश्मीर, कश्मीरी पंडित समिति, गुज्जर representatives, बकरवाल representatives, पहाड़ी representatives, Scheduled caste representatives, Sikh representatives, डोगरा सभा, जम्मू कश्मीर, ये तमाम 60-65 के करीब लोगों ने उस में शिरकत की थी। सिर्फ हुर्रियत ने उसे नहीं माना, बाकी इन राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस में सभी religious groups, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज, ethnic groups, तीनों रीज़ंस ने इन में शुमूलियत बड़ी अच्छी तरह से की। सर, उन राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस के बाद 5 वर्किंग ग्रुप्स बने और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि हमारे आज के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट ऑफ इंडिया और हमारे चेयरमैन, राज्य सभा जनाब मोहम्मद हामिद अंसारी साहब उस Human right commission के और confidence building measures across the segments of the society के भी चेयरमैन थे। सर, इसके तहत कई सिफारिशात आईं, उनमें से कई लागू हुई हैं और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि militancy widows को अलग से तो नहीं, लेकिन जो पैसा आम widows का मिलता है, वह उन्हें भी दिया गया।

कश्मीरी पंडितों के बारे में यहां चर्चा होती है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो स्कीम शुरू की और पैसा दिया, मेरे वक्त में ही उस से जम्मू में 5,242 फ्लैट्स बने और वहां hundred percent occupancy है। हमने employees के लिए कश्मीर के काजीकुंड में 225 फ्लैट्स,

शेखपुरा बडगाम में 200, फुलवामा में 60, कुपवाड़ा में 60, बारामूला में 125 फ्लैट्स बनाए। फिर कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए 300 बनाए। हमने उन्हीं के लिए स्पेशली नौकरियां कीं और उसके तहत 1,750 लोग तभी उन नौकरियों में लगे और वही वहां कश्मीर में ट्रांजिट कैम्प्स में रहते हैं। बाद में उनके 900 लोगों की भर्ती के लिए एक और advertisement निकाला गया था, लेकिन कश्मीरी पंडित भाई आपस में कोर्ट में चले गए।

इसी तरह से दूसरे Confidence building measures के तहत उस समय श्री एम. के. रसगोत्रा, पुराने फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी की अगुवाई में strengthening relations across the line of control पर बहुत काम हुआ। उस वक्त के वज़ीर-ए-आज़म डा0 मनमोहन सिंह जी और यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और उस वक्त के मुख्य मंत्री जनाब मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद की मौजूदगी में 25 अप्रैल को मुजफ्फराबाद के लिए उडी से रोड सर्विस शुरू की गई। इन दोनों जगहों से ट्रेड शुरू हो गया। हमने इसको भी implement किया।

तीसरी बात, economic development की थी। श्री सी. रंगराजन जी उसके चेयनमैन थे। उस economic development में रोड़, रेलवे, कम्युनिकेशन, डीज़ल, टूरिज्म आदि के मुद्दे थे। वज़ीर-ए-आजम ने 22 टूरिज्म अथॉरिटीज़ दीं, तब वे मुकम्मल भी हो गईं। वैली के अंदर तमाम रेलवे लाइन्स बिछाई गईं। मुझे याद है कि मुझे तीन या चार दफ़ा, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के साथ और यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन, सोनिया गाँधी जी के साथ जाने का मौका मिला। जम्मू प्रोविंस के भी एक हिस्से बनिहाल तक, बारामूला से लेकर बनिहाल तक, पूरी वादी में और जम्मू के कुछ हिस्से तक, रेल सर्विस शुरू की गई।

इसी तरह से अगर मैं ensuring good governance के बारे में, उसके लिए उठाए गए बहुत सारे कदमों के बारे में बताऊंगा, तो शायद यहाँ पर आधा घंटा लगेगा, लेकिन मेरे पास उतना समय नहीं है। एक रिपोर्ट, जो बहुत sensetive है, जिस पर पूरे सदन को, पूरी पार्टीज़ को काम करना होगा, क्योंकि वह काम किसी एक पार्टी के बस का नहीं है, that is, strengthening relation between the State and the Centre. उसमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं। उनमें democracy, secularism, devolution of power, etc. ये तमाम चीज़ें हैं। इसकी रिपोर्ट थी। इसके जो चेयरमैन थे, वे Late (Justice) Saghir Ahmed थे, He was a retired Supreme Court Judge. Prior to that, he was the Chief Justice of High Court. यह सब्जेक्ट जितना complex था, उतना ही इसमें समय लगा। वह रिपोर्ट 2009, 10 में आई थी, तब तक तो यूपीए-2 भी बन गई थी। मैं भी वहाँ से आया, लेकिन उसमें भी, अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इस तरह से इक़दामात उठाए गए।

यूपीए-2 में, डा. मनमोहन सिंह की लीडरशिप में एक बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ था, जिसको हमने बहुत फॉलो अप किया था। कश्मीर के लिए "उम्मीद" स्कीम, अर्थात् आशा, यह जो स्कीम है, जो "उम्मीद" स्कीम बनाई गई, It was meant for Women's Self Help Groups. इसमें बहुत काम हुआ है, "उड़ान" स्कीम, Udaan was meant for providing jobs to the educated unemployed. इस स्कीम में बहुत काम हुआ है, जयराम रमेश जी, इसको मॉनिटर करते थे, वे रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर थे, "हिमायत" *Himayat* was meant for providing jobs to school and college

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dropouts. इसमें बहुत काम हुआ है, Then we had the JKEDI for entrepreneurship development. इसमें भी बहुत काम हुआ है। ये बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं।

हमारी यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 में बहुत सारे confidence building measures हुए। इनमें से कइयों को लागू किया गया है। मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि "सब दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी" हो गया है, क्योंकि कश्मीर बड़ा complex मामला है। यहाँ पहले नंबर पर पॉलिटिक्स आती है, दूसरे नंबर पर economics आती है और तीसरे नंबर पर employment और अन्य चीज़ें आती हैं। जहाँ हम employment provide करने की बात करेंगे, जहाँ तक हम सड़कों और रोड्स की बात करेंगे, बिजली और पानी की बात करेंगे, वहाँ अगर हम वहाँ की पॉलिटिकल की बात नहीं करेंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से हम बिल्कुल गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारी आज की मांग की जो मंशा थी, वह चाहे मेरी पार्टी की रही हो या मेरे साथियों की रही हो, वह यही मंशा थी कि कश्मीर में आज 32, 33 दिनों से कर्फ्यू लगा है और हज़ारों लोग जख्मी हैं, वे चाहे सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेज़ के लोग हों, चाहे सिविलियन्स हों। हमें जहाँ सिविलियन्स के मरने और जख्मी होने का दुख है, वे चाहे बच्चे हों, बहू, बेटियाँ हों, औरतें हों, बूढ़े हों या नौजवान हों, हमें जितना उनके लिए दुख और अफ़सोस है, उतना ही दुख और अफ़सोस, हमारे जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज़ के लोग हैं, उनके लिए भी है, फिर वे चाहे जे. एंड के. पुलिस के हों, सीआरपीएफ के हों - आख़िरकार वे भी तो किसी के बच्चे हैं, वे भी हमारे देश का हिस्सा हैं, हमारे मुल्क का हिस्सा हैं, उनको जो काम दिया गया है, वे वह काम करते हैं, लेकिन जब भी वे लक्ष्मण रेखा क्रॉस कर देते हैं, तो उस लक्ष्मण रेखा को क्रॉस करने पर उनकी निन्दा भी होती है। सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेज़ का काम लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को मेंटेन करने का होता है, लेकिन उसमें दोनों तरफ से नुक़सान होता है। यह ठीक है कि पब्लिक का, सिविलियन्स का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, तब ऐसे में, जब पार्लियामेंट चल रही है तो यह अल्मिया बनता है, जरूरी बनता है कि हम, तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़, वे चाहें विपक्ष की पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हों या सत्ताधारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी हो, रूलिंग पार्टी हो, हम सभी को उनके दुख और दर्द में शामिल होना चाहिए। इस पूरे सदन को, पार्लियामेंट को कश्मीर के अवाम से, बच्चों से, नौजवानों से एक अपील करनी चाहिए कि वे अमन और शान्ति बहाल करें, ताकि हम सब मिल कर उनकी खुशहाली के लिए, जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों की खुशहाली के लिए, उन बच्चों के मुस्तक़बिल के लिए कुछ कर पाएँ। मेरे ख्याल में इस तरह की आवाज इस सदन से जानी चाहिए; इस तरह की आवाज, इस तरह की अपील इस पार्लियामेंट से जानी चाहिए। यह माँग करने का हमारा यही मकसद था। इसके साथ ही वहाँ All-Party Delegation जाना चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी वहाँ गए, ठीक है, आप एक दफा हो आए, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले हफ्ते-दस दिन के अन्दर अगर इसके जाने का announcement भी हो जाए, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि दो दिन के बाद पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खत्म हो जाएगा, तो सभी एमपीज़ अपना-अपना प्रोग्राम बनाएँगे, फिर उनको ढूँढना मुश्किल होगा। आज और कल के अन्दर अगर इसी सदन में All-Party Delegation की date का announcement हो जाए, तो अच्छा होगा। एक All-Party Meeting यहाँ भी हो जाए, एक All-Party Delegation कश्मीर चला जाए, यह हमारी माँग है। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया जनाब-ए-सदर।

† **غلام نبی آزاد** : "نام سکندر رکھنے سے، وقت سکندر ہو نہ سکا" ...(مداخلت)...

اس لئے جو وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ انسانیت، جمہوریت اور کشمیریت کو ہم نے آگے چلانا ہے۔ میں اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی کی بہت قدر کرتا رہا، بہت عرصے تک میں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر رہا اور وہ وپکش کے نیتا تھے، تو مجھے ان کے ساتھ بہت وقت تک کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ کچھ چیزیں تھیں، جو اٹل جی کے منھ سے ہی اچھی لگتی تھیں۔ وہ سب کے منھ سے اچھی نہیں لگتی ہیں۔

ہمارے سابق پردھان منتری جی یہاں پر بیٹھے ہیں، جو باتیں ان کے منھ سے اچھی لگیں گی، شاید وہ میرے منھ سے اچھی نہیں لگیں گی، کیوں کہ اس میں انسان کا کریکٹر بھی اسی ڈھانچے کا ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ کشمیریت، انسانیت اور جمہوریت ان کے منھ سے اچھی لگتی تھی۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ اس کشمیریت، جمہوریت اور انسانیت کے ناطے کشمیر پر کتنا حل نکلا، میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن وہ کئی چیزوں پر یقین کرتے تھے — انسانیت پر بھی، جمہوریت پربھی لوکتنتر پر بھی۔ جب دوسرے لوگ بولتے ہیں، جو ان چیزوں پر وشواس ہی نہیں رکھتے ہیں، تو بڑا اٹپٹا لگتا ہے۔ آج ہماری لڑائی کشمیر میں جمہوریت، انسانیت اور کشمیریت کی ہے۔ کشمیریت کیا ہے، یہ صوفی-ازم ہے، کچھ لوگ علیحدگی پسند ہو سکتے ہیں، علیحدہ دیش بنانے کی بات کرنے والے ہیں، لیکن وہاں کمیونلزم نہیں ہے۔

There is a difference between communalism and separatism. Separatism کے نعرے ہیں۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ ملیٹینٹس نے کشمیری بھائیوں کو بھگایا، لیکن ملیٹینٹس مسلمانوں کو کون سا چھوڑ رہے ہیں؟ آپ دیکھیئے کہ کتنے مارے ہیں، جتنے مارے ہیں، ان میں 95 فیصد تو مسلمان ہیں۔ ملیٹینٹس کا کوئی دھرم نہیں ہوتا ہے، کوئی مذہب نہیں ہوتا ہے، ملیٹینٹس تو ملیٹینٹس ہیں۔ چاہے وہ کشمیر کا ملیٹینٹس ہو، چاہے پنجاب کا ملیٹینٹس ہو، چاہے وہ دنیا کا کوئی بھی ISIS کا ملیٹینٹس ہو، اس کا کوئی مذہب نہیں ہے۔ چاہے وہ کوئی بھی آتنک وادی ہو، اس کا کام ہے آتنک پیدا کرنا، لیکن کشمیر فرقہ پرست نہیں ہے، وہ سیکولر ہے۔ آج اسی کشمیریت اور انسانیت کا جو خاتمہ کیا جارہا ہے، That is not flowing

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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through democracy but through the barrel of the gun in the form of the pellet guns.

آج جمہوریت کا، انسانیت کا اور کشمیریت کا قتل ہورہا ہے، یہی تو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا حل نکالیں اور سب مل کر نکالیں۔ اس کے حل کے لیے آپ بیٹھیں گے، ہم بیٹھیں گے۔ میں یہ بات پہلی دفعہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، میں پرسوں بھی یہ کہہ چکا ہوں۔ جب میں 1947 میں پیدا بھی نہیں ہوا تھا، تب سے یہ چل رہا ہے۔ یہ کئی دفعہ ہوا اور میرے مکھیہ منتری کے وقت میں بھی ہوا۔ اگر مجھے اچھی طرح یاد ہے، تو میرے وقت میں پانچ لوگ مارے گئے تھے، پھر پی ڈی پی نے سپورٹ وتھڈرا کیا۔ اس کے بعد بھی یہ دو مہینے تک چلا، کیوں کہ جموں کے لوگوں نے economic blockade کیا۔ اس economic blockade کے خلاف کشمیری POK کی طرف چلنے لگے۔ پھر فائرنگ ہوئی اور اس میں 55 لوگ مرے، لیکن تب تک میں چیف منسٹر نہیں تھا، لیکن میرے اپنے وقت میں بھی میں نے اس کو جھیلا۔ جب ہماری اور فاروق صاحب کی گورنمنٹ تھی، اس وقت بھی ہوا، تو آج ہم کشمیر کے اوپر کسی کو الزام نہیں لگارہے ہیں۔ میں بار بار کہتا ہوں کہ کشمیر کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ، چاہے وہ میرے وقت کی ہو، فاروق صاحب کے وقت کی ہوں، عمرصاحب کے وقت کی ہو، مفتی صاحب کے وقت کی ہو یا پھر محبوبہ جی کے وقت کی ہو، یہ نارمل لا اینڈ آرڈر نیں ہے۔ معاف کیجئے، جموں و کشمیر میں لااینڈ آرڈر صرف کشمیر پولیس نہیں کرتی ہے، پیراملٹری فورسیز اور پولیس دونوں کرتی ہیں، ہندستان کے باقی حصے میں لوکل پولیس کرتی ہے۔ پچھلے 25-26سال سے، جب سے یہاں militancy شروع ہوئی ہے، دونوں ملکر کرتے ہیں۔ وہاں کا لا اینڈ آرڈر مدھیہ پردیش اور راجستھان کا لااینڈ آرڈر نہیں ہے۔ جموں وکشمیر میں چاہے کسی کی بھی گورنمنٹ ہو، اس اسٹیٹ کے پاس اتنے ریسورسیز نہیں ہیں۔ ہم ڈیولپمنٹ کے لیے، وکاس کے لیے، پیسے کے لیے اور تنخواہ کے لیے سینٹر کی گورنمنٹ پر منحصر رہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے ریسورسیز نہ ہونے کے برابر ہیں۔ یہاں سے اگر کوئی یہ کہہ دے کہ محبوبہ مفتی کو سلجھانا چاہیئے، تو معاف کیجئے، I think, you are asking for too much. یہ اس کے بس میں نہیں ہے، میرے بس میں نہیں تھا، عمرصاحب اور فاروق صاحب کے بس میں نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ ہمارے پاس اتنی طاقت نہیں ہے، اتنے ریسورسیز نہیں ہیں، ہمارے پاس مین پاور نہیں ہے، ہمارے پاس اتنے سیکورٹی فورسیز نہیں ہیں اور سیکورٹی فورسیز ریز کرنے کے لیے ہمارے ریسورسیز نہیں ہیں۔ ڈاکٹرصاحب اچھی طرح سے جانتے تھے، اکتوبر 1947 میں جب قبائلی آئے تھے، تب بھی گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو اس طرف رجحان کرنا پڑا تھا۔ اگر یہیں سے فورسیز نہیں پہنچائی جاتی تو کیا کا کیا ہوجاتا۔ تو ہم منحصر ہیں، ہم کیوں نہیں منحصر ہونگے، آپ صبح شام کہتے ہیں،

Jammu and Kashmir is the integral part of India. But 'integral part of India' should not be on the paper only. There should be integration of minds; there should be integration of hearts. What we are asking for is this. Yes, Jammu and Kashmir is the integral part of India but what about the integration of hearts between the people of Kashmir and the people of India; what about the integration between the Governments, the federal Government and the State Government? There has to be some coherence, there has to be some integration, and there has to be some love and affection. There is some pain, agony, which we are not feeling.

اگر ہوتی تو 32 دن کے بعد اسٹیٹمینٹ مدھیہ پردیش سے نہیں بلکہ اس سدن کے اندر آتا۔ یہ درد یہاں سے، جب دل سے نکلے گا، تو اس کی آواز کشمیر تک پہنچے گی، لیکن اگر زبان سے کہیں گے، تو وہ چہاردیواری میں غائب ہوجائے گا۔

مانیئے چئیرمین صاحب، ہم نے کچھ قدم اٹھائے تھے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ وہ کنکلوژن تک پہنچے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ میں اس وقت چیف منسٹر تھا اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی پرائم منسٹر آف انڈیا تھے، اس وقت تین راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس ہوئیں اور ان تینوں راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنسز کی صدارت جناب ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی نے کی۔ پہلی راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس 25 فروری 2006 کو نئی دہلی میں ہوئی، دوسری دو دن کی راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس 25-24 مئی 2006 کو سری نگر میں ہوئی اور تیسری راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس نئی دہلی میں 24 اپریل 2007 کو ہوئی۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ سبھی پالیٹیکل پارٹیز، چاہے وہ کانگریس ہے، نیشنل کانفرنس ہے، پی ڈی پی ہے، بی جے پی ہے، سی پی آئی ایم ہے، سی پی آئی ہے، پیوپل ڈیموکریٹک فورم ہے، سماجوادی پارٹی ہے، بی ایس پی ہے، ریجنل ethnic groups لداخ کے ہیں، کارگل کے ہیں، کشمیری پنڈتوں کی تین آرگنائزیشنس ہیں، پُنون کشمیر، کشمیری پنڈت سمیتی، گوجرrepresentatives ، بکروار representatives پہاڑی ریپریزنٹیٹیو، Scheduled caste representatives،

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سکھ representatives ڈوگرا سبھا، جموں وکشمیر، یہ تمام 65-60 کے قریب لوگوں نے اس میں شرکت کی تھی۔ صرف حریت نے اسے نہیں مانا، باقی ان راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس میں سبھی مذہبی گروپ، پالیٹیکل پارٹیز، ethnic groups تینوں ریجنس نے ان میں شمولیت بڑی اچھی طرح سے کی۔ سر، ان راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس کے بعد پانچ ورکنگ گروپ بنے اور مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے آج کے وائس پریزیڈینٹ آف انڈیا اور ہمارے چئیرمین، راجیہ سبھا جناب محمد حامد انصاری صاحب اس Human right commission کے اور confidence building measures across the segments of the society کے بھی چئیرمین تھے۔ سر، اس کےتحت کئی سفارشات آئیں، ان میں سے کئی لاگو ہوئی ہیں اور مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ militancy widows کو الگ سے تو نہیں، لیکن جو پیسہ عام widiows کو ملتا ہے، وہ انہیں بھی دیا گیا۔

کشمیری پنڈتوں کے بارے میں یہاں چرچہ ہوتی ہے۔ مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ پردھان منتری جی نے جو اسکیم شروع کی اور پیسہ دیا، میرے وقت میں ہی اس سے جموں میں 5,242 فلیٹس بنے اور وہاں hundred percent occupancy ہے۔ ہم نے employees کے لیے کشمیر کے قاضی کنڈ میں 225 فلیٹس، شیخ پورا بڈگام میں 200، پلوامہ میں 60، کپواڑہ میں 60، بارہمولہ میں 125 فلیٹس بنائے۔ پھر کشمیری پنڈتوں کے لیے 300 بنائے۔ ہم نے انہی کے لیے اسپیشلی نوکریاں کیں اور اس کے تحت 1,750 لوگ تبھی ان نوکریوں میں لگے اور وہی وہاں کشمیر میں ٹرانزٹ کیمپس میں رہتے ہیں۔ بعد میں ان کے 900

لوگوں کی بھرتی کے لیے ایک اور advertisement نکالا تھا، لیکن کشمیری پنڈت بھائی آپس میں کورٹ میں چلے گئے۔

اسی طرح سے دوسرے Confidence building measures کے تحت اس وقت شری ایم کے رسگوتر، پرانے فارین سکریٹری کی اگووانی میں strengthening relations across the line of control پر بہت کام ہوا۔ اس وقت کے وزیر اعظم ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی اور یوپی اے کی چیرپرسن شریمتی سونیا گاندھی اور اس وقت کے مکھیہ منتری جناب مفتی محمد سعید کی موجودگی میں 25 اپریل کو مظفرآباد کے لیے اوڑی سے روڈ سروس شروع کی گئی۔ ان دونوں جگہوں سے ٹریڈ شروع ہو گیا۔ ہم نے اس کو بھی امپلیمینٹ کیا۔

تیسری بات، اکونومک ڈیولپمینٹ کی تھی۔ شری۔ سی۔رنگا راجن جی اس کے چیئرمین تھے۔ اس اکونومک ڈیولپمینٹ میں روڈ، ریلوے، کمیونی کیشن، ڈیزل، ٹورزم وغیرہ کے مدّعے تھے۔ وزیر اعظم نے 22 ٹورزم اتھارٹیز دیں، تب وہ مکمل بھی ہو گئیں۔ ویلی کے اندر تمام ریلوے لائنس بچھائی گئیں۔ مجھے یاد ہے کہ مجھے تین یا چار دفعہ، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھہ جی کے ساتھہ اور یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی چیئرپرسن، سونیا گاندھی جی کے ساتھہ جانے کا موقع ملا۔ جموں پرووِنس کے بھی ایک حصے بانیہال تک، بارہمولا سے لیکر بانیہال تک، پوری وادی میں اور جموں کے کچھہ حصے تک، ریل سروس شروع کی گئی۔

اسی طرح سے اگر میں insuring good governance کے بارے میں،اس کے لئے اٹھائے گئے بہت سارے قدموں کے بارے میں بتاؤں گا، تو شاید یہاں پر آدھا گھنٹہ لگے گا، لیکن میرے پاس اتنا وقت نہیں ہے۔ ایک رپورٹ، جو بہت sensitive ہے، جس پر پورے سدن میں، پوری پارٹیز کو کام کرنا ہوگا، کیوں کہ

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وہ کام کسی ایک پارٹی کے بس کا نہیں ہے، that is, strengthening relation between the State and the Centre. اس میں بہت ساری چیزیں ہیں، ان میں democracy, secularism, devolution of power, etc. یہ تمام چیزیں ہیں۔ اس کی رپورٹ تھی۔ اس کے جو چیئرمین تھے، وہ مرحوم (جسٹس) صغیر احمد تھے، He was a retired Supreme Court Judge. Prior to that, he was the Chief Justice of High Court. یہ سبجیکٹ جتنا کومپلیکس تھا، اتنا ہی اس میں وقت لگا۔ وہ رپورٹ 2009،10 میں آئی تھی، تک تک تو یوپی۔اے۔-2 بھی بن گئی تھی۔ میں بھی وہاں سے آیا، لیکن اس میں بھی، ابھی تک کچھ نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب ہے کہ اس طرح سے اقدامات اٹھائے گئے۔

یوپی۔اے۔-2 میں، ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کی لیڈر شپ میں ایک بہت بڑا کام تھا، جس کو ہم نے بہت فالو اپ کیا تھا۔ کشمیر کے لئے "امید" اسکیم، یعنی آشا، یہ جو اسکیم ہے، جو "امید" اسکیم بنائی گئی۔ It was meant for Women's Self Help Groups. اس میں بہت کام ہوا ہے، 'اڑان' اسکیم، *Udaan* was meant for providing jobs to the educated unemployed. اس اسکیم میں بہت کام ہوا ہے، جے رام رمیش جی، اس کو مانیٹرنگ کرتے تھے، وہ رورل ڈیولپمینٹ منسٹر تھے، "حمایت" *Himayat* was meant for providing jobs to school and college dropouts. اس میں بہت کام ہوا ہے، Then we had the

JKEDI for entrepreneurship development. اس میں بھی بہت کام ہوا ہے۔ یہ بہت ساری چیزیں ہیں۔

ہماری یوپی اے-1 اور یوپی اے-2 میں بہت سارے confidence-building measures ہوئے۔ ان میں سے کئیوں کو لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ میں نے شروع میں ہی کہا تھا کہ میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ 'سب دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی" ہو گیا ہے، کیوں کہ کشمیر کا بڑا کومپلیکس معاملہ ہے۔ یہاں پہلے نمبر پر پالیٹکس آتی ہے، دوسرے نمبر پر اکانومکس آتی ہے اور تیسرے نمبر پر امپلائیمینٹ اور دیگر چیزیں آتی ہیں۔ جہاں ہم امپلائمینٹ پرووائڈ کرنے کی بات کریں گے، جہاں تک ہم سڑکوں اور روڈس کی بات کریں گے، بجلی اور پانی کی بات کریں گے، وہاں اگر ہم وہاں کی پالیٹکس کی بات نہیں کریں گے، تو میرے خیال سے ہم بالکل غلط راستے پر جا رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہماری آج کی مانگ کی جو منشا تھی، وہ چاہے میری پارٹی کی رہی ہو یا میرے ساتھیوں کی رہی ہو، وہ یہی منشا تھی کہ کشمیر میں آج 32،33 دنوں سے کرفیو لگا ہے اور ہزاروں لوگ زخمی ہیں، وہ چاہے سیکورٹی فورسیز کے لوگ ہیں، چاہے سویلئنس ہوں۔ ہمیں جہاں سویلئنس کے مرنے اور زخمی ہونے کا دکھ ہے، وہ چاہے بچہ ہو، بہو، بیٹیاں ہوں، عورتیں ہو، بوڑھے ہو یا نوجوان ہوں، ہمیں جتنا ان کے لئے دکھ اور افسوس ہے، اتنا ہی دکھ ار افسوس، ہمارے جو سیکورٹی فورسیز کے لوگ ہیں، ان کے لئے بھی ہے، پھر وہ چاہے جے اینڈ کے پولیس کے ہوں، سی آر پی ایف کے ہوں، آخروہ بھی تو کسی کے بچے ہیں، وہ بھی ہمارے دیش کا حصہ ہیں، ہمارے ملک کا حصہ ہے، ان کو جو کام دیا گیا ہے، وہ ، وہ کام کرتے ہیں، لیکن

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

جب کبھی وہ لکشمن ریکھا کراس کر دیتے ہیں،، تو اس لکشمن ریکھا کو کراس کرنے پر ان کی نندا بھی ہوتی ہے۔ سیکورٹی فورسیز کا کام لاء اینڈ آرڈر کو مینٹین کرنے کا ہوتا ہے، لیکن اس میں دونوں طرف سے نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ پبلک کا، سویلنس کا بہت نقصان ہوا ہے، تب ایسے میں، جب پارلیمنٹ چل رہی ہے تو یہ المیہ بنتا ہے، ضروری بنتا ہے کہ ہم، تمام پالیٹکل پارٹیز، وہ چاہیں ویکش کی پالیٹکل پارٹیز ہوں یا سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ہو، رولنگ پارٹی ہو، ہم سبھی کو ان کے دکھہ اور درد میں شامل ہونا چاہئے۔

اس پورے سدن کو، پارلیمنٹ کو کشمیر کے عوام سے، بچوں سے، نوجوانوں سے ایک اپیل کرنی چاہیئے کہ وہ امن اور شانتی بحال کریں، تاکہ ہم سب مل کر ان کی خوشحالی کے لیے، جموں وکشمیر کے لوگوں کی خوشحالی کے لیے، ان بچوں کے مستقبل کے لیے کچھ کرپائیں۔ میرے خیال میں اس طرح کی آواز اس سدن سے جانی چاہیئے، اس طرح کی آواز، اس طرح کی اپیل اس پارلیمنٹ سے جانی چاہیئے۔ یہ مانگ کرنے کا ہمارا یہی مقصد تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی وہاں آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن جانا چاہیئے۔ مانیئے گرہ منتری جی وہاں گئے، ٹھیک ہے، آپ ایک دفعہ ہوآئے، لیکن مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آنے والے ہفتے دس دن کے اندر اگر اس کےجانے کا اناؤسمینٹ بھی ہوجائے، تو اچھا ہوگا، کیوں کہ دو دن کے بعد پارلیمنٹ کا سیشن ختم ہوجائے گا، تو سبھی ایم پیز اپنا اپنا پروگرام بنائیں گے، پھر ان کو ڈھونڈنا مشکل ہوگا۔ آج اور کل کے اندر اگر اسی سدن میں آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن کی تاریخ کا اعلان ہوجائے، تو اچھا ہوگا۔ ایک آل پارٹی میٹنگی یہاں بھی ہوجائے، ایک آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن کشمیر چلا جائے، یہ ہماری مانگ ہے۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ جنابِ صدر

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): Respected चेयरमैन साहब और सदन में बैठे माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी हमारे विपक्ष के नेता, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब आधे घंटे से ज्यादा बोल रहे थे। बोलते हुए उनका focus एक ही चीज पर था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सदन में क्यों नहीं आए। हम कहते हैं कि कश्मीर पर चर्चा हो, कश्मीर इश्यू क्या हे, कश्मीर की बात क्या है, कश्मीर पर कैसे बोलना चाहिए, कश्मीर में क्या होना चाहिए, अगर वे इस पर बात करते, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं भी, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और डा. कर्ण सिंह जी भी, हम तीनों जम्मू region के रहने वाले हैं। जम्मू की बात किए बिना हम कश्मीर की बात कैसे कर सकते हैं? मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि जब भी हम कश्मीर की बात करते हैं, कश्मीर इश्यू पूरे देश में चलाया जाता है, अगर entirety में देखा जाए, तो जम्मू, कश्मीर और लद्दाख, ये तीन अलग-अलग regions हैं। तीनों का अलग-अलग culture है। तीनों को मिलाकर पूरा जम्मू-कश्मीर बनता है। अगर हम जम्मू की बात न करें, केवल कश्मीर की बात कहें, तो लद्दाख अधूरा रह जाएगा और जम्मू अधूरा रह जाएगा। अगर जम्मू में किसी किस्म की turmoil होती है, तो मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू एक ऐसा एरिया है, जहाँ 500 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा सीमा पाकिस्तान के साथ लगती है, पाकिस्तान वहाँ पर नित्य प्रतिदिन कोई न कोई वारदात करता रहता है, लेकिन वहाँ पर रहने वाला व्यक्ति, वहाँ पर रहने वाला समाज वहाँ पर किस प्रकार पहरेदारी करता है और कैसे जम्मू और कश्मीर को बचाने का प्रयास करता है।

हम सोचते हैं कि कई बार यहाँ पर हाउस में चर्चा होती है कि unemployment की वजह से कश्मीर में ऐसे हालात हो रहे हैं। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि 55 परसेंट लोग जम्मू में बसते हैं। वहाँ आज भी जम्मू region के 7 लाख से ऊपर नौजवान ऐसे होंगे, जो unemployed होंगे, जो graduation, post-graduation, specialized professional degrees लेकर बैठे होंगे। क्या वे gun नहीं उठा सकते थे? क्या वे आजादी के नारे नहीं लगा सकते थे? यह लड़ाई केवल जम्मू-कश्मीर की नहीं है, बल्कि यह लड़ाई राष्ट्रवाद और अलगाववाद की है। राष्ट्रवाद क्या होना चाहिए, राष्ट्रवाद के प्रति क्या सोच होनी चाहिए? लद्दाख में हमारे हजारों नौजवान होंगे, मगर वहां के नौजवान इस प्रकार के विचार नहीं रखते। उन्होंने हमेशा डिमांड की होगी कि हमें यूनियन टेरिटरी दी जाए और जब से देश आजाद हुआ, तब से ये बातें हो रही हैं, लेकिन उनको आजादी यानी कि यूनियन टेरिटरी नहीं मिली, फिर भी वे देश के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। हमारे बहुत से मित्र जब इस पर बात करते हैं, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर न कह कर केवल कश्मीर कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें कश्मीर जाना है। वे जम्मू के बारे में अनभिज्ञ होंगे, जम्मू क्या है, लद्दाख क्या है, उसके बारे में बहुत कम जानते होंगे। हमें पहले जम्मू और लद्दाख को भी जानना पड़ेगा। आज वहां जो टर्मोइल है, उसमें कश्मीर या कश्मीरियों के साथ हमें हमदर्दी है, हमें दुख है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसे तो संभालने की जरूरत है, लेकिन कश्मीर के सारे के सारे लोगों का कहें कि वहां पर जो लगभग पचास लाख लोग रहते हैं, वे सारे के सारे इस प्रकार की वारदातें करते होंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार होता, तो 65 परसेंट लोग जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखते हैं, वे डेमोक्रेसी मे हिस्सा नहीं लेते। उन्होंने इस देश के साथ जुड़ने में हिस्सा लिया है। वे देश के साथ चले हैं, उन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी पर विश्वास किया है। वहां जरूर कुछ लोगों की इस प्रकार की आंख बनी है, इस प्रकार की नजर है। यह सब कैसे हो गया? हम नहीं चाहते थे कि इस प्रकार का हो, हम नहीं चाहते थे कि ये सारी चीज़ें हों। आज कश्मीर की बातें आती रहती हैं, आप सब जानते होंगे। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ, आज़ाद साहब, आप मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं, टोडा में बहुत बड़ा टर्मोइल हुआ था और

[श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास]

टोडा के लिए 1994 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी द्वारा एक बहुत बड़ा सत्याग्रह हुआ था कि वहां कैंटोनमेंट बननी चाहिए और वहां के लोकल लोगों को, नौजवानों को बीडीसी कमेटीज बनाकर कहा जाए कि इस उग्रवाद और आतंकवाद से लड़ो। जब तक वहां का लोकल व्यक्ति, स्थानीय व्यक्ति, स्थानीय समाज खड़ा नहीं होगा, तब तक इस प्रकार की वारदातों से दूर नहीं हुआ जा सकता। आज हम कह सकते हैं कि पूरे देश से फौज में जो लोग आए हैं, वे अपने लोग हैं, वे जम्मू-कश्मीर की सीमाओं पर बैठे हुए हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर को बचाने के लिए शहादत दे रहे हैं। वे तो शहादत दे ही रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार पूरा इंडिया, पूरे भारत का समाज कश्मीर के साथ हमदर्दी रखता है, इस हमदर्दी की वजह से जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत के साथ लगा हुआ है। उनकी भावनाओं के साथ हम कभी भी खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते, कभी खिलवाड़ होते हुए देख नहीं सकते, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? यहां पर नित्य प्रतिदिन अलगाववादी नेता, हिजबुल मुज़ाहिद्दीन के नेता, लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के नेता, जिनकी पूरी आस्था दूसरे स्थानों से है, जो दूसरी जगहों से प्रेरणा लेकर कार्य कर रहे हैं, क्या वे अपनी प्रेरणा के चलते इस समाज को, इस देश को जुड़ने देंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हाउस बैठ कर विचार करे, सोचे कि यह जो टर्मोइल खड़ा हुआ है, उसका कारण क्या है और उसकी बारीकियों में जाने का प्रयास करें।

महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर आज से नहीं, शायद बहुत से लोगों को पता नहीं होगा, हमारे महाराजा अधिराज डा. कर्ण सिंह जी यहां बैठे हैं, पूरा देश गुलाम था, गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ा हुआ था और 15 अगस्त को आजाद हुआ था, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर कभी गुलाम नहीं रहा। उससे पहले भी जम्मू-कश्मीर गुलाम नहीं था। वहां महाराजा हरि सिंह जी की हुकूमत थी, जो डा. साहब के पिताश्री थे। उन्होंने वहां के समाज को किस प्रकार एक माला में पिरो कर रखा, कैसे पूरे समाज को चलाने का प्रयास किया, कैसे वहां पर डेवलपमेंट हो, उस पर विचार किया? आज हम छुआछूत का मुद्दा लेकर चलते हैं, लेकिन सबसे पहले महाराजा हरि सिंह जी ही थे, जो एक दलित व्यक्ति को अपने साथ लेकर मंदिर में गए और कहा कि तुम मेरे साथ पूजा करो। जब वहां के पुजारी ने कहा कि मैं इसे नहीं आने दूंगा, तब उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पुजारी को उठा कर बाहर फेंक सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह दलित मेरे साथ पूजा करने के लिए जाएगा। जम्मू और कश्मीर वह धरती है। जम्मू का समाज इस प्रकार का है। हमारे महाराजाओं से हमें यह प्रेरणा मिलती है। आप वहां जाएंगे, तो आपको वहां पर कहीं पर भी छुआछूत नहीं दिखेगी। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर इस प्रकार का संस्कार हमें पुरखों से मिला है। संस्कारों से जुड़ा हुआ वहां का समाज, जीवित संस्कारी समाज कभी यह नहीं चाहेगा कि हम अलग हों। आज हम कश्मीर की बात कर रहे हैं। आज़ाद साहब अच्छी प्रकार से जानते होंगे कि वहां गुज्जर और बक्कर वालों की कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। वहां पर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर भी कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। चन्द किते में थोड़ा सा समाज, चंद लोग इस लड़ाई को लड़ना चाहते हैं। वही अलगाववादियों के हाथों खेल रहे हैं।

अगर आप कभी कश्मीर जाएंगे, तो आपको वहां पर सड़कों पर पत्थर नहीं मिलेंगे। पर, आप जानना चाहेंगे कि पत्थर आते कहां से हैं? पत्थर लाने वाले कौन व्यक्ति हैं और इन बच्चों के हाथों में पत्थर देने वाले कौन हैं? इनके द्वारा हजारों रुपए ट्रॉली और ट्रक वालों को दे दिए जाते हैं और उनसे कहा जाता है कि आप रात में सड़कों पर पत्थर फेंक दो। वे सुबह आकर बच्चों को कहते हैं कि ये पत्थर उठा लो, लेकिन उन अलगाववादी नेताओं से एक बार तो पूछा जाए कि जिन बच्चों के हाथों में

12.00 Noon

आज किताब चाहिए, जिन बच्चों के हाथों में आज लैपटॉप चाहिए, देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जिन बच्चों का भविष्य उज्जवल बनाना चाहिए, जिन बच्चों का ऐसा कैरियर बनना चाहिए, ताकि भविष्य में वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें, लेकिन आज वे बच्चे यह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए कि उन बच्चों को कैसे संभाला जाए? लेकिन जब चीजें बढ़ती हैं, तो बढ़ने के बाद लगता है कि वहां पर किस प्रकार की मंशा और किस प्रकार की सोच नित्य प्रतिदिन आगे बढ़ रही है? इस सोच को हमें समझना पड़ेगा।

1947 से लेकर आज तक का सारा लेखा-जोखा देखा जाए। आज जो सलाउद्दीन इनका बहुत बड़ा नेता बना हुआ है, वह कश्मीर से उठ कर वहां पर गया था। शायद आज़ाद साहब जानते होंगे कि 1987 में उसने कश्मीर से चुनाव लड़ा था। वह क्लीन स्वीप था, वह वहां से हार गया था। वह क्यों हारा? उसके पीछे बहुत बड़ी दास्तां है। मैं उस सच्चाई को खोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यह जो उग्रवाद पनपा है, यह क्यों पनपा है? यह अलगाववादी नेता आगे बढ़े, तो क्यों बढ़े? उसके कारण को खोजना पड़ेगा।

आज कश्मीर को जिस प्रकार की दलदल में फेंका गया, कश्मीर को आज जिस प्रकार से बढ़ाया जा रहा है... बंधु, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब भी आप कश्मीर पर विचार करें, तो बात केवल कश्मीर की नहीं, बल्कि जम्मू, कश्मीर और लद्दाख की है। जब से यह सरकार आई है, सबसे पहले, अगर आपने देखा होगा, तो वहां वातावरण बिल्कुल शांत रहा। हमारे मरहूम मुफ्ती साहब वहां इसका नेतृत्व कर रहे थे, वे वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उनकी मंशा हमेशा यह रही कि जम्मू और कश्मीर का विकास कैसे हो, जम्मू और कश्मीर के समाज का उत्थान कैसे हो, जम्मू और कश्मीर के नौजवानों की भलाई कैसे हो, जम्मू और कश्मीर के नौजवानों का कैरियर कैसे बने? इस प्रकार की सोच मरहूम मुफ्ती साहब की थी। वे हमेशा कहते थे कि जब मैं पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी से मिलता हूँ, तो मुझे हर प्रकार की प्रेरणा के साथ वह सब कुछ मिलता था, जो मैं मांगता था। वे वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे और अटल जी यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय उन्होंने विकास की जो राह चुनी और अटल जी ने इंसानियत, जम्हूरियत और कश्मीरियत, तीनों को लेकर जो कहा, पूरी कश्मीरी अवाम उसके साथ खुश थी। वही आवाज़ आज भी हम लेकर जा रहे हैं। कहा जा रहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश से प्रधान मंत्री जी बोले या सदन में नहीं बोले, कम से कम उन्होंने कहा कि मैं वही आवाज़, वही मंशा, वही इच्छा और वही इच्छाशक्ति के साथ चल रहा हूँ, जो अटल जी ने हमें दिखाई थी, मैं अटल जी की राह पर ही चल रहा हूँ।

और वहां के समाज को जिस प्रकार की भी जरूरत होगी, वहां पर समाज को जैसे भी मुझे बचाना होगा, वह बचाने का प्रयास करूंगा। किन्तु वहां क्या हो रहा है कि नित्य प्रतिदिन कोई न कोई ऐसे कारनामे हो रहे हैं, कुछ ऐसी वारदातें हो रही हैं, जिन वारदातों की वजह से ये सारी चीज़ें हो रही हैं। हमने जब से सरकार संभाली है पिछले दो वर्षों में, वहां पर दो एम्स दिए गए हैं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी तो ऑलरेडी कांग्रेस के समय थी, लेकिन बहुत बड़ा संघर्ष जम्मू वालों को करना पड़ा था, जिसकी वजह से वह मिला था। अभी परसों ही हमारे प्रकाश जावडेकर जी वहां गए थे और खास करके कश्मीर के आई.आई.टी. कॉलेज के लिए सौ करोड़ कर स्पेशल पैकेज़ देकर आए हैं। तो आप कश्मीर के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोच रहे, कश्मीर के उत्थान के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं? वहां आई.आई.एम. बनने जा रहा

[श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास]

है और शायद आपको मालूम है, आप सब जानते हैं, मेरे सामने हमारे मित्र, वरिष्ठ नेता बैठे हुए हैं, उनके समय से ही शोरावती में मेडिकल कॉलेज खुला है। उस समय एम्स दूसरी जगह नहीं बनाया जा सकता था, लेकिन उसकी तर्ज पर पी.जी.आई, चंडीगढ़ और दूसरा शोरावती इंस्टीट्यूट वहां पर खोला गया था। वहां पर विकास की राह चली है, क्यों नहीं चली, किन्तु जो बात असत्य है, वह यह है कि जब कभी बात यहां के लोगों के साथ होती है, चर्चा होती है तो वे कहते हैं कि वहां के लोग अनएम्प्लॉइड हैं, इसलिए ये सारी वारदातें कर रहे हैं - ऐसी बात नहीं है। लद्दाख और जम्मू के लोग भी इस प्रकार की आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाते? जो जम्मू को बचाने के लिए अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर कर रहे हैं, और खास कर जम्मू में हमारे फौजियों द्वारा जिस प्रकार शहादत दी गई, केवल फौजी ही नहीं, सी.आर.पी.एफ., बी.एस.एफ. के लोगों ने भी शहादत दी। वहीं दूसरी ओर जम्मू कश्मीर पुलिस की ओर से हजारों के हिसाब से लोगों ने शहादत दी है तथा जम्मू को बचाने का प्रयास किया है। इस प्रकार का प्रयास एक बार नहीं अनेकों बार चलता रहेगा और जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का मुकुट मणि है, उसके लिए आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। अभी 80 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज़ प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा यहां पर घोषित हुआ था, वहां पर 34 हजार करोड़ रुपए नेशनल हाईवे के लिए दिए गए थे। खासकर वहां पर एक और बात बताना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स को जो सहायता दी जाती है, उसका 14.3 प्रतिशत, यानी सबसे ज्यादा सहायता जम्मू-कश्मीर को दी गई है, ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर ठीक प्रकार से चले, जम्मू के अवाम को ठीक प्रकार से सुविधा मिल सके। इन सुविधाओं को मिलने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रयास हो रहा है। वहां पर कई योजनाएं पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं एक बात अवश्य पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो मेरे मित्र सामने बैठे हुए हैं, 1947 से पहले जो वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रिफ्यूजी हैं, आज तक उनको जम्मू-कश्मीर में नागरिकता नहीं मिली - वह क्यों नहीं मिली? न तो वे जम्मू-कश्मीर के बाशिन्दे बन पाए और न वे भारत के बन पाए। वहां पर वे न नौकरी ले सकते हैं और न कॉलेज में पढ़ सकते हैं, न वे स्कूल में पढ़ सकते हैं। वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट माना जाता है। बताइए आपके पास है या नहीं है? इस मुद्दे का हल आज तक क्यों नहीं किया गया? जबकि नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने वहां पर 29 साल 73 दिन सरकार चलाई और 25 साल कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने अपने सहयोगियों के साथ सरकार चलाई होगी। इन 54 वर्षों में क्या किया गया, यह हम सब जानते हैं। इन 54 वर्षों में उसका हल क्यों नहीं हुआ? क्यों नहीं इसका हल निकालने का प्रयास किया गया, अलगाववादियों और राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच में कैसे फर्क नहीं निकाला गया? तीन बार बैठ कर समझौते किए गए। उन समझौतों की वजह से क्यों नहीं सारी बातें हल हुईं? ये हल होनी चाहिए थीं। इसलिए मित्रों, अंत में मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूंगा कि कश्मीर मे केवल चंद लोग बैठे हुए हैं। सारा कश्मीर जल नहीं रहा है, कश्मीर में सारा अवाम खतरे में नहीं है। मैंने जैसे कहा कि गुज्जर, बक्करवाल, पहाड़ी आज भी सिलसिला ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है, केवल कश्मीर में बैठे हुए चंद लोग हैं, जो अलगाववादियों के इशारे पर चल रहे हैं। उनके इशारों पर चलते हुए ऐसी स्थिति देश के सामने आ रही है। आपके द्वारा भी शायद कई बार उनके सामने टीयर गैस चलती थी, उसके बाद रबर की बुलेट चलती थी, अब पैलेट गन का, जैसे-जैसे आधुनिक युग आता जाएगा, वैसे-वैसे उसी प्रकार की चीज़ें आती हैं। मैं अब तक जो-जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके लिए मैं खुद दर्द महसूस करता हूं। कश्मीरी भाई मेरे अपने हैं, क्योंकि मैं वहाँ का रहने वाला हूँ। कश्मीर अपना है, क्योंकि मैं उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। वह भारत माँ का मुकुट-मणि है और उस मुकुट मणि को कोई भी खराब करे, यह मैं

कदापि सहन नहीं करता। मैं खासकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से अपनी भूमि, जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों का भला करने के लिए हर समय तत्पर हूं। मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आप सब भी मिल-बैठकर कश्मीर की इस समस्या को सुलझाने का प्रयास करें, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमान्, मैं आज़ाद साहब और श्री शमशेर सिंह जी को सुन रहा था। कश्मीर की समस्या अब इतनी आसान नहीं रह गई है कि हम वहाँ लोगों को कुछ सुविधाएं दे दें और उस समस्या का निराकरण हो जाए। जिस तरह का जहर वहां के लोगों के मन, दिल और दिमाग में inject किया जा रहा है, उसके चलते चाहे आप वहाँ जितनी सुविधाएँ दें, मुझे नहीं लगता कि उसका निराकरण हो पाएगा, बल्कि उसका जो मूल स्रोत है, जब तक आप वहाँ स्ट्राइक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कश्मीर में आप कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आखिर यह समस्या पैदा क्यों हुई, यह सब जानते हैं। मैं पिछली हिस्ट्री को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं बहुत संक्षेप में यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों से अतीत में गलतियां हुई हैं और उसका खामियाजा अब सब लोग भुगत रहे हैं। हम समाजवादी शुरू से ही देश के पार्टिशन के विरोध में थे। यह जो विभाजन हुआ, वह भारत के लिए नासूर बन गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सन् 1947 से लेकर अब तक कई बार पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हो चुके हैं। हम युद्ध के बाद की स्थिति से भी लाभ उठा सकते थे और पाकिस्तान को इस स्थिति में कर सकते थे कि वह कश्मीर में कोई हरकत न कर सके। ऐसी स्थितियाँ आईं, लेकिन उनको हमने गंवा दिया। देश में 562 देसी रियासतें थीं और वे सब गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन थीं। सरदार पटेल साहब के अधीन जितनी आईं, वे सब ठीक हो गईं। केवल कश्मीर को विदेश मंत्रालय के अंदर रखा गया, जो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पास था। युद्ध के बाद इस मामले को यूएनन में रेफर कर दिया गया। यह सबसे बड़ी गलती थी। जब हमारी सेनाएँ Pakistan-occupied Kashmir को वापस लेने के लिए बढ़ रही थीं, तो पंडित जी अगर कुछ दिन और रुक जाते तो जो मुजफ्फराबाद और मीरपुर हैं, वे सब हमारे अधिकार में होते। यह बहुत बड़ी गलती थी, जिसकी सज़ा हम भोग रहे हैं। इसके बाद, सन् 1965 में युद्ध हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी सेनाएँ लाहौर में इछोगिल नहर के इस तरफ वाले किनारे तक पहुँच गई थीं, जहाँ से रायफल की गोली भी लाहौर में जा सकती थी। हमारी आर्मी सियालकोट के बिल्कुल नजदीक जाकर knock करने लगी थी। हमारी सेनाएँ जैसलमेर वाले इलाके में सारे रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को पार करके लड़कर, मरकर पाकिस्तान के किनारे पहुँच गई थीं। अगर ताशकंद समझौते के जरिए जीती हुई जमीन को वापस नहीं दिया जाता, तो पाकिस्तान की कभी हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती थी, क्योंकि वह जानता था कि एक दिन में लाहौर चला जाएगा, सियालकोट चला जाएगा और इधर वाले हिस्से में भी हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी आ जाएगी। ये बहुत बड़ी गलतियाँ हमसे हुई हैं।

सन् 1971 के युद्ध के बाद पाकिस्तान के 93,000 सैनिक हमारी कैद में थे, जिन्होंने आत्मसमर्पण किया था। अगर शिमला समझौते में थोड़ी-सी और सख्ती की जाती तो अच्छा होता, क्योंकि उनके लोग हमारे पास इतने बड़े पैमाने पर थे कि हम उनको दबाकर कुछ और ले सकते थे, लेकिन उनको इतनी बड़ी तादाद में छोड़ दिया गया और जो समझौता हुआ, उसका पालन भी पाकिस्तान ने कभी नहीं किया। मैंने जो 1965 की ताशकंद समझौते की बात कही थी, आप जानते हैं कि Gilgit से लेकर यह सारा इलाका, उधर कश्मीर का भी हमारे यहां आ गया था। अगर वह हमारे पास रहता, तो हमारे सैनिकों को Siachen Glacier पर रोजाना मरना नहीं पड़ता, कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। वहां पर हमारी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

सेना होती। मुझे याद है, जब मुलायम सिंह यादव जी रक्षा मंत्री थे, मैं 2, कृष्णा मेनन मार्ग पर बैठा हुआ था, तब फारुक अब्दुल्ला साहब के नेतृत्व में कश्मीर के सारे दलों के एम.पी., कांग्रेस, बीजेपी, नेशनल कांफ्रेंस, ये सब आए थे और उन्होंने कहा कि मुलायम सिंह जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देने आया हूँ कि 1947 के बाद पहली बार कश्मीर में पिछले चार दिन से हमारे बॉर्डर पर कहीं पर गोली नहीं चल रही है और कोई आदमी नहीं मारा जा रहा है। वह इसलिए, क्योंकि आपको याद होगा, उस वक्त जब वे सियाचिन गए थे, तो वहां पर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से गोलियां चलाई जा रही थीं। उस समय आर्मी के जनरल सिंह साहब थे, तो उनसे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने पूछा कि यह आवाज किस चीज़ की आ रही है। उन्होंने बताया कि पाकिस्तान गोलियां चला रहा है, बमबारी कर रहा है। रक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि आप क्या देख रहे हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? तब उन्होंने बताया कि हमें यह हुक्म नहीं है कि हम इस तरह से जवाब दें। उन्होंने कहा, "You do whatever you like." उसके बाद फारुक अब्दुल्ला साहब गए थे, क्योंकि हमारी आर्मी ने वैसा किया जो उसे करना चाहिए था। उस समय ये लोग रक्षा मंत्री से मिलने गए थे कि पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है। आज़ाद साहब, आप तो जानते हैं कि कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता है, जब हमारी आर्मी के, सेना के या नागरिक कश्मीर के बॉर्डर पर न मारे जाते हों। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला बन चुका है। प्रश्न यह है कि इतनी गंभीर स्थिति के बाद भी, उनको पाकिस्तान के द्वारा फंडिंग की जा रही है, आई.एस.आई. और वहां की जो टेरेरिस्ट आर्गनाइजेशन्स हैं, वे कश्मीर के लोगों को, खास तौर से नौजवानों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश करती हैं, उनको बरगलाती हैं, उनको तरह-तरह के सपने दिखाती हैं। उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिए उधर ले जाती हैं और फिर अपने ही लोगों पर हमला करने के लिए उनको तैयार करती हैं। असली मामला यह है कि जब तक पाकिस्तान पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक कश्मीर में शांति बहाल नहीं हो सकती है। आप जानते हैं कि आज भी कश्मीर में सबसे ज्यादा प्रति व्यक्ति मदद दी जाती है, स्पेशल स्टेटस होने के कारण उसको सबसे ज्यादा मदद दी जाती है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के शेष राज्यों को देख लीजिए कि प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से उनको केन्द्र से कितनी मदद मिलती है और दूसरी तरफ कश्मीर को देख लीजिए कि उसको कई गुणा ज्यादा मदद मिलती है। क्या उससे कुछ सॉल्युशन निकला है?

पाकिस्तान की समस्या यह है कि पाकिस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान से अच्छे संबंध बने रहें, क्योंकि सबके रिश्तेदार दोनों देशों में हैं। मैं जानता हूं, हमारे इटावा के तमाम परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनका एक भाई यहां है और दूसरा भाई वहां हैं, भाई यहां है, तो बहन वहां पर है। जब संबंध खराब हो जाते हैं, तो सभी दुखी हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान में बहन की शादी हो रही है और भाई इटावा में बैठा हुआ है, क्योंकि उसको वीज़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर कोई कार्यक्रम यहां पर हो रहा है, तो वहां से कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं आ पा रहा है। आम पब्लिक यह नहीं चाहती कि दोनों देशों के रिश्ते खराब हों, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की सेना यह चाहती है कि हमारे रिश्ते खराब रहें, ताकि उसका सत्ता पर किसी न किसी तरह से नियंत्रण बना रहे। पाकिस्तान में चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या और कोई व्यक्ति हो, उसको वही बोलना पड़ता है, जो वहां की सेना चाहती है, आई.एस.आई. चाहती है। यह स्थिति है। जो लोग पाकिस्तान गए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में आम आदमी की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, लेकिन जो आर्मी से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं या जो उनके रिश्तेदार हैं, उनके मकान भी बहुत अच्छे हैं, उनके पास गाड़ियां बहुत अच्छी हैं, उन पर कोई कानून नहीं चलता है, सारा पैसा उनके पास है और वहां पर आम

आदमी तबाह है। क्योंकि वहां पर political democracy आने के बाद भी, जनता के, लोगों के प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद भी, उनकी कोई चलती नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल सच बात है, इसलिए यह जो समस्या है, यह इतनी गंभीर हो गई है कि पाकिस्तान किसी प्लेटफार्म पर चाहे जो कहे, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान में किसी न किसी रूप में अशांति पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा। वह कोशिश कर रहा है कि कश्मीर की जनता को पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ करे, जो हमारा Pak-occupied Kashmir है, वहां एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करे, जिसमें उधर से उसकी आर्मी आए और इधर से यहां की जनता उसको सपोर्ट करे। यह strategy पाकिस्तान की है। वह हमारी आर्मी को, हमारी CRPF को बीच में सैंडविच कर देना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसलिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, अब कहना पड़ेगा कि जब तक पाकिस्तान को दुरुस्त नहीं किया जाएगा, कश्मीर का मामला कभी सुलझ नहीं पाएगा। आप कुछ भी करते रहिए, चाहे आप सिद्धांततः की बात कहिए, लेकिन यह मामला कभी नहीं सुलझ पाएगा। सिद्धांत और व्यवहार में बहुत फर्क होता है। सिद्धांतः आप कहिए कि हम वहां AIIMS बनवा रहे हैं, हमने वहां रेलवे लाइन चालू कर दी। उससे क्या फर्क पड़ा, उसके बाद बढ़ा कि नहीं बढ़ा? हर रोज बढ़ रहा है। जब आज़ाद जी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब था, उससे ज्यादा अब हो गया है। आप सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं, सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह क्यों बढ़ रहा है? पाकिस्तान का टीवी बकायदा कश्मीर में हर घर में देखा जा रहा है। आप उसको नहीं रोक सकते? उसमें क्या दिखाया जाता है, उसमें रोजाना क्या दिखाया जाता है, आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनको शहीद घोषित किया जाता है। हमारी फोर्सेज़ ने 10 जुलाई को encounter में एक आतंकवादी को मार दिया। उसके बाद वहां क्या स्थिति हुई, हम सब जानते हैं। वह एक लीडर था, आतंकवादी था, लेकिन उसके पक्ष में जिस तरह से लोग निकले, वह अविश्वसनीय था। आप यह समझिए कि सीमा तक लोगों के मन में भारतीय फोर्सेज़ के खिलाफ, भारती की आर्मी के खिलाफ जहर भर दिया गया। जहां से जहर आता है, उस रास्ते को आप ब्लॉक नहीं करें और केवल यहां ट्रीटमेंट करते रहें, तो वह तो आता रहेगा। आप यहां ट्रीटमेंट करते रहें और जहर को नहीं रोकेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। आप यह क्यों नहीं कहते कि Pak occupied Kashmir, जिस पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा कर लिया था, वह हमारा कश्मीर है। आप उसको हमें वापस कीजिए। आप पाकिस्तान से मांगिए। यहां तत्कालीन सदर-ए-रियासत बैठे हुए हैं। इनकी रियासत थी, इनका राज था, पूरा मुजफ्फराबाद, मीरपुर और सब आपका था, जब एक्सेशन हो गया तो, वह हिन्दुस्तान का है। आप उसको मांगिए, उसको कभी कोई मांगता ही नहीं है और न ही उसकी कोई बात करता है। वे कश्मीर की बात करते हैं और Pak-occupied Kashmir, जो हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, कश्मीर हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, उसको मांगने की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं? नेशनल, इंटरनेशनल फोरम पर जब वह इस विषय को उठाता है, तो आप कहिए कि हम तब बात करेंगे, जब वह हमारे हिस्से को वापस करेगा। जब तक यह नहीं होगा और इस तरह का दबाव नहीं बनेगा, बात नहीं बनेगी।

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

उसने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि जो Pak-occupied Kashmir है, उसके एक हिस्से को आक्साइचिन चीन को दे दिया और चीन ने वहां आने के लिए सीधा रास्ता बना लिया। हमारी ही जमीन है और वह चीन को दे दी। तो स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ चुकी है कि हर स्टेज़ पर यहां आते हैं और तो यहां भी उसी तरह की बात करते हैं। चाहे हुरियत कॉंफ्रेंस हो या कोई और हो इन सभी लोगों को तो हमेशा

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

समझाने की कोशिश की गई है, मीटिंगें हुईं, वार्ताएं हुईं, लोगों की समझ में भी आ जाता है, लेकिन जो उनके आका पाकिस्तान में बैठे हुए हैं, वे जो आदेश देते हैं, ये उनके हिसाब से काम करते हैं। अब समस्या यह है कि देश को बचाने के लिए कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है। कहीं आंदोलन होते हैं, तो फोर्स को बल-प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। कल शरद जी ने कहा था और आजा आज़ाद जी ने भी कहा है, यह सही है कि पैलेट गन पर रोक लगनी चाहिए और इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारी फोर्सेज़ किसी और तरह का बल प्रयोग कर सकती हैं, उनको वह बल-प्रयोग करना चाहिए। जब बल-प्रयोग की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो करना ही पड़ता है। अगर कश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान में बनाए रखना है, तो पूरे कश्मीर की सीमा पर चौकसी तो है ही, लेकिन कश्मीर के अंदर जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां हैं, उनको भी रोकने के लिए कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी। उनके खिलाफ बल प्रयोग करना मजबूरी भी है। उस स्थिति में अगर मैं न भी चाहूं और यह कहूं कि हमारी फोर्स बल-प्रयोग नहीं करेगी, तो इसके यह मायने हैं कि आप कहना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को यह कश्मीर दे दीजिए। मैंने कहीं पढ़ा है, एक सर्वे में यह कहा गया कि अभी 2014 का चुनाव हो गया, जब इतना भारी voter's turnout हुआ तो उम्मीद थी कि इसकी वजह से लोग यह समझेंगे कि उनका झुकाव डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में है और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति है, लेकिन घाटी के कुछ जिलों में जो सर्वे हुआ, उसमें आया कि 75 per cent से लेकर 95 per cent तक लोग हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं रहना चाहते, यह स्थिति क्यों आई, जबकि कश्मीर के लोगों को सारी सहूलियतें देने की कोशिश की गई। इसलिए जो चीज निरंतर दिमाग में भर दी जाती हैं, दिमाग से आदमी गाइड होता है। अगर दिल और दिमाग, दोनों में जहर भर दिया जाए, तो फिर वह बच नहीं सकता है। इसका यह कारण है, इसलिए मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि जो रूट है, जो source of poisoning है, जब तक उस पर स्ट्राइक नहीं करेंगे, कश्मीर के लोगों के मन को प्रदूषित करने वाली बातों के मूल स्रोत पर स्ट्राइक नहीं करेंगे-जो स्रोत पाकिस्तान है-तब तक हम कश्मीर में शांति बहाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... इसलिए जिस तरीके से हो, आप बेहतर जानते हैं, क्योंकि आप सरकार में बैठे हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह से करना चाहिए। आपको देश को बचाने के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you hon. Deputy Chairman. I thank Amma. Please listen to me. *"Kashmir, beautiful Kashmir; Kashmir, wonderful Kashmir."* Sir, this is a popular song in one of the films acted by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR. I again repeat it, *"Kashmir, beautiful Kashmir; Kashmir, wonderful Kashmir."*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you sing the entire song?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: My senior colleague, Dr. Maitreyan, will be able to sing it fully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow him, if he is ready. Maitreyan, would you like to try?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Tamil films, acted by MGR or any other

actor, are very, very popular, but the shooting should have taken place in Kashmir. Any film, which has been shot in Kashmir, is very, very popular in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like to make it very clear that from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, India is one. I too belong to Kashmir and Kashmir belongs to me. Here, I would like to reveal one secret. There is a product, which, in English, is called 'saffron', in Tamil, we call it *korosanai.* The Kashmir's saffron is considered to be very good. In Tamil Nadu, every would-be-mother is given saffron because they want a beautiful child. My mother had it, my daughter-in-law had it, my granddaughter will also definitely have it. So, I am proud to say that I belong to Kashmir. After seeing the movies, shot in Kashmir, I wanted to visit Kashmir. And, my this wish was fulfilled when I was in the Public Service Commission. I thank our Chief Minister, Amma, because I was able to visit Kashmir only because of her. Then, as a State guest, I visited many places and temples. I was provided with very good food. I enjoyed it very much. I belong to Thanjavur, in the Cauvery Basin, and so, I was under the wrong impression that Thanjavur was the only fertile land in India. But, I changed my opinion after seeing the agricultural land in Kashmir. Also, the people of Kashmir are very, very nice. I can really quote the names of the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, and the senior leader, Dr. Karan Singh. They show real concern for the development of Tamil Nadu. There is no doubt about it. Dr. Karan Singh is familiar with each and every part of Tamil Nadu. Also, he knows Tamil Nadu's culture and its social fabric. He knows everything about Tamil Nadu. I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, and Dr. Karan Singh because they had exhibited real concern for the people of Tamil Nadu when our *Amma* was in certain trouble. So, I thank them. In India, everybody feels that he belongs to every part of India.

As a student, I went to AVVM College, Poondi. We used to start from Thanjavur Punnainallur Mariamman Koil, Nagur Dargah and Velankanni Church. We offer prayers in churches, in mosques, in temples. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has rightly said that there are no differences amongst the people. The problem lies somewhere else. We must find out as to where the problem lies and, then, should endeavour to remove that problem. That is the only solution. Our hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, is known for maintaining the integrity of India. The people of Kashmir love Tamil Nadu very much. As an Advocate General, I had an opportunity of being a host for more than fifteen judges and their families, when they visited Chennai. They wanted to visit Marina Beach, Mahabalipuram, Pondicherry. They are fond of seeing the sea. I had arranged all the tours. They had felt very obliged. And, they are still in touch with me. From Chennai High Court also two Judges — the Chief Justice and a very senior Judge — had visited Kashmir. So, there is no difference

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]
between Tamil Nadu and Kashmir. The people of Tamil Nadu pray for a beautiful and peaceful Kashmir. That is also the wish of our hon. Chief Minister, *Amma.* I pray to God for putting an end to terrorism in Kashmir. I thank everybody for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I say even one word about the incidents in the last one month, which have happened, or, the discussions we have had—we have a lot to say about it — let me make one message loud and clear, and, that is not for anybody in this House. I must tell our friends in Pakistan, straight talk, "Please do not meddle in our internal affairs; please do not shed crocodile tears; please do not pretend that you have love for the people of Kashmir; please do not give my country any bogus lectures on pluralism and democracy; and, please do not give us *bhashan* from your Generals, your politicians and your establishment, because my family knows Pakistan and my family knows India." Sir, in 1947, my grandfather worked in Kolkata and his younger brother worked close to Kolkata. So, the two brothers were in Kolkata and one brother was in Lahore, and he chose to stay in Lahore. That is one-third of the family and two-thirds of the family are here, the O'Briens. Today, in spite of all our differences, in spite of all the problems which we face today, we are still the O'Briens of India. We can eat what we want, we can pray wherever we want to, we can walk the streets freely, but the O'Briens of Pakistan don't exist any more. This is a fact, Sir. Yes, there are differences. In the last two years, there have been very serious issues. Sometimes, words cannot solve these issues. I wanted to start with the history and, then, come to the present, but, I think, I should start with the present and, then, go backwards in time. So, let me start with yesterday. In Trinamool Congress, when it comes to matters of Foreign Policy, as our own Policy, —whether it is the past; for the last 18 years we have been a party — we have always been with the Government, in the sense we are always with the country. This is not about winning any political points. Sir, yesterday, it was said by the hon. Prime Minister that if those boys and girls had books in their hands, or, laptops in their hands, or, cricket bats in their hands, it would have been better than having stones. Sir, that Statement also concerns me, but my concern is that even if those young boys had laptops, or, books, or, cricket bats, they would have still thrown it at where they wanted to throw it. This is a matter of concern, Sir. So, we need to understand this situation better. Sir, it is one thing that when you are sitting in the Opposition, then, you want to play rambo; but, it is another thing when you come here in the Government. When you come here in Government, you have to have peace and serenity in the Government. Actually, Ram Gopalji, the Professor, has said before about the history which I wanted to say. I will not

go into the history. But, Ram Gopalji, whatever you said on the history, I am completely on the same page as you, as to what you said about whose role, and I do not want to mention too many names here, because people get touchy when you mention names. Sir, this is a human tragedy. This is a tragedy of common people. Who would know Zohra Farooq? She is five-years-old, Sir. What she said in Urdu was translated into English. She said, "We don't burn firecrackers at home, but they now burn firecrackers." This was said by a five-year-old girl. Now, Sir, who is a nationalist and who is a patriot? The nationalist loves his country; the patriot loves the people of this country. It is very important, Sir, at this stage not to make a distinction between Kashmir, the Lion, and Kashmir, the people. This is important, Sir. This is above politics; so, please don't get touchy. Interestingly, a few days ago, there was a speech in the Lok Sabha on behalf of the Government, and I was intrigued to know whose voice it was, who spoke in the Lok Sabha because his views on Kashmir 20-25 years ago and today are different. Maybe, it is a very nice view; it is a good view and it is often criticized as being a view because he is a Muslim. Sir, I need to bring this point out today because he — this gentleman — believed that Sardar Patelji also had some views on Kashmir and even Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was a stumbling block. Sir, I welcome the person the BJP chose to speak that day in Parliament. Maybe, today, it is the BJP and the NDA who are taking a different look at Kashmir. The person who said all these words — last week only — was Mr. M.J. Akbar. Now, Mr. M.J. Akbar is a friend of mine. So, I don't want to embarrass him and this is not the occasion to embarrass anyone. But if the BJP is looking at somebody like Mr. M.J. Akbar who wrote that book on Kashmir — and I am not here to publicize his book because he is your Minister; it was called 'Kashmir behind the Vale' we want to hear voices like this, and the more we hear voices like this, the more we believe that there will be a chance to solve this issue. It is another matter that when this book was launched in 1992, there were many in your Party who threatened to burn the book.

Sir, let us move on to the Home Ministry. In regard to the Home Ministry today — some of my colleagues are here who are in the Committee with me — there is a meeting called today at 3 o'clock, and, for that meeting, we have been given some background details from the Home Ministry. Now, the Home Ministry has given us the details of the use of pellet guns and I am reading from that report. It says, "In 2010, there were six deaths and 198 injuries and, in 2016, there are three deaths and 78 injuries or 58 injuries." Sir, we have to go beyond these statistics. Otherwise, for the last 70 years, we have gone this way and that way. We need to go beyond these statistics because the more and more I am looking at this, I find there are other examples of this happened in 2008-09; that was the number and now the number is less. Sir, we have to come out of this mentality because

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

unless we come out of this mentality, we will continue to suffer. It is almost like saying, 'There are a few injuries now. So, we have committed a smaller sin.' Sir, it is much beyond that. It is much beyond that. Sir, there is a difference in Kashmir. I was trying to study this in the last two-three days. And what is the big difference in Kashmir? Let us see it even in the last ten years. I don't want to go before that. Sir, I want to make one point in two minutes about what, I think, has changed 'on the ground' in Kashmir. Actually, to use the expression 'on the ground' is incorrect. Sir, in 2011, five-six years ago, the Internet penetration in Kashmir was three per cent. Today, the Internet penetration in Kashmir is almost 25 per cent. Sir, that is a major change that has happened in Kashmir. Today, if you ask me, why the Hurriyat or anyone else doesn't have control over these people, nor do the security forces, it is because how you could have an encounter with YouTube. You can't. The opinion is being made on the Internet. So, Mr. Home Minister, Sir, what saddens me also is, you Tweet out on July the 9th. It is a good Tweet. I quote, "I appeal to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to remain calm and maintain peace. The Centre is working with the State Government." Excellent. But the problem is that when this Tweet went out, the Internet itself was blocked. So, it is a tough call. In fact, in Kashmir, the Internet has been blocked about 13-14 times and I understand if you think so sometimes but that is not the solution. You are not going to get young people in your side if you keep blocking the Internet. The only other State which has blocked it close to 9 times in the last two-three years is a Western Indian State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Gujarat.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: You said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am also saying it, Sir, because it is a fact. Sir, 'India' is non-negotiable. The 'Indian' is also non-negotiable. Sir, Kashmir is also non-negotiable. But the 'Kashmiri' and his/her welfare also have to be non-negotiable.

Sir, I now come to the issue which started all this — Burhan Wani. Now, Burhan Wani's is the same issue — I am going back to the Internet — because Burhan Wani, thankfully more dangerous on the Internet than he was on the streets. I believe, Burhan Wani is more dangerous in his grave than he was in his living room! And Burhan Wani may be more dangerous dead than he was alive. So, Sir, this is the changing situation in Kashmir. I am not going into the Home Ministry numbers, and we must restrain ourselves. We are a young Party, 18 years old. So, when we are telling the Congress and the BJP, the national parties, to do this, we are saying this with all humility.

Sir, this needs to be done. I want to make a specific recommendation to the Home Minister. You have said that there are four-five different kinds of pellets. I don't want to make this into a pellet discussion. You have asked for two months for that Expert Committee report. Two months is a long time for this. There is enough technology available. Why two months, Sir? Make it two days, make it one week, and let us have that Expert Committee come out with the report, because those pellets are hurting. They are not only hurting the children, but they are also hurting the consciousness of Kashmir.

Sir, I have never tried this before, but I would try it only once. These pellets, I do believe, are hurting the children and also the consciousness of Kashmir. So, I will end with an Urdu couplet.

"एक दो जगह नहीं सारा बदन छलनी है।
दर्द बेचारा परेशां है, किधर से उठे।।"

श्री शरद यादवः माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझ से पहले बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे। गुलाम नबी साहब, राम गोपाल जी से लेकर देरेक साहब तक, सबने जो बातें कहीं, मेरा मानना है कि इन सबकी कही हुई बातें रिकॉर्ड पर आ चुकी हैं, इसलिए मुझे अब इससे आगे कुछ बोलने की जरूरत है।

इस देश में तमिलनाडु में, अम्मा के सूबे में, Periyar से लेकर Annadurai तक कितना बड़ा आंदोलन, Laldenga था। दिग्विजय सिंह जी अभी यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन मुझे याद है कि बीस बरस तक छत्तीसगढ़ में भंजदेव हर साल झंडा लहराते थे और अपनी आजादी घोषित कर देते थे। यही हाल पंजाब में हुआ, हम सब लोग यहां हैं। पंजाब में कितने समय तक और कितने बड़े पैमाने पर, खालिस्तान के नाम पर कितने तनाव हुए कितनी मुश्किलें आईं, लेकिन पहले के लोगों ने, पहले के सदन ने इन सारी समस्याओं को ठीक से पार करने का काम किया, उनका निदान करने का काम किया।

आज जो समस्या हमारे सामने है, हमें उसका भी निदान करना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए कितनी ही कमेटियां बनी हैं, यहां पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर में गोलमेज़ कॉन्फ्रेंस करवाई थी। मैं उन सब बातों को नहीं दोहराऊंगा, लेकिन उस समय तीन-चार कमेटियां बनी थीं। इस सदन के सभापति, हामिद अंसारी साहब की सदारत में भी एक कमेटी बनी थी। उस समय जम्मू-कश्मीर की ऐसी कोई पार्टी नहीं थी, ऐसा कोई हिस्सा नहीं था, जिसका उस कमेटी में प्रतिनिधित्व न रहा हो। धार्मिक से लेकर सब तरह के लोगों की आम सहमति से उस कमेटी के द्वारा छः मुख्य बिन्दुओं को लिया गया। अगर मैं उन सबको पढ़ने का काम करूंगा, तो बहुत लम्बा समय लग जाएगा और मेरे पास उतना समय नहीं है। उनका शीर्षक था, "Confidence Building Measures Across Segments of Society in the State."

इस वर्किंग ग्रुप में जम्मू-कश्मीर से वास्ता रखने वाली सभी पार्टीज़ और सब तरह के धार्मिक संगठनों के लोग थे। हां, मैं यह मानता हूं कि हुर्रियत उस समय सहमति में नहीं थी।

[श्री शरद यादव]

एक रंगराजन कमेटी थी, जो economic matters पर बनी थी। मैं इनका जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि ये सब चीज़ें पहले हो चुकी हैं और आज हम लोग फिर से पुराने इतिहास पर खड़े हैं। चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, अटल जी की सरकार रही हो, मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार रही हो या नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार हो, ये जितने भी प्रयास हैं, ये पहले से किए जाते रहे हैं। सरकारें आती हैं, जाती हैं, लेकिन उनके जो प्रयास हैं, वे हमेशा जारी रहे हैं। चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर की समस्या हो अथवा देश के दूसरे हिस्से से संबंधित समस्या हो, उन समस्याओं के समाधान के जो रास्ते बने हैं, वे हमेशा हमें एक राह, एक रास्ता दिखाते रहे हैं। हमें उनको खोजना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो सभापति जी हैं, हामिद अंसारी साहब, वे स्वयं उस कमेटी में थे। उस कमेटी में कोई मामूली लोगों के दस्तखत नहीं हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य उन सब लोगों के नामों को पढ़ रहे थे। रात को मैं देख रहा था कि ऐसा कोई सेक्शन या कोई हिस्सा नहीं है, जिस पर उनके दस्तखत न हुए हों। बीजेपी के श्री चमनलाल गुप्ता जी, जो उस समय हमारे सहयोगी थे, उनके दस्तखत भी उसमें थे। आज के डिप्टी सीएम भी उसी कॉन्फ्रेंस में थे। ये सब उस कमेटी की बातों पर सहमति देने वाले, दस्तखत करने वाले लोग थे।

रंगराजन साहब यहीं हैं, ये मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, फिर यहां कर्ण सिंह जी भी बैठे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि हम सबने देश में कई बड़े-बड़े सवाल हल किए हैं और अब यह सवाल भी हमको ही हल करना पड़ेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला कि हिन्दुस्तान कश्मीर को बहुत प्यार और मोहब्बत करता है, यह सही बात है, लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि वहां के लोग भी हमने मोहब्बत करें, प्यार करें। देश दोतरफा मोहब्बत से बनता है और दोतरफा मोहब्बत से आगे बढ़ता है। इन्हीं कमेटियों में हमने यह फैसला किया था कि कश्मीर के जो नौजवान हैं, वे बड़े पैमाने पर पूरे देश में पढ़ाई करेंगे और हम उनको पूरे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में लाकर एजुकेशन देंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस फैसले के बाद कितने बड़े पैमाने पर नौजवान यहां की सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में आए हुए थे? इन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में आज कितने नौजवान रह गए है और कितने वापस चले गए हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब देने का काम जरूर करें।

यहां मैं किसी की राय से सहमत नहीं हो सकता। कश्मीर के लोगों के साथ बराबरी का सलूक करके ही आप हिन्दुस्तान में कश्मीर को रख सकते हैं और कश्मीर के लोगों के दिलों को, उनके मनों को जीत सकते हैं। आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें जिस तरह से लोग बातें कर रहे हैं, उस तरह से इस समस्या का रास्ता नहीं निकलेगा। युद्ध से आपका कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल सकता। एक मौका था, जब आप युद्ध में जीते थे, लेकिन आज युद्ध का मामला नहीं है। आपके और पाकिस्तान के बीच में युद्ध हो ही नहीं सकता है, आप करके देख लेना, दोनों जगह बरबादी हो जाएगी। आज वे हालात नहीं हैं। आज ऐसे हालात हैं कि हमें कश्मीर के लोगों को जीतना होगा। इस तरह कई बार वे जीत गए हैं, हमने कई बार उनको मोहब्बत से अपने साथ लिया है। 1947 में जब कबाइली आए थे, उस समय जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो सियासत थी, उससे उनका समझौता ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा था। कबाइलियों के आने के साथ

ही एक बड़ा फैसला हुआ और उस विकट परिस्थिति में हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर को बचाने का काम किया। आज सरदार पटेल हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितना सरदार पटेल ने हिंदुस्तान की एकता के लिए काम किया, वैसे सबने किया, लेकिन उनको जमीनी समझ बहुत थी और उसमें से रास्ता निकालने में वे अपनी तरह के एक अद्भुत इंसान थे। मैंने पंजाब का जिक्र किया। अभी पूरा रेड कॉरिडोर बना हुआ है। हम जूझ रहे हैं या नहीं जूझ रहे हैं? देश को एक रखना है, तो जूझना पड़ेगा। मनमोहन सिंह जी के जमाने में, अटल जी के जमाने में, उसके पहले के जितने प्रयास हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप उन सारी चीज़ों को निकालने का काम करें। मेरे पास सारे पेपर्स हैं, आप कहेंगे तो मैं आपके पास कल पहुंचा दूंगा, जितने भी पुराने-पुराने समझौते हैं, वे मेरे पास हैं। आज मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि मौका मिल जाएगा, नहीं तो मैं उनको लेकर आता। आप कहेंगे तो ये सारे पेपर्स, सारी चीजें, सभी वर्किंग ग्रुप्स के जितने भी प्रयास हैं, पेपर्स हैं, आपके पास पहुंचाने का काम करूंगा।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): हम लाए हैं। चाहिए, तो दे दें।

श्री शरद यादव: देने चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं की चर्चा कर रहा था, ये मेरे पास थे। ये सब होम मिनिस्ट्री में होंगे। वे पेपर्स किस लिए हैं? वे हमारी सारी सरकारों के अथक प्रयास हैं। मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है, अटल जी के जमाने में हुर्रियत के लोग मिले थे और हुर्रियत के लोगों के साथ सारे संवाद को आडवाणी जी के जिम्मे छोड़ा गया था।

महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अभी एक-डेढ़ वर्ष पहले ही कश्मीर में 70 फीसदी, 65 फीसदी लोगों ने वोटिंग में हिस्सा लिया है। यह हम क्यों भूल जाते हैं? यह वहां का सच है और हमारे हक में है। जो फैसला वहां कश्मीर के लोगों ने, घाटी के लोगों ने किया है, उसको हम मोहब्बत से क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? आज वहां की जनता में कुछ रंज और अफसोस है और वह हमसे दूर जा रही है। वैसे कई जगहों पर लोग दूर गए हैं, लेकिन देश ने उनको वापस लाने का काम किया है। हमें भी यही प्रयास करना पड़ेगा, इसके सिवाय कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। गोली से कोई समाधान नहीं होना है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पेलेट गन है, उसके लिए आपने कमेटी बना दी है, लेकिन वहां के लोग उनमें नहीं हैं, हो सकता है, गड़बड़ है, बहुत से लोग काम कर रहे होंगे, लेकिन वे हमारे ही लोग हैं, अगर घर में बेटा या बेटी विद्रोह कर जाते हैं, तो उसको हम वापस लाने के लिए अच्छा सलूक करते हैं या नहीं करते? हम कहते हैं कि कश्मीर हमारा है, कश्मीर हमारा अभिन्न अंग है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अभिन्न अंग है, तो पेलेट गन देश के बाकी किसी इलाके में क्यों नहीं चली? यह जो हरियाणा है, यहां क्या नहीं हो गया, लेकिन हमने वहां पेलेट गन नहीं चलाई। आज साइंस इतना एडवांस हो गई है, सारी चीज़ें बहुत एडवांस हो गई हैं, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे विनती करूंगा कि आप तत्काल कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालिए। आप लोगों को गोली मार दीजिए, लेकिन पेलेट गन ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि किसी कीमत पर किसी पर गोली नहीं चलनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह गोली से भी खराब है। इसके कारण हर वह इंसान घिसट-घिसट कर जिएगा। इसको आप तत्काल वापस लीजिए। यह तो इंसान को मारने से भी बुरा अपराध है। जो वहां के लगभग 60-70 लोगों की आंखें चली गई हैं, छोटे बच्चों की आंखें चली गई हैं। वहां लोगों ने पत्थर जरूर उठाए हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि फौज के लोग, पुलिस के लोग, पैरामिलिट्री के लोग बड़े पैमाने पर शहादत दे रहे हैं, मगर देश के

[श्री शरद यादव]

ही दो बेटे लड़ कर जान दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि उस तरफ के लोग जो जा रहे हैं वे भी हमारे हैं और इस तरफ के लोग जो जा रहे हैं वे भी हमारे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर से एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, मैं मानता हूँ कि वहां की संस्कृति और तहज़ीब हिंदुस्तान के बाकी इलाकों से बहुत आगे थी। लेकिन आज जो हालात बिगड़े हुए हैं, आज तो हालात गंभीर हैं। अगर ये गंभीर सवाल हैं, तो इन सवालों के लिए आप पहल तो कीजिए। आज सदन से यह प्रस्ताव जाना चाहिए, वहां की जनता से हम लोग यहां से विनती करें कि हम सब लोग आपके साथ सब तरह के दुख और सुख को साझा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। वहां आज खाना नहीं है, नाश्ता नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, वहां सब कुछ बंद पड़ा हुआ है। आज पूरे कश्मीर की बहुत बुरी हालत है। वहां 32 दिनों से कर्फ्यू है। ऐसे में जो daily कमाता है, जिसको हम अंतिम आदमी कहते हैं, हम रोज सोचते हैं कि हम अंतिम आदमी की जिंदगी बदलनी चाहिए। जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, उनको दिन भर काम करना पड़ता है, तब कहीं उनकी जिंदगी चलती है। आज वे घर बैठे हुए हैं। पहले यह सिर्फ कस्बों में होता था, लेकिन अब यह गांव तक चला गया है, इसलिए हमारे सामने बड़ी चुनौती है। इस बड़ी चुनौती पर हम सब लोगों को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि ये हमारे लोग हैं, वे हमसे गुस्सा जरूर हैं, लेकिन हमें उनके साथ मोहब्बत के साथ पेश आना चाहिए, उन्हें मोहब्बत से वापस लाना चाहिए। यदि हम यह काम नहीं करेंगे, तो हमें इतिहास माफ नहीं करेगा।

हमारे पुरखों ने हमें राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता की विरासत सौंपी है। यह हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... यह हमारा फर्ज है, यह पूरी तरह से सारे देश का जनमानस है कि चाहे जितनी.... वे हमारे पास आए थे, वोट डाल कर आए थे, आज वे हमसे दूर हो गए हैं, लेकिन वे हमारे पास भी आए थे। हमें उनके पास आने की बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए, दूर जाने की बात को भी सहेज करके, तरीके से करना चाहिए। फौज और पुलिस बल से इसको नहीं करना चाहिए। यह सही है कि फौज और पुलिस बल का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है, कई बार करना पड़ता है। हमने पंजाब में भी किया, यहां भी करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन इसका प्रयोग एक सीमा तक ही करना चाहिए। मानवीय दृष्टि से उस सीमा तक restrain करके लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करना चाहिए। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां जम्मू और कश्मीर के दो सदस्य हैं, वे चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, जम्मू के सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, समय हो या न हो, लेकिन इन दोनों सदस्यों को यहां पर बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। यहां पूरे दिल से अपनी बात कहने का मौका सबको देना चाहिए और सबको सुनना चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह विनती करता हूँ कि इन दोनों सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। सदन से प्रस्ताव पास करके पूरे घाटी के लोगों से, जम्मू और लद्दाख के लोगों से अपील करनी चाहिए कि हम सब आपके दुख और तकलीफ में साथ हैं। आपकी तरफ से इस तरह की बढ़िया अपील जाए और इसलिए जाए, क्योंकि सभापति को भी कश्मीर के मामले में बहुत अनुभव है, वे उसके अध्यक्ष थे। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो बातें कहीं, अपनी बातें भी कही हैं, लेकिन मेरे दिल में पूरी तरह से राष्ट्र की एकता का जो मन है, वही बेचैन करके मुझसे बुलवा रहा है। सरकार के साथ हम सब लोग हैं। आप प्रयास कीजिए, हम सब लोग आपके साथ हैं। आप कश्मीर को ठीक बनाइए, वहां के जो लोग दूर चले गए हैं, उनको पास लाइए। आप इसके लिए हर तरह का प्रयास कीजिए। हम चाहते हैं कि हम आपके साथ सहयोग करके चलें, लेकिन पूरा सदन आपके साथ है, पूरा देश आपके साथ है। उसी जिम्मेदारी के साथ आप घाटी के लोगों के साथ भी व्यवहार कीजिए और उनको वापस लाने की कोशिश कीजिए। वे हमारे लोग हैं, अगर वे गुस्सा भी हो गए हैं, तो उनको मोहब्बत से वापस लाने का काम होना चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

1.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Next speaker is Mr. Sitaram Yechury. Yechuryji, it is one minute to 1 o' clock. You can start now, and resume at 2 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute time is there, I do not want to waste that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, do not start my time now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will start but start my time at 2 o'clock! ...*(Interruptions)*... You have already started my time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sitaram Yechuryji is a very senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be better if he starts at 2 o' clock after lunch.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we will have the lunch break, and after that I will start my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, one minute before lunch?

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much each minute of Parliament Session costs, you must know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, वैसे ही टाइम हो गया।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will you allow me to speak now and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you start your speech at 2.00 p.m. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagat Prakash Nadda wants to withdraw a Bill. If the House does not have any objection, I will allow him. It will take only half-a-minute.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the Maternity Benefit Bill has been circulated only today. It is being introduced and considered for passing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is only withdrawing a Bill.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sorry, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

DISCUSSION ON THE PREVAILING SITUATION IN KASHMIR VALLEY–*Contd.*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is the third occasion in the last three days when I am rising with a degree of agony, anxiety and anger at what is happening in the Kashmir Valley. सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से हमारे कुलिग ने जो कहा, वह मैंने सुना। जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर जम्मू, लद्दाख और बाकी प्रांतों में विकास किस तरीके से होगा, इसके बारे में बात हुई। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है, उसके बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज हम सब लोग यहाँ इस बात पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि कश्मीर घाटी के अंदर हालात क्या हैं। Today is the thirty-second day of the curfew. There has been a continuous curfew for thirty-two days and every day firing is taking place. Every day somebody is being killed. Every day people are getting injured. Why is this agony and pain continuing unrelenting in the Valley? And how can you stop it? That is the issue before us. We are not talking about the old packages for Kashmir that all of us had announced and why they are not being implemented. They are important. Development of other regions of Jammu and Ladakh is important. But right now the issue is this. What is happening in the Valley? And why are we not able to control it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, nobody from the Home Ministry is sitting here.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am taking note of it. He is coming.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, nobody from the Home Ministry is sitting here. Not even an MoS. Sir, somebody from the Home Ministry should be here. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यहाँ कैबिनेट मंत्री नहीं हैं, राज्य मंत्री नहीं हैं, कोई नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this has been the tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless he has given it in writing stating that he will not be available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेशः सर, दो एमओएस हैं, लेकिन यहाँ एमओएस भी नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अच्छा, एक आ गए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, start my time from now. Don't deduct this time from my time.

श्री जयराम रमेशः सर, इनको टाइम पर आना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः चलिए, कोई बात नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am continuing with the same anguish, the same anger and the same anxiety over what is happening after thirty-two days of curfew. We have not come to any way of trying to find a solution to the situation there. I had suggested in the last two days to stop using these pellet guns. Start the political process. Call an all-party meeting in Delhi. Call a meeting in Jammu and Kashmir. Consult all shades of opinion and start the process of a political dialogue without which there cannot be a solution. Unfortunately, till now this has not happened. And I again demand that this should be done immediately. Of course, there is a question of Pakistani interference, cross-border infiltration. All those questions will always be there. I think the whole House, the whole Parliament, the whole country has, without any hesitation, said that that is something which must be stopped. We always stood against it and we will stand against it. They have no business to interfere. That is a different question. But please remember that. Sir, I want you to listen to this point. Even a vulture, when it dips down to eat on the carcass, comes down only when it smells blood. Only when it smells blood that there is a dead carcass, the vulture comes down to feed on that carcass. That blood is being spilt and we are allowing vultures across the border to come and feed on that. Why is that blood being spilt? Why is there a trust deficit today in the Valley? Why is there a degree of

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

alienation amongst the people? That is the question which needs to be addressed. We have to stop this violence. That is one aspect. But, address the trust deficit. Why is that trust deficit happening? Sir, we have to ponder over that. The people of Kashmir, men and women, at the time of our independence, fought against the Pakistani raiders to defend our independence even ignoring the religious affiliations of the people. Everywhere in North India, particularly in Punjab, and in Bengal, you had communal holocaust; you had Mahatma Gandhi not here at the Red Fort when our flag was flown on the day of Independence. He was there on a hunger strike to stop the communal riots at Noakhali in Bengal. But, in Kashmir, there was not a single communal clash. Please remember that. They started with the aspiration of independence, coming and joining India, and overthrowing the feudal oppression there. It is the only State in the country where the land of the landlords was confiscated without compensation and given to the tillers of the land. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the only State. ...*(Interruptions)*... You signed that. There is the Maharaja who signed that Bill, who is sitting here with us. It is the only State. The aspiration was for prosperity, unity and maintaining that uniqueness of what is called the *kashmiriyat.* We have talked about the uniqueness of *kashmiriyat.* I have said it here a number of times. I have said that to Dr. *Saheb,* who was then the *Maharaja* of the Dogra Empire. At that point of time, you had the *Pari Mahal* — and he said that it was opposite his house. On the other side of *Pari Mahal,* diagonally opposite, you have the *Shankaracharya*. You had a culture where all religions were intermingling with each other and it was at that Pari Mahal that Dara Shikoh, who ought to have been the *Mughal Baadshah* — that is a different story of history — was inspired to write the treatise called the *Majma-ul-Bahrain:* The Mingling of Two Oceans of *Sufism* and *Vedanta*, and how both of them mingled together for the sake of advancing humanity. That is *kashmiriyat.* There were no communal clashes. It was called the *Wahdat al-wujud,* which means the unity of purpose of life. That is the kashmiriyat that you are talking about, which has to be kept in mind. Why are these people alienated today? We need to address that question. You talked of Article 370. Many people question: Why is it only for Jammu and Kashmir? You have Articles 371, 371A, 371B, 371C, 371D, etc. I am a beneficiary of that. I am a beneficiary of one of those Articles which deal with Telangana. Now, the State is divided. That is a different point. At that point of time, you defined who is a domicile. It was called a mulki. A *mulki* certificate was given — an Andhraite was a *mulki* in Telangana. The Constitution provided me the special right. So, Article 370 is not unique to Jammu and Kashmir only. We have that for many States in the North-East. You had it for other parts of the States in our country. So, what did you promise then? It was the autonomy. One of the Indian Prime Ministers said that sky was the limit for autonomy. You know about

which Prime Minister I am talking about — Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. But he said that sky is the limit. We have heard the repetition of what Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, of the *insaniyat, Kashmiriat* and *Jamhuriat*, democracy, humanity and humanism. The Leader of the Opposition has correctly said that that being repeated by somebody, who does not carry that credibility today, does not make any sense. That is correct. But, remember, Sir, it was not only the slogans that Mr. Vajpayee gave. Mr. Vajpayee, on the 19th of November, 2000, declared what is famously known as the Ramzan ceasefire. He responded to the Hizbul Mujahideen and declared a unilateral ceasefire from India. Mr. Vajpayee did that. Then, on, 22nd January, 2004, Mr. Lal Krishna Advani, as the Deputy Prime Minister, as the Home Minister of India, calls for a round table meeting, going out of the way, calls the leaders of the separatist movement to Delhi for a discussion — the same BJP Government, Sir. So, mere slogans are not sufficient. What is your concrete action? What are you proposing now? How do you want to carry this process forward? If Mr. Vajpayee can declare a unilateral ceasefire, if Mr. Advani can call a round table meeting with the Hurriyat and the separatists, what is preventing this Government from initiating a political dialogue and the political process? I told you, as far as Pakistan is concerned, on that, there is absolutely no different shade of opinion. But, then, with Pakistan, is it not our job to shame Pakistan in the international fora; to tell them how they are interfering in independent affairs of our country? What are you doing with that Indo-Pak dialogue — blow hot, blow cold? When you want to wish Happy Birthday, you suddenly land in Islamabad. Then, after that, you stop all the talks. It has already been said, — my friend Mr. Sharad Yadav has already said it — by giving nuclear parity to Pakistan, you cannot have the option of any war with them. What are the diplomatic channels? How are we using them? Are we using them? Sir, that trust deficit, among the people in Kashmir, is a string of betrayals of the promises that we have made. I have here a whole set of documents. If you want, I will give it to the Home Minister to refresh his memory. They must be there in his files. I have here, all the Working Groups' records. One of these Working Groups was headed by our hon. Chairman at that time, in 2007. All the recommendations are here. These also, I will give to the Government, if they want to refresh their memory. Then, after 2010, we sent an all-party delegation. As, I told you yesterday, the Leader of the House, myself and a few others, went there. After that, we met the Hurriyat leaders. The Government was not very happy but we insisted; we went there and met them. Then, the situation was returning to normalcy. We appointed a team of interlocutors. That team of interlocutors was announced in this House. The team of interlocutors gave their report. Where is that report? Why is it not being placed in the House when it was decided in the House and an announcement was made here? What are those recommendations? You have to address this central question of the promises made to the people of Kashmir at the

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

time of Independence and the string of betrayals that have happened since then. I can go through the history if you want to hear that; what all happened; what the 1953 understanding was; what happened subsequently with the Sheikh etc. The arrest of the Sheikh, what happened to that? After his untimely death, how undemocratically an elected Government was toppled! We can go into all those issues. But that is not the point. That would not solve the problem today. The problem, today, can be solved only if you initiate a political dialogue on this central issue of the promises made to the people of Kashmir. How are you going to implement that? And, on that, I have been urging upon this Government, all along, that this can only come through an atmosphere of trust. If there is a trust deficit, you have to create an atmosphere of trust. If, every day, you start saying 'abrogate Article 370', are you creating trust? If, every day, you say 'in the name of *gau raksha,* I am going to kill,' are you creating trust? You hang two Muslim youths in Latehar in Jharkhand, on a false allegation; you murder Akhlaq in Dadri, on a false allegation: Is that all creating trust? Love *Jihad, Ghar Wapsi*- this kind of atmosphere that has been created in the whole country, is, actually, vitiating that trust. I want this Government to seriously ponder because the point is to solve the problem in Kashmir, which is, actually, a wound for all of us. It is paining all of us and it should be paining the whole of India. How do you address that point? Create that trust. To create that trust, you will have to show the credibility in creating that trust. Merely repeating, what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, is not going to create that trust. Create that trust by your behaviour; create that trust by stopping this entire campaign saying 'abrogate Article 370'. Create that trust by stopping this communal polarization that is taking place in the country and only then, can we, actually, create the conditions. When we went to Jammu and Kashmir in 2010, we were told that, at best, there are only 200-300 militants. Today, the Home Ministry's official assessment is that they are something to the tune of thousands. Why did they grow? Why did this happen? Unless you address that central question of the political trust deficit and address these important issues of the promises made to them on the question of autonomy, on the question of Article 370,1 do not think we can resolve this thing. So what is to be done? I urge upon this Government once again. Please discuss all these issues and discuss them with an open mind. Don't fix up any agenda of that nature which is limiting. Discuss that with an open mind, listen to all the ideas and within the framework of what we have promised to the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the time of accession to the Indian Union. We will have to remove all the inadequacies that have happened in the past. At least, start addressing that issue. That is absolutely important. For that, that confidence building is required and, for this, first, take all the political parties here, in the Parliament, on board. Call them together and discuss this issue. Then, you call all the forces, like Mr. Vajpayee

did, like Mr. Advani did, and discuss with them. And then, you please consider sending an all-party delegation to give that confidence to the people that we are there, we are concerned about these issues which have remained unresolved so far. And that, Sir, is what is required right now. Therefore, I end by only re-urging the Government to please start this process of political dialogue. Please stop these pellet guns. Yesterday, I told you that I was ashamed to show you the photograph, but I will show it to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I saw it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Look at this. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also seen the inside photo.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Inside photos, I am not showing. What is this? How are you going to get any trust of the people by this? Stop this and immediately start this political process. That is my urging to the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद को खुला समर्थन दे रहा है। आज हमारे कश्मीर के यूथ पत्थर पकड़ने पर इसलिए मजबूर हुए हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ पर पाकिस्तान का प्रभाव है, अलगाववादियों का प्रभाव है। महोदय, पाकिस्तान की politics क्या है? पाकिस्तान हमेशा यह चाहता है कि वहाँ जो शासन कर रहे हैं या वहाँ जो आर्मी वाले तैनात हैं, वे भारत के बारे में जो जितना गलत बोलेगा, जितना negative बोलेगा, वह वहाँ पर हीरो है। यही पाकिस्तान की politics है। इतिहास साक्षी है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। आज कश्मीर में जो हो रहा है, वे लोग जो चाह रहे हैं, जो अलगाववादी चाह रहे हैं, वही हो रहा है। वहाँ पर हमारे लोग मर रहे हैं, वे यही चाह रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में मेरे ख्याल से लगभग 60 लोग मर चुके हैं और 3,000 से अधिक लोग घायल हो चुके हैं। वे यही चाह रहे हैं। महोदय, यह हमारे लिए काफी दुख की बात है और सोचने की बात है।

जैसा राम गोपाल यादव जी कह रहे थे कि हमें इसकी root तक जाना पड़ेगा, हमें इसकी जड़ को पकड़ना पड़ेगा, तभी यह problem solve होगी; otherwise, वहाँ पर हमारे youths में इसी तरह की tension बढ़ती रहेगी। अभी उनको healing touch देना चाहिए। उनको healing touch की जरूरत है। हम उनके culture पर गर्व करते हैं। हमें उनके culture के साथ भी मिलना चाहिए। वे हमारे भाई-बहन हैं, हमें उनको ऐसा एहसास कराना चाहिए। इसकी जरूरत है। हम दुनिया को हिंसा नहीं, बल्कि अहिंसा का रास्ता दिखाते हैं। मुझे लगताहै कि वहाँ पर फौज की नहीं, बल्कि dialogue की जरूरत है। वहाँ पर हमारे जितने भी youths हैं, स्कूल, कॉलेज, community है, वहाँ पर जाकर हमें उनसे मिलना चाहिए, उनसे बातें करनी चाहिए, उनके साथ discussion करना चाहिए, तभी उनको एहसास होगा कि हम उनके साथ हैं। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि 5 वर्ष के बच्चे, 7 वर्ष के बच्चे, 12 वर्ष के बच्चे ऐसी घटनाएँ देख रहे हैं। एक तरफ वे पत्थर फैंकना देख रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ police firing देख

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

रहे हैं। कल वे बच्चे वही सीखेंगे। इसलिए कल को बेहतर करने के लिए हमें उनको समझाना ही होगा। इसके लिए हमें उनके culture के पास जाना ही होगा। अभी भी वहाँ की situation बहुत खराब है, यह सबको मालूम है। हम सब कहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी भी गर्व के साथ कहती है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है। महोदय, हमें उनके मन में और दिल में पहुंचना है। सबसे पहले तो मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि हमें यह काम सबसे पहले करना होगा, तभी वहाँ की हालत कुछ सुधर पाएगी। जैसा सभी कह रहे हैं, हम भी यही कहना चाहेंगे कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, सरकार की तरफ से तुरंत एक All-Party Meeting बुलाई जाए, जितनी जल्दी हो सके, जम्मू-कश्मीर में All-Party Delegation भेजा जाए, ताकि वहाँ के हालात को समझा जाए, उनके साथ बात की जाए।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि dialogue और political process से ही यह problem खत्म होगी। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार को अपनी ओर से पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए, ताकि आगे वहाँ पर इस तरह की घटना न हो। खास तौर से हमारे जितने भी youths हैं, वे पाकिस्तान के प्रभाव से या अलगाववादियों के प्रभाव से ऐसी घटना न करें, जो अभी घट रही हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देकर काम करना होगा। Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुनक़ाद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मुझे आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर के बिगड़ते हुए हालात पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए नामित किया।

मान्यवर, कल हमारी पार्टी की नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के वर्तमान हालात पर चर्चा की मांग की थी और आज सदन के अंदर जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात पर चर्चा जारी है। कई पार्टियों के रहनुमाओं ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात के ऊपर सदन में अपनी बात रखते हुए चिंता जाहिर की है। आज जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर पीडीपी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी की मिली जुली सरकार है, लेकिन वहां हालात बड़े गंभीर हैं। 32 दिन से वहां पर कर्फ्यू जारी है। हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी की तारीख में यह पहला मौका है, जब इतने लम्बे समय तक वहां कर्फ्यू रहा हो।

मान्यवर, वहां पर 60 से ज्यादा लोगों की जानें चली गई हैं और 5,000 से ज्यादा लोग गंभीर रूप से घायल हैं। इनमें सुरक्षा बलों के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं और बच्चों को भी नहीं बख्शा जा रहा है। 500 से ज्यादा युवाओं की आंखों की रोशनी चली गई है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि वहां स्थिति सामान्य है। बिगड़ते हालात पर इतने लम्बे समय से काबू न पाया जा पाना एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात है। इस पर हमें सोचना होगा।

मान्यवर, आज जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात पर सदन के अंदर चर्चा जारी है। पहले भी कई बार इस प्रकार की चर्चाएं हो चुकी हैं और कई बार सर्वदलीय प्रतिनिधिं मडल जम्मू-कश्मीर गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक वहां की समस्याओं का कोई स्थाई और ठोस हल नहीं निकल पाया है। इसकी खास वजह यह है कि हमारे देश में, घर के अंदर ही आतंकवाद पैदा हो रहा है। बाहर के आतंकवाद से तो हम आसानी से निपट सकते हैं, लेकिन घर के अंदर के आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए हमें ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, आज हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री दुनिया के देशों का दैरा करते हैं और आतंकवाद को मिटाने की बात करते हैं। मैं उनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे पहले अपने देश में, अपने घर में जो आतंकवाद फैल रहा है, उसे भी गंभीरता से लें और उस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें। आज सभी विपक्षी पार्टियां चाहती हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात अति शीघ्र सुधरें। इसके लिए सभी पार्टियां एक साथ हैं। हमारी पार्टी का भी यही कहना है कि हम सबको दलगत राजनीति से हट कर, मिलजुल कर जम्मू-कश्मीर के हालात पर ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है, ताकि वहां की आवाम में सरकार के प्रति विश्वास जगे और वहां पर अमन-चैन कायम हो।

मान्यवर, आज पूरा कश्मीर जल रहा है, इन्सानियत का खून बहाया जा रहा है। हमें कश्मीर के हालात पर मिलजुल कर हल निकालना होगा और कश्मीर की अवाम का दिल जीतना होगा। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि कर्फ्यू में घिरे लोगों के लिए दवा, पानी, खाना आदि की सुविधाओं को पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा जाए। मान्यवर, आज हमारी पार्टी जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम से, नौजवानों से यह अपील करती है कि वे जम्मू-कश्मीर के अमन-चैन को कायम करने के लिए आगे बढ़ें और इंसानियत का पैगाम दें।

मान्यवर, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए अपने देश की इंसानियत के दुश्मनों की जानिब एक शेर पढ़ कर अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँः-

लोग टूट जाते हैं एक घर बनाने में।
वो तरस खाते नहीं कश्मीर जलाने में।

धन्यवाद

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Munquad Ali. Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

मैं आज की बहस की शुरुआत तो करना चाहता था कश्मीर के मसलों के मुताल्लिक ...(**व्यवधान**)... कश्मीर के बहुत अज़ीम शायर पीरजादा गुलाम अहमद महजूर साहब से, लेकिन कश्मीर में जो हालात हैं, आज मैं मजबूर हो गया हूँ कि बंगाली के मशहूर कवि स्वर्गीय नबारन भट्टाचार्य, जो मेरे बड़े जिगरी दोस्त थे, उनकी कुछ पंक्तियों से मैं कश्मीर की समस्या की बहस की शुरुआत करूं। मैं उन पंक्तियों का तर्जुमा सुना रहा हूं।

"यह मौत की घाटी मेरा मुल्क नहीं है, यह जल्लादों का उल्लास मंच मेरा मुल्क नहीं है, यह फैली हुई कब्रगाह मेरा मुल्क नहीं है, यह खून में नहाया हुआ कसाईखाना मेरा मुल्क नहीं है।" आज कश्मीर के हालात यहां तक पहुंच चुके हैं और आज सरहद के पार से दहशतगर्द आ रहे हैं, घुसपैठ कर रहे हैं, हालात को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। It is not merely infiltration. Beginning with the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who happens to be a great son of Kashmir, we are all proud of him that he is leading the Opposition in this House, Mr.

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

Ghulam Nabi Azad, to Mr. Derik O'Brien, to Mr. Sitaram Yechury, all have pointed out that the House is one as far as opposing all these anti-national terrorist activities, promoted by Pakistan across the border, are concerned. As the Leader of the House said, we should speak in one voice; we are prepared to speak in one voice. But I fail to understand why the Government is not convening the All-Party meet, and then, sending a delegation. What is so wrong, so dangerous about this? I fail to understand. This is something which should be treated as an urgent beginning of the dialogue, which is essential. I am sorry to say that the Government is behaving as the Tamil poet says–I ask Dr. Maitreyan to correct me if I am wrong— if I remember correctly, 'Don't work hard to fail; work hard to succeed'. And we are all with you, with the Treasury Benches, in resolving this crisis. Some hon. Members have said that this is the worst longest curfew in the post-Independent India. It is wrong. I want to correct that impression. It is not the only example. In that also, Gujarat tops. In 1969, the communal clashes in Ahmedabad, was the worst example of the longest curfew for 65 days in which 560 people had lost their lives ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not blaming anybody. I am just giving the factual example.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Moradabad also.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: No; Moradabad was not that long. I have the record. Sir, Members here, from Shri Sharad Yadav*ji* to Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and now Shri Sitaram Yechury also, who, while speaking, have gone into the history. I am not repeating those things. But, one thing, I must state and it is the most important thing because it was a Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir unanimously, and I am quoting from that Resolution of 17th November, 1956. The Resolution says- and I quote: "Jammu & Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India." This Government of India did not say that this Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly unanimously and so the matter is settled. But, how that integration is possible is what is more important. That is possible on the basis of building the trust among the people of Kashmir, which has always been said and it has to be done. I am telling you how it will be done. There are certain examples of integration and since it has not been pointed out by any of the hon. Members, I must state that.

एक कश्मीरी की हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम मुतलिफ हिस्सों में जितनी इज्जत होगी, उतनी ही ज्यादा हमारी इज़्ज़त कश्मीर की घाटी में बढ़ेगी। यह सबसे जरूरी बात है, जिसका ख्याल रखना चाहिए। उस ज़माने में जब एक शॉल बेचने वाला हमारे कस्बे में पहुंचता था, तो जिस तरह उसकी इज़्ज़त होती थी, जिस तरह मोहब्बत का एक माहौल था, देश के हिस्सों में वह बिगड़ रहा है। आज जो

सुलूक कश्मीर के स्टूडेंट्स के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम हिस्सों में हो रहा है, होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस संबंध में जांच करनी चाहिए कि तमाम प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज़ में कश्मीर से आने वाले स्टूडेंट्स के ब्यौरे बनाए जा रहे हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी दिल्ली में ही है, जो, unfortunately, भारत की अकेली यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के हर सूबे से स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं। ऐसे तो सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में आना चाहिए। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी से कई गुना बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है, वहां भी तमाम सूबों से स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं, लेकिन वहां यह compulsory नहीं है कि हर सूबे का स्टूडेंट होना जरूरी है। यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में है। वहां आज कश्मीरी स्टूडेंट्स को शक की नज़र से देखा जा रहा है। ऐसे में आपका मामला कैसे चलेगा? कश्मीरी पर यकीन, और वहीं से शुरू होगा यह मसला, जिसका जिक्र अभी डा. कर्ण सिंह भी करेंगे और मैं उनसे सुनूंगा। मैं कश्मीर पर 1984 से लगातार बात कर रहा हूँ। कॉमरेड हरकिशन सिंह सुरजीत, जिन्होंने कश्मीर की समस्या का बहुत अध्ययन किया था, उन्होंने कश्मीरियत क्या है, इसके बारे में कई जगह लिखा? कश्मीरियत तमाम कल्चर्स का मेल है। It is a synthesis of various cultures and faiths. कश्मीर के बगैर यह पूरी सूफी विरासत आपके पास नहीं होती, यह तहज़ीब नहीं होती। कश्मीर के बगैर बाणभट्ट की 'कादम्बिनी' नहीं होती। मैं महाराष्ट्र से एमपी हूँ और वहां मराठी भाषा में नॉवेल को कादम्बिनी कहा जाता है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि पहले तो डायलॉग शुरू कीजिए, all-party meeting बुलाइए, लोगों को वहां भेजिए। मैं दूसरी बात जो कहना चाहूंगा, जिसका जिक्र तमाम वक्ताओं ने नहीं किया है, लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन ने किया था।

हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की अगुवाई में confidence-building measures के लिए across the sections of Kashmiri society जो वर्किंग ग्रुप बने थे, जिसका जिक्र अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी कर रहे थे, उसका जिक्र लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन ने भी किया, और लोगों ने भी किया, जिसकी सदारत हमारे चेयरमैन, हामिद अंसारी साहब ने की थी। आप यह देखिए कि वह कितना efficient working group था कि उसको मई, 2006 में form किया जाता है और 10 जनवरी, 2007 को वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंप देता है। उसमें जो recommendations हैं, उनमें सबसे जरूरी recommendation यह है कि डायलॉग बंद नहीं होना चाहिए। बातचीत का रास्ता कभी बंद नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... जब तक हम यह नहीं चलाएंगे, तब तक हम लोगों का विश्वास कैसे जीतेंगे? इसलिए डा. मनमोहन सिंह के यूपीए-I और यूपीए-II में confidence-building measures के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए थे, उनको इस सरकार को लागू करना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं तीसरी जरूरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को और पूरे हाउस को मौजूदा चुनी हुई सरकार, जो मोहतरमा मेहबूबा मुफ्ती की अगुवाई में चल रही है, उसको इस crisis से निपटने के लिए पूरी तरह सपोर्ट करना चाहिए, पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... यह बहुत ही जरूरी बात है। चूंकि घंटी बज चुकी है और हम लोगों को तो वक्त मिलता नहीं है, चाहे मसला कितना ही अहम हो, इसलिए आखिर में मैं सिर्फ दो बातें बहुत मुख्तसर में कह देता हूँ। कश्मीर के the great people's poet, philosopher and humanist, Peerzada Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor उन्होंने लिखा है, अंग्रेज़ी का तर्जुमा मुझे याद आ रहा है, उनकी मशहूर नज़्म है "आज़ादी"। "आज़ादी" में उन्होंने क्या लिखा है, "Strength lies not in severe reprisals, nor in cruel revenge.

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

You can win over bitterest force with the force of love alone." दूसरा, जो आज के हालात में बहुत मौज़ू हैं, उनकी ही नज़म से है, ये दो मिसरे जो बहुत जरूरी हैं, जिनका मैं अंग्रेज़ी तर्जुमा कर देता हूं। "Naive indeed is your faith to see. As saviours and redeemers interloping birds" ये बाहर से आने वाले interloping birds that burn with envy of your lot. और आखिर में कश्मीर के मशहूर शायर ज़नाब रसूल मीर साहब, जो आज हम सब लोगों को करने की जरूरत है, एक मिसरे में वह कह गए, I have to tend the fire of love each day." Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak in this debate, which is my first substantive intervention. I hope you will treat it as a maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you have already made.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, that was during the Short Duration...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short or long...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: I hope, you will have the generosity. Sir, today, it has been a very heartening experience...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you about the time so that you can prepare like that. Even though your time is five minutes, I am ready to give you two-three minutes more. So, you can take between seven and eight minutes.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Okay. Sir, I think, today was a very heartening experience in terms of seeing a cross-section of the House, the entire political class as well as people from really all the regions of India actually express their concern, their agony over the happenings in Kashmir, whether it is the curfew, whether it is the deaths and whether it is the general sufferings of both the people as well as the armed personnel. But, Sir, I think there is another task of Parliament, which is, while we try to evolve a national consensus on this pressing issue, we should sometimes be brutally frank about what exactly we are dealing with. I think it is important to realize that the problem which we face in Kashmir today is somewhat qualitatively different from some of the problems which we faced earlier. Kashmir is not new to political turbulence. We have had it during the time of Sheikh Abdullah; we have had it as a consequence of the rather dodgy elections of 1987; we saw the most heinous form of ethnic cleansing which took place in Kashmir in 1990-91; and we saw a bout of terrorism. What marks this is a different one.

Three months ago, as most people have admitted, Kashmir was tranquil. We had a unique political experiment, not merely that the PDP and the BJP came together, but it was in a sense an alliance between the Valley and Jammu; a geographical alliance between the two; something which was quite unique, and something which was very, very encouraging. Then, something broke loose. I am a bit surprised and disheartened that people have not referred to what was the immediate provocation which actually resulted in the spate of curfews and in the spate of demonstrations. That was the death of Burhan Wani. Now, the death of any Indian should be a source of anguish to all of us. The unfortunate point is: Number one, Burhan Wani never considered himself an Indian. Number two, what do you say about a person who actually flashes his Kalashnikov, puts it on Facebook, and actually tends to glamorize terrorism for everybody. Should we romanticize such a person, as some people want to do? Or should we say, 'Now, this was an encounter, unfortunate as it may be, which happens if we have to maintain the sanctity of the process?' I think, it is very, very important because the people have taken to the streets. A lot of them may be spontaneous, a lot of them may be saying that it is tragic, that a young boy has been killed, but there has also been a lot of motivation. Let us not forget, there was a large degree of premeditation on the part of various people, the type of slogans, the type of tweets which have been there. Now, yesterday, for example, a former Chief Minister, whose name I shall not mention, gave an interview. I think, he gave an interview more in the nature of political analyst rather than as a politician. I hope so, at least. Referring to the Prime Minister's generosity, appealing to the Prime Minister's sense —the same issues which Atal Behari Vajpayee raised — he said that the *azadi* that the Prime Minister spoke of is not the *azadi* that the protestors want. They want *azadi* from India. Now, I presume he was speaking as a political analyst, not as someone who is a participant, who endorses that. This is in context of a very nice list of development works which the hon. Leader of the Opposition presented and which all political parties across the board have said. Here, he again goes on to say, 'That I am disappointed that Narendra Modi presented Kashmir as a development issue. Boys throwing stones don't want laptops.' Now, Sir, this is a very grave issue. We have been talking about development, we have been talking about healing hearts, we have been talking about a sense of equality, prosperity etc. and unfortunately, we have come across a rather big emotional divide. I don't want to go into this entire question of Article 370. It is a contentious issue, I realise, but at that time, it was thought that giving special status to Article 370 would facilitate the process of integration. There were others who thought differently. It would seem today that Article 370 or, it may not be Article 370, the mere call for pre-1953 status etc. etc. may have actually hardened rather than facilitate the process of integration. It may have created an emotional schism and that is a very deep issue, the issue of emotional schism. Today we are faced with a very,

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

very grave issue of all the reports on the ground. I just want to mention one particular report which came, which was quoting about a meeting in Qaimoh, which is the main market of Kulgam district, of what one person of the Hurriyat Conference said. This is what he said, "We are all together and we will fight for Azadi. India wants to establish *Pandit* colonies here, India wants to set up *Sainik* colonies and we are not feeling safe in Kashmir." This is a complete travesty of reality, but this is the type of propaganda which is going on there, which has been fuelled from across the border by having special trains going from Lahore, which is carrying exaggerated pictures of boys dressed up in bandages saying that we have got pellets. This is the type of gruesome incidents there. Therefore, while agreeing with Shri Sitaram Yechury that we need a political approach to this, I would like to say that what form of political approach and when is a very, very important question. According to community mythology, political power is seized in two ways. But one of the first methods is by establishing, what they call, dual power. It means, there must be a challenge to the legitimacy of the State by creating parallel authorities. And, today, in Kashmir, we are seeing precisely that is happening — an attempt to create dual power. Sharad Yadav*ji* spoke very well about how this message spread to villages. And, that is precisely what it means. Therefore, when we talk about initiating a political dialogue, when we talk about sending all-party missions to Kashmir, yes, certainly, it must be done. But, let us remember that it cannot be done if we have to tie the hands of the Executive and restrict their operational freedom to, actually, conduct what is necessary, because the threat we face today is qualitatively different. It is not a mere question of autonomy or it is not a question of pre-1953 status. I am glad that Shri Narasimha Rao had said 'sky is the limit' which you have referred here. The question is, here is a threat, an orchestrated terrorist threat to, actually, integrated it in Pakistan. That is what it is all about. Sir, glorification of terrorism, bleeding hearts that we see in the media are all willy-nilly, actually, succumbing to those designs and not realizing that, sometimes, to actually maintain the integrity of India we have to do certain harsh things. But harshness is only to facilitate a process of greater love.

Thank you.

RE. DEMAND FOR RULING IN RESPECT OF HOLDING MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES DURING THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I seek your protection.

Yesterday, my senior colleagues, Shri Digvijaya Singh, had raised an important point, while debates are going on and Parliament is in session, not to conduct meetings of the Standing Committees. One minute, Sir. He said yesterday that Standing Committee meetings are very important. But, they should not be scheduled while Parliament is in session. We were all here. Now, it is five minutes to three. We are listening to some stirring speeches where everyone is rising above politics. We all want to listen to them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are all good speeches.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. In Rajya Sabha, you always have good speeches.

Sir, at 3.00 p.m. today, there is a Standing Committee meeting of Home Affairs. It is meeting to adopt a Report on the current situation in Kashmir. I would seek your protection and the protection of the hon. Chairman to appeal to the Chairmen of all the Standing Committees, across parties, not to fix meetings. Otherwise, this will be toeing between the two rooms — this room and the Committee room.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. It is correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You are right.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, why only meetings of the Standing Committees, even meetings of Select Committees should not be held. If Members of both the Select Committees and the Standing Committees go for meeting, the House will be empty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derek, yesterday itself, I said in the House that as far as possible the meetings of the Select Committee or the Standing Committees should not be held when the House is in session. I had already said this yesterday. Now, I request the Chairmen of the Committees to avoid meetings as far as possible.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have a meeting now at 3 o' clock and it is going to start now. We are all here. We are sitting here. We can have meeting at 4 o' clock or at 4.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. 3 o'clock meeting is on.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at 5 o' clock there is a meeting of the Select Committee.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, at 3 o' clock there is a meeting of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I would request that all meetings scheduled for today should be cancelled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can only request. I would request the Chairmen of all Committees, at least for today, to cancel meetings since this debate being a very, very serious and important issue. Let us take up the discussion seriously and let the Members participate in the discussion. This is my request to the Chairmen.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, you kindly talk to the hon. Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already done it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, ordinarily, all these meetings should be held when Parliament is not in session. But, if there is a great urgency, then the Standing Committee or Select Committee can meet after the Parliament hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you. Yesterday, the matter was raised here. I had already conveyed to the hon. Chairman the feelings of the House, but the hitch is, as I said yesterday, there is an earlier direction that meeting can be held.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: That can be changed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already requested the hon. Chairman to change it also. Yesterday I made a request that meetings, as far as possible, should not be held. Now, I am requesting all the Chairmen not to have meetings today. Let us have this very important discussion and let all Members participate in this. I congratulate all the hon. Members for speaking very seriously, rising above the party politics.

Now, Mr. Laway.

DISCUSSION ON THE PREVAILING SITUATION IN KASHMIR VALLEY - *Contd.*

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू और कश्मीर): मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुज़ार हूं कि आपने इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। जम्मू और कश्मीर का मसला **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. He is from Kashmir. Everybody should listen to him.

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवायः कश्मीर के हालात खराब हुए हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर तीन रीजन्स पर मुश्तमिल है। एक जम्मू है, दूसरा लद्दाख है और तीसरा कश्मीर है। कश्मीर के रीजन्स में जो हालात खराब हुए, उन हालात के पीछे कौन जिम्मेदार है, यह सब लोग जानते हैं। इस पर कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन इस मसले का समाधान क्या है? पिछले 25 सालों से जो कश्मीर के लोग हैं, जो कश्मीर की बहनें हैं, कश्मीर के बुजुर्ग हैं और जो हमारे नौजवान हैं उनमें हमारी लाखों बहनें विधवा हुई हैं, हमारे लाखों बच्चे यतीम हुए हैं, जो हमारे नौजवान लड़के लाखों में हैं और जिनके घर उजड़ गए हैं, इनका जिम्मेदार कौन है? यहां इस सदन में जो हमारे अज़ीम रहनुमा हमारी स्टेट से हैं और जिनकी मैं बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, आज मुझे उनके सामने बोलने का मौका मिला है। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी हमारी स्टेट के राजा रहे हैं। उनके दौर के बाद, 1947 के बाद जब कश्मीर इस देश के साथ मिला, तो सन् 1987 तक वहां पर कोई प्रॉब्लम क्यों नहीं आई? 1987 तक कश्मीर के लोग, कश्मीर का बच्चा, कश्मीर का नौजवान इस देश का हिस्सा था, आज वह इस देश का हिस्सा क्यों नहीं है? उसको क्यों दूर फेंका जा रहा है? अब वहां लोग क्यों मर रहे हैं? वहां की बहनें क्यों विधवा हो रही हैं? इस चीज़ की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमें कश्मीर का मसला उस वक्त क्यों याद आता है, जब कश्मीर जल रहा होता है? उससे पहले या उसके बाद हम क्यों भूल जाते हैं? बंदूक से मसले हल नहीं होंगे, किसी भी कौम में, किसी भी मुल्क में। बंदूक से आदमी को मारा जा सकता है, बंदूक से इंसानियत को दफन किया जाता है, लेकिन किसी की भूख नहीं मिट जाती है। कश्मीर का जो मसला हम पिछले 25 सालों से झेल रहे हैं, मैं विक्टिम हूं, मैं आज इस सदन में खड़ा हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि इस बंदूक का कहर क्या है? लेकिन यह देश हमारे मुट्ठी भर लोगों के पीछे है। इस देश के लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि जम्मू और कश्मीर का क्या मसला है, जो मुट्ठी भर लोग बंदूक लेकर उठ आए हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि किसी लड़के ने बंदूक उठाई, वह मर गया या कुछ हो गया, लेकिन उसने 98 per cent नम्बर लिए थे। वह डॉक्टर बनना चाहता था, वह इंजीनियर बनना चाहता था, उसको उस पर क्यों नहीं काम करने दिया गया? हम इस मसले को जितनी जल्दी हल नहीं करेंगे, उतना ही हमारे लिए मुश्किल होगा।

कश्मीर में पिछले एक महीने से, 33 days से लोग तशद्दुद के शिकार हैं, जिसमें 55 से ज्यादा लोग मर गए हैं, ये वे लोग जानते हैं, जिनके बच्चे मारे गए हैं, यह वे लोग जानते हैं, जिनकी बहनों की आंखें चली गई हैं। हमारी एक दस साल की बेटी इन्शा आज AIIMS में जिंदगी और मौत के बीच झूल रही है। हमारी एक बेटी है और एक पांच साल का बेटा है, हम लोग जानते हैं। काश, इस सदन में यह बात होती कि एक डेलीगेशन AIIMS में जाकर उस बच्ची को देखेगा, जो इस देश की बच्ची है। एक दस साल की बच्ची जिंदगी और मौत के बीच झूल रही है। मुझे लगता है कि शायद किसी में यह हिम्मत नहीं है। कोई कश्मीरी आदमी बंदूक नहीं उठाना चाहता। कश्मीरी लोग बंदूक के साथ नहीं हैं, कश्मीरी लोग इस देश के साथ हैं। हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट, हमारे लीडर जम्मू और कश्मीर के witness हैं। जब देश ने इसके साथ इल्हाक़ किया, हमारे इस मुल्क के साथ, शायद उन लोगों को यही आशा थी कि हम देश के साथ इल्हाक़ करेंगे, तो हमारी गुरबत खत्म हो जाएगी। हमारी स्टेट गरीब है।

[श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय]

3.00 P.M.

हमारा कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, लेकिन पता नहीं कौन सी नजर लग गई, इसमें कहां तक जाना है? हम कहते हैं कि हुर्रियत से बात मत कीजिए। हम कहते हैं कि उन अलगाववादियों से बात मत कीजिए। वह अलगाववाद और हुर्रियत किसने बनाया? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आज पाकिस्तान में जो सलाउद्दीन बैठा है, जो अलग से कश्मीर में लड़ रहा था।

गिलानी जो Assembly का election लड़ रहा था, ऐसे ही जैसे हम स्टेट को represent करते हैं, ऐसा ही वहां था, वह आज क्यों हुर्रियत में है? वह आज क्यों अलगाव में है? वह हमारी ही तरह है, हम लोग पीछे जा रहे हैं। मुझे दुख होता है, यहां ऑनरेबल एम.पी. साहब ने महजूर की बात कही। महजूर एक अज़ीम इंसान है, जिसने कश्मीर को कश्मीर कहा। उसके शेर को, जब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जम्मू कश्मीर के लाल चौक पर आए, हजारों लोग उनके सामने थे, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, देश के प्रधान मंत्री, उन्होंने महजूर का शेर कश्मीरी में कहा, "वलोहो बाग़वानो बहारख शान पैदा कर, फलन गुल गतकरन बुलबुल तिथी समान पैदा कर।" जो बात ऑनरेबल एम.पी. साहब ने कही, उससे एक उम्मीद बढ़ी कि आप लोग चाहें तो कश्मीर को सोना बना दें, तो आप सोना बना सकते हैं। जब तक आप नहीं चाहेंगे, तब तक उग्रवाद खड़ा है। यह आपके हाथ में है। हमारी आवाज कमजोर है। हम जम्मू, कश्मीर, लद्दाख के तीन लोग हैं। आप हमारी आवाज को ताकत दीजिए, हम कश्मीरी लोगों तो ताकत दीजिए, फिर आप देख लीजिए कि कश्मीरी में कितनी हिम्मत है? कश्मीरी intellectual लोग हैं, कश्मीरी पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, कश्मीरी पढ़ना चाहते हैं। हमारी बेटी इंशा AIIMS में है, वह किताब लेकर पढ़ रही थी, उसे पेलेट गन का फायर लगा।

साथियों, आपको कश्मीर के दिल के दर्द को समझना चाहिए। मैं उसका victims हूं। मेरी बहन के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं। मेरा बहनोई मारा गया, मेरी बहन पागल हो गयी और तड़प-तड़प कर मर गयी। हम जानते हैं बंदूक का दर्द क्या है। यह उसी को पता चलता है, जब उसके बेटे की लाश कश्मीर से बाहर आती है, कश्मीर से जब लाश उसकी बाहों में आती है, उसकी लाश हमारे सामने आती है। उसको पता चलता है कि कश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है। लिहाज़ा मेरे मेरी आप तमाम साथियों से अपील है, तमाम पार्लियामेंटेरियंस से अपील है कि यह एक मामूली मामला है। यह बहुत बड़ा मामला नहीं है। देश के दुश्मन के साथ लड़ना आपका काम है। हम जम्मू-कश्मीर के बिल्कुल कमजोर लोग हैं। जैसा कि हमारे लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन ने कहा, जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार का मामला नहीं है, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का मामला नहीं है। आप सब बखूबी जानते हैं। अगर हम blame game करेंगे तो उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। हमें देखना है कि कश्मीरी लोगों के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं? जम्मू कश्मीर में आज बी.जे.पी. और पी.डी.पी. की सरकार है मुफ्ती साहब कश्मीर के मसले को लेकर बड़े गंभीर थे। उन्होंने बहुत संजीदगी से काम किया, ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर के मसले को हल किया जा सके। आज वक्त ऐसा है कि हम पीछे की गलतियों को नहीं दोहराएं। हमें उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। हम जम्मू-कश्मीर का पूरा हल

ढूंढना चाहते हैं। जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमने अफजल गुरु की फेमिली को गलत समझा है। हम ने कोशिश की, मैं यहां पर बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी इस चीज में भरोसा रखती है कि, Justice should not only be done, but it should also seem to have been done. मैं यहां पर यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस होम मिनिस्टर ने अफज़ल गुरु को prosecute किया, आज अचानक उनके मन में यह राय आई है कि अफज़ल गुरु के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हुआ है। हमारे एक ऑनरेबल मेंबर जो उस समय इलैक्शन में वोट मांग रहे थे, वह भी यह कह गए कि अफज़ल गुरु के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हुआ है। वह तो उस वक्त कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर थे, लेकिन हमें anti-national करार दिया जाता है। हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ हमेशा दोहरा रुख अपनाया है, चाहे वह सियासी मैदान में हो या टी.वी. चैनल की डिबेट्स या सोशल मीडिया में हो। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को मुल्क का दुश्मन करार दिया जाता है। अगर हम इतिहास की तरफ देखें तो पाएंगे कि जम्मू कश्मीर एक ऐसा स्टेट है, जिस ने two-nation theory को रद्द कर दिया था और अज़ीम मुल्क के साथ अपना नाता जोड़ा। हमें जम्मू-कश्मीर के अवाम को भरोसा दिलाना चाहिए जिन्होंने 1947 में इस देश के साथ इल्हाक़ किया। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब हमारे वजीर-ए-आज़म ने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का एक-एक बच्चा, कश्मीर का एक-एक बच्चा मेरा बच्चा है। हम उस statement को वेलकम करते हैं, हम वेलकम करते हैं, होम मिनिस्टर के स्टेप को। क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के एक-एक बच्चे के हाथ में laptop होना चाहिए, बुक होनी चाहिए, कलम होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब ऐसे वाक़ये होते हैं तो हमारे बच्चों को देश की अलग-अलग रियासतों में तशद्दुद का शिकार बनाया जाता है। हमारे लड़के और लड़कियाँ एक डीसेन्ट तालीम हासिल करना चाहते हैं ...(**समय की घंटी**)... लिहाजा मेरी तमाम साथियों से गुज़ारिश है कि किसी भेदभाव के बग़ैर, तमाम साथियों को मिलाकर एक डेलिगेशन बनना चाहिए। वह वैसा डेलिगेशन नहीं बने, जैसा डेलिगेशन हम यहाँ कागज़ों पर रखते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि Jammu & Kashmir confidence building measures, economic development हो, लेकिन कश्मीर के लोग कागज़ों वाला delegation नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उनको distrust हो गया है, वे भरोसा नहीं करते हैं कि यहां से कोई बोलने वाला होगा, यहां से कोई बात की जाती है। मैं यहां दिल से यह बात कहता हूं कि कश्मीरियों को हम सब लोगों पर भरोसा नहीं है। वे बोलते हैं, डेलिगेशन आता है, डेलिगेशन जाता है, लेकिन हमारे लिए कुछ काम नहीं करता है। मेरी उनसे गुज़ारिश है कि जो डेलिगेशन जाए, वह पूरे confidence के साथ, पूरे confidence building measures के साथ जाए, economic development के साथ जाए, फिर आप देखिएगा कि कश्मीरियों के दिल में क्या है? देश की तरक्की करने में आपको कश्मीरी नंबर वन दिखाई देंगे। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†**جناب نذیر احمد لوانے (جموں و کشمیر)** : محترم ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کا بہت ہی شکرگزار ہوں کہ آپ نے اس مدّعے پر مجھے بولنے کا وقت دیا۔ جموں اور کشمیر کا مسئلہ ...(مداخلت)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. He is from Kashmir. Everybody should listen to him.

†**جناب نذیر احمد لوائے** : کشمیر کے حالات خراب ہوئے ہیں۔ جموں اور کشمیر تین ریجنس پر مشتمل ہے۔ ایک جموں ہے، دوسرا لدّاخ ہے، اور تیسرا کشمیر ہے۔ کشمیر کے ریجنس میں جو حالات خراب ہوئے ہیں، ان حالات کے پیچھے کون ذمہ دار ہے، یہ سب لوگ جانتے ہیں۔ اس پر کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس مسئلے کا سمادھان کیا ہے؟ پچھلے پچیس سالوں سے جو کشمیر کے لوگ ہیں، جو کشمیر کی بہنیں ہیں، کشمیر کے بزرگ ہیں اور جو ہمارے نوجوان ہیں ان میں ہماری لاکھوں بہنیں ودھوا ہوئی ہیں، ہمارے لاکھوں بچے یتیم ہوئے ہیں، جو ہمارے نوجوان لڑکے لاکھوں میں ہیں اور جن کے گھر اجڑ گئے ہیں، ان کا ذمہ دار کون ہے؟ یہاں اس سدن میں جو ہمارے عظیم رہنما ہماری اسٹیٹ سے ہیں اور جن کی میں بہت عزت کرتا ہوں، آج مجھے ان کے سامنے بولنے کا موقع ملا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھہ جی ہماری اسٹیٹ کے راجہ رہے ہیں۔ ان کے دور کے بعد، 1947 کے بعد جب کشمیر اس دیش **کے ساتھہ** ملا، تو سن 1987 تک وہاں پر کوئی پرابلم کیوں نہیں آئی؟ 1987 تک کشمیر کے لوگ، کشمیر کا بچہ، کشمیر کا نوجوان اس دیش کا حصہ تھا، آج وہ اس دیش کا حصہ کیوں نہیں ہے؟ اس کو کیوں دور پھینکا جا رہا ہے؟ اب وہاں لوگ کیوں مر رہے ہیں؟ وہاں کی بہنیں کیوں ودھوا ہو رہی ہیں؟ اس چیز کی طرف زیادہ دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہمیں کشمیر کا مسئلہ اس وقت کیوں یاد آتا ہے، جب کشمیر جل رہا ہوتا ہے؟ اس سے پہلے یا اس کے بعد ہم کیوں بھول جاتے ہیں؟ بندوق سے مسئلے حل نہیں ہوں گے، کسی بھی قوم میں، کسی بھی ملک

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

میں۔ بندوق سے آدمی کو مارا جا سکتا ہے، بندوق سے انسانیت کو دفن کیا جاتا ہے، لیکن کسی کی بھوک نہیں مٹ جاتی ہے۔ کشمیر کا جو مسئلہ ہم پچھلے پچیس سالوں سے جھیل رہے ہیں، میں وکٹم ہوں، میں آج اس سدن میں کھڑا ہوں اور میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس بندوق کا کیا قہر ہے؟ لیکن یہ دیش ہمارے مٹھی بھر لوگوں کے پیچھے ہے۔ اس دیش کے لوگوں کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جموں اور کشمیر کا کیا مسئلہ ہے، جو مٹھی بھر لوگ بندوق لے کر اٹھہ آئے ہیں۔ آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ کسی لڑکے نے بندوق اٹھائی، وہ مر گیا یا کچھہ ہو گیا، لیکن اس نے 98 فیصد نمبر لئے تھے۔ وہ ڈاکٹر بننا چاہتا تھا، وہ انجینئر بننا چاہتا تھا، اس کو اس پر کیوں نہیں کام کرنے دیا گیا؟ ہم اس مسئلے کو جتنی جلدی حل نہیں کریں گے، اتنا ہی ہمارے لئے مشکل ہوگا۔

کشمیر میں پچھلے ایک مہینے سے، 33 دنوں سے لوگ تشدّد کے شکار ہیں، جس میں 55 سے زیادہ لوگ مر گئے ہیں۔ یہ وہ لوگ جانتے ہیں، جن کے بچے مارے گئے ہیں، یہ وہ لوگ جانتے ہیں، جن کی بہنوں کی آنکھیں چلی گئی ہیں۔ ہماری ایک دس سال کی بیٹی انشا آج ایمس میں زندگی اور موت کے بیچ جھول رہی ہے۔ ہماری ایک بیٹی ہے اور پانچ سال کا بیٹا ہے، ہم لوگ جانتے ہیں۔ کاش، اس سدن میں یہ بات ہوتی کہ ایک ڈیلی گیشن ایمس میں جاکر اس بچی کو دیکھے گا، جو اس دیش کی بچی ہے۔ ایک دس سال کی بچی زندگی اور موت کے بیچ جھول رہی ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ شاید کسی میں یہ ہمّت نہیں ہے۔ کوئی کشمیری آدمی بندوق نہیں اٹھانا چاہتا۔ کشمیری لوگ بندوق کے ساتھہ نہیں ہے، کشمیری لوگ اس دیش کے ساتھہ ہیں۔

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

جب دیش نے اس کے ساتھہ الحاق کیا، ہمارے اس ملک کے ساتھہ، شاید ان لوگوں کو یہی آشا تھی کہ ہم دیش کے ساتھہ الحاق کریں گے، تو ہماری غربت ختم ہو جائے گی۔ ہماری اسٹیٹ غریب ہے۔ ہمارا کوئی لین دین نہیں ہے، لیکن پتہ نہیں کون سی نظر لگ گئی، اس میں کہاں تک جانا ہے؟ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ حریت سے بات مت کیجئے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ان الگاؤ وادیوں سے بات مت کیجئے۔ وہ الگاؤ واد اور حریت کس نے بنایا؟ اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے؟ آج پاکستان میں جو صلاح الدین بیٹھا ہے، جو الگ سے کشمیر میں لڑ رہا تھا۔ گیلانی جو اسمبلی کا الیکشن لڑ رہا تھا، ایسے ہی جیسے ہم اسٹیٹ کو ری۔ پریزینٹ کرتے ہیں، ایسے ہی وہاں تھا، وہ آج کیوں حریت میں ہے؟ وہ آج کیوں الگاؤ میں ہے؟ وہ ہماری ہی طرح ہے، ہم لوگ پیچھے جا رہے ہیں۔ مجھے دکھہ ہوتا ہے، یہاں آنریبل ایم‌پی۔ صاحب نے مہجور کی بات کہی۔ مہجور ایک عظیم انسان ہے، جس نے کشمیر کو کشمیر کہا۔ اس کے شعر کو، جب شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی جموں و کشمیر کے لال چوک پر آئے، ہزاروں لوگ ان کے سامنے تھے، شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی، دیش کے پردھان منتری، انہوں نے مہجور کا شعر کشمیری میں کہا،

'ولوہو باغوانوں بہارک شان پیدا کر

فلن گل گتھہ کرن بلبل تتھی سامان پیدا کر'

جو بات آنریبل ایم۔ پی۔ صاحب نے کہی، اس سے یہ امید بڑھی کہ آپ لوگ چاہیں تو کشمیر کو سونا بنا دیں، تو آپ سونا بنا سکتے ہیں۔ جب تک آپ نہیں چاہیں گے، تب تک اگرواد کھڑا ہے۔ یہ آپ کے ہاتھہ میں ہے۔ ہماری آواز

کمزور ہے۔ ہم جمو۔ کشمیر، لداخ، کے تین لوگ ہیں۔ آپ ہماری آواز **کو** طاقت دیجئے، ہم کشمیری لوگوں کو طاقت دیجئے، پھر آپ دیکھہ لیجئے کہ کشمیری میں کتنی ہمّت ہے؟ کشمیری intellectual لوگ ہیں، کشمیری پڑھے لکھے لوگ ہیں، کشمیری پڑھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہماری بیٹی انشا ایمس میں ہے، وہ کتاب لے کر پڑھہ رہی تھی، اسے پیلیٹ گن کا فائر لگا۔

ساتھیوں، آپ کو کشمیر کے دل کے درد کو سمجھنا چاہئے۔ میں اس کا وکٹم ہوں۔ میری بہن کے چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے ہیں۔ میرا **بھنوئی** مارا گیا، میری بہن پاگل ہو گئی اور تڑپ تڑپ کر مر گئی۔ ہم جانتے ہیں بندوق کا درد کیا ہے۔ وہ اسی کو پتہ چلتا ہے، جب اس کے بیٹے کی لاش کشمیر کے باہر آتی ہے، کشمیر سے جب لاش اس کی بانہوں میں آتی ہے، اس کی لاش ہمارے سامنے آتی ہے۔ اس کو پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کشمیر میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔

لہذا میری آپ تمام ساتھیوں سے اپیل ہے، تمام پارلیمنٹرینس سے اپیل ہے کہ یہ معمولی معاملہ ہے۔ یہ بہت بڑا معاملہ نہیں ہے۔ دیش کے دشمن کے ساتھہ لڑنا آپ کا کام ہے۔ ہم جموں کشمیر کے بالکل کمزور لوگ ہیں۔ جیسا کہ ہمارے لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن نے کہا، جموں کشمیر سرکار کا معاملہ نہیں ہے، لاء اینڈ آرڈر کا معاملہ نہیں ہے؟ آپ سب بخوبی جانتے ہیں۔ اگر ہم گیم-بلیم کریں گے تو اس سے کچھہ فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ کشمیری لوگوں کے لئے ہم کیا کر سکتے ہیں؟ جموں کشمیر میں آج بی-جے-پی۔ اور پی-ڈی-پی۔ کی سرکار ہے۔ مفتی صاحب کشمیر کے مسئلے کو لیکر بڑے گمبھیر تھے۔ انہوں نے بہت سنجیدگی سے کام کیا، تاکہ جموں و

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

کشمیر کے مسئلے کو حل کیا جا سکے۔ آج وقت ایسا ہے کہ ہم ماضی کی غلطیوں کو نہیں دوہرائیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہم نے افضل گرو کی فیملی کو غلط سمجھا ہے۔ ہم نے کوشش کی، میں یہاں پر بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری پارٹی اس چیز میں بھروسہ رکھتی ہے، کہ Justice should not only be done, but it should also seem to have been done. میں یہاں پر یہ ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس ہوم منسٹر نے افضل گرو کو prosecute کیا، آج اچانک ان کے من میں یہ رائے آئی ہے کہ افضل گرو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے ایک آنریبل ممبر جو اس وقت الیکشن میں ووٹ مانگ رہے تھے، وہ بھی یہ کہہ گئے کہ افضل گرو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوا ہے۔ وہ تو اس وقت کیبنیٹ منسٹر تھے، لیکن ہمیں اینٹی-نیشنل قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ ہم نے جموں-کشمیر کے ساتھ ہمیشہ دوہرا رخ اپنایا ہے، چاہے وہ سیاسی میدان ہو یا ٹی-وی۔ چینل کی ڈبیٹس یا سوشل میڈیا میں ہو۔ آج جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں کو ملک کا دشمن قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر ہم اتہاس کی طرف دیکھیں گے تو پائیں گے کہ جموں کشمیر ایک ایسا اسٹیٹ ہے، **جس** نے two-nation theory کو ردّ کر دیا تھا اور عظیم ملک کے ساتھ اپنا ناطہ توڑا۔ ہمیں جموں کشمیر **کے** عوام کو بھروسہ دلانا چاہئے جنہوں نے 1947 میں اس دیش کے ساتھ الحاق کیا۔ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ جموں کشمیر کا ایک ایک بچہ، کشمیر کا ایک ایک بچہ میرا بچہ ہے۔ ہم اس **statement** کو ویلکم کرتے ہیں، ہم ویلکم کرتے ہیں، ہوم منسٹر کے اسٹیپ کو۔ کیوں کہ پردھان منتری نے کہا ہے، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر کے ایک ایک بچے کے ہاتھ میں لیپ-ٹاپ ہونا چاہئے، بک ہونی چاہئے، قلم ہونی چاہئے، لیکن جب ایسے

واقعے ہوتے ہیں توہمارے بچوں کو دیش کی الگ الگ ریاستوں میں تشدّد کا شکار بنایا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے لڑکے اور لڑکیاں ایک **ڈیسینٹ تعلیم حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں** ...(وقت کی گھنٹی)... لہذا میری تمام ساتھیوں سے گزارش ہے کہ کسی بھید بھاؤ کے بغیر، تمام ساتھیوں کو ملا کر ایک ٹیلی گیشن بننا چاہئے۔ وہ ویسا ٹیلی گیشن نہیں بنے، جیسا ٹیلی گیشن ہم یہاں کاغذوں پر رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ Jammu & Kashmir confidence building measures, economic development ہو، لیکن کشمیر کے لوگ کاغذوں والا ٹیلی گیشن نہیں چاہتے ہیں، کیوں کہ ان کو distrust ہو گیا، وہ بھروسہ نہیں کرتے ہیں کہ یہاں سے کوئی بولنے والا ہوگا، یہاں سےکوئی بات کی جاتی ہے۔ میں یہاں پر دل سے یہ بات کہتا ہوں کشمیریوں کو ہم سب لوگوں پر بھروسہ نہیں ہے۔ وہ بولتے ہیں، ٹیلی گیشن آتا ہے، ٹیلی گیشن جاتا ہے، لیکن ہمارے لئے کچھ کام نہیں کرتا ہے۔ میری ان سے گزارش ہے کہ جو ٹیلی گیشن جائے، وہ پورے confidence کے ساتھ، پورے confidence building measures کے ساتھ جائے، اکونومک ڈیولپمینٹ کے ساتھ جائے، پھر آپ دیکھئے گا کہ کشمیریوں کے دل میں کیا ہے؟ دیش کی ترقی کرنے میں آپ کو کشمیری نمبر ون دکھائی دیں گے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Nazir Ahmed Laway. Thank you very much. Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to the speeches that have been made, beginning with the effective intervention of the LoP and all the other leaders. Sir, one thing is very clear. There is a very broad consensus in this House, cutting across Party lines, rising above Party politics, that something urgently needs to be done to actually grapple with the problem in the Kashmir Valley. There is also a great deal of sympathy for what is happening there.

One thing is quite clear, Sir, that since we last debated this in the House here on the 18th of July, the situation has deteriorated. We were hoping that within eight or ten days, it would pass off. But what has happened is more and more people have died. The death toll is now over 60; 150 to 200 people have been blinded apparently and thousands have been injured.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

Let me start by saying that I agree with my friends here that those pellet guns have got to be banned. Just stop those pellet guns. They have become a symbol of an extremely negative situation. Some alternative must be found. Raj Nathji, the Committee may take another month before you get the Committee report. But, surely, before that, you can take some initiatives, and just stop those guns because they are really creating terrible turmoil and young people, particularly, who may not be even actually involved, are also getting caught.

Now what has happened in these thirty-two days of curfew? There has been a breakdown of civil administration. Essential services have broken down, the medical systems have broken down, educational systems have broken down, the schools and colleges are all closed and there is a massive humanitarian problem. I think, before we get onto the politics, let us understand the dimensions of the humanitarian problem that faces us in Jammu & Kashmir; and he is right, it is there not from now but for the last 25 years ever since this ill-conceived insurgency or whatever you want to call it, began in 1989. Tens of thousands of people have lost their lives. How many widows are there who are wailing? How many children are there who are orphaned? How many कब्रिस्तान बन गए हैं, गाँव-गाँव में। This has happened, Sir, because of this unfortunate resort to militancy, and also because of certain mistakes made by this side also.

Now, it is essential, Sir, that law and order must be restored. You must have a proper civil administration there. I understand even the Secretariats are not functioning properly. People's lives are being disrupted and this is the basic responsibility of the State Government because law and order is a State subject. The Government of India can and must help whenever necessary but, basically, the State Government has got to be more active and more effective in running the Administration, and that unfortunately has not happened.

In the last thirty days, the State Government has not come out with any particular initiative or any particular action, and the impression is going around that the Government, virtually, is disappearing or is not active. That is a very wrong impression to have, because once the society starts unravelling, then, you never know where it would stop.

Sir, the last time I spoke from the heart; today I want to speak from both my heart and my head. With your permission, Sir, I want to place before this hon. House some factors, which may not be fully known and may be a little uncomfortable, but whatever I say would be based upon facts. The first thing is, we have to introspect. Why is it that

thousands and thousands of young people have embarked on a path that can only bring death and destruction to themselves and their loved ones? Why is this happening? Why is it that this has spread not only to the towns, where it used to be concentrated, but also to the rural areas? Why is it that boys barely into their teens are coming out of their houses and facing these firings? What has happened? Why is the psyche of Kashmir so deeply hurt and deeply mortified that they are prepared to take this path? We know that they are motivated. We know where they are being motivated from. We know that these Facebook and Internet campaigns are going on. We know to some extent where finances come from. We know where arms come from. We know all of that. But that has been happening for many years. Why has now the situation suddenly blown sky-high?

I think we have got to introspect very carefully and see what it is, because apart from fighting the fire that is raging now, please remember, Jammu and Kashmir is an extremely complex and complicated affair. There is no magic bullet that will solve it overnight. Everybody wants a solution. I have been involved in it ever since it started, even before Partition, and I know that there is no simple solution. But that does not mean that we can sit back and say, 'No, no. This has to go on.' We have got to put our heads together and see what sort of consensus we gather.

Now, let me take up two-three things. First of all, we insist Jammu & Kashmir is an internal affair. Okay. I agree, it is an internal affair; obviously, it is. But let us not forget that 50 per cent of the original State of Jammu & Kashmir is not under our control. The State of Jammu and Kashmir, for which my father signed the Instrument of Accession, was 84,000 square miles. Today, we have hardly 42,000 square miles in our control. So, 42,000 square miles are not under our control. And, that is not only in Pakistan; we understand that vast swathes of land have been either leased or, in some way, alienated to China. So, when we say, 'we won't speak to Pakistan', does it mean that we have legitimized that? Does it mean that we have accepted that? यहाँ कहते हैं कि हम बात नहीं करेंगे, we won't talk. आप बात नहीं करेंगे, तो इसका यह अर्थ निकला कि आपने मान लिया, जो उन्होंने दबा दिया, वह आपने मान लिया। इसलिए यह कहना कि हम बात नहीं करेंगे, is not a mature response? I quoted, last time, Mao Tse Tung's dictum *'Ta Ta Tan Tan'* — 'fight, fight, talk, talk.

We have got to keep the dialogue going. I agree, it is very frustrating and it will take a long time, but you cannot say, 'I will not talk', because it is in our own interest to talk. If they are showing interest in the people of Kashmir, why are we not interested in the welfare of the people of Gilgit, in the people of Baltistan or in the people of PoJK? So, why is it that whatever we have lost, we have lost and there we are on the

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defensive? First of all, we say it is an internal matter, but that is an over-simplification. It is not just an internal matter; there is a very major international aspect to this; there is Pakistan and there is China. Therefore, we have to continue with the processes of dialogue. I am not going into the details of what can be done, because that would be much too long, but I am making this point. I think it is a point that needs to be made and needs to be understood, because sometimes we very blithely say, 'it is an internal matter. हमारा कुछ नहीं है।' We must realise what this means.

Then, Sir — and I know I just might make some people uncomfortable — we say, Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Of course, it is. The day my father signed the Instrument of Accession, it became an integral part of India. There is no doubt about it. On 262 of October, I was in the room; I was in the house when the Accession was signed. However, please remember something more, my father acceded for three subjects: Defence, Communication and Foreign Affairs. He signed the same Instrument of Accession that all the other Princely States signed. All the other States subsequently merged, but Jammu and Kashmir didn't merge. Jammu and Kashmir's relationship with the rest of India is guided by Article 370 and the State Constitution that I signed into law. Yes, it is an integral part of India, but we must realize that from the very beginning Jammu and Kashmir has been given a special position. Whether it was right or wrong, I am not going into the politics, or whether it should have been done or not, that is a different debate for historians. Now that special position; from the original three subjects, is, there has been a whole series of developments. Some may call them positive developments of integration; other people may say, as Yechuryji said, negative developments of reducing autonomy. That is a question of which way you look at it. But the fact of the matter is that there was the political Agreement in 1952, Sheikh Abdullah-Jawaharlal Agreement; there was the adoption of the State Constitution in 1957. On 26th January, 1957, I signed that Constitution. Subsequently, there have been a plethora of Presidential Orders which have, gradually and gradually, applied increasingly in Entries from the Union List to the State. So, this is a process that has been going on for a long time. Then, in 1975, there was another political Agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and Indira Gandhi and subsequently there have been many Commissions.

As the Leader of the Opposition mentioned, Dr. Manmohan Singh set up the Round Table Conference and Working Groups. Our Chairman has chaired one of those Working Groups. So much was done. There were interlocutors. Where are all those Reports? What has happened to them? Some action has been taken; I agree. But, politically, we are still

up in the air. There is still an uncertainty with regard to the exact status of Jammu and Kashmir and its relationship with Indian history. It is an integral part of India; there is no doubt about that. But what exactly the relationship will be? In many federal countries, it varies. Even China has one State, two systems. For Hong Kong, they have a different system. So, integral part doesn't necessarily mean that it will be exactly the same as anything else, and that is not what it is. So, this is an unresolved matter. The longer we keep it unresolved, the more confusion there will be. This is something, Raj Nathji, which the Government of India will have to bite the bullet at some point in time and try to clinch this issue.

So, on the one hand, we see it an internal matter; yes, it is; but it is an integral part of India. Of course, it is. But the exact relationship remains. And also, Jammu and Kashmir is a single State, yes. But, as it is mentioned by Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas and by other people, there are three regions: there is Jammu, there is Kashmir and there is Ladakh. There were five regions actually; two regions are not now in our control, that is, PoJK and Gilgit-Baltistan. There are these regions and they have their own problems and the youth in those regions have their own aspirations which will not necessarily coincide with each other. Therefore, I would submit that the point is well taken that where we have *Jamuriat,* Democracy, where we have *Insaniyat,* humanity and where we have *kashmiriyat,* let us have two more, Jammuiyat and Ladakhiyat. They are also parts of the State. They cannot be brushed aside. I agree that the crisis, at present, is in the Kashmir valley. Please remember that Ghulam Nabi Azad was the first Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir from Jammu in 70 years. After Dogra Rule, for the first time, somebody from Jammu became the Chief Minister there. He knows what happens in Jammu and what happens in Kashmir. You remember that Amarnath Yatra land disaster that took place! That disaster in Amarnath Yatra started in Kashmir and then in Jammu. For months and months together, it was going on. So, it is not as if you can brush aside the other two regions. They have their own problems; they have their own aspirations; and, any overall settlement of Jammu and Kashmir will have to take into consideration the varying political aspirations of the three regions.

I am just leaving it at that. I don't want to spell it out further. But this is something very important because we set up Gajendragadkar Commission in 1967 for redressing the regional imbalances. He was the Chief Justice of India, a brilliant man. In 1977, Sikri Commission, headed by another Chief Justice of India, was set up. So many Commissions were set up. Still, the matter is unresolved. So I am making all these points not for scoring political points but simply to submit to this hon. House, through you, Sir, that these are the many dimensions of the problems in Jammu and Kashmir. There is the humanitarian

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dimension; there is the internal-external dimension; there is the dimension of the special position of Jammu and Kashmir; and there is the dimension of regional imbalances and regional problems in Jammu and Kashmir. So, when we are now determined to address the problem in an integrated fashion, we have to keep in mind these various dimensions. That is really what I wanted to put before the House today because I think, perhaps, I am in a better position than most to be quite clear with regard to these various dimensions.

Yes, Sir, economic development is very important. There is no doubt about it. The Prime Minister talks about vikas (development), and as has been mentioned, AIIMs are there, IITs are there, IIMs are there, Central Universities are there, and these are very welcome. Employment, tourism, handicraft, horticulture - so much can be done in the Valley, but it is not only an economic problem; it is a political problem also. This has got to be accepted. Please remember that, if you look upon it only as an economic problem and you just give packages and so many thousand crores of rupees — You can do it. You should do it. We have to do it — that is not going to solve the problem. It is a political problem. It is a complex political problem. And, today, we are facing a situation where there is widespread alienation among the people of the Valley. Young people, intellectuals and everybody seem to be going through some kind of an inner torture.

So, Sir, we have got to put our heads together, we have got to put our hearts together and we have got to do something concrete. An all-party delegation is a good idea, but I would submit, Sir, let us not go there in a hurry. You should not go there in a hurry. You have to do some ground work before you go. आप वहां जाएं और सिर्फ मेहबूबाजी, उनके मंत्रियों, चीफ सेक्रेटरी से मिलकर वापस आ जाएं, तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। You have to do a lot of ground work. When you go, you should be able to meet a wide spectrum of people. That work has to be done. But, I would suggest to the Government that what is now needed is an Empowered Group that can take decisions and not just make recommendations. You can take everybody's views, but then some decisions have to be taken. During his tenure, Dr. Manmohan Singh set up all those excellent Round Table Conferences. There was a whole plethora of excellent advices from there. You have to look not only at development but also at politics. So, it is a political problem, an economic problem and a humanitarian problem.

Sir, I would close by saying that this is not only a Kashmiri tragedy; it is a national tragedy. I remember just the day before that event, Srinagar was packed. You could not get a single room. खचाखच भरा हुआ था। Boulevard was packed, the Mughal Gardens were packed. It seemed as if everything was going fine, and then suddenly, this

event happened and the whole situation deteriorated. We cannot allow it to deteriorate further. We have got to stop the deterioration. We have got to get together and we must get out of the negative spiral in this entire thing. And, for this, I am sure all of us will be prepared to support the Government in any positive step. The LoP has said, and everybody else has also said that we are prepared to co-operate, but then something concrete needs to be done this time, so that we can douse the fire that is devouring the most beautiful Valley in the world.

Sir, I will close now. Tripathiji quoted an Urdu couplet. I will close with a Sanskrit verse from the Vedas which exhorts us, "Let us think together; let us work together; let us achieve together; let there be no hatred between us - ऊँ सह नाववतु सह नौ भुनक्तु सहवीर्यं करवावहै तेजस्वि नावधितमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for the enlightening talk. Now, Dr. Jitendra Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when Dr. Radkakrishnan, during his tour of the United States, finished his speech, President Kennedy rose up and said, "it is very difficult to speak after an intellectual giant has finished speaking." In the same way, referring to our fatherly figure, Dr. Karan Singh, I think, the timing that has been given to me is difficult. But, Sir, I shall try to do justice as far as possible.

जम्मू और कश्मीर की चिंता हम सबको है और यह संतोषजनक बात है कि इस तरफ, उस तरफ, कोई भी दल हो, सबको चिंता है। नेता, विपक्ष का जम्मू और कश्मीर से गहरा ताल्लुक है, डा. कर्ण सिंह साहब का है, हमारे पीडीपी के दो साथी और भाजपा के साथी, सबका संबंध जम्मू और कश्मीर से है। मेरा व्यक्तिगत संबंध जम्मू और कश्मीर से है और भारतवर्ष से भी है, इसलिए चिंता उतनी ही है, थोड़ी ज्यादा हो सकती है, कम नहीं है। आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत होने का मेरा एक ही उद्देश्य था कि काफी दिनों से यह बहस चल रही है inside and outside the House और शायद एक मर्यादा है किं मत्री होने पर intervention के रूप में बोलना जरा कम पड़ता है। कहते हैं,

"मज़बूर बहुत करता था दिल तो जुबां को,

कुछ ऐसी कैफ़ियत है कि कुछ नहीं कहते।"

इसलिए इतने सप्ताह कुछ नहीं कहा, लेकिन लगा कि कहीं न कहीं, as was being rightly

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mentioned by Ghulam Nabi Azad ji, Dr. Karan Singh ji and others across the party lines, time has arrived to rise above political lines and I would rather add, शायद छोटा मुंह, बड़ी बात, to face the inconvenient truths and rising above politicking. कभी-कभी जाने-अनजाने में हम वे बातें कह जाते हैं, जो हमें राजनीतिज्ञ या दूसरे पहलुओं से अनुकूल लगती हैं। सबसे पहले तो जम्मू और कश्मीर का विषय क्या है? हम सब जानते हैं, हम सब मानते हैं कि जम्मू और कश्मीर भारतवर्ष का अटूट अंग है। इस पर तो कोई प्रश्नचिन्ह नहीं है, whatever be the status or level of relationship etc. etc., और सन् 1994 में कांग्रेस नेतृत्व की सरकार ने ही सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि जम्मू और कश्मीर को लेकर यदि कोई बकाया विषय है, तो मात्र इतना कि पाकिस्तान के नाज़ायज़ कब्ज़े वाले जम्मू और कश्मीर के हिस्से को किस प्रकार से छुड़ा करके पुनः भारतवर्ष में सम्मिलित किया जाए। I think, that should have ended the matter there. There was a unanimous Resolution, and, then, we should have proceeded forward on those lines. Fortunately or unfortunately, from time to time, we succmbed to certain other temptations. अब कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न पिछले कुछ दिनों से, कुछ सप्ताह से उठ रहे हैं, मुझे लगा कि उनका सामना करना जरूरी है, नहीं तो यह विषय और उलझता जाएगा। हमारे साथी लवाय जी ने ठीक कहा, Jammu and Kashmir has a legacy and it set an example which defied the two-nation theory, and, in fact, vindicated India's stand to become a secular State. It was an example not only for Jammu and Kashmir but it inspired the entire nation also. शायद पुराने लोगों को याद होगा, Progressive Writers' Forum नाम का एक मंच बना, डा. कर्ण सिंह जी उसके गवाह हैं, जिसमें कैफी साहब थे, मोहसिन भोपाली थे, साहिर थे, who actually got inspired by this and opposed the partition of India. That has been the legacy of integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India. जब बंटवारा हो गया, तो साहिर, out of disgust had written,

"वह वक्त गया, वह दौर गया, जब दो कौमों का नारा था,
वे लोग गए इस धरती से, जिनका मकसद बंटवारा था।"

Such was the extent of disgust, and, therefore, a State with a majority Muslim community chose to be part of India. And this got vindication in the following years, not only on this side, but even on the other side. Soon after the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, फैज़ ने लिखा था कि "यह दाग-दाग उजाला, यह शबगुज़ीदा सहर, वह इंतजार था जिसका यह वह सहर तो नहीं।" He was trying to say that we had been befooled into believing something which was not actually the truth. He could not say it in so many words. Later on, he even got imprisoned by General Ayub Khan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the point is that every nation, and why only nation, every society, at some point or the other, has to draw a bottom line of how far and what not more, and this is also true with the most developed and most liberated democracies of the world. I am just reminded of a small incident which used to be very fondly told by one of the very senior journalists, who later on became a Member of the House, the same House. He is

no more now. After the 1965 war, when President Johnson was the President of the U.S. and Kashmir issue had been in the news all over after the Tashkent Pact and all those things, there were a section of media and the America's Press which was pointing to Kashmir being a disputed case, etc. etc., and accession was being under question mark. So, somebody pointed out to President Johnson: What about Atlanta? What about other States? They also have a history which is to a lesser or a greater extent similar to that because after all it became a conglomeration of the States. So, President Johnson lost his cool and said, "Look here, gentleman, this is a closed chapter. We do not open closed chapters." The problem with us in India — and that is why I have dared to stand up today — is that we do not close chapters. And sometimes when convenience suits us, we open chapters. गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ लेते हैं, कभी-कभी जब हमें जरूरत हो। I am not saying for myself or others. I am saying for the entire society. And sometimes, I also dread to think that over the years, particularly after these 25 years of a protracted phase of militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है a message has gone rightly or wrongly that there is a premium on anti-India activism, a premium on anti-India intellectualism. आप हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाएं तो आपका नाम भी बुलन्द हो जाता है, आपकी किताब भी हिट हो जाती है। I do not know whether it would be parliamentary to say whether sometime somebody could contemplate or give a serious thought to this kind of an intellectual terrorism which is, in itself, going to create a lot of implications. यह बुद्धिजीवियों का एक नया रिवाज है और शायद उसी में ख्याति भी प्राप्त हो जाती है। और उसका नतीजा, परिणाम अनेकों मॉडल पिछले 20 सालों में दिए जा रहे कश्मीर को हल करने के लिए। In spite of what I said a few moments ago that we had already discussed it in 1994 and came to a consensus, do we need another Resolution? And still we are coming up with models, this model, that model, बातचीत होनी चाहिए, नहीं होनी चाहिए, किस के साथ होनी चाहिए, हो तो कब हो, कितनी हो। Can't we come to a consensus on this? और जिसके साथ नहीं हो सकती उसके साथ करने के लिए भी विवाद है। There is a famous English proverb — You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist. And I am proud to say that this quotation was most often quoted by none else but Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At least, to identify which is a clenched fist, can't we come together, because that is a common enemy to all of us? If we go down to the history, then I can go one century back. That would take long, and it has already been talked about. Dr. Karan Singhji mentioned that even in the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir, which I am carrying with me, it has been mentioned, "We, the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir," I will not go into the whole, "having solemnly resolved, in pursuance of the accession of this State to India on the twenty sixth day of October, 1947", as Dr. Sahib was mentioning, "to further define the existing relationship of the State with the Union of India as an integral part." यह भारत का संविधान नहीं कह रहा, यह जम्मू-कश्मीर का संविधान कह रहा है।

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

Jammu and Kashmir is unique in the sense that it has its own Constitution. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir itself says that it is an integral part of India. The House unanimously says this. And still we have to debate what model we have to follow. I will directly come to this because I don't want to take much time of the House. Children are getting killed. And it is everybody's concern. Children are common to us. हमारे यहाँ पंजाब में कहते हैं- *"बच्चे सांझे होंदे ने।"* Children have no religion. Children have no parentage. It does not matter whether it is his child or my child or whether it is a Hindu's child or a Muslim's child or a Sikh's child. When a child is killed, it should awaken the nation's consciousness. But there is something which should not go unnoticed. Most of the children who got killed were the children of the poorest of the poor in the Valley! Who is to answer this? यह प्रश्न अभी तक नहीं आया है। The poorest of the poor have lost their children. And those who have motivated these children to come forward in the name of so-called *Jihad* have very safely kept their children in safe havens in India's Metros and abroad. यह प्रश्न जो शायद inconvenient है, मैं इस सदन में करना चाहता हूं। As Gandhiji once said, "Of what use is the war for freedom if it leaves behind a trail of orphans, bereaved and widows, however holy may be the objective of liberty?" अगर यह जिहाद इतना महान है, इतना पावन है, इतना पवित्र है कि यहाँ से उठकर सीधे जन्नत तक जाने का मौका है, तो जन्नत में जाने का मौका पहले अपने बच्चों को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता? अपने बच्चों को मुम्बई, बेंगलुरू और विदेश में रखा जाए और गरीब के बच्चे को उकसाया जाए कि तुम जन्नत की राह देखो! I think all of us will have to face this and motivate the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The saving grace today, Sir, in Kashmir Valley is the youth. The youth of today is no longer the youth of twenty-five years ago or of sixty years ago. It is an awakened youth, as Derek rightly said. He is open to the Internet and other means of communications. I am not sure, as he rightly said, whether we should debar them from those means of communications. Let them get exposed and let them learn it. We have to facilitate that. The youth of Kashmir wants to be the beneficiary of India's success story. वह नहीं चाहता कि जिस प्रकार से भारतवर्ष के बाकी युवाओं को इतनी अनगिनत और अद्भुत योजनाओं का लाभ मिल रहा है, उससे वह वंचित रह जाए, लेकिन कुछेक लोग उसको अपने कहकावे में या मजबूर करके ला रहे हैं। The youth is our asset. That is where we have to target. We need to engage them. मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि हम आँकड़ों में न उलझें। इस सदन में बार-बार यह बात आई। यदि उलझना ही होगा तो उसका उत्तर है। I agree that two wrongs don't make one right. Sir, I will just take three minutes more. Not more than that. I am not repeating even a single word of what I am saying. बार-बार यह कहा गया कि जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी आई, तो सारा गदर हो गया। I am not trying to be political. I am just trying to educate myself. And if I am wrong, please forgive me. You can accuse me. I can be accused of ignorance but not of wrong facts. I also don't want to match statistics because that is not

fair. We don't have to match how many killings happened under our watch and how many killings happened under your watch.

लेकिन बार-बार यह कहना, इसका क्या अर्थ है? यह कहा गया कि देखिए, 2010 में हमने क्या किया। क्या किया? 100 से अधिक लोग मारे गए। यह भी कहा गया कि देखिए, 2008 में हमने क्या किया। क्या किया? हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख का सबसे बड़ा आंदोलन, अमरनाथ आन्दोलन 2008 में हुआ। नेता, विपक्ष उस समय मुख्य मंत्री थे। I am not casting insinuation. I dare not. He is more than an elder brother to me. I will have to ask for forgiveness in the evening.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः जम्मू वाला मेरे मुख्य मंत्री रहने के बाद हुआ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): جموں والا میرے مکھیہ منتری رہنے کے بعد ہوا۔۔(مداخلت)۔

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंहः आपने त्यागपत्र दे दिया था। What I am trying to say is that let us not get into matching figures. This is the wrong that happened. Now, we are living in an evidence-based era. हमारे बच्चे हमारे साथ क्यों नहीं चल रहे? We are unable to carry these youth with us because उन्हें लगता है कि हम असत्य बोल रहे हैं। अगर हम उनके आंकड़ों के आधार पर, तर्क के आधार पर बात करेंगे, तभी हमारा अपना बच्चा हमारे साथ चलेगा। आजकल तो अपने बच्चों से भी बात करनी हो, तो आपको evidence के साथ बात करनी पड़ती है। जब उन्हें लगता है कि हम घुमा-फिराकर बात को manipulate कर रहे हैं, तो वे हम से जुदा हो जाते हैं।

अब यह कहा गया कि साहब, भारतीय जनता पार्टी अगर coalition में न आती, तो सब कुछ ठीक रहता। डा. कर्ण सिंह साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि इतना बड़ा टूरिस्ट सीज़न कश्मीर में था, 8 जुलाई को इस आतंकवादी युवक की हत्या हुई है, जैसा कि डा. साहब ने कहा कि 7 जुलाई तक वहां होटल तक बुक थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और पीडीपी की सरकार मार्च, 2015 से बनी, तो वहां सवा साल तक कुछ नहीं हुआ? रातों-रात ही कुछ हो गया। यदि भाजपा ही एक कारण होती, तो सवा साल में भी कुछ न कुछ होता?

दूसरा सवाल, let us not take this alibi, to settle scores, that it is because of BJP entering into coalition. Then, I will have a counter argument. What happened from 1990 to 2015 was because Congress entered into coalition with PDP and because Congress entered into coalition with National Conference. In other words, if Congress does it, it is okay. If BJP does it, it is wrong. We have to rise above this. And that is what I am trying to say that we need not raise the bogey of this. Of course, if BJP entered into coalition, it was a mandate dictated by the people of the State. We were the two largest parties. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Just one minute more, Sir. Any other coalition would have been illegitimate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is concluding.

श्री शरद यादवः उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कोई रास्ता भी बताइए कि क्या हो, किस तरह से हो? आप वहां के रहने वाले भी हैं।

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंहः अगर हम असत्य पर यकीन करके रास्ता ढूंढेंगे, तो रास्ता नहीं मिलेगा। मैं दरवाजे तक आ रहा हूं, फिर रास्ता भी दूंगा। सिर्फ एक-दो मिनट का समय और चाहिए। ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग की बात कही जाती है। यह बहुत बढ़िया बात है। It sounds very good – academically and ideologically. Why not? We have to talk. Why should we not talk? अब मेरा एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है, बुरा न माना जाए। गृह मंत्री जी ने श्रीनगर में दो दिन 23 और 24 तारीख को प्रवास किया। एक नहीं, अनेकों संदेश कांग्रेस पार्टी को भेजे गए कि आकर के मिलिए। सब पार्टियां आकर मिलीं। कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं मिली। जब आप उनके घर जाइए, तो मिलने से इन्कार है। जब आप दिल्ली लौटकर आइए, तो आपने हमसे मीटिंग क्यों नहीं की? What does this mean? Are we going to expose ourselves to the duplicity to the people of this country and then, try to be credible? Or, are we opening ourselves to the accusation that we speak one language in Srinagar, second in Jammu and third in Delhi? In the days of Internet, we cannot afford to do so. Somewhere, we will have to answer. शायद सदन को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है। मुश्किल यह है कि हम कुछ बातें खुद भूल जाते हैं, यह हमारे स्वभाव में है, कुछ हमारी याददाश्त कमजोर है और कुछ भुलवाने वाले भी बहुत हैं। लेकिन एक बहुत पुराना गीत है, यहां पर जया बच्चन जी बैठी हैंः-

"तुम मुझे भूल भी जाओ, तो ये हक है तुमको,
मेरी बात और है, मैंने तो मोहब्बत की है।"

जिन्होंने ज़मीन से मोहब्बत है, वे नहीं भूलेंगे। यदि इतनी ईमानदारी के साथ आपको अपना पक्ष रखना था, तो जब आपके घर जाकर मिलने का प्रयास किया गया, तो क्यों नहीं मिले? अब बात हो रही है हुर्रियत की या दूसरे लोगों की, उनसे मिलने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। We can talk. The question is: With whom to talk? Who represents Jammu and Kashmir? By Constitution, it is the elected representatives. अब हुर्रियत से मिलने को वहां पर कोई नहीं है। There are members of the civil society. They have never exposed themselves to the test of ballot in the last 25 years. Some of them have been members of the mainstream parties and are still drawing pensions. I don't want to name those individuals. Many of us know about it.

तीसरी बात, आप बात करते हैं, मुझे दुख हुआ, तो स्टेकहोल्डर्स कौन हैं? कश्मीरी पंडित कहां गया? यह कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत, इंसानियत, फलानियत, ढिकानियत। Can you have *kashmiriyat* without the presence of Kashmiri-Pandit? फिर, वह शेर है, "मैं चमन में चाहे

कहीं रहूं, मेरा हक है फसल-ए-बहार पे।" *Kashmiri Pandit,* even if he is living outside the Valley, is an equal stakeholder. आरोप यह लगाया जाता है कि वह खुद गया। मोहसिन भोपाली ने कहा था कि "बे-सबब लोग बदलते नहीं मस्कान अपना, तुम ने जलते हुए देखा है नशेमन अपना।" Stakeholders are *Kashmiri Pandits;* stakeholders are the refugees from West Pakistan; stakeholders are the refugees from PoJK; stakeholders are the Sikh community; stakeholder is Jammu; and stakeholder is Ladakh. बात करनी है, तो सबके साथ बात की जाए। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बात पर हमारी सहमति हो पाए और फिर कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस scoring में हम भूल जाएं, जैसा कि बार-बार कहा, the actual mischief is being perpetrated by Pakistan, and, therefore, we have to come around and, actually, recognise that this is one of the best opportunities to confront Pakistan. The myth of non-State actors has been blown out. We earlier also contended that non-State actor also, as long as it originates from the Pakistan soil, is the responsibility of Pakistan. They have themselves now started confessing it. And the spillovers, as Dr. Saheb was mentioning "किश्तवाड़ में पिछले सप्ताह कुछ थोड़ी सी टेंशन हुई", these are matters of concern, which we will have to look into. Kashmir, as far as we are concerned, the present Government is concerned, is our nerve centre and it is true for all of us ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: We cannot forget, we have invested very heavily in Jammu and Kashmir. As far as the party to which I belong, we lost our founder Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on the soil of Jammu and Kashmir. How can we be otherwise? But this is the time to rise above all that. Therefore, without taking much time, I would just sound a note of warning. Sometimes, it happens, जब कोई हालात बिगड़ जाते हैं, तो हमें लगता है, we can oppose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is time to conclude.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am concluding, Sir. लगता है, आज मैं अपोजिशन में हूं, जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, उसको कहा जाए। But let us not forget. If we fall to the temptation of using the bogey of terrorism to settle scores with political adversaries, we may sometimes ourselves succumb to that and that is what has happened in the past. Therefore, the need of the hour is to have political honesty before political approach and not to do or say anything which, directly or indirectly, tends to demoralize the security forces of India. It is because of the security forces that Jammu and Kashmir is today, in the last three days, showing a semblance of normalcy. We are proud of them and we have to reinforce their efforts while, at the same time, discharging our political responsibility in the best honest way possible. Thank you very much.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, as we have heard all the stalwarts of the nation already debating on this issue since morning, I have nothing really more to add except to say that I endorse the views of the LoP, Mr. Sharad Yadav, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, Mr. Derek O'Brien and others. I just want to mention that Mr. Sharad Yadav mentioned about Punjab. In Punjab, I was assigned the task of prosecuting 50 of the top A-grade terrorists. But prosecution was one thing. The other is, Punjab is the only example where militancy and terrorism was completely crushed. It was completely eliminated and we have seen thereafter that Punjab became normal because of the magnanimity of the Government. It was by winning the hearts of the people of Punjab that militancy was crushed.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

Once people stopped cooperating with militants, then only the security forces can also have an upper hand and root out the problem. That is what is required. What I also want to mention is only one thing. Sikhs in Jammu and Kashmir are extremely insecure. There are only a few lakh Sikhs in the Kashmir Valley, particularly, and they are mostly in rural areas. After Chittisinghpura massacre, where 35 innocent Sikhs were massacred, the Commission of Inquiry was constituted by Justice Rathinavel Pandian, but the report has never been made public. The Sikhs are insecure. I have been getting telephone calls since yesterday that the plight of the Sikhs in Kashmir needs to be addressed and they need to be provided a sense of security in Kashmir. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Mir Mohammad Fayaz; not present.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, सब से पहले तो मैं सारे हाउस को इस बात की मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि आज का level of discussion, बहुत बेहतरीन level of discussion रहा है। सब से बड़ी बात, होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, इस मसले पर सारा हिंदुस्तान एक है कि कश्मीर हमारा अभिन्न अंग है। It is a jewel in the crown. वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सब से जरूरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सहानुभूति हमारे कश्मीरी भाईयों के परिवारों से है, क्योंकि तकरीबन 60 से ज्यादा मौतें, जब से कर्फ्यू लगा है, पिछले एक महीने में हुई हैं। कश्मीर के सारे बच्चे, माताएं, बुजुर्ग हमारे हैं। हमारा खून एक है। वह हमारे देश का टुकड़ा है और paramilitary forces, police forces, armed forces ये सब भी हमारे भाई हैं। यह Indian democracy के लिए बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है। यह पार्लियामेंट के सामने Indian democracy के सामने और मौजूदा सरकार के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है कि हम सारी दुनिया को यह बात साबित कर दें कि हमारी इतनी vibrant democracy है कि देश की खातिर, सारी पॉलिटिकल जमातें इकट्ठी होकर, party lines से ऊपर उठकर, अपने देश के लिए हर कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं टाइम देने के लिए Leader of Opposition का मशगूर हूं। गुरुदासपुर मेरा जिला है और जब

भी जम्मू-कश्मीर को जाना है, गुरुदासपुर होकर जाना पड़ेगा। सर, ये जिस प्रॉब्लम का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, उसे पंजाब ने और हमारे सूबे ने, 15 साल तक टेरेरिज्म की बहुत बड़ी कीमत अदा कर, अपनी छाती पर, अपने परिवारों पर झेला है। सर, 33 हजार पंजाबी टेरेरिज्म के दौरान कुर्बान हुए हैं। मैं कश्मीरी नौजवान बच्चों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि आप दुनिया का इतिहास पढ़कर देख लीजिए, आप चाहे पहली वर्ल्ड वार की बात करें, दूसरी वर्ल्ड वार की बात करें या पंजाब की करें, हर बात आखिर में टेबल पर ही खत्म होती है। आपकी बात, चाहे वह पॉलिटिकल हो या इकॉनोमिक हो, national interest में हो, मौजूदा सरकार और सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज इकट्ठी होकर सुनें और हिंदुस्तान के Constitution में रहते हुए, जो भी हो सकता हो, मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील है कि उसे हमें करना चाहिए।

सर, पंजाब ने टेरेरिज्म की बहुत बड़ी कीमत अदा की है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, मेरे अपने पिता, he was a Minister in Punjab, terrorism के दौरान he was assassinated with five other people. We have already suffered. सर, जब हम post-election सारे scenario को स्टडी करते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि वहां 33,000 पंजाबी मारे गए जिसमें 90 परसेंट killings सिखों की थीं and the killings were also by their Sikh brothers. And since then पिछले 20-25 साल से पंजाब की economy अभी तक ट्रैक पर नहीं आ सकी है। आप उन परिवारों को देखिए, जिन्होंने अपने प्यार करने वालों को हमेशा के लिए खो दिया। सर, मैंने चंद दिनों पहले अखबार में पढ़ा कि एक व्यक्ति ने कहा कि मेरे दो लड़के कश्मीर के टैरेरिज्म में चले गए। अब मेरे बेटे नहीं रहे, तो मैंने अपनी नौजवान बेटी को तैयार कर लिया। सर, इस से बड़ी हमारी बदकिस्मती क्या हो सकती है? अभी डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह, माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज नेशन के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल खड़ा है। कश्मीर हमारा चेहरा है। चाहे जिस्म कितना भी खूबसूरत हो, लोग सब से पहले चेहरे की तरफ देखते हैं कि चेहरा कितना खूबसूरत है। कश्मीर हमारा चेहरा है। यह हमारे क्राउन में jewel है। हमारा कश्मीर के साथ बहुत पुराना ताल्लुक है, क्योंकि महाराजा रंजीत सिंह जी के बाद, चालीस सालों तक, सारा कश्मीर, लेह-लद्दाख भी, यह सारा कश्मीर, उनका हिस्सा था। सदर-ए-रियासत कर्ण सिंह जी का जो परिवार था, जो इनके पूर्वज थे, वे उनके जरनैल थे। गुलाब सिंह जी उनकी आर्मी में जेलर थे। इसकी हिस्ट्री यह है कि उन्होंने यह कश्मीर, बाद में, सिख राज टूटने के बाद भी अंग्रेजों से खरीदना था। मैं आपसे यह विनती करना चाहता हूं, मेरी गुज़ारिश है, इधर जो सवाल तुलसी साहब ने उठाया है, मैं भी उसी सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूं। इधर बहुत सारे stakeholders हैं, लेकन जहां कश्मीरी stakeholders हैं, वहां लद्दाखी भी हैं, वहाँ जम्मू वाले भाई भी हैं। जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने जहाँ कश्मीरी ब्राह्मण का जिक्र किया है, मैं वहाँ सिख भाईयों का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूं कि तकरीबन 70 गाँवों में, सवा लाख से ऊपर की आबादी हमारे सिख भाईयों की है। वहाँ पर, अभी तक किसी सिक्ख भाई ने अपना घर नहीं छोड़ा है। किसी गाँव में पाँच रहते हैं, कहीं दस घर हैं। आज से तकरीबन दस, बारह साल पहले चिट्टीसिंहपुरा गाँव में 36 सिख शहीद कर दिए गए थे, उसके बावजूद उन्होंने कश्मीर नहीं छोड़ा। मेरी गुज़ारिश है, मैं आज उनके माइनॉरिटी स्टेटस की बात करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि कश्मीर में असेम्बली के बिना माइनॉरिटी स्टेटस नहीं मिल सकता है। राजनाथ सिंह जी, मेरी आपसे गुज़ारिश है कि आप जब भी कभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स से बात करें, तब उस टाइम पर सिख भाइयों के माइनॉरिटी स्टेटस की और पंजाबी की बात भी करें। आप कर्ण सिंह जी से बात कीजिए, वे

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

पंजाबी बोलते भी हैं और अंडरस्टैंड भी करते हैं, आप आज़ाद साहब से बात कर लीजिए, जितेन्द्र सिंह जी, जब हम मिलते हैं, तो पंजाबी में बोलते हैं, हमारे जितने कश्मीरी भाई हैं, उनमें चाहे फारुक अब्दुल्ला साहब हों या जो लेट मुफ्ती साहब थे, वे पंजाबी understand करते थे, पंजाबी बोलते थे, लेकिन वे आज पंजाबी को कुछ स्पेशल स्टेटस देने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं है। हमारा इनके साथ बहत करीब का रिश्ता है, क्योंकि अमृतसर शहर है, जब होंद में आया, तब महाराजा रंजीत सिंह जी कश्मीर से special artisans वहाँ लेकर गए। मेरी राजनाथ सिंह जी से गुज़ारिश है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जब कश्मीर शांत रहेगा, तब ही पंजाब शांत रहेगा। पाकिस्तान ने दो दफा पंजाब की सरजमीं पर हमला किया। ...(समय की घंटी)... पहली दफ़ा दीनानगर पर किया, उसके बाद, दूसरी दफ़ा, हमारा जो पठानकोट एयरबेस है, उस पर अटैक किया। You have to be very careful on that. मेरी आपसे विनती है, क्योंकि आपको बाकी सारी बातें पता हैं - जैसे डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के टाइम में, हमारी टीमें, इंटरलोक्युटर्स और बाकी अन्य टीमें भी वहाँ गई हैं, आपके पास सारा रिकार्ड पड़ा है, इनकी जो recommendations आई हैं, आप उन recommendations को जल्दी ही अमल में लाना शुरू कीजिए। इसके साथ ही मैं इनसे यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूं, आज के अखबार में आया है, ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यह बात कही है that human touch is missing in J&K. गवर्नमेंट का जो ह्यूमन टच है, वह होना चाहिए। हम प्रधान मंत्री जी की बहुत इज्जत और सम्मान करते हैं, मगर जो पार्लियामेंट की गरिमा है, उसको बहाल रखना प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गवर्नमेंट का काम है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... यही स्टेटमेंट, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बाहर जाकर दी है, अगर लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में देते, तो उसका ज्यादा असर होता। मैं आज के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया का ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBNESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, just a second. मैं आपको आज के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया के एक लेख का लास्ट पैराग्राफ पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा। जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने जिक्र किया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिनके पी.एम.ओ. ऑफिस में वे मिनिस्टर हैं, उनके लीडर का, प्राइम मिनिस्टर का जो स्टेटमेंट है, उसमें मोदी साहब ने आज कहा है and I read, "The Prime Minister said that all political parties want peace in Kashmir and lauded the political class, especially Congress, for making mature attempts in a patriotic atmosphere for a solution to the issue through talks. Even, today, all parties speak in one voice on Kashmir. This is India's strength." This is what the hon. Prime Minister has said. And the Minister must not make statements which are not in line with his own Prime Minister's statements. कृपया करके आप warn मत कीजिए। जितेन्द्र सिंह जी पहली दफ़ा आए हैं, हमारे भाई हैं, इनको रास्ते से गुजर कर ही जम्मू जाना होता है। मेरी विनती है कि 'warning' शब्द ठीक नहीं है।

4.00 P.M.

पंजाब वाले यह 'warning' शब्द इस प्रकार से नहीं लेते, आप किसी को भी warn मत कीजिए। कृपा करके इस word को expunge किया जाए।

आखिर में कश्मीरी नौजवान, बच्चों को आप रोकें। मैं वही बात याद कराऊँगा, जो अल्लामा इकबाल ने कही थी,

"सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दोस्ताँ हमारा,
हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी, ये गुलसिताँ हमारा।"

इसलिए मेरे भाइयों, हिन्दुस्तान से बेहतर मुल्क कोई नहीं मिलेगा। हमारे सिख भाइयों के साथ पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान में जो हो रहा है, जो क्रिश्चियन भाइयों के साथ, हिन्दू भाइयों के साथ हो रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, मैं इस वक्त माननीय मंत्री को disturb नहीं करना चाहता था, वे हमारे भाई हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जो मामला उठाया, कोई भी मिनिस्टर सदन को warn नहीं कर सकता। उन्होंने कहा, 'I would like to warn you' कि इससे बाखबर रहना चाहिए। वह कह सकता है, 'I would like to caution you' or 'caution everybody'. The Prime Minister cannot warn the Members of the Parliament or the Members of the House. आप इसे रिकॉर्ड में देखिए। That should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): We will check the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: I was on my legs. Sir, I will take just a minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No. You had already concluded.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवाः सर, एक मिनट। मुझे होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक ही बात कहनी है। जो पाकिस्तान की policy है, उसमें कोई confusion नहीं है। Policies were laid down by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. How to deal with Pakistan is very, very clear before you. You do not need to adopt any other policy. इसलिए आप वह policy लागू कीजिए, जो स्व. इन्दिरा गाँधी ने पाकिस्तान की तर्ज पर की हुई है और वह उन्होंने करके दिखाई है। आपने 56 इंच की छाती का बहुत दफा ज़िक्र किया, अब कुछ करके तो दिखाएँ। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... थोड़ा सा दम दिखाएँ। संजय सिंह जी, हो मिनिस्टर साहब तो ठाकुर हैं। हमें इस बात का पूरा मान है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप please conclude कीजिए, आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी से एक और सदस्य हैं, फिर उनको समय कम मिलेगा।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। आपने देश के साथ जो वादा किया था कि हम पाकिस्तान को ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देंगे। इसके लिए आप पर पाबंदी किसने लगाई है? आपके सामने policies laid हैं, आप कुछ करके दिखाएँ, तो हमें भी आपकी तारीफ करने का मौका मिल पाएगा। आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर, जो देश की एकात्मता से जुड़ा हुआ है, अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया। वैसे अभी डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह, जो हमारी सरकार के एक प्रमुख राज्य मंत्री हैं, मैं उनका भाषण सुन रहा था, तो मुझे लगा कि उन्होंने बहुत सारे विषयों को स्पर्श किया है। उन बातों को repeat करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं। मैं उन्हें repeat न करते हुए संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखने की कोशिश करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं शुरुआत इससे करूँगा कि कल ही, जिस कार्यक्रम में मैं स्वयं उपस्थित था, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पुनः एक बार हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के उन शब्दों को दोहराया है, जिनमें उन्होंने 'कश्मीरियत, इंसानियत और जम्हूरियत' की बाती की है। मगर शायद पुराने प्रधान मंत्री जी और अभी के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नहीं कहा, जो मैं समझा, मैं उस पर भी थोड़ा कटाक्ष करना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक छात्र के रूप में समझता हूं कि 'कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत' की भाषा 'हिन्दुस्तानियत' के दायरे में होती है, क्योंकि जितनी कश्मीरियत महत्वपूर्ण है, उतनी ही महाराष्ट्र की महाराष्ट्रियत महत्वपूर्ण है, उतनी ही बंगाल की बंगालियत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए कश्मीरियत कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है, जिसके कारण बाकी सारी चीज़ों की अनदेखी की जाए। कश्मीरियत का सम्मान जरूर होना चाहिए, जितना अन्य प्रदेशों की अपनी-अपनी छोटी-छोटी अस्मिताओं का सम्मान भारत माता की जो एक विशाल और सर्वसमावेशी अस्मिता है, उसके दायरे में होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं सारे भाषण सुन रहा था, तब मुझे लगा कि इस पूरी समस्या के मूल में जो कश्मीर का भारत में विलय हुआ, उससे संबंधित जो भ्रांतियां बनने दीं, रहने दीं, एक दृष्टि से उनको मजबूत करने की भी कोशिशें हुईं, partition के साथ जुड़े हुए जो सवाल हैं, उनके बारे में भी कुछ भ्रांतियाँ बनाई गईं, उनको भी बनने दिया गया और एक दृष्टि से विघटनवाद को भी प्रश्रय दिया गया। जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने सही कहा कि एक 'intellectual terrorism' का और भारत विरोधी भाषा का प्रयोग कोई करता है, तो उसको बड़ा सम्मान देने की एक पद्धति भी कई और तबकों में चलती रही, उसका भी संदर्भ है। मगर मुझे इसमें एक दूसरी बात भी लगती है। क्या हमारे अंदर कोई बेवजह guilt conscious है? Are we haunted by some kind of an unnecessary, totally unfounded, un-required guilt conscience? मुझे याद आता है, देश के एक पूर्व गृह मंत्री ने एक बार famously यह कहा था, "Kashmir is the saga of broken promises." सदन जानता है कि यह किसने कहा था। अगर एक गृह मंत्री को पुराने जमाने में यह, 'Saga of broken promises', लगता था, तो सवाल यह

उठता है कि ये promises किसने दिए और किसने break किए? और फिर जो promises दिए गए, क्या वे सही promises थे? इसमें कई सारी चीज़ें और भी हैं। अभी हम अलगाववाद की चर्चा करते हैं और यह भी बोलते हैं कि कश्मीर का एक विशेष स्थान है। आर्टिकल 370 की चर्चा भी होती है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि इसी आर्टिकल 370 की आड़ में कई विषयों को कश्मीर तक पहुंचने ही नहीं दिया गया। आज भी 73rd and 74th amendments कश्मीर में लागू नहीं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि कश्मीर में 14 per cent Scheduled tribes की पॉपुलेशन है, मगर उनको वहां पर राजनैतिक आरक्षण उपलब्ध नहीं है। 'Right to Education', जिसके बारे में हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र बार-बार उल्लेख करते हैं, वह कश्मीर में लागू नहीं है। जिस समय यह निर्णय लागू किया गया था, उस समय वहां पर भाजपा की सरकार नहीं थी। मैं मानता हूं कि इस तरीके से विघटनवाद को प्रश्रय देने की व्यवस्था पहले हो गई, जिसके बारे में हमें निश्चित रूप से सोचना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर कई बातों का जिक्र आया और कई बातों का जिक्र नहीं आया। 8 जुलाई को Burhan Wani की घटना हुई। यह Burhan Wani कौन है? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, आप जरा उसका twitter profile देखिए। उसने tweet किया था, जिसमें, जवान की जब मृत्यु होती है, तब उसको celebrate करने की बात थी। जब चुनाव हुए थे, तब कश्मीर की जनता बड़ी मात्रा में voting के लिए सामने आई, उसके लिए वह कहता है कि इस्लाम की नज़र में यह हराम है। यह कहां की बात है?

केवल इतना ही नहीं, उसने अपनी मृत्यु के कुछ ही दिन पहले यह बात कही थी, "There is only one solution, gun solution, gun solution, gun solution," अगर इस Burhan Wani को महिमामंडित करने की कोशिश होती है, तो क्या हम चुप बैठें? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं हो सकता। जिस दिन यह घटना हुई, मैं आपको उसके बाद की घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं, जो कश्मीर में हुई। वहां पर एक Kokernag नाम का स्थान है, उसके निकट एक Bamdoora नाम का गांव है। महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां उद्यमिता का जो वातावरण बना है, तो वहां एक कश्मीरी युवक, जो first generation entrepreneur है, उसने Italian Apple की खेती लगाई। चूंकि उसका उद्घाटन हमारी पीडीपी की नेता और वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री जी ने किया था, इसलिए जैसे ही Burhan Wani का सारा प्रसंग प्रारम्भ हुआ, उसके बाद उसका सारा बगीचा उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया गया और उसमें आग लगा दी गई। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... केवल उसके बगीचे में ही आग नहीं लगाई गई, बल्कि लगभग 10-12 घरों को भी उसी पद्धति से जला दिया गया। यह कौन सी राजनीति होती है? ये जलाने वाले कौन थे या किन राजनीतिक दलों के लोग थे? मैं मानता हूं कि इन प्रश्नों के जवाब निश्चित रूप से मिलने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देखते हैं और यहां पर यह जिक्र भी हुआ है, यह सवाल जम्मू का भी है, लद्दाख का भी है और कश्मीर वैली का भी है। वहां जो समस्या है, वह वैली के मुट्ठी भर लोगों के कारण है और आमतौर पर सिर्फ वैली में ही है। जैसे जम्मू में भठिंडी नाम का स्थान है। कई सारे लोग, जो मूलतः जम्मू के रहने वाले नहीं थे, उन्होंने वहां आकर एक township बना ली। वैली में ऐसी township, जिसमें मूलतः वैली के लोग नहीं हैं, क्यों नहीं बन सकती?

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि पुणे, गुवाहाटी और बेंगलुरु जैसे शहर, जब देश के सारे लोग वहां आए, तब prosper हुए और जो आज IT centres बन चुके हैं। यह काम वैली में भी क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? यह काम वैली में भी होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां की जनता विकास की प्यासी है, विकास की भूखी है और मैं मानता हूं कि विकास का अधिकार उन सबको भी मिलना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। जब पुराने-पुराने लोग भी समय की सीमा को क्रॉस कर जाते हैं, तो मैं तो नया हूँ, इसलिए आप एक बार थोड़ा माफ कर दीजिए। It is a maiden violation of rules.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): There is nothing like maiclen voilation of rules. Rules are to be obeyed.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: I know, Sir. Just give me two minutes. मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां की सरकार ने, जो पीडीपी और बीजेपी की सरकार है, इतनी विपरीत परिस्थितियों के बावजूद वहां NEET and CET के entrance exams को बहुत तरीके से संपन्न करवाया। वहां के हर एक जिले में, जितने भी Deputy Commissioner के offices हैं, वे एक helpline centre के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं।

कश्मीर में बहुत अच्छा tourist season चल रहा था, जो दुर्भाग्यवश अब disturb हो गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद अमरनाथ की यात्रा बहुत अच्छे तरीके से चल रही है। यहां पर pellet का उल्लेख भी आया है, मगर यह pellet तो 2010 में भी उपयोग में लाया गया था, इसलिए यह केवल इस सरकार के कारण आया है, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं, हम सब जानते हैं कि जब कश्मीर में कबाइलियों का हमला हुआ था, तब एक मक़बूल शेरवानी नाम का कश्मीर का सुपुत्र था। जो कबाइली आए थे, उसने उनको गुमराह करके, उनके हमले से श्रीनगर को बचाने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन जब उनके ध्यान में यह आया, तो उसको फांसी के फंदे पर चढ़ा दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं और देश पूछना चाहता है कि मक़बूल शेरवानी का जो कश्मीर था, वह मक़बूल भट्ट के कश्मीर में कैसे तब्दील हो गया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मास्टर अब्दुल अज़ीज जैसा एक व्यक्ति जो देशभक्त था, उसका जो कश्मीर था, वह बुरहान वानी के कश्मीर में कैसे तब्दील हो गया? किन का राज चला था, 60 सालों तक किसने कश्मीर की एकात्मता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया? देश इसका जवाब मांगता है। मैं मानता हूँ और चर्चा में बहुत बार बात आई, 'पॉलिटिकल सॉल्युशन', 'पॉलिटिकल सॉल्युशन', इसमें बहुत सारे विषयों को जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने, माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट किया कि चर्चा किससे करें, कौन से बिन्दुओं पर करें। अंत में देश की एकात्मता के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वालों के मन में कौन से ऐसे सवाल हैं, जिनके जवाब हम दे सकते हैं? बिल्कुल नहीं दे सकते। कश्मीर के विकास के बारे में अगर किसी के मन में सवाल हैं, तो ऐसे कौन से सवाल हैं, जिनका समाधान हम सब मिलकर ढूंढ नहीं सकते? निश्चित रूप से ढूंढ सकते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज (जम्मू और कश्मीर): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जो कश्मीर का मौजूदा हालत है, वह बहुत ही गंभीर है। मैं सभी पार्टीज़ का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा, जिन्होंने कश्मीर में जो हालात बने हुए हैं, उनको लेकर यहां चर्चा में हिस्सा लिया, चिंता जाहिर की। वहां पर 32 दिनों से बंदिश-ए-कर्फ्यू है। इस वक्त कश्मीर के लोग टीवी पर देख रहे हैं, हरेक ने राज्य सभा का चैनल लगाया हुआ है और वह देख रहा है कि आज हमारे इस देश के इस हाउस में कश्मीर पर चर्चा हो रही है। आज़ाद साहब ने कहा, जम्मू कश्मीर पर शायद आज चौथा दिन है, उस हाउस में भी बात हुई, यहां भी हुई। बात किससे करें? यह बात हर जगह उठती है, डेली हमारे टीवी चैनल्स पर उठती है कि अलगाववादियों से बात क्यों करें? लवाय साहब ने कहा, 1947 से लेका 1987 तक, जिनको आज हम अलगाववादी कहते हैं, गिलानी साहब, यह वहां पर हमारे एमएलए थे। यह जो पाकिस्तान में सईद सलाउद्दीन बैठा है, यह बटमालू से इलेक्शन लड़ रहा था, उसका असली नाम मोहम्मद युसुफ शाह है। यह जो यासिन मलिक, कश्मीर में लिबरेशन फ्रंट का चीफ है, वह उस वक्त मोहम्मद युसुफ शाह का चीफ एजेंट था। सर, कहीं न कहीं शायद हमसे भी ज्यादतियां हुई हैं, जिसका खामियाजा आज कश्मीर की अवाम उठा रही है। 1987 में जब वहां पर इलेक्शन में धांधलियां हुईं, यहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। जम्मू-कश्मीर में आपने पीएम से सीएम बनाया, जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों ने वह भी एक्सेप्ट किया। फिर बात यहां इलेक्शन पर पहुंची, जिस दिन काउंटिंग होती थी, जिस गाड़ी में यहां से वोटों के बक्से जाते थे, वहां दूसरी गाड़ी ही अनलोड हुई होती थी। जिनको हम अलगाववादी कहते हैं, उनको अलगाववादी बनाने में हमने भी शायद कहीं गलती की होगी। आज हम कहते हैं कि हम इनसे बात नहीं करेंगे। 2002 में जब लाल किले से जनाब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब ने ऐलान किया कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में अब जो चुनाव होंगे, वे फेयर होंगे। 2002 में जब चुनाव हुए, तो वहां कांग्रेस और पीडीपी की सरकार बनी। हमारे लीडर जनाब मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद साहब वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। 1999 में पाकिस्तान और हिंदुस्तान के बीच में कारगिल की जंग हुई। उसके बावजूद जब उस वक्त के हमारे वजीरे-ए-आज़म, जब यहां पर एनडीए की सरकार थी, जनाब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब कश्मीर आए, तो उन्होंने कश्मीर से यह आवाज दी कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाएंगे। हुर्रियत कॉंफ्रेंस के साथ बातचीत शुरू की, 'पोटा' खत्म किया, रास्ते खोलने की बात की। 2002 से 2005 तक वहां पर जो सरकार चली, आपको अगर याद होगा, आज पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने यूएनओ को ख़त लिखा, लेकिन उस वक्त के पाकिस्तान के जनरल मुशर्रफ, जब हालात ऐसे बने, तब उन्होंने कहा कि अब United Nations Resolution की जरूरत नहीं है। 2005 में हमारे आज़ाद साहब वहां के मुख्य मंत्री बने। यहां पर भी सरकार चेंज हुई, यूपीए की सरकार बनी। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी हमारे वज़ीरे-ए-आज़म बने। इन्होंने शुरूआत की। 2006 में round table conference हुई, वर्किंग ग्रुप बना, जिसमें हमारे ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब एक कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे। 2008 में बदकिस्मती से हालात खराब हुए। यहां से all-party delegation चला गया, वहां लोगों से बात की। 2008 में वहां पर election हुए और नेशनल कॉंफ्रेंस तथा कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी। 2010 में फिर हालात खराब हुए और 120 लड़के शहीद हुए।

आज यह जो पेलेट गन की बात हो रही है, मैं बड़ा खुश हुआ कि हमारे ऑनरेबल एक्स होम मिनिस्टर साहब आज यहां पर हैं। जब मैं सवेरे आया था, तो मैंने इनको बाहर जाते हुए देखा। मैं बड़ा खुश हुआ कि आज कश्मीर पर जो चर्चा है, हमारे एक्स होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसमें बहुत कोशिशें

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

की हैं, क्योंकि पिछले कुछ महीनों से उन्होंने कुछ बयान एनडी टीवी पर दिया, मैं उसको सुन रहा हूँ, शायद मुझे, इंश अल्लाह, यह उम्मीद है कि आज वे इस हाउस में कुछ बात कहेंगे कि वहां पर क्या-क्या चीज़ें हुईं, जब ये वहां पर आए थे और उस पर भी बात होगी।

सर, यह जो वर्किंग ग्रुप बना था, जिसमें सभी पार्टीज़ के लोग थे। उस पर क्या हुआ? उस पर आज़ाद साहब ने रोशनी डाली, लेकिन कितना हुआ? उन्होंने कहा कि हमने पीड़ितों के लिए जम्मू के जगती में कुछ बनाया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि हमने कुछ लोगों को नौकरियां दी, लेकिन इसमें जो बाकी चीजें थीं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने नहीं कहा, जो हमने, यानी कमेटी ने वहां पर कश्मीरियों से वादे किए थे, जिसमें सारी पार्टीज़ के लोग थे, चाहे कांग्रेस हो, बीजेपी हो, एनसीपी हो या सीपीएम हो, जितनी भी पार्टीज़ थीं, उन सबके लोग थे, लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ।

हमारे ऑनरेबल एक्स होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहीं हैं। आज हम कह चुके हें कि देश में जितनी आज़ादी गुजरात के लोगों को है, जितनी आज़ादी राजस्थान के लोगों को है, जितनी आज़ादी दिल्ली के लोगों को है, उतनी ही आज़ादी जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों को भी है, लेकिन आप देख लीजिए, इस वक्त जो मसला है, यह एक सियासी मसला है। अभी यादव साहब ने कहा कि हमारा जो उस पार कश्मीर है, वहां भी कश्मीर है और यहां कश्मीर है, इसलिए मसला तो है। इसमें 'AFSPA' की बात उठी थी, इसमें लिखा कि जहां-जहां हालात ठीक हुए - जम्मू में कौन-से हालात खराब थे, श्रीनगर में कौन-से हालात खराब थे? उस वक्त के हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, जनाब उमर अब्दुल्ला साहब ने कहा कि हमारा सेक्रेटेरिएट 6 महीने जम्मू में रहता है और 6 महीने कश्मीर में रहता है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कुछ जगहों पर जहां अभी जरूरत नहीं है, वहां से हम इसको हटाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, अब आप और कितना समय लेंगे?

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज: सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): ठीक है, आप दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज: सर, जब-जब जम्मू और कश्मीर में हालात खराब होते हैं, तब-तब हमें कश्मीर की याद आती है। 2010 में जब हालात खराब हुए, तो सब कुछ कहा गया कि ये-ये करेंगे। ठीक है, अगर हमें हुर्रियत वालों से बात नहीं करनी थी, उनकी बात नहीं माननी थी, यह बात तो हमारी अपनी पार्टी ने कही थी। हमने कही थी, सभी पार्टियों ने कही थी, इन पर क्यों नहीं अमल हुआ, वर्किंग ग्रुप की सिफारिशों पर आज तक क्यों नहीं अमल हुआ? आज अगर कश्मीर जल रहा है, वह इसलिए जल रहा है, क्योंकि 2008 और 2010 में जितने भी यहां से डेलीगेशन और interlucuters गए थे, उनकी रिपोर्ट कहां गई? लोग यह देखते हैं। सर, मैं एक और बात यहां पर कहूंगा। अफज़ल गुरु को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फांसी की सजा सुनाई। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जिसको भी जो सजा

सुनाएगी, वह उसको लगेगी। लेकिन कश्मीर में यह बात उठी है कि देश में और भी लोग थे, जिन्होंने ऐसे कारनामे किए थे। हमारे वज़ीरे-ए-आज़म का भी एक जो कहीं का मामला था, वह मुझे याद नहीं है, उनके मुज़रिम जेल में हैं। कश्मीर का अफज़ल गुरु था, जिसका सीरियल न. 27 था। उसको पहले क्यों फांसी दी गई? कश्मीर के लोगों में इस वक्त शायद यह बात उठी कि हमें दूसरी नजर से देखा जाता है। देश के बाकी रियासतों में जो लोग हैं, उनमें और हम में फर्क है। जो लोग इस माहौल को बिगाड़ने में लगे हैं, उनके लिए तो यह एक अच्छा प्वाइंट है। यह देखो, जिस देश की बात आप करते हो उस देश में देखो कि उसको दस साल पहले फांसी की सजा मिली है और किसी को दस साल के बाद, लेकिन नम्बर किस का लाया गया, उसका, क्योंकि वह कश्मीरी है। यह एक नेगेटिव मैसेज जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि कुछ चीज़ें जो हमने खुद की हैं, उनका खामियाजा आज वहां के लोग भुगत रहे हैं। वहां बच्चे दूध के लिए तरस रहे हैं, बुजुर्गों को अगर कहीं जाना होगा तो वे निकल नहीं सकते हैं। कश्मीर के लोग परेशान हैं। गली-गली, कूचे-कूचे में एक ही नारा है, वह है आज़ादी। यहां कोई कहे या न कहे, मैं कश्मीर का हूं और मैं वह कहूंगा। मैं अभी कश्मीर से आया। मैं अपने घर से रात के तीन बजे निकला। इतना गुस्सा है उनमें, क्यों है गुस्सा? यह गुस्सा इसलिए है कि जो वायदे हमने उनके साथ किए, हमने कोई भी नहीं निभाए। अगर हमने निभाए होते तो शायद जो रास्ता, जो बातचीत, जो पीस प्रोसेस ज़नाम अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने शुरू किया था, अगर हमने उसको आगे बढ़ाया होता, तो जैसा हमारे ऑनरेबल कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी कहा कि बातचीत होती और मसले का समाधान निकलता।

मध्य प्रदेश में कल जो प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने बयान दिया, हम उसका वेलकम करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर के लोग हमारे अपने लोग हैं, बच्चों के हाथ में लैपटॉप होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने की जरूरत है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसा पहले हुआ। वहां पर जो हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज हैं, जहां पर उनको लैंड की जरूरत है, वहां वे रखें, जो इसमें है। जहां तक पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात है, हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारे दरिया थे, एन.एच.पी.सी. से मिलकर हमने कुछ पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनाए। उसका ज्यादा हिस्सा जम्मू-कश्मीर को मिलना चाहिए था। वह क्यों नहीं मिला? वह भी इसमें है। इन सभी चीजों पर अमल करने की जरूरत है। आज यहां पर सभी पार्टियों ने जो बात कही, मैं ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यही कहूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग परेशान हैं। जिस जम्मू से कश्मीर, जिस दिल्ली से कश्मीर एक हजार गाड़ियां और ट्रक डेली जाते थे, आज तीस दिन से एक भी गाड़ी नहीं गई। 2010 में तीन महीने रहे। आप खुद ही देख लीजिए उन लोगों का क्या हाल होगा। वहाँ बच्चे एक महीने से स्कूल नहीं गए। मैं यूपीए के समय के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, ऑनरेबल डा. मनमोहन सिंह साहब का शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि इन्होंने बाहर की रियासतों के कॉलेजों में हर साल कश्मीर के 5,000 बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए भेजने का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया। सर, मैं जब इस हाउस में आया, उस समय उन बच्चों को, जो यहाँ के कॉलेजों में तीन-तीन, चार-चार सालों से पढ़ रहे थे, वहाँ से निकाला गया। उनसे कहा गया कि ये कॉलेज यहाँ पर रजिस्टड नहीं हैं। तब मैं यहाँ स्मृति जी से मिला और हमारी इस वक्त की मुख्य मंत्री, मेहबूबा जी भी मिलीं और बताया कि ये बच्चे यहाँ जंतर-मंतर पर बैठे हैं, आपने इनको इन कॉलेजों में क्यों भेजा? यहाँ एक मेवाड़ यूनिवर्सिटी है, लेकिन उसको किसी ने नहीं देखा। उन बच्चों को एनजीओ के थ्रू भेजा गया था और उनसे 30-30 हज़ार रुपये

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

लिए थे। जब तीन साल के बाद उनको उन कॉलेजों से निकाला गया और वे 5-5 हज़ार बच्चे यहाँ से गए, तो उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर कहा कि हमारे साथ धोखा हुआ है। आज मैं जावडेकर साहब और आज की गवर्नमेंट का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि इस साल इन्होंने एआईसीटीई के चेयरमैन को यह कहकर हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भेजा कि आप कश्मीरी यूथ के साथ डायरेक्ट बात कीजिए और उनसे कहिए कि हम आपको इस-इस कॉलेज में भेजेंगे। इस साल, वहाँ के हालात इतने खराब होने के बावजूद, वहाँ 8,000 बच्चे लाइन में लगे हैं कि हम जाएँगे, क्योंकि इस साल हमें पहली बार ऐसा लगा कि कोई हमें यह विश्वास दिला रहा है कि हम आपको जहाँ भेज रहे हैं, वहाँ आप सेफ रहेंगे। जो बच्चे यहाँ से गए, उनका आप रिकॉर्ड निकालकर देखिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे कितने बच्चे हैं, जिनको उन कॉलेजों से तीन-तीन साल के बाद निकाला गया? वे बच्चे वापस गए और उनकी जिन्दगी खत्म हो गई। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज: सर, वे कहाँ जाएंगे? आज हम बुरहान वानी की बात करते हैं। हमें इनको बुरहान वानी नहीं बनने देना है। आतंकवादी क्यों बनता है, इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं कश्मीर के उस कुपवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट से हूँ, जहाँ ज्यादातर इसकी आवाजाही है और जहाँ से पाकिस्तान बिल्कुल नजदीक है। मैंने इन चीज़ों को देखा है। एक टाइम वह भी था जब कश्मीर के लड़के डेली पाकिस्तान जाते थे और तब पाकिस्तान को भी हमारी ओर access करने का मौका मिला। सर, यह मसला है और इस मसले को ऐड्रेस करने की जरूरत है। आज मौका हे कि हम इस किताब को बन्द करें। इस किताब और इस मसले को हम कश्मीरियों के साथ बात करके हल करें, क्योंकि यह जितना चलेगा, उतनी इसकी प्रॉब्लम है। थैंक्यू सर।

† **فیّاض (جموں و کشمیر):** وائس چیئرمین صاحب، اس وقت جو

ده حالت ہے، وہ بہت ہی گمبھیر ہے۔ میں سبھی پارٹیز کا شکریہ
ہوں نے کشمیر میں جو حالات بنے ہوئے ہیں، ان کو لے کر یہاں
لیا، چنتا ظاہر کی۔ وہاں پر بتّیس دنوں سے بندش کرفیو ہے۔ اس
لوگ ٹی۔وی۔ پر دیکھہ رہے ہیں، ہر ایک نے راجیہ سبھا ک چینل
وہ دیکھہ رہا ہے کہ آج ہمارے اس دیش کے اس ہاؤس میں کشمیر
ہے۔ آزاد صاحب نے کہا، جموں کشمیر پر آج شاید چوتھا دن ہے،
ی بات ہوئی، یہاں بھی ہوئی، بات کس سے کریں؟ یہ بات ہر جگہ

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اٹھتی ہے، روزانہ ہمارے ٹی۔وی۔ چینلس پر اٹھتی ہے کہ الگاؤ وادیوں سے بات کیوں کریں؟ لوائے صاحب نے کہا، 1947 سے لیکر 1987 تک، جن کو آج ہم الگاؤ وادی کہتے ہیں، گیلانی صاحب، وہ یہاں پر ہمارے ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ تھے۔ یہ جو پاکستان میں سعید صلاح الدین بیٹھا ہے، وہ بٹمالو سے الیکشن لڑ رہا تھا، اس کا اصلی نام محمد یوسف شاہ ہے۔ یہ جو یسین ملک، کشمیر میں لبریشن فرنٹ کا چیف ہے، وہ اس وقت محمد یوسف شاہ کا چیف ایجنٹ تھا۔ سر، کہیں نہ کہیں شاید ہم سے بھی زیادتیاں ہوئی ہیں، جس کا خمیازہ آج کشمیر کی عوام اٹھا رہی ہے۔ 1987 میں جب وہاں پر الیکشن میں دھاندلیاں ہوئیں، یہاں پر کانگریس کی سرکار تھی۔ جموں کشمیر میں آپ نے پی۔ایم۔ سے سی۔ایم۔ بنایا، جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں نے وہ بھی ایکسیپٹ کیا۔ پھر بات یہاں الیکشن پر پہنچی، جن دن کاؤنٹنگ ہوتی تھی، جس گاڑی میں یہاں سے ووٹوں کے بکسے جاتے تھے، وہاں دوسری گاڑی ہی ان۔لوڈ ہوئی ہوتی تھی۔ جن کو ہم الگاؤوادی کہتے ہیں، ان کو الگاؤوادی بنانے میں ہم نے بھی شاید کہیں غلطی کی ہوگی۔ آج ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ان سے بات نہیں کریں گے۔ 2002 میں جب لال قلعے سے جناب اٹل بہاری واجپئی صاحب نے اعلان کیا کہ جموں کشمیر میں اب جو چناؤ ہوں گے، وہ فیئر ہوں گے۔ 2002 میں جب چناؤ ہوئے، تو وہاں کانگریس اور پی۔ڈی۔پی۔ کی سرکار بنی۔ ہمارے لیڈر جناب مفتی محمد سعید صاحب وہاں کے چیف منسٹر بنے۔ 1999 میں پاکستان اور ہندوستان کے بیچ میں کارگل کی جنگ ہوئی۔ اس کے باوجود جب اس وقت کے ہمارے وزیر اعظم، جب یہاں پر این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی سرکار تھی، جناب اٹل بہاری واجپئی صاحب کشمیر آئے، تو انہوں نے کشمیر سے یہ آواز دی کہ ہم پاکستان ساتھ دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھائیں گے۔

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

حریت کانفرنس کے ساتھ بات چیت کی، 'پوٹا' ختم کیا، راستے کھولنے کی بات کی۔ 2002 سے 2005 تک وہاں پر جو سرکار چلی، آپ کو اگر یاد ہوگا، آج پاکستان کے پردھان منتری نے یو۔این۔او۔ کو خط لکھا، لیکن اس وقت کے پاکستان کے جنرل مشرف، جب حالات ایسے بنے، تب انہوں نے کہا کہ اب یونائیٹیڈ نیشنس ریزلیوشن کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ 2005 میں ہمارے آزاد صاحب وہاں کے مکھیہ منتری بنے۔ یہاں پر بھی سرکار چینج ہوئی، یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی سرکار بنی۔ ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی ہمارے وزیر اعظم بنے۔ انہوں نے شروعات کی۔ 2006 میں راؤنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس ہوئی، ورکنگ گروپ بنا، جس میں ہمارے آنریبل چیئرمین صاحب ایک کمیٹی کے چیئرمین تھے۔ 2008 میں بدقسمتی سے حالات خراب ہوئے۔ یہاں سے آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن چلا گیا، وہاں لوگوں سے بات کی۔ 2008 میں وہاں پر الیکشن ہوئے اور نیشنل کانفرنس و کانگریس کی سرکار بنی۔ 2010 میں پھر حالات خراب ہوئے اور 120 لڑکے شہید ہوئے۔

آج یہ جو پیلیٹ گن کی بات ہو رہی ہے، میں بڑا خوش ہوا کہ ہمارے آنریبل ایکس ہوم منسٹر صاحب آج یہاں پر ہیں۔ جب میں سویرے آیا تھا، تو میں نے ان کو باہر جاتے ہوئے دیکھا۔ میں بڑا خوش ہوا کہ آج کشمیر پر جو چرچا ہے، ہمارے ایکس ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے اس میں بہت کوششیں کی ہیں، کیوں کہ پچھلے کچھ مہینوں سے انہوں نے کچھ بیان این۔ڈی۔ ٹی وی پر دیا، میں اس کو سن رہا تھا، شاید مجھے، انشاءاللہ، یہ امید ہے کہ آج وہ اس ہاؤس میں کچھ بات کہیں گے کہ وہاں پر کی کیا چیزیں ہوئیں، جب یہ وہاں پر آئے تھے اور اس پر بھی بات ہوگی۔

سر، یہ جو ورکنگ گروپ بنا تھا، جس میں سبھی پارٹیز کے لوگ تھے، اس پر کیا ہوا؟ اس پر آزاد صاحب نے روشنی ڈالی، لیکن کتنا ہوا؟ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نے پیڑتوں کے لئے جموں کے جگتی میں کچھ بنایا۔ انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ ہم نے کچھ لوگوں کو نوکریاں دیں، لیکن اس میں جو باقی چیزیں تھیں، ان کے بارے میں انہوں نے نہیں کہا، جو ہم نے، یعنی کمیٹی نے وہاں پر کشمیریوں سے وعدے کئے تھے، جس میں ساری پارٹیز کے لوگ تھے، چاہے کانگریس ہو، بی۔جے۔پی۔ ہو، این۔سی۔پی۔ ہو یا سی۔پی۔ایم۔ ہو، جتنی بھی پارٹیز تھیں، ان سب کے لوگ تھے، لیکن اس پر کوئی عمل نہیں ہوا۔

ہمارے آنریبل ایکس ہوم منسٹر صاحب یہیں ہیں۔ آج ہم کہہ رہے ہیں کہ دیش میں جتنی آزادی گجرات کے لوگوں کو ہے، جتنی آزادی راجستھان کے لوگوں کو ہے، جتنی آزادی دہلی کے لوگوں کو ہے، اتنی ہی آزادی جموں اور کشمیر کے لوگوں کو بھی ہے، لیکن آپ دیکھہ لیجئے، اس وقت جو مسئلہ ہے، یہ ایک سیاسی مسئلہ ہے۔ ابھی یادو صاحب نے کہا کہ ہمارا جو اس پار کشمیر ہے، وہاں بھی کشمیر ہے اور یہاں بھی کشمیر ہے، اس لئے مسئلہ تو ہے۔ اس میں 'AFSPA' کی بات اٹھی تھی، اس میں لکھا کہ جہاں جہاں حالات ٹھیک ہوئے، - جموں میں کون سے حالات خراب تھے، شرینگر میں کون سے حالات خراب تھے؟ اس وقت کے ہمارے مکھیہ منتری، جناب عمر عبداللہ صاحب نے کہا کہ ہمارا سیکریٹریٹ چھہ مہینے جموں میں رہتا ہے اور چھہ مہینے کشمیر میں رہتا ہے ...(وقت کی گھنٹی)... کچھہ جگہوں پر جہاں ابھی ضرورت نہیں ہے، وہاں سے ہم اس کو ہٹائیں گے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری بھونیشور کالیتہ) : آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے، اب آپ اور کتنا وقت لیں گے؟

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

جناب میر محمد فیّاض : سر، میں دو تین منٹ میں اپنی بات ختم کر دوں گا۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری بھونیشور کالیتہ) : ٹھیک ہے، آپ دو تین منٹ میں اپنی بات ختم کیجئے۔

جناب میر محمد فیّاض : سر، جب جب جموں اور کشمیر کے حالات خراب ہوتے ہیں، تب تب ہمیں کشمیر کی یاد آتی ہے۔ 2010 میں جب حالات خراب ہوئے، تو سب کچھہ کہا گیا کہ یہ یہ کریں گے۔ ٹھیک ہے، اگر ہمیں حریت والوں سے بات نہیں کرنی تھی، ان کی بات نہیں ماننی تھی، یہ بات تو ہماری اپنی پارٹی نے کہی تھی۔ ہم نے کہی تھی، سبھی پارٹیوں نے کہی تھی، ان پر کیوں نہیں عمل ہوا، ورکنگ گروپ کی سفاشوں پر آج تک کیوں نہیں عمل ہوا؟ آج اگر کشمیر جل رہا ہے، وہ اس لیے جل رہا ہے، کیوں کہ 2008 او 2010میں جتنے بھی یہاں سے ڈیلی گیشن اور interlucuters گئے تھے، ان کی رپورٹ کہاں گئی؟ لوگ یہ دیکھتے ہیں۔ سر، میں ایک اور بات یہاں پر کہوں گا۔ افضل گرو کو سپریم کورٹ نے پھانسی کی سزا سنائی۔ ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے کیوں کہ سپریم کورٹ جس کو بھی جو سزا سنائے گی، وہ اس کو لگے گی۔ لیکن کشمیر میں یہ بات اٹھی ہے کہ دیش میں اور بھی لوگ تھے، جنہوں نے ایسے کارنامے کئے تھے۔ ہمارے وزیراعظم کا بھی ایک جو کہیں کا معاملہ تھا، وہ مجھے یاد نہیں ہے ان کے مجرم جیل میں ہیں۔ کشمیر کا افضل گرو تھا، جس کا سیریل نمبر 27 تھا۔ اس کو پہلے کیوں پھانسی دی گئی؟ کشمیر کے لوگوں میں اس وقت شاید یہ بات اٹھی کہ ہمیں دوسری نظر سے دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ دیش کی باقی ریاستوں میں جو لوگ ہیں، ان میں اور ہم میں فرق ہے۔ جو لوگ اس ماحول کو بگاڑنے میں لگے ہیں، ان کے لیے تو یہ ایک اچھا پوائنٹ ہے۔ یہ دیکھو، جس دیش کی بات آپ کرتے ہو اس دیش میں

دیکھو کہ اس کو دس سال پہلے پھانسی کی سزا ملی ہے اور کسی کو دس سال کے بعد، لیکن نمبر کس کا لایا گیا، اس کا، کیوں کہ وہ کشمیری ہے۔ یہ ایک نگیٹیو میسیج جاتا ہے۔ اسلئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ کچھ چیزیں جو ہم نے خود کی ہیں، ان کا خمیازہ آج وہاں کے لوگ بھگت رہے ہیں۔ وہاں بچے دودھ کے لیے ترس رہے ہیں، بزرگوں کو اگر کہیں جانا ہوگا تو وہ نکل نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ کشمیر کے لوگ پریشان ہیں۔ گلی گلی، کوچے کوچے میں ایک ہی نعرہ ہے، وہ ہے آزادی۔ یہاں کونی کہے یا نہ کہے، میں کشمیر کا ہوں میں وہ کہوں گا۔ میں ابھی کشمیر سے آیا۔ میں اپنے گھر سے رات کے تین بجے نکلا۔ اتنا غصہ ہے ان میں، کیوں ہے غصہ؟ یہ غصہ اس لیے ہے کہ جو وعدہ ہم نے ان کے ساتھ کیے، ہم نے کوئی بھی نہیں نبھائے۔ اگر ہم نے نبھائے ہوتے تو شاید جو راستہ، جو بات چیت، جو پیس پروسیز جناب اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی نے شروع کیا تھا، اگر ہم نے اس کو آگے بڑھایا ہوتا، تو جیسا ہمارے آنریبل کرن سنگھ جی نے بھی کہا کہ بات چیت ہوتی اور مسئلے کا سمادھان نکلتا۔

مدھیہ پردیش میں کل جو پردھان منتری صاحب نےبیان دیا، ہم اس کا ویلکم کرتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ کشمیر کے لوگ ہمارے اپنے لوگ ہیں، بچوں کے ہاتھ میں لیپ ٹاپ ہونا چاہیئے۔ لیکن اس کو عمل میں لانے کی ضرورت ہے اور ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہیئے جیسا پہلے ہوا۔ وہاں پر جو ہماری سیکورٹی فورسیز ہیں، جہاں پر ان کو لینڈ کی ضرورت ہے، وہاں وہ رکھیں، جو اس میں ہے۔ جہاں تک پاور پروجیکٹس کی بات ہے، ہم نے پاکستان کے ساتھ جو ہمارے دریا تھے، این ایچ پی سی سے ملکر ہم نے کچھ پاور پروجیکٹ بنائے۔ اس کا زیادہ حصہ جمو وکشمیر کو ملنا چاہیئے تھا۔ وہ کیوں نہیں ملا؟ وہ بھی اس میں ہے۔ ان سبھی چیزوں پر عمل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آج یہاں پر سبھی پارٹیوں نے جو بات

[मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज]

کہی، میں آنریبل ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے یہی کہوں گا کہ جموں وکشمیر کے لوگ پریشان ہیں۔ جس جموں سے کشمیر، جس دہلی سے کشمیر ایک ہزار گاڑیاں اور ٹرک ڈیلی جاتے تھے، آج تیس دن سے ایک بھی گاڑی نہیں گئی۔ 2010 میں تین مہینے رہے۔ آپ خود ہی دیکھہ لیجئے ان لوگوں کا کیا حال ہوگا۔ وہاں بچے ایک مہینے سے اسکول نہیں گئے۔ میں یوپی۔اے۔ کے وقت کے پرائم منسٹر، آنریبل ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھہ صاحب کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے باہر کی ریاستوں کے کالجوں میں ہر سال کشمیر کے 5000 بچوں کو پڑھنے کے لئے بھیجنے کا ایک پروگرام بنایا۔ سر، میں جب اس ہاؤس میں آیا، اس وقت ان بچوں کو، جو یہاں کے کالجوں میں تین تین، چار چار سالوں سے پڑھہ رہے تھے، وہاں سے نکالا گیا۔ ان سے کہا گیا کہ یہ کالج یہاں پر رجسٹرڈ نہیں ہے۔ تب میں یہاں اسمرتی ایرانی جی سے ملا اور ہماری اس وقت کی مکھیہ منتری، محبوبہ جی بھی ملیں اور بتایا کہ یہ بچے یہاں جنتر منتر پر بیٹھے ہیں، آپ نے ان کو ان کالجوں میں کیوں بھیجا؟ یہاں ایک میواڑ یونیورسٹی ہے، لیکن اس کو کسی نے نہیں دیکھا۔ ان بچوں کو این۔جی۔او۔ کے ذریعے بھیجا گیا تھا اور اس نے تیس تیس ہزار روپے لئے تھے۔ جب تین سال کے بعد ان کو ان کالجوں سے نکالا گیا اور وہ پانچ پانچ ہزار بچے یہاں سے گئے، تو انہوں نے وہاں جاکر کہا کہ ہمارے ساتھہ دھوکا ہوا ہے۔ آج میں جاوڈیکر صاحب اور آج کی گوورنمینٹ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ اس سال انہوں نے ایے۔ آئی۔ سی۔ ٹی۔ای۔ کے چیئرمین کو یہ کہہ کر ہر ڈسٹرکٹ میں بھیجا کہ آپ کشمیری یوتھہ کے ساتھہ ڈائریکٹ بات کیجئے اور ان سے کہئے کہ ہم آپ کو اس اس کالج میں بھیجیں گے۔ اس سال، وہاں کے حالات اتنے خراب ہونے کے باوجود، وہاں 8000 بچے لائن میں لگے ہیں کہ ہم جائیں گے، کیوں کہ اس سال

ہمیں پہلی بار ایسا لگا کہ کوئی ہمیں یہ وشواس دلا رہا ہے کہ ہم آپ کو جہاں بھیج رہے ہیں، وہاں آپ سیف رہیں گے۔ جو بچے یہاں سے گئے، ان کا آپ ریکارڈ نکال کر دیکھئے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ ایسے کتنے بچے ہیں، جن کو ان کالجوں سے تین تین سال کے بعد نکالا گیا؟ وہ بچے واپس گئے اور ان کی زندگی ختم ہو گئی ۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری بھونیشور کالیتہ) : اب آپ ختم کیجئے۔

جناب میر محمد فیّاض : سر، وہ کہاں جائیں گے؟ آج ہم برہان وانی کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ ہمیں ان کو برہان وانی نہیں بننے دینا ہے۔ آتنک واد کیوں بنتا ہے، اس کو دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

سر، میں کشمیر کے اس کپواڑہ ڈسٹرکٹ سے ہوں، جہاں زیادہ تر اس کی آوا جاہی ہے اور جہاں سے پاکستان بالکل نزدیک ہے۔ میں نے ان چیزوں کو دیکھا ہے۔ ایک ٹائم وہ بھی تھا جب کشمیر کے لڑکے روزانہ پاکستان جاتے تھے اور تب پاکستان کو بھی ہماری اور ایکسیز کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ سر، یہ مسئلہ ہے اور اس مسئلے کو ایڈریس کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آج موقع ہے کہ ہم اس کتاب کو بند کریں، اس کتاب اور اس مسئلے کو ہم کشمیریوں کے ساتھ بات کرکے حل کریں، کیوں کہ یہ جتنا چلے گا، اتنی اس کی پرابلم ہے۔ تھینک یو سر۔

श्री विवेक के. तन्खा (मध्य प्रदेश): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट, सोनिया जी को और कांग्रेस पार्टी को अपना धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश से एक कश्मीरी पंडित को राज्य सभा में भेजा। आज पूरे पार्लियामेंट में शायद मैं ही एक कश्मीरी पंडित हूं। इसके लिए मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, कई साल पहले हमारा परिवार उत्तर प्रदेश आया, फिर मध्य प्रदेश गया, मगर हम लोगों के दिल में आज भी कश्मीरियत है। जब कभी कश्मीर में कोई आपदा आती है, कोई घटना होती है, तो सबसे पहले हम लोग ही कश्मीर पहुँचते हैं। जिस दिन उरी में अर्थक्वेक आया था, मैं स्वयं रोटरी क्लब के डेलिगेशन के साथ, लाखों रुपये की सामग्री लेकर वहाँ गया था। आज भी मेरा कश्मीर में सम्पर्क है। मेरा यह ओपिनियन है कि कश्मीर में, there is no communalism, there is separatism. सच्चाई तो यह है कि कश्मीर के लोग पंडितों की बहुत इज्जत करते हैं, पंडितों को बहुत इज्जत से देखते हैं और पंडितों को उन्होंने उस वक्त बचाया भी है। सच्चाई तो यह है किं पडित वहां टीचर था, शिक्षक था, वह बच्चों को पढ़ाता था और हर मजहब के बच्चों को पढ़ाता था। यह कहीं न कहीं पाकिस्तान की साजिश थी किं पडितों को वहां से बाहर करो, तब उनका यह मूवमेंट इफेक्टिव होगा। यह सच्चाई है कि हर पंडित कश्मीर वापस जाना चाहता है,

[श्री विवेक के. तन्खा]

वह उसकी भूमि है, वह वहां रहना चाहता है। वह अपने भाइयों के साथ जाना चाहता है, अपने भाइयों के साथ रहना चाहता है, उनके दुख में शामिल होना चाहता है। हमारे बच्चों को, बहनों को इस वक्त बहुत पीड़ा है। जब वहां पर इतने लोग जख्मी हुए, इतने लोग मरे, आप मानेंगे नहीं, लेकिंन हर पडित उतना ही दुखी है, जितना कि कोई कश्मीरी या कोई देशवासी दुखी है। मुझे यह महसूस हुआ कि कहीं न कहीं यह देश हमारे हित को भूल गया कि कश्मीर के पंडित भी कोई थे, जो कश्मीर में रहना चाहते हैं, जो कश्मीर की तरक्की के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। They want to be a part of the progress of Kashmir.

अभी एक महीने पहले मैं अपनी पत्नी के साथ कश्मीर गया। जब मैं एयरपोर्ट पर उतरा, तो श्रीनगर के एस.पी. ने बोला कि आप एम.पी. हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको सिक्योरिटी देना चाहूंगा। मैंने कहा कि नहीं, मुझे कोई सिक्योरिटी की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं और मेरी पत्नी पूरे कश्मीर में घूमे, that was the best season of Kashmir. हम ढाबों में जाकर खाना खाते थे, लोगों से बात करते थे, अपना परिचय देते थे, हर व्यक्ति हम लोगों का स्वागत करता था। कश्मीरी लोगों ने हमारे लिए एक दिन शानदार प्रोग्राम किया था, उन्होंने कल्चरल ईवनिंग का प्रोग्राम किया था। उस कल्चरल ईवनिंग में जो सूफी सिंगर था, वह कश्मीर की एकता और भारत की एकता के बारे में प्रस्तुति कर रहा था। उसके साथ जो म्युजिशियन्स थे, आप यकीन नहीं करेंगे, वे कौन थे? वे stone-pelters थे, जिनको एक प्रकार से ट्रेनिंग देकर म्युजिशियन बनाया गया था। कहीं न कहीं हमको कश्मीरियों का दिल जीतना है, हमको उनको बिजी करना है, हमें उन कश्मीरियों को इज्जत और सम्मान के साथ इस देश में रखना है।

मेरा एक मित्र कश्मीरी पंडित है, उसका नाम अमित वांचू है। उसके दादा जी की 1992 में हत्या हुई थी, लेकिन उस परिवार ने कश्मीर नहीं छोड़ा। उसने कश्मीर में फैक्टरी लगाई है, जिसमें वह करीब 300 लोगों को नौकरी देता है, हर मजहब के लोगों को नौकरी देता है। उसमें 50 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं। वह पंडित है और उसने पिछले एक साल से Ambulance Service स्टार्ट की है। वह करीब 3000 लोगों की सेवा कर चुका है। इस एक महीने में कम से कम 200 लोगों को Ambulance Service के माध्यम से फ्री ऑफ चार्ज अस्पताल तक पहुंचाया गया। कश्मीरी पंडित कश्मीर का महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। वह कश्मीर का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। जिस दिन से कश्मीरी पंडित कश्मीर से बाहर निकला है, उस दिन से ही हमारे लोगों की वहां पर परेशानियां स्टार्ट हुई हैं। कहीं न कहीं इस पूरी परेशानी का एक आँसर कश्मीरी पंडितों को वापस आना भी है।

जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, आज भी हमको लोग बताते हैं, इनके जो इनिशिएटिव हुए और कश्मीरी पंडितों को वापस भेजा गया, उनके लिए accommodation create किए गए, उससे बहुत सी चीज़ें इम्प्रूव हुईं। मगर आपको इस चीज़ को और आगे बढ़ाना है। जो कश्मीरी पंडित हैं और even जो दूसरे कश्मीरी हैं और जो कश्मीर के बाहर हैं, they want to come and work in Kashmir. They want to come and invest in Kashmir. आप policies बनाइए। मैं राजनाथ सिंह जी को अपने सजेशन्स दूंगा, जो मुझे मेरे कश्मीरी friend ने दिए हैं, how Kashmir can prosper with the cooperation of all the three regions and all the Kashmiris, whether inside Kashmir or

outside Kashmir. जो लोग कश्मीर में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, अमित वांचू जैसे, उनको recognise करना है। आपको security के अच्छे लोगों को सम्मान देना है। अगर हम यह सब करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि कश्मीर का कोई न कोई एक सोशल पोलिटिकल ऑन्सर आए। Security forces have to be there. इसमें कोई डाउट नहीं है। Security forces have to fight terrorists, इसमें कोई डाउट नहीं है। मगर security forces are not an answer for Kashmir. The answer for Kashmir will come from the people of Kashmir. आज मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि हम तो मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। आप देखिए, how well Kashmiris have integrated in all parts of India. जबलपुर या मध्य प्रदेश में मुश्किल से 50 फेमिलीज़ होंगी। सब पढ़े-लिखे हैं, सब सम्पन्न हैं और सब अच्छे से काम कर रहे हैं तथा देशभक्त हैं। तो कहीं न कहीं हमें इन देशभक्तों को एक साथ इकट्ठा करके एक अच्छा माहौल कश्मीर में बनाना है। जिसमें हमें all stakeholders, including Kashmiri Pandits के बारे में भी सोचना है और कहीं न कहीं हमें यह भी देखना है कि कश्मीर पहले भी हमारा अंग था, आज भी हमारा अंग है और आगे भी रहेगा। Thank you, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, खुशी की बात यह है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपको थोड़ा रुकना होगा। आपका नम्बर next round में आएगा। यह इनकी टर्न है, आपका नम्बर next round में आएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, cutting across party lines, we have taken the debate to a very high level, and we have all welcomed it. We started with the LoP. He said, "We have started this debate not for any other reason but to express our support and solidarity with what the Government does, provided kashmiriyat, or insaniyat, or jamhooriyat, which you all people talked, are upheld." Now, the question today is this. As a matter of fact, having heard all of them, I am at a loss to decide what exactly should be said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Rao, you are not the last speaker. There are many more speakers. So, please be brief.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, what do you want me to do?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be brief.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I will do so, Sir. Now, I agree with most of the people who have said this. To make it very short, I think, what Dr. Jitendra Singh said is, perhaps, what our Members would have said standing there — the difficulties they face, how they are

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trying to counter them, face them and answer them. What exactly is the Kashmir issue? After hearing you — I am only picking up from that —all of us agree that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Dr. Karan Singh has however thrown a spanner and said, 'Though it is an integral part, yet it should be differently viewed. He thinks it has not merged. Whatever it is, the Home Minister— he is sitting here — should ponder over all the questions that have been raised by him and find an answer. Dr. Karan Singh has raised four, five points which are very relevant. We may not be agreeing with most of them because we are not part of the history, to which he is. Then we heard Nazir Ahmed Saheb and Fayaz Saheb who have raised very fundamental issues, speaking with the same emotions with which the boys there in Kashmir are speaking. They also need to be answered. Sir, what needs to be answered is, if it is a political issue — and we all agree that Kashmir is a part of India — what is that political issue and how do we solve it? We have the Home Minister here, former Home Minister, former Prime Minister, and all are here. For all of us, all these issues are not a legacy but, nonetheless, they have been hanging fire for all these 60 years. We have not been able to solve this. So, there is no mantra readily available for us that we just apply it and we get the answer to Kashmir. They need to be answered one by one. Questions apart, and what they have raised, I would bring a third dimension. There is a new dimension that has been given. Apart from all that is said, there is a third dimension that I am trying to focus. Please understand that this is a low-cost proxy war by Pakistan. We have sufficient evidence to prove that how it is being funded. It is not necessary that what is happening in three districts of Anantnag, Baramulla or Kargil is the real issue. The root cause is something else which all of us know. Unless the funding is stopped, unless you cut short the funding, you will not be able to face it. When 'composite talk' issue was coming up which Dr. Manmohan Singh was taking up, there was a lot of opposition from your side but now you are doing it. Today, you realize that these talks will take you to the solution. That is the second issue that you have to face.

The third issue is, what the Government today is doing, the Home Minister Saheb, all that you are doing, we are with you, sans that pellet gunning. That we think, perhaps, was not necessary. That is the consensus here. So, that is for you to decide. But that also can go.

Now, another thing is, Mr. Yechury has raised another five points. Now, he said, all the promises that you have made should be honoured so that it will pave the way for a solution. According to Dr. Karan Singh, we have given Kashmir a Constitution which gives it a separate entity in the Union. What is the other opinion? The other opinion here is the Constitution that we have brought in, the Article 370 help and facilitate the integration.

Now, that must take you to the first issue which Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad also said that these issues will not help unless there is integration of hearts. There is no Talisma. This is not done merely for pushing the things. The point is, all the opportunities that we had, we have lost. The third thing, Sir, is the war that we had. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

So, Sir, this is what is happening. Whenever a serious issue like this comes up, and when we try to articulate it in a fashioned manner — because many of the Members said — you really push us out of the stream. So, Sir, I would say three things for the Home Minister to understand. Please also factor in the Chinese angle to this. The common corridor that is coming up, it is not economic,- it is political. They have already claimed that. They have put their stake in Ladakh. That also cannot be forgotten. Number two, you are too much depending on U.S. It is all right. But U.S.'s stand is ambivalent. They are also not very clear as to where they should stand. That also needs to be factored in. Now, even the US investments in that 'common corridor thing' might go up where it may disturb the balance that you are now trying to set right. Sir, whatever it is, Pakistan is opening up a broader front internationally today on Kashmir unlike two years back. Now, wherever they go to international forums, Nawaz Sharif talks about Kashmir only. So, our mere talking about the things will not do. As both Yadavjis said, we need to be very strong. We are with you. There is, of course, the issue of polemics. I am not getting into polemics. I am not going into schism. I am not getting into arguments also. The question is: How do we mainstream Kashmir? One issue is, remove Article 370. The second issue is, use Article 370 to integrate and use it. I still believe Article 370 can be used to pave way for this integration.

Nothing happened before July 17; everything was good. It was only on the day Wani was killed that the entire thing changed. If you think what had happened is unprecedented; no there was no magic that happened there. That means, the media played a dirty role, which you should have controlled. That means, there were groups active at that time, which was known to you from Intelligence reports, but you were not able to contain or check them. So, vigilance on your part could have easily saved the situation. Now, although the consensus in this House is that we should send delegations there, I am not for it immediately. That could be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Rao, please conclude now.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Otherwise, Sir, I think that an Empowered Committee must be sent there first and they should be given some powers. Let them first prepare the ground, so that a political dialogue could follow. Please treat this as a political issue. This

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is not a developmental issue, as somebody here said. The kind of money that has been given to the State, which even the earlier Governments have given, no other State has been given that much money. But nothing has happened there at all. Development is not an answer at all. Next, only because three districts are tense, don't think entire Kashmir has been affected. Whenever you talk about Kashmir, don't just talk about one district or two. Talk about Jammu too. My friend just now said that there are only 4,000 Pandits left there as against half-a-million that were there earlier.

So, these are issues that the Home Ministry must look into. Take the House into confidence first. The entire House, cutting across Party lines and rising above their Parties, has pledged its support to you. Please take advantage of this. Let us think boldly, out of the box and, if necessary, get into action.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): जब आपका समय आएगा, तब आपको बुलाएंगे।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, the Parliament has risen to the occasion to discuss the grim situation in Kashmir. Sir, the Parliament cannot be a mute spectator when Kashmir is bleeding.

Sir, I do share the opinion of the LoP that the Prime Minister should come to Parliament and speak on such crucial issues on the floor of the House. I am not particularly opposed to the Prime Minister speaking outside on such matters, but it will be appropriate if he comes to the Parliament and speaks on such issues of national concern and importance. Having said that, Sir, to widen our understanding, I think we need to address certain issues.

Sir, Mr. K.R. Narayanan was the Chairman of this House, the Vice-President and the President of our country. In 1986, he had been to the Kashmir University to address the students during Convocation. There, he said, "The Convocation of Kashmir University is symbolic of the atmosphere of reconciliation, peace, tolerance and brotherhood that is characteristic of Kashmir and that is spreading among the people of the State, who deserve nothing less than perfect peace and harmony, progress and prosperity, preserving their unique identity, splendid culture and their dignity and rights within the vibrant structure of India's democracy and plural society."

Sir, this was said by Mr. K.R. Narayanan in 1986. After that, somehow, we lost the confidence of the people of Jammu & Kashmir, particularly the people of Kashmir. They do not trust New Delhi. They do not trust the Central Government. There are several reasons for this. From time to time, questions have been raised about the very Article 370 that we all agreed upon. It is being questioned from time to time by those who are in power. Sir, there are other issues, and it is not a question of religion. In fact, Mr. K.R. Narayanan himself has admitted, "Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam influencing and inter-penetrating one another, producing a remarkable liberal and tolerant society in Kashmir." This is what Mr. K.R. Narayanan said. Sir, in fact, Mr. K.R. Narayanan went on to refer to Sheikh Abdullah, who is considered to be the famous Lion of Kashmir. It was Sheikh Abdullah who said, "There is a common spirit in all religions, which teach universal brotherhood and bring peace and solace to our minds, and that, in Kashmir, there is no place for a theocratic State." This is Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, the Lion of Kashmir. That is the spirit of Kashmir,- that is the culture of Kashmir. But why is it happening? Why are people agitating? This is what we should find out. Hon. Home Minister, to begin with, I think it is time to de-escalate and initiate a dialogue with Kashmiris, a dialogue with all stakeholders in Jammu and Kashmir. I think it is time to stop the use of pellet guns. Even the Prime Minister has admitted that with excess use of power, with the might of military and the might of security, we cannot win the minds of the people of Kashmir. As Home Minister, you should take initiative to stop the use of pellet guns. Sir, I have been repeatedly asking the Government that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act should be reviewed. And there are ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. We are running short of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a serious subject. I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*... And there are midnight knocks at the doors of civilians. Why should it happen in Kashmir? Sir, the former Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, is sitting. I am quoting Mr. Chidambaram. He said, "People find the overpowering presence of security forces oppressive, humiliating and unacceptable." This is what he has observed from what is happening in Kashmir. So, to begin with, the Government should initiate these steps. Sir, as far as long-term political solution is concerned, the Government should spell out what its political strategy is. You will have to initiate a political process; you will have to talk to all stakeholders and you will have to talk to China and Pakistan at one level. The Government should not allow others to internationalise the whole issue. Instead, the Government itself will have to engage with Pakistan and will have to engage with China. At the domestic level, the Government should initiate a dialogue with all stakeholders. But, Sir, what is happening?

[Shri D. Raja]

One of your party leaders, I am asking you, who is also a Member of this House, has already Tweeted and said, "Impose President's rule; handover administration to the Army and security forces." I can take the name; he is Dr. Subramanian Swamy. Already, he has Tweeted. Is it the thinking of the Government? Is there any thinking like that? I am suggesting to the Government, rather asking the Government, not to resort to such misadventure of imposing President's rule. Take the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. It is time to win their confidence, not to further alienate them and antagonize them. Otherwise, we will not be able to solve the problem. We will be responsible if we allow the situation to get out of our control. This is what the hon. Home Minister should take note of. The situation is so shocking, alarming and the young people are agitating. We should give them the trust and we should give them the confidence. Sir, finally, I end again by quoting from Mr. K.R. Narayanan's speech. He quotes one poet, Mehjoor. Our colleagues from Kashmir may be knowing about him. I cannot read this as it is written in Dogri, but the translation says, "Oh God! This garden land is immensely beautiful. Fill it with love." That is how he ended the speech. Fill it with love. Let us have love and compassion towards the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Let us win their confidence. When we say that we are all one, they also should feel that they are all one and they are Indians. We have to see as to how to give them that confidence and trust. You cannot do it unless you take some immediate measures. Here, I would repeat that you should stop the use of pellet guns, review the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, remove Army and security forces from the civilian areas and start a political process, a political dialogue, with all the stakeholders in Jammu and Kashmir. Here, I would like to say that we should also include separatists. We should demarcate between separatism and terrorism. Separatism cannot be equated with terrorism. We will fight terrorism. We know what is home-grown terrorism and what is cross-border terrorism. We will fight terrorism, but because some people raise some separatist slogans, it does not mean that we should not talk to them or that we should not reach out to them. So, initiate a political dialogue at the domestic level with all stakeholders and engage with Pakistan and China.

Sir, having said that, I again urge upon the Home Minister, through you, not to resort to any misadventure of imposing President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. You should take the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. Let us move forward. You can think of sending an all-party delegation at an appropriate time. It is for the Government to assess the situation and take a decision. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party, I share

5.00 P.M.

the sentiments expressed by various leaders in this House cutting across party lines. I was able to know the long history of Jammu and Kashmir during this debate. But I am going to restrict my speech to only one point by quoting two reports in the media. One is regarding the Chief Minister's statement. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had said that Burhan Wani was killed inadvertently, which means the Police, without knowing that he was Burhan Wani, killed him. How can this happen? Where did the intelligence go? Why was a person like Burhan Wani killed without identifying him? That was the first thing. This was the statement issued by the Chief Minister herself.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Secondly, a group of people, who was going on a street, was stopped by the Central Forces. They told the Central Forces that they were going to pay their homage to Burhan Wani. The Central Forces allowed them. When they reached near the house, the State Police started shooting at them. It means, without knowing that the Central Forces had allowed them, the State Police attacked them with pellet guns.

Thirdly, Sir, what is the feeling of the people in the State? It is all reported in the newspapers. People in the State say, "The Central Forces are reasonable, but the State Police is not reasonable. They want to attack us and they want to kill us."

My question is: Is there any coordination between the Central forces and the State police? I think, the reason for the problem which has been continuing for the last one month is non-coordination between the forces which were there to protect the people, to stop the untoward incidents, and to book the terrorists and put them into place. The people who have been attacked are the common people. Policemen go to their houses, knock at their doors, beat them and kill them. This is not the way in which this issue should be treated. Sir, what is happening there for the last 32 days is only because of non-coordination between the two forces, which are present there to control the situation. I want the hon. Home Minister to look into this.

I do not want to blame the Chief Minister also. Maybe she was briefed by the police. She must have been briefed by the authorities. Sir, definitely, there is no coordination. The media reports also say that there is no coordination between the Central forces and the State police. Sir, I want the hon. Home Minister to look into it so that this problem, the present problem, the immediate problem, can be solved. The long-term issues can be taken up slowly, and, as suggested by various other Party leaders, you can send a team of representatives of political parties to Kashmir to talk to the stakeholders and chalk out a long-term plan. Thank you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I want to speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Minister. I allowed Dr. Jitendra Singh to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I am a Minister but I am also the leader of my Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. When you become a Minister, you are bound by the joint responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. I allowed Dr. Jitendra Singh to intervene because he is from Jammu. Please understand this. Now, yours too will be an intervention. If you want to intervene, I will see to it after all the names are disposed of. If there is time, I will allow you. Otherwise, I cannot allow. If all Ministers say that they want to intervene, then, what will happen to other Members? So, now, you sit down. At the end, if there is time, I will allow you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, when you become a Minister, you have to shed some of your privileges. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will not stop in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naqvi ji, he will not stop. ...*(Interruptions)*... After disposing of all these names, if time is there, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Before that, let me request all the remaining Members to please take five minutes each. Please start.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, apart from the fact that probably I am the oldest Member in this House, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be a maiden speech? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the oldest Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, it is my maiden speech so far as my representation of the State of Bihar is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been now elected from that State and I am entitled to the benefit of one maiden speech, and, that is the one which I

am delivering just now. However, Sir, I leave it to you. When you want me to stop, give me three minutes' notice.

Sir, I must start by paying a tribute to the only speech which I thoroughly enjoyed from the first word to the last word, and that is the speech of the BJP Member from Jammu. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, if I do not know your correct name but, I think, you are Gopal Yadav. Is it? ...*(Interruptions)*... No? What is his name? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Mr. Jitendra Singh. My apologies but I must say that I was terribly impressed by the speech, which you delivered, and, I am much wiser with that. Sir, I don't wish to repeat the contents of any other Member's speech, not because I have not enjoyed them but because of lack of time, and, Sir, I hope I will not repeat a word which has already been spoken. I must tell you that I probably had no intention of coming and speaking on this subject in this House. But, yesterday, when I got up in the morning — and I was in Mumbai, attending a very great festival in my home; I was celebrating the 60th birthday of my elder son — and read the newspapers which contained the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir. I have regarded that lady as a younger sister of mine, and I have treated her with respect and affection. But I must tell you that I cut short my stay in Bombay, came to Delhi, immediately wrote a very strong letter to her and saw to it that it was delivered to her on the e-mail and probably repeated in the morning by the normal mail. Sir, that letter of her contained what I regard as some very, very mischievous suggestion. The mischievous suggestion was, 'please now start a new dialogue, like the dialogue which Atalji had with Pakistan'. We shall have no dialogue with Pakistan but we are prepared to have every dialogue with the people of Jammu & Kashmir and we shall surrender to them many things which they may not even deserve. But that is our love and affection for them. So far as Pakistan is concerned, Sir, the Kashmir problem has been solved more than once. It has been settled at least four times in the political history of India. Sir, first of all, let me point out to you one great mistake which Pakistan committed. Fortunately, they did not get the benefit of it. You know that when India was finding its independence, question arose as to the sovereignty of the British Crown the States, the multitudes of States we had. To whom shall it go? And I believe that the Congress Party took a very correct role. They said it shall revert to the people of India. Even many Muslim politicians joined in this except the strict one in the Muslim League. They said, "No; the sovereignty shall not go to the people, but it shall go to the ruler of the State." Now, there was a plan behind this. The plan behind it was that they thought, "Kashmir is a small State, we will be able to conquer it by force at any time". They said, therefore that the sovereignty must go to the Princes because they had their eyes on the State of Hyderabad. It was a Non-Muslim majority State and His Highness, the Nizam

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

of Hyderabad, was ruling the State by that great army of Razakars, like whom one has not seen so far as military ethics and character are concerned. However, the Indian Army, under the control of Sardar Patel, one of the greatest politicians and sensible people that India had produced, was marching into Hyderabad when Pandit Nehru got some qualm of conscience and he tried to stop it, and Sardar Patel had to tell him a lie that the Army had already entered Hyderabad. And, if Pandit Nehru had his way and Sardar Patel had failed, take it from me, we will today be facing the problem of Hyderabad and India ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is simply not true, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is simply not true. This is falsifying history. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a canard. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a propaganda. This is simply not true. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have seen the archives. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have written a book on ...*(Interruptions)*.. He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a very senior Member. I respect him. I respect him as a human being, as a lawyer ...*(Interruptions)*... But on this, he is completely, comprehensively wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Which part of it is wrong? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't interfere...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Keshava Raoji, both are on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Both are on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Ram Jethmalani said and what Mr. Jairam Ramesh said... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, today, we should not go into the history. All of us, the Congress Party, the BJP and all other parties, decided not to dig out the past. We should talk about the present.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We are not digging out the past. We are talking about some historical truths ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We will have it when we will have discussion on archives. That time we will have this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...We are discussing the current problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Jethmalaniji, the issue is that Kashmir is burning. We want some solution. We are racking our brains for a solution as to what to do. So,

rather than going back to the history, give suggestion for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Yes, Sir. Sir, I personally wish to tell this House that the solution offered yesterday in the Press by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is not a solution to be considered at all. You must reject it. We must be careful about giving this kind of advice which the Chief Minister gave because this particular matter had been decided four times. As I told you, the sovereignty had to reside in the people. I wish to cite one incident. When Hyderabad was lost, the raiders, the armed military people of Pakistan is concealed identity and became poring to be tribals to attack Kashmir and they had ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you have to conclude. Please conclude. You have already taken nine minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, out of nine minutes, you deduct those seven minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, Sir. My appeal to this House is that the Kashmir problem has been solved with Pakistan more than three times. One point towards which I would particularly like to draw your attention is that in the 60s, Pakistan started a war of aggression knowing full well that they are attacking us, while we were unarmed and weak. But the Indian Army completely mastered that aggressive attack and that led to another great action of one of the greatest Prime Ministers which India had and he was Lal Bahadur Shastri. What happened was that we got Tashkent Declaration. The Tashkent Declaration had two clauses. One was that neither party shall change the present status quo by force or by violence. And the second one was that neither party shall even carry on any propaganda for changing it. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... If Pakistan wishes to go back on the Tashkent Declaration and other settlements that have taken place, be sure that you will tell Pakistan that it will lose its claim to half of Jammu and Kashmir which Indian generosity had given to it for good. But, we are prepared that we will take it back. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I want no talks with Pakistan on this issue. All that you must tell them is that if they want to fight that issue with us, let us go to the International Court of Justice or let us go to the Security Council; and, be sure that they will lose there. Tell them that if they succeed there, we will succumb to the decision of the international community. Today, Sir, please do not carry on with any kind of dialogue with Pakistan, but do carry on every kind of dialogue with the people of Jammu and Kashmir. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... They are our kith and kin, and they are as dear to us as anybody else can be. Sir, so far as I am concerned, you may be pretty sure that I will give my life to keep the people of Jammu and Kashmir as friends of India and I will see to it that the Indian Union with that State is appreciated by everybody including the entire civilised world. I shall spend there a few

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years of my life that remain. I am running today the 93rd year of my life. I will devote the remaining part of my life to see that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are happy and that they remain happy, live long and be friends of this country. Thank you.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me a chance to speak on this subject. First of all, I completely agree with what our dear brother from Kashmir said. When he was narrating the issue, he was very emotional. I fully agree with my Kashmiri friends, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad and his counterpart, Mr. Manhas, the first speaker from the other side. They have given us a clear picture and I am not repeating the same issues. The only thing is, I want to support Mr. Raja on the issue of taking back the Army and the special powers given to the Armed Forces and Paramilitary Forces. Kerala and Kashmir are beautiful States in India. One is the crown; and the other is the God's own country. So, these two States are integral part of India. When some separatists or terrorists make a little noise, please do not take it in a serious way. Media is also covering it in a big way. In Kerala, one or two persons went to ISIS. They are creating all the.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... A lot of noise is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please proceed.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: So, my suggestion is, whenever something happens in our country in the name of terrorism and all, we should take stern action but we should not tarnish the whole community for that single incident. That is what is happening in Kashmir also. We have travelled to Kashmir so many times. We know Kashmiris and their patriotism. But, still, some people want only the land and not the Kashmiris. So, we should win the hearts of Kashmiris, as they have mentioned. I hope this will soon be settled by the eminent Home Minister, Raj Nath Singhji. He is a moderate man. He is not like Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I hope he will take this issue in the right way. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For being brief and to the point, I thank you very much. Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मेरे गले में थोड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, तब भी मैं बोलना चाहूंगा। सर, जम्मू और कश्मीर की जो सिचुएशन है, यह आज की नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत पुराने समय से चली आ रही है। बात सिर्फ यह हुई है कि वहां एक महीने से बहुत बुरी हालत है और वहां कर्फ्यू लगाकर रखना पड़ रहा है। वहां की जो यह समस्या है, उसके परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन के लिए सरकार को अच्छी तरह से एक पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए। अगर हम सिर्फ वहां की वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखकर कदम उठायेंगे, तो वह कभी भी permanent solution नहीं हो सकता है। अभी की जो situation है, अभी के टाइम की जो

demand है, शायद इसके कारण ऐसा करना पड़ रहा है। मैं आशा रखता हूं कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से अभी जो वहां पर situation है, उसमें normalcy लाने के लिए कोशिश की जाएगी। वहां के जो भी आम आदमी हैं, उन लोगों के साथ बात करते हुए situation को नॉर्मल बनाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ी जिम्मेदारी ली जाए।

सर, इस देश में सिर्फ कश्मीर ही नहीं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी इसी तरह की situation है। फर्क सिर्फ इतना ही है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की सीमा पाकिस्तान के साथ लगी हुई है और पाकिस्तान claim करता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर उनका part है। जम्मू-कश्मीर से कुछ लोग कभी-कभी मुद्दा उठाते हैं कि वे लोग पाकिस्तान के साथ जाना चाहते हैं। शायद नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी कुछ लोग भारत से कभी अलग हो जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ डिफरेंस यह है कि वहां के लोग चीन के साथ, बंगलादेश के साथ, म्यांमार के साथ, भूटान के साथ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। चीन, बंगलादेश, भूटान या म्यांमार ने कभी भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को, वहां के लोगों के साथ मिलकर ले जाना नहीं चाहा, तो फर्क सिर्फ यही है। यह जो समस्या आई है, इसमें सिर्फ हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और वहां के लोगों के बीच में जो संपर्क है, इस संपर्क में थोड़ी-सी दूरी रही है। एक-दूसरे के साथ अच्छा सम्पर्क नहीं है।

सर, इस देश को हमने खुद बनाया है। यह भारत geographically एक है, लेकिन ब्रिटिश के समय में यहाँ अलग-अलग शासन व्यवस्था थी, उसमें अलग-अलग राजाओं के द्वारा शासन किया गया था। इसलिए सदियों के बाद इस देश को जोड़कर एक system के अंदर लाया गया। उसके बाद एक-दूसरे की भावना को आपस में मिलाना थोड़ा मुश्किल हो गया। इसको हम लोगों को उस दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि कश्मीर के लोग क्या सोचते हैं, वे कैसे जीना पसंद करते हैं, वहां के लोगों की संस्कृति क्या है, वे रियली किस तरह से रहते आए हैं। वे भारत में रहते हुए किस हद तक हुकूमत कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए उन लोगों से बात करनी जरूरी है। हो सकता है कि वे लोग किसी कारणवश यहां से अलग होकर जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए उन लोगों की जो बातें हैं, दुख है, गुस्सा है, उसको सुनना बहुत जरूरी है और उनको हम लोगों द्वारा थोड़ी सी importance देना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इसी तरह से अगर उन लोगों के साथ बातचीत की जाएगी, तो definitely एक solution आ जाएगा और permanently हमें बार-बार कश्मीर के ऊपर, यहां पर एक दूसरे के साथ argument नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

सर, यह जो Armed Forces Special Powers Act है, यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी चल रहा है। इस कानून को वहां पर लागू करने के बाद भी, वहां की जो उग्रवाद की समस्या है, जो terrorist activities हैं, उनको यह कानून control नहीं कर पाया है। इसलिए इस कानून के ऊपर सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। इस कानून के बारे में लोगों की अच्छी धारणा नहीं है। कानून-व्यवस्था को लेकर वहां पर जो army deploy की जाती है, जो paramilitary forces deploy की जाती हैं, वे लोग भी इस कानून की power का misuse करते हैं और इसके बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं आपके जरिए केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि Armed Forces Special Powers Act के ऊपर भी बात होनी चाहिए। शायद यहां पर कोई नहीं जानता कि इस power को लेकर वहां गांव, अंचल में लोगों के साथ कोई बड़ा हादसा भी हो सकता है, जिसके कारण आज कश्मीर के कुछ लोग वहां पर संग्राम कर रहे हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारीः सर, मुझे विश्वास है कि कश्मीर के जो लोग हैं, वे भारत के ही लोग हैं और वे भारत के हिसाब से ही जीना चाहते हैं। सिर्फ उनके मन के अंदर कुछ दुख है, कुछ गुस्सा है, इसको हमें अच्छी तरह से समझना चाहिए। उनके साथ बातचीत करने से मैं समझता हूं कि इसका अच्छी तरह से समाधान हो जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब)ः उपसभापति जी, मैं पूरे सदन को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से आज यह debate हुई, सभी सदस्य एक मत से कश्मीर के साथ खड़े हैं और पूरे देश के साथ खड़े हैं। मेरी राज्य सभा में यह तीसरी term है, तो मुझे आज यह मालूम हुआ कि वाकई यह House of Elders है। मैंने आज से पहले कभी ऐसी debate नहीं देखी। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि आगे भी जो national issues होंगे, तो जैसे आज सभी पार्टियां एक मत हुई हैं, ऐसी ही आगे भी होंगी। ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूं।

सर, यह भी सभी जानते हैं कि आज कश्मीर का मसला बहुत grave और serious issue बना हुआ है। हम जानते तो सभी हैं, लेकिन बोलते कम हैं कि यह पाकिस्तान के साथ inter-related है। पाकिस्तान के साथ जितनी देर दुश्मनी रहेगी, उतनी देर वह कोशिश करेगा कि कश्मीर का मसला हल न हो। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने बड़ी कोशिश की है। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने ताशकन्द में समझौता किया, वे नहीं रहे। उसके बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने शिमला समझौता किया और उसके बाद भी कोशिशें होती रही। पहले तो गुजराल साहब ने पहल की थी, लेकिन उनको टाइम नहीं मिला। फिर श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने पहल की, जिनके लिए आज भी कह रहे हैं कि वही formula better है। उन्होंने इतना बड़ा काम किया कि वे बस में बैठकर पाकिस्तान गए और वहां जाकर वे उनके Prime Minister से मिले तथा उनकी बातचीत शुरू हुई। यह उम्मीद थी कि शायद वह मसला हल हो जाएगा, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि वहां पर न तो political पार्टियों की और न ही political leadership की कोई बात है, वहां पर फौज का राज है। जब उनके Prime Minister ने इस दिशा में काम करना शुरू किया तो ऐसी उम्मीद जगी थी कि शायद यह समझौता हो जाए, लेकिन उन्होंने उसका राज पलट दिया। उसके बाद कश्मीर के लिए जो formula श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने दिया था, आज भी महबूबा जी ने कहा है कि उस formula को लागू किया जाए। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी वह formula जारी रखा, लेकिन जब मोदी साहब प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने भी वही formula लागू किया। जब उनकी oath-taking ceremony थी, तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाया। उसके बाद आप भी गए, उनके birthday पर भी गए, आप उनको बिना टाइम दिए चले गए। उसके बाद भी वहां आर्मी से डर है। किसी भी political leadership में इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह कोई समझौता कर सके। पाकिस्तान हमेशा यह कोशिश करेगा कि कश्मीर का समझौता न हो। आज सभी सदस्यों ने सही कहा है कि वहां पर हमारे बच्चे मर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान उनके जज्बातों से खेलकर देश के खिलाफ भड़काने की कोशिश करता है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब वे agitation करेंगे, तो paramilitary forces उनको रोकेंगी। फिर गोलियां भी चलेंगी, लेकिन उससे पूरे कश्मीर के नौजवानों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि हमें इस देश में नहीं रहना। इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जो श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का formula है, उस पर चले।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहता हूं कि जहां तक लोगों के दिल जीतने की बात है, यह बात बाजवा साहब ने भी कही है। जितनी देर लोगों का साथ नहीं मिला, उतनी देर तक कोई अमन नहीं हुआ। जब लोगों ने उनको reject किया, उसके बाद हुआ। वहां पर हमारे बड़े लीडर्स मरे। वहां पर ऐसे हुआ, जैसे आज हो रहा है कि हिन्दू मुसलमान की बात कर रहे हैं। वहां पर सिख और हिन्दुओं की बात चलाई गई। वहां पर हिंदू मर रहे हैं, सिख तो majority में मरे, लेकिन वहां कहा गया कि हिंदू मर रहे हैं, इसलिए हिंदुओं का वहां से जाना शुरू हुआ। उसके बाद जब situation ठीक हुई, तो पंजाब वहां पर आ गया, जहां पर पंजाब को पहले आना था। वैसे ही आपको उन लोगों का दिल जीतना पड़ेगा। अब वह आप किस तरीके से जीतेंगे? सर, कुछ लोग, खासकर वहां के जो नौजवान हैं, जो young blood है, उनके जज़बातों से खेलते हैं। हमारे यहां भी यही हुआ है, लेकिन ये कहते रहे कि सिख मार रहे हैं, लेकिन लीडर तो सारे हमारे मरे। हमारे प्रेसीडेंट संत हरचरण सिंह लोंगोवाल मारे गए। बाजवा साहब ने कहा कि उनके पिताजी चले गए। हमारे भी दो लीडर्स - तलवंडी साहब और टौरा साहब पर हमले हुए। इस तरह वहां पर हजारों आदमी मारे गए।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवाः सरदार बेअंत सिंह मारे गए।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसाः हां, वे भी मारे गए। लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब हालात तब तक ठीक नहीं हुए जब तक कि लोगों का साथ नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों का साथ बहुत जरूरी है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट और लूंगा। होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। तुलसी साहब और बाजवा साहब ने भी अपनी बात रखी कि कश्मीर में सिखों की क्या हालत है? सर, वे भी वहां 75,000 से ज्यादा हैं और 70-80 गांवों में रहते हैं। जब हमारी सरकार थी तो उसमें मैं भी मिनिस्टर रहा हूं। वहां चित्तीसिंहपुरा में 36 सिखों को मार दिया गया था। उस बारे में किसी ने अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। जो कमीशन बना, उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके लिए भी कुछ किया जाए। सर, उनको मुलाजमत भी नहीं मिलती है। मैं सभी सरकारों के हर चीफ मिनिस्टर से दो-तीन बार मिला हूं और कहा है कि किसी को कोई नौकरी नहीं दी है। सर न ही उन्हें वहां minority status मिला है और न ही उन्हें काउंसिल में कोई रिजर्वेशन है। वहां उनके लिए कोई पैकेज भी नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ठीक है, पंडितों के साथ भी बुरा हुआ, लेकिन इसके बावजूद वे तो वहां पर अपना देश समझकर बैठे हैं।

सर, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आज दोनों जगह आपकी सरकारें हैं - सेंट्रल में भी हैं और वहां भी हैं। आपको ऐसा मौका कभी नहीं मिलेगा। अगर कश्मीर का मसला हल होगा, तो इसी से होगा, क्योंकि दोनों जगह आपकी सरकारें हैं, नहीं तो स्टेट में किसी और पार्टी की होती है और सेंटर में किसी और पार्टी की होती है। सर, इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I have four names received after the commencement of the discussion. The subject being very important, I don't mind giving each Member three minutes if the House has no objection.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): What about Mantriji?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mantriji is also included in that. Mantriji, please sit down. I will give you time. I will allow you also. So, if the House has no objection, I will give each Member three minutes because the subject is very important, let us hear them also. Each Member should confine himself to three minutes positively. Mr. Minister.

श्री रामदास अठावलेः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बहुत महत्व के विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सर, हमारा संविधान भारत की एकता और अखंडता को मजबूत बनाता है। आज यहां कश्मीर के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि,

"जो हमारा है सिर, वह है हमारा कश्मीर, पाकिस्तान चला रहा है वहां तीर।

पाकिस्तान चला रहा है तीर, लेकिन नहीं झुकेगा कश्मीर।"

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, कश्मीर कब तक जलता रहेगा?

"कश्मीर कब तक जलता रहेगा,
वहाँ आतंकवाद कब तक पलता रहेगा?

उपसभापति जी, हम सभी लोग पाकिस्तान के लिए आदर व्यक्त करते थे। मैं तीन बार पाकिस्तान होकर आया हूं, पाकिस्तान की जनता भारत के खिलाफ नहीं है। हमारे कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्ज़ा किया। वहाँ पाकिस्तान की आर्मी क्यों आई? जम्मू-कश्मीर राजा हरि सिंह के ताबे में था। जब भारत को 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आज़ादी मिली, तब उन्होंने, पाकिस्तान ने, कश्मीर पर अचानक हमला किया। पाकिस्तान को हमला करने की क्या जरूरत थी? पाकिस्तान आगे आता रहा, पाकिस्तान की आर्मी आगे आती रही। राजा हरि सिंह और पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बीच में एग्रीमेंट हुआ। जब पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने ऐलान किया, तब, उसके बाद कश्मीर का भारत के साथ रहने का एग्रीमेंट हुआ। हम अपने कश्मीर को, अपने भारत से कटने नहीं देंगे। हम अपने सिर को भारत से कटने नहीं देंगे और अपनी अखंडता को मिटने नहीं देंगे।

मैं कश्मीर के तमाम नौजवानों से कहना चाहता हूं कि तुम्हारे ऊपर अन्याय हुआ है, हमारे ऊपर भी अन्याय होता रहा है, दलितों पर रोज अत्याचार होते हैं, लेकिन हम दलितस्तान की मांग नहीं करते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे ऊपर रोज हमले हो रहे हैं, लेकिन हम भारत के साथ रहेंगे। हम मर-मिटेंगे, चाहे जो कुछ भी हो जाए, लेकिन हम भारत की एकता के लिए काम करेंगे। हम बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी के अनुयायी हैं और बाबा साहब ने हमें बताया है कि देश तुम्हारे धर्म, जाति और भाषा से बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिए भारत कभी नहीं टूटेगा। जो भारत को तोड़ने की कोशिश करेगा, उसका सत्यानाश होगा। भारत कभी भी टूट नहीं सकता है। मैं कश्मीर के नौजवानों से कहना चाहता हूं, सरकार से भी मेरा निवेदन है, उस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, थोड़ा-बहुत किया, आपने भी किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया, लेकिन आतंकवाद को खत्म करने में आपको सफलता नहीं मिली, हमें भी सवा दो साल होने वाले हैं, लेकिन हमें भी सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। आतंकवाद का सामना कैसे करना है? अगर वहाँ से आर्मी निकालेंगे, तो क्या होगा? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... उपसभापति जी, थोड़ा-सा टाइम और दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay.

श्री रामदास अठावले: अगर वहाँ से आर्मी निकाल लेंगे, तो वहाँ के लोगों की रक्षा कौन करेगा? जो innocent लोग हैं, उन पर अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए। जो आतंकवादी हैं, आर्मी को, उन आतंकवादियों को पकड़ना चाहिए, लेकिन बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि आतंकवादी छूट जाते हैं और दूसरे लोग पकड़े जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, इसीलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इसका जम्मू-कश्मीर नाम है, लेकिन लद्दाख में बुद्धिस्ट कम्युनिटी रहती है, जम्मू में हिंदू कम्युनिटी ज्यादा रहती है, कश्मीर में मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी रहती है, यह बहुत बड़ा national integration and national equality है। इसका नाम Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh रखना चाहिए। हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., अभी बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि यह जो पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर है, उसके लिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है, मेरा पाकिस्तान से भी निवेदन है कि जो पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर है, जो हमारे भारत का कश्मीर है,उसको जल्दी से जल्दी छोड़ दे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: थोड़ा-सा ...(**व्यवधान**)... होम मिनिस्टर साहब ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर वह नहीं छोड़ेगा, तो जो पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर है ...(**व्यवधान**)... उस पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर को अपने ताबे में लेना चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर वक्त आ गया तो पाकिस्तान को भी ताबे में लेना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के. बैठिए, बैठिए। All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Anil Desai now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anil Desai, you may start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले: पाकिस्तान हमारा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वहाँ क्या झगड़ा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... वहाँ पाकिस्तानी भी हिंदी बोलते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पाकिस्तान हमारा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस झगड़े को खत्म करना चाहिए। मैं अच्छी बात कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अखंड भारत के संकल्प को पूरा करने के लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... कश्मीर भारत के साथ रहेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... भारत से अलग नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम कश्मीर को अलग नहीं होने देंगे। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के. बैठिए, बैठिए। Now, Mr. Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very serious subject, which is being discussed and debated in the House today. Many speakers, across Party lines, have expressed their feelings. All the hon. Members are unanimously saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India and that we will never give up Kashmir, come what may. आज कश्मीर के जो हालात हो रहे हैं, वे बहुत गंभीर हालात हैं। कश्मीर की जनता, कश्मीर के लोग इन हालातों से जूझ रहे हैं, बेकसूर लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, stone pelting हो रही है। उसी दरमियान हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो

[Shri Anil Desai]

बयान दिया है कि कश्मीर के नौजवानों के हाथों में लैपटॉप होना चाहिए, उनके हाथों में कलम होनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छी पहल है, अच्छी शुरूआत है। जिस तरह से मामला बढ़ रहा है, गए 32 दिनों में, महीना हो गया और कश्मीर में कर्फ्यू है, लेकिन अगर हम जड़ की बात सोचें, जैसा येचुरी जी ने कहा कि dialogue should start. We should have dialogue. But with whom should we have a dialogue? Is the Pakistan Government controlling Pakistan? Do they have power? Do we have to have a dialogue with the Pakistan Government which is feeble by itself? It is governed by the Army; it is controlled by the Army; it has substantial power of the ISI. हम किसके साथ dialogue करें? Separatist force से? आज भी अगर हम पाकिस्तान की history देखें, यहाँ पर सारे लोगों ने यह बयान दिया है कि 1947 हो या 1965 हो, 1971 हो या कारगिल का war हो, every time they fought with us, they lost the battle, but, despite all these things, they had continued to foment terrorism in India and the Indian soil. आज जो बातें कही गई हैं, यह जरूर है कि कश्मीर के लोग हमारे भाई हैं, कश्मीर का हर नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक है। कश्मीर के लोगों के लिए जो कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिस तरह से उनकी awareness और conciliation meetings वगैरह की जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनके लिए political process शुरू होनी बहुत जरूरी है। उसके लिए हमारे दिल में कोई नहीं है, लेकिन जैसे महाभारत में शिखंडी की आड़ से प्रघात किया जाता था, बदकिस्मती से कश्मीर के लोगों को लेकर ISI या terrorists या separatists लोग उस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। यह process जरूर होनी चाहिए कि इन लोगों के साथ बातचीत की जाए, क्योंकि ये हमारे लोग हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, यह उनका हक बनता है। लेकिन जो वाकयात हुए, जो बातें हुईं, पठानकोट में क्या हुआ, पाकिस्तान ने हमारे साथ किस तरह से सलूक किया? If you go back, तन्खा जी ने कश्मीरियों की बात कही। कश्मीरी पंडितों के साथ जिस तरह का सलूक किया गया, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... I will just take one or two minutes. कश्मीरी पंडितों के साथ जिस तरह का सलूक किया गया, जिस तरह से उनको निकाला गया, आज वे वहां जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर वहां पर separatist force के जरिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी यह लाइन लेती है, तो यह बहुत गलत है। अटल जी ने जो प्रयास शुरू किए थे, समझौता एक्सप्रेस वगैरह शुरू की थी ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कांग्रेस ने भी अच्छे प्रयास किए थे कि वह वहाँ एक normalcy ले आई। अटल जी ने जो प्रयास किए, आज हम उसी रास्ते पर जरूर जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या यह संभव होगा? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... How will the normalcy return? Sir, I am making a point. जब कश्मीरी वहाँ से बाहर गए, तब कश्मीरियों के हिन्दुस्तानी होने के नाते शिव सेना प्रमुख, बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी ने उन्हीं कश्मीरियों के लिए ...(**समय की घंटी**)... महाराष्ट्र में हर दरवाजे खोल दिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. There is no time. That is over ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more is going on record. Now, Munvvar Saleem. You have only three minutes and not even one minute more.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब ने जो मशविरे दिए हैं, वे इतने concrete और मजबूत मशविरे हैं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अगर उनका संज्ञान लेंगे, तो कुछ बाकी नहीं बचेगा। आज नवाज शरीफ ने UNO को जो खत लिखा है, मैं उसके संदर्भ में एक कवि की चार पंक्तियाँ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"कश्मीर तेरे ख्वाब की ताबीर नहीं है,
कश्मीर में रहना तेरी तकदीर नहीं है।
कश्मीर हमारा है, हमारा ही रहेगा,
कश्मीर तेरे बाप की जागीर नहीं है।।"

मान्यवर, कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का वह सूबा था, जब गाँधी जी 1947 में सांप्रदायिक दंगों से परेशान हो गए, तो मरने से कुछ दिन पहले 1948 में वे कश्मीर पहुंचे। गाँधी जी ने उस समय कहा कि कश्मीर की जो मोहब्बत है, जो भाईचारा है, उसे देख कर मेरा दिल इस बात के लिए इत्मीनान जाहिर करता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इसी तरह की सद्भावना कायम हो जाएगी। कश्मीर में शेख अब्दुल्ला के नेतृत्व में उनके और कश्मीरी पंडितों के बीच जो रिश्ता था, वह इतना मजबूत था, स्वर्गीय हरि सिंह जी का वहाँ के आवाम से जो रिश्ता था, वह इतना मजबूत था कि उसको देख कर यह लगता ही नहीं था कि यहाँ कोई सांप्रदायित दुर्भावना है। मैं आज सदन के माध्यम से कश्मीरी नौजवानों से सिर्फ यह कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि पूरा मुल्क़ और खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमान उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन उनके सीने पर लगने वाली हर गोली, पाकिस्तान के कारण ही उनके सीने पर लग रही है। उन्हें पाकिस्तान से दूर हो जाना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की सरहदों से आग बरसती है।

मान्यवर, मैं एमपी बनने के बाद सबसे पहले कश्मीर गया था और मैंने कश्मीर के सबसे सेंसिटिव इलाके, Rajouri से चलकर Mandore में सभा की थी, तालीमी सेमिनार की थी। वहां पर मेरे उत्तर प्रदेश से एक आईपीएस ऑफिसर था, उसने मुझे कहा कि इस मजमे में आप कहीं 'हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद', 'भारत माता की जय' या 'जय हिन्द' मत बोल देना, लेकिन मैंने Mandore में पूरे मजमे को एड्रेस किया और मजमे को एड्रेस करने के बाद 'हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद' के अनेक नारे लगवाए और उन्होंने भी मेरे साथ ये नारे लगाए।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं, जैसा कि प्रोफेसर साहब ने कहा कि गंगा गंगोत्री से पाक होगी, तो फिर कानपुर में भी शुद्ध मिलेगी। आतंकवाद सीमा पार से आता है। कश्मीर हमारा है और हमारा ही रहेगा और हमारे कश्मीर में आज भी मोहब्बत की बारिश है। लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, वहां जिस गन का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उस गन से बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है, इसके लिए आपके अंदर की मानवीय संवेदनाएं जागनी चाहिए और उन नौजवानों के ऊपर वह गन नहीं चलनी चाहिए। आज अगर आप यह ऐलान करेंगे, तो हमें बहुत अच्छा लगेगा। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद।

†**چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش):** مانیور، میری پارٹی کی طرف سے مانیے پروفیسر صاحب نے جو مشورے دیئے ہیں، وہ اتنے concrete اور مضبوط مشورے ہیں کہ مانیے گرہ منتری جی اگر ان کا سنگیان لیں گے، تو کچھ باقی نہیں بچے گا۔ آج نواز شریف نے UNO کو جو خط لکھا ہے، میں اس کے سندربھ میں ایک کوی کی چار پنکتیاں پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں ۔

کشمیر تیرے خواب کی تعبیر نہیں ہے
کشمیر میں رہنا تیری تقدیر نہیں ہے
کشمیر ہمارا ہے، ہمارا ہی رہے گا
کشمیر تیرے باپ کی جاگیر نہیں ہے

مانیور، کشمیر ہندستان کا وہ صوبہ تھا، جب گاندھی جی 1947 میں سامپردائک دنگوں سے پریشان ہوگئے، تو مرنے سے کچھ دن پہلے 1948 میں وہ کشمیر پہنچے۔ گاندھی جی نے اس وقت کہا کہ کشمیر کی جو محبت ہے، جو بھائی چارہ ہے، اسے دیکھ کر میرا دل اس بات کے لیے اطمینان ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ ہندستان میں اسی طرح کی سدبھاؤنا قائم ہوجائے گی۔ کشمیر میں شیخ عبداللہ کی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

قیادت میں ان کے اور کشمیری پنڈتوں کے بیچ جو رشتہ تھا، وہ اتنا مضبوط تھا، مرحوم ہر سنگھ جی کا وہاں کے عوام سے جو رشتہ تھا، وہ اتنا مضبوط تھا کہ اس کو دیکھ کر یہ لگتا ہی نہیں تھا کہ یہاں کوئی سامپردائک دُربھاؤنا ہے۔

میں آج سدن کے مادھیم سے کشمیری نوجوانوں سے صرف یہ کہنے کے لیے کھڑا ہوا ہوں کہ پورا ملک اور خاص طور سے ہندستانی مسلمان ان کے ساتھ ہیں، لیکن ان کے سینے پر لگنے والی ہر گولی، پاکستان کی وجہ سے ہی ان کے سینے پر لگ رہی ہے۔ انہیں پاکستان سے دور ہوجانا چاہیئے۔ پاکستان کی سرحدوں سے آگ برستی ہے۔

مانیور، میں ایم پی بننے کے بعد سب سے پہلے کشمیر گیا تھا اور میں نے کشمیر کے سب سے سینسیٹیو علاقے، Rajouri سے چل کر Mandore میں سبھا کی تھی، تعلیمی سیمنار کی تھی۔ وہاں پر میرے اترپردیش سے ایک آئی پی ایس آفیسر تھا، اس نے مجھے کہا کہ اس مجمع میں آپ کہیں 'ہندستان زندہ باد'، 'بھارت ماتا کی جے' یا 'جے ہند' مت بول دینا، لیکن میں نے Mandore میں پورے مجمع کو ایڈریس کیا اور مجمع کو ایڈریس کرنے کے بعد 'ہندستان زندہ باد' کے انیک نعرے لگوائے اور انہوں نےبھی میرے ساتھ یہ نعرے لگائے۔

مانیور، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں، جیسا کہ پروفیسرصاحب نے کہا کہ گنگا گنگوتری سے پاک ہوگی، تو پھر کانپور میں بھی شدھ ملیگی۔ آتنک واد سیما پار سے آتا ہے۔ کشمیر ہمارا ہے اور ہمارا ہی رہیگا اور ہمارے کشمیر میں آج بھی محبت کی بارش ہے۔ لیکن مانیئے گرہ منتری جی، وہاں جس گن کا استعمال ہورہا ہے، اس گن سے بڑا ظلم ہورہا ہے، اس کے لیے آپ کے اندر کی مانوی سنویدنائیں جگنی چاہیئں اور ان نوجوانوں کے اوپر وہ گن نہیں چلنی چاہیئے۔ آج

اگر آپ یہ اعلان کریں گے، تو ہمیں بہت اچھا لگے گا۔ بہت بہت شکریہ، 'ہندستان زندہ باد'۔

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, माननीय होम मिनिस्टर जवाब दे रहे हैं, मैं भाषण नहीं करूंगा, मैं उनसे सिर्फ दो सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा और उम्मीद करता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन सवालों का जवाब देंगे।

मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि अभी पौने आठ घंटे तक सदन में कश्मीर पर चर्चा हुई और जब तक माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, तब तक शायद पौने नौ घंटे हो चुके होंगे। मैंने अपने 35-36 साल के अरसे में, इतने भरे हुए हाउस में, कश्मीर पर कभी भी इतनी बहस होते हुए नहीं देखी। इसका मतलब यह है कि चारों तरफ से, सभी एमपीज़ और सभी पार्टीज़ ने इसकी गंभीरता को महसूस किया है और सभी ने बहुत ही अच्छे वातावरण में, बहुत ही अच्छे माहौल में यहां बात की है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसके बाद जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब, पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से, कश्मीरी अवाम को अपील भी करेंगे।

सर, मेरे दो सवाल हैं। एक यह कि इस वक्त कश्मीर वादी में यह आम बात चल रही है कि हफ्ते या दस दिन के अंदर, ज्यों ही अमरनाथ यात्रा खत्म होगी, उसके बाद वैली को आर्मी के हवाले कर दिया जाएगा। मेरे ख्याल में होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह क्लीयर करना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर यह बात फैल गई, तो कुछ न होने से पहले ही कुछ हो जाएगा। कश्मीर के हालात को ठीक करने में इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरा, आज सुबह से ही Leader of the House और जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने सभी political parties को सुना। सभी ने यह बात कही और सभी का यह मानना है कि सिर्फ नौकरी देने से यह मामला हल नहीं होगा और economic packages देने से भी यह मामला हल नहीं होगा। अब तक हम economic packages, नौकरी, सड़क, बिजली, स्कूल, इंस्टीट्यूशन इत्यादि को बहुत पीछे छोड़ चुके हैं। इस वक्त के हालात में उनसे बात करने की जरूरत है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि क्या आप mainstream political parties के साथ, जो moderates हैं, उनके साथ और कश्मीर में जो दूसरे stakeholders हैं, उनके साथ बात करना शुरू करेंगे? पाकिस्तान के अभी वे हालात नहीं हैं, भले ही वह यूएनओ पहुंच गया है और कहां-कहां पहुंच गया है, लेकिन हम इसकी शुरुआत अपने घर से ही करें। जब हम अपने घर के लोगों से बात करेंगे, तभी हम परायों से बात करेंगे। Moderates के साथ जो दूसरी mainstream parties के लोग हैं या जो other stakeholders हैं, अगर आप उनसे बात करेंगे, तो शायद आज के हालात को ठीक करने में कुछ मदद होगी।

तीसरा, आज हो या हफ्ते बाद हो, क्या पार्लियामेंट से all party delegation कश्मीर जाएगा? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** سر، مانئے ہوم منسٹر جواب دے ہیں، میں بھاشن نہیں کروں گا، میں نے سے صرف دو سوال پوچھنا چاہوں گا اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب ان سوالوں کا جواب دیں گے۔

مجھے بہت خوشی ہے کہ ابھی پونے آٹھ گھنٹے تک سدن میں کشمیر پر چرچا ہوئی اور جب تک مانئے گرہ منتری جی جواب دیں گے، تب تک شاید پونے نو گھنٹے ہو چکے ہوں گے۔ میں اپنے 36-35 سال کے عرصے میں، اتنے بھرے ہوئے ہاؤس میں، اتنے بھرے ہوئے ہاؤس میں، کشمیر پر کبھی بھی اتنی بحث ہوتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھی۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے چاروں طرف سے، سبھی ایمپیز اور سبھی پارٹیز نے اس کی گمبھیرتا کو محسوس کیا ہے اور سبھی نے بہت ہی اچھے واتاورن میں، بہت ہی اچھے ماحول میں یہاں بات کی ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ اس کے بعد جناب ہوم منسٹر صاحب، پارلیمنٹ کی طرف سے، کشمیری عوام کو اپیل بھی کریں گے۔

سر، میرے دو سوال ہیں۔ ایک یہ کہ اس وقت کشمیر وادی میں یہ عام بات چل رہی ہے کہ ہفتے یا دس دن کے اندر، جیوں ہی امرناتھ یاتر ختم ہوگی، اس کے بعد ویلی کو آرمی کے حوالے کر دیا جائے گا۔ میرے خیال میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو یہ کلئیر کرنا چاہئے، کیوں کہ اگر یہ بات پھیل گئی، تو کچھ نہ ہونے سے پہلے ہی کچھ ہو جائے گا۔ کشمیر کے حالات کو ٹھیک کرنے میں اس بات اسپشٹیکرن کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

دوسرا، آج صبح سے ہی لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اور جناب ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے سبھی پولیٹکل پارٹیز کو سنا۔ سبھی نے یہ بات کہی اور سبھی کا یہ ماننا ہے کہ صرف نوکری دینے سے یہ معاملہ حل نہیں ہوگا اور اکونومک پیکیجس دینے سے بھی یہ معاملہ حل نہیں ہوگا۔ اب تک ہم اکونومی پیکیجس، نوکری، سڑک، بجلی، اسکول، انسٹی ٹیوشن وغیرہ کو بہت پیچھے چھوڑ چکے ہیں۔ اس وقت کے حالات میں ان سے بات کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ مین اسٹریم پولیٹکل پارٹیز کے ساتھ، جو موڈریٹس ہیں، ان کے ساتھ اور کشمیر میں جو دوسرے اسٹیک-ہولڈرس ہیں، ان کے ساتھ بات کرنا شروع کریں گے؟ پاکستان کے ابھی وہ حالات نہیں ہیں، بھلے ہی وہ یو۔این۔او۔ پہنچ گیا ہے اور کہاں کہاں پہنچ گیا ہے، لیکن ہم اس کی شروعات اپنے گھر سے ہی کریں۔ جب ہم اپنے گھر کے لوگوں سے بات کریں گے، تبھی ہم پراؤں سے بات کریں گے۔ موڈریٹس کے ساتھ جو دوسری مین-اسٹریم پارٹیز کے لوگ ہیں یا جو دوسرے اسٹیک-ہولڈرس ہیں، اگر آپ ان بات کریں گے، تو شاید آج کے حالات کو ٹھیک کرنے میں کچھ مدد ہوگی۔

تیسرا، آج ہو یا ہفتے بعد ہو، کیا پارلیمنٹ سے آل پارٹی ڈیلی گیشن کشمیر جائے گا؟ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा का मिला कर मेरा 19 वर्ष से अधिक का समय हो गया है, लगभग 20 वर्ष मैंने पूरे किए हैं। लोक सभा की भी और राज्य सभा की भी कार्यवाही में मैंने कई बार हिस्सा लिया है और उसे देखने का भी अवसर मिला है, लेकिन इन बीस वर्षों के इतिहास में कभी भी जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में इतनी लम्बी चर्चा न कभी देखी थी, न सुनी थी। मेरे लिए सबसे सुखद स्थिति यह है कि जो यह चर्चा हुई है, इसे हम केवल स्तरीय चर्चा नहीं कहेंगे, बल्कि इस सदन में उच्च-स्तरीय चर्चा हुई है। इसके लिए मैं एक बार सभी को अपनी तरफ से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। हेल्दी डेमोक्रेसी, स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र की बात की जाती है, हो सकता है कि यदि कोई अदना ऐसा व्यक्ति हो, जिसको हेल्दी डेमोक्रेसी की डेफिनेशन न समझ में आती हो, स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र कहते किसे हैं, यह न समझ में आता हो, तो डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, वह यदि दिन भर बैठकर हमारे राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही को देख लेगा, उसे समझ में आ जाएगा कि हेल्दी डेमोक्रेसी कहते किसे हैं? आज की जैसी चर्चा हुई है, सचमुच हम सबको नाज होना चाहिए कि हमारे भारत की संसद ऐसी

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है और मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझता हूँ, क्योंकि जब मैं नाम लेता हूँ, तो नाम लेने के पीछे हमारा मकसद यह होता है कि उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, पॉजिटिव कहा है, निगेटिव कहा है, न्यूट्रल रहे हैं, सबके प्रति एक सम्मान के भाव की अभिव्यक्ति करनी होती है, यह उसके पीछे उद्देश्य होता है। इस चर्चा को इनीशिएट करने का काम हमारे ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने किया है और जम्मू-कश्मीर के श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास, प्रो. राम गोपाल जी यादव, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी, श्रीमान् शरद यादव जी, श्रीमान् सीताराम येचुरी, श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की, श्री मुनक़ाद अली जी, श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी जी, श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता, नज़ीर अहमद साहब, आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी, श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह जी, श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी, श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा, डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे जी, मीर मोहम्मद फ़ैयाज़ जी, श्री विवेक के. तन्खा, डा. के. केशव राव, श्री डी. राजा, श्री टी.के.एस. एलंगोवन, श्री राम जेठमलानी, श्री अब्दुल वहाब, श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी, श्री सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा, श्री रामदास अठावले, श्री अनिल देसाई और चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम, इन 29 लोगों ने चर्चा में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं।

श्रीमन्, बैठे-बैठे मैं यह सोच रहा था कि अपनी चर्चा की शुरुआत कहां से करूं, लेकिन मैं अपना यह एक फर्ज समझता हूँ कि कश्मीर की सिचुएशन को लेकर जो इस संसद ने चिंता व्यक्त की है, तो इस समय की सिचुएशन के बारे में एक मोटी-मोटी जानकारी दे दूं। मैं संसद को यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि मैं 23 और 24 जुलाई को कश्मीर गया था। वहां पर जाने के बाद मैंने क्या-क्या किया है, वह मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं। हमने 23, 24 जुलाई को श्रीनगर और अनंतनाग, दोनों का दौरा किया था और वहां पर हमने लगभग तीस से अधिक डेलीगेशंस से बातचीत की थी। उनमें सब्जी उत्पादक थे, नौका चलाने वाले थे, विभिन्न समुदायों के संगठन थे, विकास मंचों के प्रतिनिधि थे, चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स से थे, कार्यरत, सेवा-निवृत्त थे और साथ ही साथ मुख्य मंत्री जी भी अपने पूरे मंत्रिमंडल के साथ मिली थी, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लोग भी मुझसे मिले थे। उन्होंने कश्मीर की सिचुएशन पर भी गंभीरतापूर्वक चर्चा की थी। कश्मीर में लगातार 9 जुलाई से ही जो वहां सो-कॉल्ड लीडर्स हैं, उनके द्वारा आह्वान किया जा रहा है, जिन्हें हम अलगाववादी नेता कहते हैं, उनके द्वारा भी आह्वान किया जा रहा है। कश्मीर में 9 तारीख से लगातार हड़ताल रहेगी, यह आह्वान बराबर उनके द्वारा चल रहा है। जिन शहरों में, जिन स्थानों में कर्फ्यू नहीं भी होता है, वहां भय से बाजार नहीं खुल पाते हैं। एक धारणा बनी हुई है कि पूरी कश्मीर वैली में कर्फ्यू ही कर्फ्यू है, ऐसा नहीं है। लगातार कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं है। कभी कुछ समय के लिए कर्फ्यू लगता है, उसके बाद कर्फ्यू को रिमूव भी करते हैं, लेकिन भय से भी बाजार बंद रहते हैं। यह मैंने वहां देखा था और आज भी, जब मैं जानकारी प्राप्त करता हूँ, तो कमोबेश वही स्थिति है। मैं यह बात कह सकता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी वहां हो रहा है, वह केवल कश्मीर के

6.00 P.M .

लोगों के द्वारा ही हो रहा है, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी कश्मीर में हो रहा है, वह पाकिस्तान sponsored है। यह कहने में मुझे संकोच नहीं है। वहां जो भी कुछ नेताओं के so-called leaders के द्वारा एक प्रकार की strategy अपनाई गई है, उसके बावजूद मैं राज्य सरकार को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इन कठिन परिस्थितियों में जिस तरीके से मेहबूबा मुफ़्ती जी के नेतृत्व में वहां की राज्य सरकार काम कर रही है, उसकी भी निश्चित रूप से सराहना करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जनता की सुविधाओं का वहां की मुख्य मंत्री ने पूरा ध्यान रखा है। मैं एक नज़ीर पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या-क्या ध्यान रखा है। वहां पर लंबे समय से कर्फ्यू लगे होने के बावजूद भी 'नेशनल फूड सिक्युरिटी स्कीम' के तहत 95 परसेंट फूड ग्रेन के distribution का काम पूरा हुआ है। औसत बांटी जाने वाली करीब 48 हजार क्विंटल चीनी की तुलना में 34 हजार क्विंटल चीनी का वितरण हुआ है। जब normal situation होती है, तब प्रायः औसत 48 हजार क्विंटल चीनी का distribution होता है, लेकिन इन वितरीत परिस्थितियों में भी लगभग 34 हजार क्विंटल चीनी का वितरण हुआ है। इसी अवधि में वहां पर लगभग 3,10,000 एलपीजी गैस सिलिंडर्स की बिक्री भी हुई है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, घाटी में सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं का स्टॉक उपलब्ध है। जैसे यह कहा जाता है कि वहां वस्तुओं का स्टॉक उपलब्ध नहीं है। जैसे यह कहा जाता है कि वहां वस्तुओं का स्टॉक उपलब्ध नहीं है, ऐसे में लोग कहां से सामान खरीदें, क्या करें? लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है, वहां पर स्टॉक उपलब्ध है। मैं उदाहरण के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि श्रीनगर में करीब 2,300 क्विंटल चीनी आज भी उपलब्ध है और वहां पर कई पेट्रोलियम कपनीज़ हैं, उनके पास 18 दिन का एलपीजी स्टॉक, 19 दिनों के लिए पेट्रोल और 32 दिनों के लिए मिट्टी का तेल भी इस समय श्रीनगर में उपलब्ध है। इसी प्रकार घाटी में आम रूप से उपलब्ध फल, सब्जी का भी क्रय-विक्रय राज्य सरकार समय-समय पर कर्फ्यू में ढील देकर insure करती है, सुनिश्चित करती है। इसी प्रकार सुबह होने से पूर्व बच्चों के लिए दूध का जो वितरण करना होता है और लोगों के व्यक्तिगत प्रयोग में जो दूध आता है, उसका भी वितरण होता है।

सर, सदन को मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि इतनी वितरीत परिस्थितियों में भी 14 जुलाई से लेकर आज तक आवश्यक वस्तुओं को लेकर यानी फल, सब्जी आदि को लेकर 5,600 ट्रक घाटी में पहुंच रहे हें। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय कश्मीर घाटी में रहने वाले लोग पूरी तरह से सामान्य जीवन जी रहे हैं। मैं यह दावा नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन सारी विपरीत परिस्थितियों के बावजूद वहां की राज्य सरकार के द्वारा भरपूर कोशिश हो रही है कि वहां के रहने वाले लोगों को कम से कम कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े, लेकिन जो स्थिति घाटी में कुछ vested interest और misguided elements ने पैदा की है, उस स्थिति में आम जनता को जो भी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती हैं, उन्हें राज्य सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से उपलब्ध कराने की पूरी कोशिश की है।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

जहां तक medical facilities का सवाल है, कश्मीर में जो भी हिंसा हुई है, आज तक लगभग 2,656 मरीज विभिन्न अस्पतालों में पहुंचे, जिनमें से 2,564 को इलाज के बाद डिस्चार्ज किया जा चुका है। अब करीब 100 मरीज भर्ती हैं, जिनमें से 51 मरीज ऐसे हैं, जिनकी आंखों में चोट आई है। दुर्भाग्यवश tone pelting से करीब 100 एम्बुलेंसेज़ पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई हैं, वे पूरी तरह से damage हो गई हैं, उसके बावजूद इस अवधि में 400 से अधिक एम्बुलेंसेज़ इस समय काम कर रही हैं। इसी अवधि में लगभग 5 लाख सामान्य मरीजों का भी ओपीडी में इलाज किया गया, जिनमें से करीब 33 हजार इन्डोर पेशेंट्स थे। लगभग 8 हजार छोटी-बड़ी सर्जरी भी इसी अवधि में की गई है और जहां आवश्यक हुआ है, मरीजों को दिल्ली में भी इलाज हेतु लाया गया है।

दिल्ली के एम्स तथा मुम्बई के आदित्य ज्योति अस्पताल में आई सर्जरी करने वाले दल श्रीनगर होकर आए और उन्होंने वहां चल रहे इलाज पर संतोष व्यक्त किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि श्रीनगर में pellet guns के कारण जिनकी आंखों में चोट पहुंची है, उनका इलाज ठीक तरीके से चल रहा है। इस पर उन्होंने संतोष व्यक्त किया है। जहां तक non-lethal weapons का प्रश्न है, इसकी चर्चा चूंकि आज के डिस्कशन में आई है, इसका प्रयोग हम लोगों ने पहली बार नहीं किया है, इसके पहले भी इसका प्रयोग हुआ है। लेकिन यह कह कर कि पहले भी इसका प्रयोग हुआ है, हमने भी प्रयोग किया है, इसको मैं जस्टिफाई नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि मैंने वहां जाकर सिचुएशन को रिव्यू किया है, उसमें मैंने देखा है और मैंने कहा है कि non-lethal weapons के दूसरे ऑप्शंस क्या हो सकते हैं, इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए। मैंने आते ही तुरन्त एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बना दी थी और मैंने कहा था कि दो महीने के अंदर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। कोई यह सवाल मुझसे पूछ सकता था कि क्या दो तक लगातार ये pellet guns चलती रहेंगी। मेरी तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज को इंस्ट्रक्शंस मिले हुए हैं कि जितना मैक्सिमम रेस्ट्रेंट होल्ड कर सकते हैं, उतना करें, यह हम लोगों की तरफ से निर्देश मिला हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, 18 जुलाई को जब इस सम्मानित सदन में इस मुद्दे पर पहले चर्चा हुई, तब उस समय agitations की लगभग 567 घटनाएं हो चुकी थीं। मैं 18 जुलाई के पहले की बात बतला रहा हूं, उन घटनाओं में 33 सिविलियंस और एक सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का जवान मारा गया। उस समय 1,948 सिविलियंस तथा 1,739 सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के जवान घायल हुए थे। लेकिन उसके बाद 18 जुलाई से लेकर 8 अगस्त तक 451 घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं, जिनमें से 10 सिविलियंस और सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के जितने जवान घायल हुए हैं, उनका नम्बर 4,515 है और जो सिविलियंस घायल हुए हैं, उनका नम्बर 3,356 है। यह जो निर्देश सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज के जवानों को मिला कि जितना संयम बरत सकते हों, उतना संयम बरतें, जल्दी pellet guns का भी प्रयोग न करें। यही परिणाम है कि जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज के जवान घायल हुए हैं, वे 4,500 से अधिक है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हम सभी जानते हैं कि सर्वधर्म समभाव और equality for all के आधार पर हम लोगों को आज़ादी हासिल हुई है। इन्हीं को हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना का केन्द्र बिन्दु भी बनाया गया है। इस हकीकत को भी समझना चाहिए और कश्मीर में रहने वाले लोगों को भी हर हकीकत को समझना चाहिए। जितना बिहार और बंगाल के लिए हम लोगों का दिल धड़कता है, जितना गुजरात और राजस्थान के लिए दिल धड़कता है, जितना ओडिशा और असम के लिए दिल धड़कता है, उतना ही, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सारे हिन्दुस्तानियों का दिल जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख के लिए भी धड़कता है, इस हकीकत को समझना चाहिए। इसमें कहीं किसी को संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, चर्चा के दौरान यह भी बात आई कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर क्यों बोले, लोक सभा, राज्य सभा में बोलना चाहिए। मैं भी गृह मंत्री हूं और कल मेरी भी संवेदनशीलता देखिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मंत्री बनाया, कुछ अधिकार मुझे भी प्रदत्त हैं, उन्हें भरोसा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि जो मैं बोलता हूं, वह प्रधान मंत्री जी की मंशा के खिलाफ बोलता हूं। ऐसा नहीं है। उनके भी भाव उसी में सम्मिलित हैं। हमारी उनसे चर्चा होती है। कश्मीर की स्थिति ऐसी है, जिस पर वे भी चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं कि इसमें क्या करना चाहिए, क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए। यह सारी बातचीत लगातार चलती ही है। उन्होंने कल जिन वाक्यों का प्रयोग किया है, उससे सहज रूप से ही कोई अंदाज लगा सकता है कि उनके दिल में कश्मीर को लेकर किस प्रकार के भाव हैं। उन्होंने सीधी-सीधी बात कही है - "अटल जी ने कश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान के लिए जो मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है - इंसानियत, जम्हूरियत और कश्मीरियत, हम उसी मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ेंगे।" उन्होंने कहा, "जम्हूरियत का रास्ता बातचीत का रास्ता है, संवाद का रास्ता है, लोकतंत्र के उसूलों का रास्ता है। देश की आज़ादी के दीवानों ने जो ताकत हिन्दुस्तान को दी, वही ताकत कश्मीर को भी दी है। जो आज़ादी हिन्दुस्तान अनुभव करता है, वही आज़ादी कश्मीर को भी है। जिन नौजवानों-बच्चों के हाथों में क्रिकेट का बल्ला, वॉलीबॉल, किताब या लैपटॉप होना चाहिए, उन्हें पत्थर पकड़ा दिए गए हैं। मासूम युवाओं के हाथों में पत्थर देखकर बड़ी पीड़ा होती है। इससे कुछ लोगों की राजनीति जरूर चमक सकती है, लेकिन उन निर्दोष और भोले बच्चों का क्या होगा? कश्मीर के नौजवानों से मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि आइए, मिल-जुलकर एक बार फिर कश्मीर को स्वर्ग बनाएँ।" इस प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाव व्यक्त किए हैं।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बातें बहुत सारी हैं। यहाँ पर यह प्रश्न भी आया है कि इस संबंध में एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग होनी चाहिए। मैं सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि जब 12 तारीख को सदन का सत्र समाप्त होगा, तो 12 बजे के आस-पास ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग होगी, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं मौजूद रहेंगे। सर, मैं एक जानकारी यह भी देना चाहता हूं कि वहाँ पर लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के कुछ मिलिटैंट्स आकर, हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों, हमारे सुरक्षाकर्मियों के परिवारों को भी इस समय धमकी देने का काम कर रहे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर की स्थिति इस समय यह भी है।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

सर, चर्चा के दौरान unemployment को लेकर भी बात आई। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि कश्मीर की जो समस्या है, वह unemployment के कारण ही इतनी गंभीर हुई है, इतनी क्रिटिकल हुई है, ऐसा नहीं है। देश के कई राज्यों में unemployment की प्रॉब्लम है। West Pak refugees की भी बात आई। West Pak refugees को तो proper citizenship मिलनी चाहिए, उनको जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, उनको नौकरी का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है, लेकिन वे शांतिपूर्वक बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि उसके कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर में ये संकट पैदा हुआ है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि दो हफ्ते पहले पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री नवाज़ शरीफ साहब ने एक स्टेटमेंट दी। उन्होंने कहा कि उनको उस दिन का इंतजार है जब कश्मीर उनका होगा। मैं जान-बूझकर उस स्टेटमेंट का उल्लेख यहाँ पर कर रहा हूं। अभी मैं यह देख रहा था कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस के सेक्रेटरी जनरल को भी उन्होंने इधर एक पत्र लिखा है और कहा है कि कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर plebiscite होना चाहिए, जनमत संग्रह होना चाहिए।

सर, सदन में जो भी विचार हमने सुने हैं और उनकी feelings को हमने जो समझा है, उनकी भावनाओं को हमने जो समझा है और सभी के द्वारा जो ताकत मिली है, उस आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमसे जम्मू-कश्मीर को नहीं ले सकती है। जहाँ तक बातचीत का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान से बात होनी चाहिए। अब जब बात होगी तो कश्मीर पर बात नहीं होगी; डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर पर बात होगी। कश्मीर पर बात नहीं होगी, बात करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। मैं कश्मीर के नौजवानों और वहां की जनता से भी एक अपील करना चाहता हूं। वहाँ पर कभी-कभी आईएसआईएस के झण्डे भी फहराए जाते हैं। वे कभी-कभी दिखाई देते हैं। सर, आईएसआईएस ने क्या किया है? उसने इस्लाम में यक़ीन करने वाले लोगों का ही सरेआम कत्ल किया है। इस हकीकत को भी हिन्दुस्तान को समझना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का इकलौता देश है, जहां पर चाहे हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, पारसी हो, कोई हो, सबके जज्बात की, सबकी भावनाओं की इज्जत और कद्र करने वाली धरती यदि दुनिया में कोई है, तो उसका नाम है भारत।

मैं अपने कश्मीर के नौजवानों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस्लाम की हिस्ट्री को उठाकर देखें। इस्लाम कभी भी इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देता है कि किसी की गर्दन उतार दो, किसी की जिंदगी ले लो, किसी के दिल को चोट पहुंचाओ। ऐसे लोग जो झंडा फहराते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे इस्लाम को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। नारा, "पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद", डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं बोल रहा हूं कि भारत की धरती पर यह नहीं चलेगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, कोई बोले कि हमारा हिन्दू धर्म बहुत अच्छा है, बेहतरीन है, इस्लाम धर्म बहुत अच्छा है, ईसाई धर्म बहुत अच्छा है, बेहतरीन है, बौद्ध धर्म बहुत अच्छा है, ये सारी चीज़ें हो सकती हैं, लेकिन कम से कम देश की धरती पर खड़े होकर देश के विरुद्ध नारेबाज़ी नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कश्मीर के लोगों से भी विनम्रतापूर्वक अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जो ऐसा करने वाले हों, उन्हें ऐसी हरकत करने से रोकें। यह केवल हमारी भावना नहीं है। जो बातें संसद के सम्मानीय सदस्यों द्वारा कही गई हैं, उन्हीं की भावना के आधार पर मैं कश्मीर की जनता से यह अपील कर रहा हूं। मुझे और अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है।

जहां तक ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन भेजने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में हमारे आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी सुझाव दिया है और सीताराम येचुरी जी भी कह रहे थे कि एक बार वहां पर ग्राउंड वर्क हो जाना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं, हम वहां के सी.एम. से भी बात करेंगे कि यदि कभी डेलिगेशन जाता है, तो वह किन-किन लोगों से मिलेगा, किन-किन के साथ उनकी बातचीत होगी। ग्राउंड वर्क के बारे मे हम उनके साथ बातचीत करेंगे।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, वहां की सरकार ने भी काफी प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। वहां पर कुछ नौजवानों की नियुक्तियों का भी सिलसिला प्रारम्भ किया है। उन्होंने एसपीओज़ की भी 10,000 पोस्टें निकाली हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से भी हम लोगों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में एक बटालियन सेंट्रल आर्म्स फोर्स की रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए आदेश पहले ही कर दिया है। नेशनल हाईवे डेवलपमेंट के प्रोजेक्ट भी काफी तेजी के साथ चल रहे हैं। वहां पर दो "एम्स" भी खोले गए हैं, आईआईएम खोला गया है और वहां के बच्चों को पहले जितनी स्कॉलरशिप मिलती थी, उससे ज्यादा स्कॉलरशिप मिल रही है। कश्मीर के बच्चों के संबंध में यह था कि देश के दूसरे भागों में जिन भी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में वे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनकी सिक्योरिटी का जहां तक सवाल है, उसके संबंध में, मैं सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का स्वयं अपनी तरफ से पत्र लिखूंगा। जहां-जहां पर अधिक संख्या में कश्मीरी बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि कोई ऐसा सिस्टम बनाइए, ताकि कश्मीर से जाने वाले बच्चे और वहां के रहने वाले बच्चों के आपस में रिश्ते बेहतर हों और उनके अंदर भाईचारे का भाव पैदा हो। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि कितने बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप मिल रही है, तो उनकी संख्या 14,500 के आसपास है। घाटी के लगभग 1,400 स्टूडेंट्स को इंजीनियरिंग, नर्सिंग, मेडिकल, और होटल मैनेजमेंट में एडमिशन्स मिले हुए हैं। हर अच्छे कॉलेज में दो की जगह पर दस एडमिशन्स दिए गए हैं। पहले इंजीनियरिंग में केवल 250 एडमिशन्स हुए थे, अब वह संख्या बढ़कर 1,400 हो गई है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इतनी जानकारी देने के बाद मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हमने भी दो सवाल पूछे थे, एक तो moderates के साथ talks के बारे में था और दूसरा कश्मीर में आर्मी के बारे में था।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ہم نے بھی دو سوال پوچھے تھے، ایک تو moderates کے ساتھ talks کے بارے میں تھا اور دوسرا کشمیر میں آرمی کے بارے میں تھا۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः जहां तक यह है कि valley में अमरनाथ यात्रा समाप्त होने के बाद कश्मीर आर्मी के हवाले कर दिया जाएगा, तो ऐसा कभी सोचा भी नहीं जा सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि जानबूझकर इस प्रकार की अफवाह फैलाई जा रही है। यह कभी सोचा ही नहीं जा सकता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज कल तो सोशल मीडिया है, उसमें क्या हो जाए, कहा नहीं जा सकता।

जहां तक बातचीत का सवाल है, तो आपने कहा है कि जो mainstream political parties हैं, moderates हैं और दूसरे organizations हैं, वे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं वहां की मुख्य मंत्री जी से भी कहूंगा। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि किन-किन लोगों से बात करनी है, आप भी बात शुरू करिए। हम लोग भी बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम सारे लोग मिलकर बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं, इसीलिए मैंने ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन की बात कही है। हम सबसे बातचीत करेंगे, इसमें कहीं कोई समस्या नहीं है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आप से भी बात हुई थी, कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों से भी बात हुई थी तथा जो हमारे different political parties के leaders हैं, उनसे भी बातचीत हुई थी। यह तय हुआ कि जम्मू और कश्मीर की जनता से अपील करते हुए यहां से एक प्रस्ताव भी होना चाहिए।

संकल्प

यह सभाः-

(i) कश्मीर घाटी में लम्बे समय से चली आ रही अशांति, हिंसा और कर्फ्यू की स्थिति के प्रति अपनी गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त करती है;

(ii) बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति के कारण होने वाली मौतों तथा घायल लोगों के प्रति गहरी संवेदना और चिंता व्यक्त करती है;

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

(iii) का दृढ़ और सुविचारित मत है कि जहां एक ओर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से कोई समझौता नहीं किया जा सकता, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह भी अनिवार्य है कि सामान्य स्थिति और शांति बहाल करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाएं, ताकि लोगों की वेदनाएं दूर की जा सकें;

(iv) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में समाज के सभी वर्गों से पुरजोर अपील करती है कि वे तत्काल सामान्य स्थिति की बहाली और सौहार्द कायम करने के लिए कार्य करें; और

(v) सर्वसम्मति से लोगों, विशेषकर युवाओं में विश्वास पैदा करने का संकल्प लेती है।

यदि आप सभी सहमत हैं, तो।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Just one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Resolution is already read. So, let me complete that process.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no, before that process, I want to add to the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Okay. You can speak.

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः सर, मेरा आपसे एक ही आग्रह है कि हमने जो आपका Resolution पढ़ा है, हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इसके अंत में एक बात जोड़ी जाए। मेरे पास अंग्रेज़ी की copy है, इसलिए मैं अंग्रेज़ी में ही पढ़ रहा हूं, "Unanimously resolves to restore the confidence among the people in general and youth in particular through a political process या dialogue" आप जो भी मानेंगे, 'through a dialogue or through a political process." जो आप इसके लिए मानेंगे। आपने अपनी बात कहते हुए यह स्पष्ट किया है ...(**व्यवधान**)... ताकि उसके अंदर स्पष्टता हो। बस यही बात कहनी है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सीताराम येचुरी जी सदन के सम्मानित और वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। मैं इतना आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो मैंने बोला है, उसे भी आप Resolution का ही पार्ट मान लीजिए। मैंने जो बोला है, बहुत सोच-समझकर बोला है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः यानी जो मैं समझ रहा हूं, उसका मतलब यह है कि यह बातचीत की प्रोसेस वहां पर भी होगी और यहां पर भी होगा। हम यह प्रोसेस बातचीत में सबके साथ करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the assurance of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He says that 'we will do this through the process of a dialogue.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Therefore, may I take that this Resolution is unanimously adopted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Resolution is adopted unanimously.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 10th of August, 2016, has allocated time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:-

	BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1.	Consideration and passing of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment Bill), 2016.	One-and-a-half hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the Following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
	(a) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Two hours
	(b) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Two hours

@WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Atrocities against people from SC and ST communities

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

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of atrocities committed against people from SC and ST communities during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise break-up of information about kind of such atrocities committed during the last three years;

(c) the details of causes/reasons, if any, identified with regard to such atrocities that happened during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to address the causes/ reasons, which led to such attacks against people from SC and ST communities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT wise cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No survey/study has been conducted by the Government in the past three years to evaluate the reason for atrocities. However, major reasons/ causes for atrocities against SCs/STs have been land disputes, land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages, caste prejudices, practice of untouchability etc.

(d) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (PoA Act) has been enacted to strengthen the relevant provisions and make them more effective. This Amendment has been done with the aim to deliver greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against members of SCs and STs. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

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,

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@Question Hour of the Rajya Sabha on 10th August, 2016 was dispensed with for taking up discussion on the prevailing situation in Kashmir Valley. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were tabled and were appended as "Written Answers to Questions" at the end of the day's proceedings.

detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at *www.mha.nic.in.*

Statement

Details of State/UT wise cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)			Atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs)		
		2013	2014	2015*	2013	2014	2015*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	2104	2263	672	389	362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	8	2	5	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	6721	7874	6293	91	77	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	359	216	331	475	373
6.	Goa	11	12	13	9	6	8
7.	Gujarat	1190	1075	1009	224	223	248
8.	Haryana	493	444	510	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	113	91	2	3	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	903	736	396	402	266
12.	Karnataka	2555	1865	1841	521	397	386
13.	Kerala	756	712	695	135	120	165
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	3294	3546	1296	1577	1358
15.	Maharashtra	1657	1763	1795	407	443	481
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	2	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	18	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	2592	1657	1821	790	533	691
21.	Punjab	126	123	147	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6475	6734	5911	1651	1681	1409
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3	17	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1844	1486	1735	23	18	25
25.	Telangana			1427	1292	333	386
26.	Tripura	48	1	1	24	0	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	8066	8357	25	24	6
28.	Uttarakhand	34	60	80	2	1	6
29.	West Bengal	115	130	150	122	107	84
	TOTAL STATE (s)	39283	40208	38510	6759	6814	6269
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	6	3
31.	Chandigarh	4	1	1	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	7	3	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	2	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	86	49	0	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5	2	0	1	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	63	92	54	9	12	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39346	40300	38564	6768	6826	6275

*data is provisional for the year 2015.

Note: Atrocities includes cases registered under murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, robbery, arson, greivous hurt, riots, other IPC crimes and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

Source: Crime in India

Establishing engineering and medical college in Bokaro

†*257. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Limited has not set up any engineering or medical college under human resource development and regional balanced development whereas other smaller units have done so; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Bokaro Steel Ltd. proposes to establish engineering and medical colleges in Bokaro, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) has not set up any engineering/medical college.

(b) No, Sir. However, a request has been received from Deputy Commissioner, Bokaro by SAIL on 18.04.2016 for making available 25 acres of land for establishment of a medical college and hospital by the Government of Jharkhand.

Families settled in India after India-Bangladesh Enclave Treaty

*258. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians living in the Indian mainland after the enclave treaty between India and Bangladesh, have gone back to Bangladesh;

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

(c) how many families have settled in India after the treaty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) There are no reports of Indians settled in Indian mainland having gone back to Bangladesh after the enclave treaty between India and Bangladesh.

(c) 201 families of erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh have settled in India after the treaty.

Shortcomings in IPR Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the national Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy falls short of specifics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is demand from IPR experts both in India and abroad that Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act restrains innovation; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The National IPR Policy approved on 12th May 2016 lays down the following seven objectives:–

1. IPR Awareness: To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society
2. Generation of IPRs: To stimulate the generation of IPRs
3. Legal and Legislative Framework: To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest
4. Administration and Management: To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration
5. Commercialization of IPR: Get value for IPRs through commercialization
6. Enforcement and Adjudication: To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements
7. Human Capital Development: To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs

The Policy is a vision document that lays the roadmap for future development in the field of IPRs It is comprehensive and holistic, and cannot be said to lack specifics. It lists specific action points to be implemented towards fulfillment of the aforementioned objectives. These action points have been assigned to specific nodal departments for implementation. Already, certain points like transfer of the administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, along with their associated Registries, to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion have been acted upon and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules accordingly changed. Similarly, augmentation of manpower, including recruitment of 458 Patent Examiners, has been done.

(c) and (d) While certain parties have raised a demand against Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 from time to time, there is no evidence to show that Section 3(d) restrains innovation.

Employers' share in EPFS

*260. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allotted ₹ 1,000 crores as contribution towards the employers' share in the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme (EPFS) to encourage them to give more jobs to the youth, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government had conducted a meeting with employers of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector to encourage them to utilise the benefit being provided by the Centre by employing youth, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was 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 and employers would be provided an incentive V for enhancing employment, where the Government will be paying the employers contribution of 8.33% towards the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) in respect of new employment for 3 years.

The PMRPY scheme is targeted for workers earning wages upto ₹15,000/- per month. For the purpose of the scheme, a new employee is one who has not been working elsewhere on a regular basis prior to 1st April, 2016. Publicity and awareness campaign is an integral component of the PMRPY scheme for encouraging employers including Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to avail benefits.

Profits earned by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

*261. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IOCL has posted highest ever profit in a single year in 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the profits of BPCL and other Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(c) whether profit of IOCL and other Oil Marketing Companies was due to low international price of crude oil and non-extending the full benefits to consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has posted annual profit of ₹ 10399.03 crore during the year 2015-16 as against previous best of ₹ 10220.55 crore during the year 2009-10. The profits of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during 2015-16 are as under:–

- BPCL - ₹7431.88 crore
- HPCL - ₹3862.74 crore

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) purchase crude oil based on the price in the international markets. The price of finished products in India is linked to their price in the international markets. The spread (crack margin) between the price of crude oil and petroleum products is linked to the gross profits of refineries. The overall profitability position of oil PSUs depends upon various other general and specific factors including inventory losses.

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

Framing of policy for organic products

*262. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to frame a policy with regard to organic products with specific safety standards, traceability norms, soil certification guidelines, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the agencies in India at present that certify organic products for export and for domestic market; and

(d) what was the quantum of export of certified organic products from India, in the last year and whether uniform norms for certification would boost farm exports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulations) Act, 1992, to facilitate export of organic products.

Currently there are no mandatory domestic standards for organic production. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has formulated the Organic Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 under the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937. The standards prescribed under these Rules are based on NPOP and are voluntary in nature.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare operates "Participatory Guarantee System-India (PGS-India)" through National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad. The PGS-INDIA organic certification is free of cost to the farmers, which is being promoted under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana Scheme under components of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has formulated following standards for organic products:

(i) IS 16550 (Part 1): 2016 Organic Production System and Labelling of Organically Produced Products Part 1 Crop Based

(ii) IS 16550 (Part 2): 2016 Organic Production System and Labelling of Organically Produced Products Part 2 Animal Based (finalized and under publication)

Section 22 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which is administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has the provision to regulate manufacture, distribution, sale and import of organic foods, which have been defined as food products that have been produced in accordance with the specified organic production standards. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is in the process of framing regulations for manufacture, distribution, sale and import of organic foods in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments and organisations.

(c) The list of 25 certification bodies, accredited under NPOP for certification of organic products for exports, is given in Statement (*See* below).

PGS-India, instead of relying on third party certification, operates by networking the local groups under common umbrella through various facilitating agencies, Regional Councils and Zonal Councils.

(d) The total volume of exports of organic products under NPOP during 2015-16 was 2.64 lakh MT valued at USD 298 million.

Uniform norms, both for export of organic products and domestic markets, will facilitate equivalence arrangements with various importing countries such as Korea, Taiwan, Canada and Japan, which would help increase export of organic products.

Statement

List of 25 certification bodies, accredited under NPOP for certification of organic products for exports

Sl. No.	Name of the Certification Agency
1.	Bureau Veritas Certification India (BVCI) Pvt. Ltd.
2.	ECOCERT India Pvt. Ltd.
3.	IMO Control Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Indian Organic Certification Agency (INDOCERT)
5.	Lacon Quality Certification Pvt. Ltd.
6.	One Cert Asia Agri Certification (P) Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Certification Agency
7.	SGS India Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Control Union Certifications
9.	Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA)
10.	APOF Organic Certification Agency (AOCA)
11.	Rajasthan Organic Certification Agency (ROCA)
12.	Vedic Organic Certification Agency
13.	ISCOP (Indian Society for Certification of Organic Products)
14.	Food Cert India Pvt. Ltd
15.	Aditi Organic Certifications Pvt. Ltd
16.	Chhattisgarh Certification Society, India (CGCERT)
17.	Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department (TNOCD)
18.	Intertek India Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Madhya Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
20.	Odisha State Organic Certification Agency (OSOCA)
21.	Natural Organic Certification Agro Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Fair Cert Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Gujarat Organic Products Certification Agency (GOPCA)
24.	Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
25.	Karnataka State Organic Certification Agency

Personnel in Delhi Police

*263. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Police personnel in Delhi Police; and

(b) how many of these personnel are on traffic duty in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) As on 15.07.2016, total number of police personnel available in Delhi Police is 76461.

(b) As on 15.07.2016, 5590 personnel are on traffic duty in Delhi Police.

List of persons debarred from visiting Punjab

*264. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has maintained any black list debarring some persons, who went overseas during operation Blue Star, from visiting Punjab; and

(b) if so, the status of the list?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Names of foreign nationals and foreigners of Indian origin who are found to have indulged in anti-India activities, heinous crimes or violated visa rules are placed in a negative list after due consultations. Such persons are barred from entering into India for specified time period. Government of India does not maintain state or region-wise data in respect of such persons. The negative list is reviewed from time to time as per established procedure in consultation with the concerned agencies. Recently, the Government reviewed cases of foreign nationals of Indian origin in the negative list and decided to delete the names of 225 such persons from it.

Financial assistance to artists

†*265. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial help is being provided to States and artists for propagating, spreading and building their local culture in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise list of the above said States and artists who have been provided funds from financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 for the said purpose; and

(c) whether Government would consider increasing the amount of funds to be given to the artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India provides financial help to artists for propagating, spreading and building their local culture in different parts of the country. In addition to that, the Government of India also provides

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

funds to 7 Zonal Cultural Centres to protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country. The Ministry of Culture does not release funds to the State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) The State-wise list of artistes who have been provided funds from financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 is very voluminous. The list of these artistes is available at the website of the Ministry *i.e. http://www.indiaculture.nic.in/performing-arts-grants-scheme-minutes.*

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

Import of kite strings from China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the kite strings being imported from China are laden with powder of Lead, Magnate, Plastic and Nylon;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is aware about the death of people and birds taking place owing to the use of such strings for kite flying; and

(c) whether any mandatory instructions have been incorporated in the contract inked with companies involved in import of such strings and the metals used therein, so that it does not cause harm to life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As no specific Exim Code for abrasive string used for kites (manjha) exists under Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System), 2012, separate import data and other related information regarding abrasive string used for kites (manjha) are not available. Chinese manza is a loose description given to kite threads made of nylon and may not necessarily be imported from China.

(b) Some petitions/grievances have been received requesting a ban on import of Chinese manza (kite strings). There are some reports of injuries to humans, animals and birds in some parts of the country.

(c) Import data on plastic/synthetic thread shows that it is imported under four different Chapter Heads: Chapter 39, 54, 55 & 56 of Indian Trade Classification [Harmonised System] 2012. In addition, as kite flying kit (toy) containing such

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

thread, it may find entry under Chapter 95 of ITC (HS). These are also produced domestically. Placing regulations/ restrictions only on imported synthetic/plastic threads alone, which may have multiple uses, without imposing similar restriction/ regulation on domestic sources also would violate India's commitments to the WTO. However, as Retail trade is a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action in the matter. As per the information available, some State Governments including Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have banned procuring/ distribution/ sale/ use of nylon thread and other synthetic non-bio degradable threads used for kite flying which are commonly called Chinese manjha.

Special Central assistance to tribal sub plan

†*267. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh was provided only ₹4810.32 lakh against allocation of ₹9826.50 lakh under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and allocation of remaining amount is awaited;

(b) whether an amount of ₹8828.06 lakh is earmarked to be provided by Centre as hundred per cent assistance under Article 275(l) of the Constitution; and

(c) whether only ₹2212.02 lakh has been released out of ₹3000 lakh allocated for conservation and development of tribes such as Kumaun, Baiga, Hill Korwa, Birhor, Abhujmaria and remaining amount is yet to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has never provided ₹ 4810.32 Lakhs to Chhattisgarh State against allocation of ₹9826.50 Lakhs under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP). Ministry has released total allocation of ₹9826.50 Lakh to Chhattisgarh during 2014-15. Further, there has been an actual release of ₹4800 Lakh as 1st instalment to Chhattisgarh in 2016-17 so far. This release has been made as per Guidelines of SCA to TSP, 2016 which is available on Ministry's website at following link:

http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201606220316575684724scan0004.pdf.

Accordingly, 25% of State allocation would be released on the basis of performance parameters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Similarly, as per 2016 Guidelines of Grants under Article 275(1) of Constitution of India, maximum allocation of Chhattisgarh arrived at ₹ 10746.04 Lakhs for 2016-17. Ministry has already released ₹7000.00 Lakhs to State Government of Chhattisgarh as 1st instalment. Guidelines is available on MoTA website at following link:

http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201606220318460202092 Guidelines.pdf

Accordingly, 25% of State allocation would be released on the basis of performance parameters.

(c) There is no such ST community called Kumaun in Chhattisgarh. However, the remaining communities come under Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). This Ministry runs a scheme namely 'Development of PVTGs' undertaken for Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan. As per Project Appraisal Committee approval ₹2212.02 Lakhs was released to Chhattisgarh State under this scheme for 2014-15 for development of PVTGs namely Abujh Marias, Baigas, Bharias, Hill Korwas, Kamars, Saharias, Birhor. During 2015-16 an amount of ₹ 1809.63 Lakhs have been released to Chhatisgarh for the same purpose. Annual allocation under this scheme is not fixed for any State.

Modernisation of post-mortem houses

*268. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation suggested the Ministry of Home Affairs to include modernsation and technical upgradation of post-mortem houses in States as a component of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government; and

(c) if no steps are being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under MPF Scheme, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments to strengthen police infrastructure for safety and security of citizens, by way of equipping the Police with required mobility, modern

weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-ups etc. Inclusion of Post-Mortem Houses, or otherwise, in their annual plans prepared for the MPF Scheme is the decision of the concerned State Governments. Constituents of state plan are examined on merit, when received, keeping in mind the fiscal resources available.

Import of Natural Gas

†*269. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of natural gas imported by Government during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of natural gas imported by private companies, during 2014-15 and 2015-16, year-wise;

(c) the amount spent thereon by Government and each of the private companies, year-wise;

(d) the quantum of natural gas produced in the country; and

(e) the demand of natural gas in the country as compared to its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) LNG is imported under Open General License (OGL) on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. Individual Companies, namely, Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL), GAIL, IOCL and GSPCL etc. have entered into long term, mid/short term and spot agreement with various foreign players for importing natural gas into the country. As per information submitted by PPAC, the quantity of LNG imported by private and public sector companies involved in gas transmission business is given below:

Year	Total LNG import (in MMSCM)	LNG imported by Private Companies (in MMSCM)*
2014-15	18536	15064
2015-16	21309	12755

* PLL is the main importer with quantities of 11525 MMSCM (FY 2014-15) and 9645 MMSCM (FY 2015-16).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the information available on export import data bank (Department of Commerce website), total value of LNG imported is as given below:

Year	Value in Million US $
2014-15	9230.83
2015-16	6710.46

(d) As per information submitted by PPAC, the quantum of natural gas produced in the country in FY 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:

Year	Natural gas production (in MMSCM)
2014-15	33657
2015-16	32249

(e) During FY 2015-16, total gas supply in the country was 47784 MMSCM, out of which domestic natural gas production was 32249 MMSCM.

Status of National Register of Citizens

*270. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to complete the updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) within a time-bound schedule; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Notification issued by Government of India in December, 2013, the updation of National Register of Citizen (NRC), 1951 in Assam shall be completed within a period of three years. Best efforts have been made and possible measures taken to complete the updation of NRC in Assam.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Setting up of special development zones

†2622. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up such special development zones in the country as they were set up in the other countries;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government had earlier sent any such authorised committee to visit other countries for studying and bringing such concept of zones to India for promoting industry/trade/business; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no proposal regarding special development zones is pending at present.

Functional SEZs

†2623. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fully functional Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) the State/Union Territory-wise number of all such functional Special Economic Zones along with their area separately;

(c) the future programme of Government regarding those SEZs which are not fully functional or not operational; and

(d) whether there are uniform or varied rules for SEZs in all States/Union Territories from the view of tax system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2016, 204 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are functional. State/Union Territory-wise details of number of functional SEZs along with their area are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Review of functioning of SEZs is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of the SEZ Scheme, including, *inter-alia*, review meetings with the Development Commissioners of the SEZs, open house meetings with SEZ stakeholders, Road Shows in various States to give wide publicity of SEZs, etc.

(d) The fiscal concessions and tax / duty benefits allowed to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are in-built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which are uniformly applicable to all States/ Union Territories. Act provides that State Governments may take suitable exemption from the State taxes, levies and duties.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of number of functional SEZs along with their area

States/UTs	Functional SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)	Total Notified Area (Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	19	6129.50
Chandigarh	2	58.46
Chhattisgarh	1	101.28
Gujarat	18	14325.93
Haryana	7	101.09
Karnataka	25	1709.38
Kerala	16	666.81
Madhya Pradesh	2	1121.71
Maharashtra	25	2844.90
Odisha	3	419.03
Punjab	2	52.00
Rajasthan	4	460.01
Tamil Nadu	36	3620.67
Telangana	26	1432.62
Uttar Pradesh	11	468.53
West Bengal	7	211.85
GRAND TOTAL	204	33723.77

Setting up of NICDA

2624. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up National

Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) to facilitate development of industrial corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of industrial corridors under implementation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India proposes to form a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA). The proposed NICDA would facilitate integrated development of Industrial Corridors across the country. It will channelize central as well as institutional funds while ensuring that the various corridors are properly planned and implemented keeping in view the broad national perspectives regarding industrial and city development. It will also carry out project development activities, appraise and sanction projects, implement, coordinate and monitor all central efforts for the development of industrial corridor projects.

(c) The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is being implemented at following four locations:

(i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat.

(ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra.

(iii) Integrated Industrial Township Project in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Integrated Industrial Township Project in Vikram Udyogpuri in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

Ban on imports from China

†2625. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various products being imported in India from China do not meet the international norms and they are also harmful for the consumers as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to ban the products imported from China;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether there is already a ban on import of several products manufactured in China; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Economies today across the globe are highly complex and interdependent. No economy can adopt a closed stance without adversely impacting its citizen in terms of meeting their needs. Imports address situations like shortage/ non-availability of items, price/ quantity preference of consumers etc. Within this framework, goods are imported into the country subject to all the laws/rules regarding protection of environment, ensuring quality, standards and national security. Further, the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) lays down that whatever domestic Laws/ Rules/ Orders/ regulations/ Technical specifications/ environmental/ safety and health norms are applicable on domestically produced goods; the same shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to imports. 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 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the hazardous waste rules, 2008 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) 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.

(c) to (f) India and China are members of the WTO and therefore any restrictions imposed on trade needs to be WTO compliant. Trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionery/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 24.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Minimum Import Price (MIP) had been imposed on 173 Exim Codes of Chapter 72 on imports of Iron and Steel since 5th February, 2016, which has now been extended beyond 04th August 2016 on 66 Exim Codes of Chapter 72.

Success of 'Start-up India' programme

†2626. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Start-Up India' programme has been very successful so far and India has grown into the third largest hub in the world;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions for some changes in 'Start-Up India' programme have been received from startup companies; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government on those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of steps taken by the Government to boost the startup initiative are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) In a recent meeting of startups with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) the following suggestions were received:–

(i) Reducing delays in processing of IPR applications and response from incubators in issuing recommendation letters;

(ii) Making compliances easy with regard to paper work involved in government compliances and import/export procedures;

(iii) Provide clear definition of aggregators under the Service Tax;

(iv) Provide checklist for all State and Central compliances on the Startup India portal;

(v) Evolution of a discussion forum for all stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem to exchange ideas;

(vi) Request companies to spend more on Startups as part of CSR activities;

(vii) Request banks to exempt the Startups from turnover and experience criteria to enable them to participate in the procurement process;

(viii) Issues relating to interstate movement of goods *viz.* take declarations and receive taxes online;

(ix) Abolition of manual registers for compliance under various laws; and

(x) Preparation and publication of a handbook on clearances and approvals required from various agencies for starting and running a business.

(d) In this regard DIPP has uploaded a list of clearances/services being provided by Central Government Departments on the startup India portal

(http://startupindia.gov.in/incubator-registration.php). DIPP has also written to around 180 companies to set up and scale up incubators in Government approved institutions as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. As part of the Startup India Action Plan, tax holiday of 3 years to Startups incorporated on or after the 1st day of April, 2016 but before the 1st day of April, 2019 was introduced under Section 80-IAC of the Finance Act, 2016. During Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's interactions with Startups they had mentioned that most of them may not be able to take advantage of the exemption as during the initial years startups incur losses and it takes considerable time to make profit. To address the issue DIPP has requested Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance to extend the said exemption from 3 years to 7 years. Implementation of the said recommendation shall provide relief to the startups and certainty to the stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem on taxation related matters.

Statement

Details of steps taken by Government to boost Startup India Initiative

- Startup India Hub was operationalized on April 1, 2016 to resolve queries and handholding support to Startups. The hub has been able to resolve 12,290 queries received from Startups through telephone, emails and Twitter. To seek clarifications pertaining to Certificate of Recognition as a "Startup" by Government of India, Certificate of Eligibility to avail tax benefits, seeking information on incubators or funding, one can get in touch with the Hub on Toll Free number: 1800115565 or email id *dipp-startups@nic.in*

- Startup India Hub would soon be launching interactive online learning and development module to educate Startups and aspiring entrepreneurs, through various stages of their entrepreneurial journey. The learning and development module shall be made available through the Startup India portal *(http://startupindia.gov.in)*

- As on 2nd August, 2016, 817 Startups have applied for recognition so far under the Startup India initiative. Out of these, 234 Startups have been recognized by the Government.

- A maximum fee of INR 5,000 can be charged by the incubators for providing letter of recommendation to Startups. In cases where external expert(s) is/ are required to assess the innovativeness of a product/ service/ process, a maximum fee of INR 10,000 can be charged by the incubators

- In order to augment the existing list of incubators, a module to recognize incubators has been launched. This shall enable incubators to obtain recognition from Government of India which will allow them to issue recommendation letters to Startups. For more details visit the link: *http://startupindia.gov.in/applyforincubatorreg.php*
- A panel of facilitators has been constituted for providing assistance and support in filing applications for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), wherein, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) would bear the facilitation cost. To get the list of facilitators visit link: *http://startupindia.gov.in/upload/Listoffacilitatorsforpatents.pdf*
- To avail IPR related benefits (rebate in fee and free of cost facilitation in filing IPR applications), a Startup would not be required to obtain a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board of DIPP (a Certificate of Recognition of DIPP would suffice).
- The Finance Act, 2016 has made provision for Startups to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April, 2016 and 31st March, 2019. To avail these benefits one must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board of DIPP.
- A new section 80IAC was inserted in the income-tax Act, 1961 to provide for 100% deduction of profit derived by eligible start-up from eligible business for three consecutive years out of five years at the option of the tax payer.
- Amended section 54GB to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of eligible start-up for utilizing the same for purchase of specified asset.
- Inserted a new section 54EE in Income-tax Act, 1961 for providing deduction up to ₹50 lakhs to capital gains in case the amount of capital gains is invested in units of notified fund setup for financing start-ups.
- For any investment in shares of certain Indian 'startup' companies, by a Indian resident, exceeding the fair market value of shares, the excess amount will not be taxed in the hand of India 'startup' "company as per terms of Notification No.45/2016 of Central Government".

- Tax exemption on investments above Fair Market Value have been introduced for investments made in Startups (as per definition). For details visit link: *http://startupindia.gov.in/upload/Notification%20related%20to%20Tax%20 Exemption% 20on%20Investments%20above%20Fair%20Market.pdf*

- Startups falling under the list of 36 "white" category industries have been exempted from all the applicable compliances under 3 Environment Laws *viz.* The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003 and The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. To get the list of "white" category industries visit link: *http://startupindia.gov.in/upload/MoEF New Category of White Industries 05.03.2016.pdf*

- Relaxed norms on prior experience and turnover for public procurement for micro and small enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy of Ministry of MSME. To get details visit: *http://startupindia.gov.in/upload/ MSME Relaxed Norms for Startups 10.03.2016.pdf*

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Bill 2015 has been enacted to enable businesses wind up in 3 months.

- A 'fund of funds' of INR 10,000 crores for Startups has been established which shall be managed by SIDBI. The fund will invest in SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which, in turn, will invest in Startups. Thus, this fund will act as an enabler to attract private capital in the form of equity, quasi-equity, soft loans and other risk capital for Startups.

- 7 proposals for Research Parks, 16 proposals for TBIs and 13 proposals for Startup centers have been recommended by the National Expert Advisory Committee (NEAC) formed by MHRD. These proposals shall be implemented in the current financial year.

- DIPP has written to top companies to request them to support the initiative by setting up new incubators or scale up existing incubators in collaboration with educational institutes.

- DIPP has requested State Governments and administration of Union Territories to set up Startup Hub as well as incubators to help Startups during various stages of development.

Incentives for import of pulses

2627. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of pulses is being encouraged to increase their availability in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-availability of those economic incentives to private sector agencies which are available to Government agencies for the import of pulses; and

(d) the reasons for not seeking cooperation of private sector in increasing the availability of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is growing demand for pulses in India and the domestic production is unable to satisfy demand. The gap between demand and supply of pulses in our country is, therefore, met through imports of pulses.

(c) and (d) The Government has allowed imports of pulses at zero import duty to facilitate imports by all entities including private sector. There are no specific economic incentives available to Government agencies for import of pulses.

Imposition/lifting of ban on export/import of commodities

†2628. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the commodities on which export and import ban have been imposed or lifted In the country in the last one year, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to bring balance In the trade with several neighbouring countries, especially with China;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check the entry of poor quality products of China in abundance in Indian markets; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the success achieved in bringing trade balance with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As on date, barring restrictions on import of milk and milk products from China till 23.6.2017 or until further orders, no ban on export/ import of any other item has been imposed or lifted during the last one year.

(b) Efforts are continuously made to increase overall exports by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods, services, resolution of market access issues and other non-tariff barriers. This is done through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China and other countries to show-case Indian products.

(c) Economies today across the globe are highly complex and interdependent. No economy can adopt a closed stance without adversely impacting its citizen in terms of meeting their needs. Imports address situations like shortage/non-availability of items, price/quantity preference of consumers etc. Within this framework, goods are imported into the country subject to all the laws/rules regarding protection of environment, ensuring quality, standard and national security.

Further, the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) lays down that whatever Domestic Laws/ Rules/ Orders/ regulations / Technical specifications/ environmental/ safety and health norms are applicable on domestically produced goods; the same shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to imports. 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 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Hazardous Waste Rules 2008 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) 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 frame there under are also applicable.

India and China are members of the WTO and, therefore, any restrictions imposed on trade needs to be WTO complaint. Trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products till 23.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

(d) Details of the merchandise imports, exports and the trade deficit with China during the last three years are given below:-

Bilateral Trade between India and China 2013-14 to 2015-16

(Value in US$ Billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2013-14	51.03	14.82	65.85	36.21
2014-15	60.41	11.93	72.34	48.48
2015-16	61.70	9.02	70.73	52.68

Source: DGCI&S

Decline in growth of core sectors

2629. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth in the core sectors has come down during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken by Government to encourage the core sector's growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI), the cumulative growth rate of ICI during January-June, 2015 was 1.9% which has increased to 5.2% during January-June, 2016.

(c) The Government is continuously taking steps to encourage the core sector as well as overall industrial production and growth. 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. Steps have been taken to create ease of doing business, including 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 also been conceptualized.

FTAs with Israel, Austria, Eurasian and Gulf countries

2630. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is discussing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Israel, Austria, Eurasian and Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the existing trade status with each of the above countries; and

(d) how India looks at Brexit and if Britain exits from the European Union (EU), what opportunities India will have in Britain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Commerce is negotiating a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Israel. The eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013 wherein discussions took place on market access in goods, rules of origin, custom procedures and trade in services. In the subsequent inter-sessional consultations, the focus has been on a balanced outcome in both goods and services. Although India is negotiating the India-European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) which includes Austria, there are no bilateral negotiations. The EU BTIA negotiations began in 2007 with sixteen rounds of negotiations concluded. Moreover, three rounds of stocktaking meetings have been held recently on 18th January, 2016, 22nd February, 2016 and 15th July, 2016. A Joint Study Group (JSG) has been set up for considering the feasibility of entering into an FTA between India and Eurasian Economic Union (EaEU) comprising of 5 countries namely Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The first meeting of the JSG with EaEU was held on 31st July, 2015. A Free Trade Agreement is also being negotiated with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which comprises Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. The second round of negotiations was held on 9-10 September, 2008 in Riyadh, with the GCC now reviewing all their economic engagements. India's bilateral trade (in US$ million) with Israel, Austria, Eurasian and Gulf countries during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Country	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	Israel	6058.52	5617.89	4955.53
2.	Austria	1,165.24	1,179.02	1,167.02
3.	Eurasian Countries			

Sl. No.	Country	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
(i)	Russia	6,015.66	6,346.23	6,183.88
(ii)	Kazakhstan	917.84	952.35	504.84
(iii)	Belarus	211.11	230.31	200.61
(iv)	Armenia	74.17	92.29	37.59
(v)	Kyrgyzstan	35.18	38.53	26.90
4.	Gulf countries			
(i)	Kuwait	18,214.69	14,580.85	6,209.58
(ii)	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	59,540.24	59,167.99.	49,729.88
(iii)	Saudi Arabia	48,622.60	39,268.98	26,714.15
(iv)	Oman	5,763.45	4,131.69	3,863.86
(v)	Bahrain	1,202.60	919.23	1,011.00
(vi)	Qatar	16,677.04	15,659.69	9,925.09

Source: DGCIS

(d) The full impact of the decision of Great Britain to leave the European Union may take some time to unfold. The opportunities for India would depend on Great Britain's negotiations of terms of exit with the European Union and their future negotiated trade relations.

Fall in import of gold

†2631. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of gold is going down in the country since last March and import of gold has reduced by 51 per cent during April-May, 2016, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for fall in the import of gold and the efforts being made by Government to improve this situation, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of job loss caused by a fall in gold import, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of import of gold during April-May 2016 are as under:

Period	Quantity (KG)	Value (MILLION USD)	Percentage Growth	
			Quantity	Value
Apr'15 to May'15	155946	5552.66		
Apr'16 to May'16	77559	2711.62	(-)50.27	(-)51.17

Source: DGCI&S

(b) Some of the major reasons for decline in import of gold are as follows:-

(i) The nation-wide strike by jewellers in March and April 2016, in response to the imposition of Excise Duty on jewellery manufacturing in the Union budget 2016-17.

(ii) The increase in the price of gold since the beginning of the year 2016.

Government continues to support exports by this sector through various schemes such as Replenishment Authorisation for Gems, Advance Procurement/ Replenishment of Precious metals, Replenishment Authorisation for consumables, Advance Authorisation for precious metals, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme etc.

Ministry of Finance has constituted a Sub-Committee of the High Level Committee to interact with Trade and Industry on the issues related to Excise Duty on jewellery.

(c) As per the Quarterly Employment Survey of the Labour Bureau on changes in employment, available till December 2015, the quarterly estimated changes in employment in the Gems and Jewellery sector are as under:

Estimated change in employment during the quarterly surveys for Gems & Jewellery Sector.

(Units in lakhs):

Survey period	June 13 over Mar, 13	Sep. 13 over June 13	Dec.13 over Sep 13	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	Sept, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sept, 15
Change in employment (in Lakhs)	0.08	(-)0.06	(-)0.06	0.01	0.07	0.08	(-)0.05	(-)0.06	(-)0.03	(-)0.02	(-)0.08

Source: Labour Bureau.

Trade sanctions by the US on import restrictions of US poultry

2632. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether the US is seeking trade sanctions against India after winning a dispute at the World Trade Organisation regarding Indian restrictions on imports of US poultry, meat, eggs and live pigs;

(b) if so, the strategy being adopted by India to counter their claims; and

(c) what steps were taken by the Ministry in the last 12 months to substantiate the truth when the US won the dispute in June last year and when the WTO's Appellate Body ruled that India's restrictions were discriminatory and based on unsubstantiated fears over bird flu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In the WTO dispute DS430 (India- Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Agricultural Products), the United States sought authorization from WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) for trade sanctions against India for its non-compliance of Appellate Body/Panel ruling in this Dispute. After detailed consultation with experts as well as stakeholders, GOI had issued a revised notification, which India considers as its compliance with the Ruling. Based on this, India requested the US to withdraw its request or suspend the arbitration proceedings. US still feels that India's revised notification is short of the WTO ruling. Both India and the US are in contact with each other on this matter.

Salient features of new IPR policy

2633. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recently released new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy;

(b) how the new Policy is different from the existing one;

(c) how the new Policy resists giving leeway to international multinational pharma and other companies;

(d) how the policy helps in protecting the rights and traditions of India; and

(e) to what extent the new policy keeps India out of Priority Watch List of US and similar other issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy is a vision document that lays the roadmap for future development in the field of IPR. It lays down seven objectives sought to be achieved through detailed action points. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which shall be the nodal Department to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPR in India. The seven objectives of the Policy are as under:

(i) IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion- To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.

(ii) Generation of IPRs- To stimulate the generation of IPRs.

(iii) Legal and Legislative Framework: To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.

(iv) Administration and Management: To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration.

(v) Commercialization of IPR: Get value for IPRs through commercialization.

(vi) Enforcement and Adjudication: To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.

(vii) Human Capital Development: To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

(b) The National IPR Policy has been introduced for the first time.

(c) The Policy recognizes that India has a well-established TRIPS-compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

(d) The Policy identifies specific action points to pursue incidents of misappropriation of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expressions in other countries and to promote India's rich heritage of traditional knowledge with the effective involvement and participation of the holders of such knowledge.

(e) The IPR Policy has been formulated to guide the IPR regime in India by ensuring that the IP regime is characterized by single mindedness of purpose and direction. In so far as Priority Watch list of the USA is concerned, this is the nomenclature assigned by the USA under its domestic legislation, and is subject to the domestic consideration of that country.

Waiver of local sourcing norm in single brand retail

2634. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that the Ministry is insisting for waiver of 30 per cent local sourcing norm for a leading mobile phone company under single brand retail plan;

(b) whether any proposal to this effect has been sent to the Ministry of Finance;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response thereon; and

(d) why this company has brought before the Ministry, the proposal to sell refurbished mobiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per extant FDI Policy on Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) being followed by the Government (including this Ministry) in respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. However, sourcing norms will not be applicable after approval of the Government up to three years from commencement of the business, *i.e.* opening of the first store for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. One proposal has been sent to Foreign Investment Promotion Board, Ministry of Finance. However, no decision has been taken by the Government on this proposal.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Ministry.

Extension of facilities under 'Start-up India' scheme to medium industries

2635. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in consultation with the Department of Expenditure and the Ministry of MSME are taking steps for finding out a solution for benefits announced in the Start-Up action plan which can be extended to medium industry as well;

(b) if so, the details of time period and turnover of these medium industries;

(c) what is total number of companies/enterprises who have shown interest or have already launched Start-Up in Micro and Small enterprises; and

(d) the details of these startups by end of May, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Startup India Action Plan as announced on 16th January, 2016 envisages to exempt Startups (in the manufacturing sector) from the conditions of "prior experience and turnover" without any relaxation in quality standards or technical parameters. In this regard, the policy circular No. 1(2)(1)/2016-MA was released on 10th March, 2016 by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which provides for "In exercise of Para 16 of Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, it is clarified that all Central Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Sector Undertakings may relax condition of prior turnover and prior experience with respect to Micro and Small Enterprises in all public procurements subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications". Subsequently, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has issued O.M.No.F-20/2/2014-PPD(Pt.) dated 25.7.2016 wherein it is clarified that all Central Ministries/Departments may relax condition of prior turnover and prior experience in public procurement to startups (whether MSEs or otherwise) subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications in accordance with the relevant provisions of GFR, 2005.

(c) and (d) As on 2.8.2016, 817 applications have been received in the Startup India portal out of which 234 have been recognized as startups. The details of companies and entrepreneurs which have been recognized as Startups is provided at *http://startupindia.gov.in/uploads/pdf/Entities-recognised as startup.pdf.*

Foreign investment

2636. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of foreign investment the country has received by the end of May, 2016 under 'Make-in-India' Programme;

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

(c) whether the non-passing of land acquisition and GST bills are the reasons for attracting less investment under 'Make-in-India' projects in the country; and

(d) if so, how Government plans to overcome these difficulties at the earliest in order to attract more foreign-funds to accelerate the 'Make-in-India' project in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Programme-wise and project-wise classification of the foreign investment is not maintained centrally. However, an amount of US$ 61.58 billion has been received during the period of October, 2014 to May, 2016 through FDI equity inflow after the launch of 'Make in India' initiative in September, 2014.

(c) and (d) Foreign Direct Investment is largely a matter of private business decisions. It is made by companies based on their assessment of prevailing market conditions, further prospects and other related factors. Investment by foreign companies in the country is governed by the FDI Policy as well as the sectoral laws, regulations and policies. The Government reviews the FDI Policy on an ongoing basis and makes significant changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination.

Restructuring/review of boards

2637. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to restructure/review the various Boards under the Ministry, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has identified the problem areas and to sort them out, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There are five statutory Commodity Boards *viz.* Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board under the Department of Commerce which are responsible for facilitation of production, development and export of tea, coffee, rubber, spices and tobacco. The performance of these Boards is reviewed by the Ministry on regular basis to ensure their effective functioning and corrective action is taken wherever required.

Insurance of UBIN

2638. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started the process for issuance of Unique Business Identification Number (UBIN) to enable budding entrepreneurs to set up their business without any delays;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked to produce results well within the targeted time and it is no longer a business as usual in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) 10 Central Government services have been identified for issuance of Unique Business Identification Number (UBIN), Details of list of 10 services are given in Statement (*See* below). It was agreed to by the participating Ministries/ Departments that INC-29 form of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) will be considered as Common Application Form (CAF) for 10 services. Based on the comments received from Ministries/ Departments the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has been requested to notify this form and to carry out the necessary software changes in the system. The layout of the form has been finalized. The software development has commenced at eBiz end and MCA has been requested to make necessary modifications in their software to accommodate the changes. After development of software and audit of the same BIN, shall be launched on eBiz portal.

Statement

List of 10 Central Government Services for issuance of UBIN

Ministry/ Department Name		Registration/ License Name
Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1.	Name Availability
	2.	Director Identification Number (Upto 3 Directors)
	3.	Certificate of Incorporation
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	4.	Industrial License
	5.	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
Central Board of Direct Taxation	6.	Permanent Account Number (PAN)
	7.	Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)
Ministry of Labour and Employment	8.	Employer Registration with ESIC
	9.	Employer Registration with EPFO
Directorate General of Foreign Trade	10.	Importer Exporter Code

Problems in accessing affordable drugs

2639. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to patents law, the country is facing trouble to access of affordable drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the Doha declaration and TRIPS agreement and Government's commitment therein; and

(c) the proposal of Government to access of affordable generic drugs to combat the monopolies under IPR policy therefor?

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

(b) India has a long history of protection of Intellectual Property Rights under its national laws which have evolved taking into consideration national needs and international commitments. The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health ('the Doha Declaration') was adopted in 2001. It reaffirmed the flexibilities provided under TRIPS to member states to formulate laws to ensure better access to essential medicines. India remains committed to the Doha Declaration on TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. This commitment is reiterated in the recently announced National IPR Policy as well.

(c) The Jan Aushadhi Stores under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojna have been opened by the Government to promote access to affordable generic drugs. Till 31st July, 2016, 382 Stores are functional in the country.

Better market access to EU and England

2640. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exit of Britain from EU will provide India a better market access to the European Union and England in spite of some market volatility;

(b) whether as risk aversion sets in, there would be a decline in financial markets, how India would face this impact along with other countries;

(c) whether trade strategies are being reworked out, could there be potential advantages in the form of better market access for India to the EU and Britain; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Better market access to European Union and Britain; the need to rework trade strategies; and the potential advantages in the form of better market access for India are dependent on the terms and conditions of UK's withdrawal arrangement from the European Union. Considering India's sound macro-economic fundamentals, comfortable foreign exchange reserves, commitment to fiscal discipline and declining inflation, India is well placed to withstand financial volatility.

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor

2641. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given approval for the proposal of development of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds released/proposed to be released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India gave its concurrence for engaging Asian Development Bank (ADB) for carrying out feasibility study and preparing the Conceptual Development Plan for East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) linking Kolkata in the East through Chennai to Tuticorin in South in a phased manner in May 2014. In the first phase, Vizag-Chennai segment of ECEC, *i.e.* VCIC was taken up for the feasibility study.

(c) The Government has not approved or released any funds directly for this project. However, funds are needed to the tune of US $ 840 Million for VCIC nodes, out of which ADB Funding of US $ 625 Million has been approved by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India. Remaining amount US $ 215 Million shall be provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Out of ADB loan of US$625 Million approved by DEA, a sum of US $ 370 Million has been sought as first tranche from ADB. The ADB conducted the feasibility study for VCIC and submitted the final Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) for the Project in December 2014. It has also started the master planning for four nodes Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Gannavarm-Kankipadu and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu of Andhra Pradesh as identified in the CDP.

Agro startups under 'Start-up-India' scheme

2642. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether agro startups are also covered under 'Start-Up India' Scheme;

(b) if so, how many of them have been approved so far; and

(c) what is the amount/percentage of disbursal to agro startups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Startup India Action Plan was released by the Government on 16th January, 2016 with the intent 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. All startups including agro startups are covered in the

Action Plan. As on 02.08.2016, 817 Startups have applied for recognition so far under the Startup India initiative. Out of these, 234 Startups have been recognized by the Government, of which 11 are related to agriculture sector.

(c) A 'Fund of Funds for Startups' (FFS) has been established which is being managed by SIDBI. The fund will invest in SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which, in turn, will invest in Startups. Till date, SIDBI has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 168 crore towards the corpus of 6 AlFs under FFS. These AlFs shall invest in Startups across sectors and States.

Renovation of ASI museum in Telangana

2643. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the only Archaeological Museum in Telangana is utterly neglected and badly maintained due to financial problems; and

(b) if so, what the Ministry has been doing to restore the Museum's past glory by renovating and opening it for public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Archaeological Museum Kondapur, located in Medak District of Telangana State, is well maintained by ASI and no negligence has taken place. The museum objects are well preserved and museum is open for public throughout the year.

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

2644. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects constituted under Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti as on 31st March, 2016 along with the date of constitution of projects along with the names of casual employees working in each project, their date of appointment, post and pay-scales/remunerations;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of casual employees working in these projects for more than five/eight years have not been regularised, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to regularise their services in the near future; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As on 31st March, 2016 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) has got the following three projects:

(i) Educational Programme for youth under the aegis of Taking Gandhi to Youth. In 2005. Relevant details are given in Statement-I.(*See* below).

(ii) Srijan - educational programme October, 2002. Relevant details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(iii) Development of education, training research and extension in Gandhian Studies August, 2006. Relevant details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) The list along with their details are enclosed as referred at (a) above. They were not recruited against the sanctioned post.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As given in para (b) above.

Statement-I

Details of Educational Programme for Youth under the aegis of 'Taking Gandhi to Youth' List of the Staff working as Volunteer/on contract basis and on consolidated salary as on 31.03.2016.

Youth Volunteers-I

Sl. No.	Name of Employee	Present Designation	Present Salary
1.	Ms. Kalpna	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
2.	Ms. Neha Sethi	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
3.	Shri Krishna	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
4.	Shri Dharam Pal Singh	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
5.	Shri Yatinder Singh	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
6.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
7.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
8.	Shri Umesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
9.	Shri Manoj Kumar	Youth Volunteer	13007.00

Sl. No.	Name of Employee	Present Designation	Present Salary
10.	Shri Ganesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
11.	Shri Ram Singh Chauhan	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
12.	Shri Shiv Dutt	Youth Volunteer	13007.00
		Youth Volunteers-II	
1.	Shri Mohan Singh	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
2.	Shri Vijay	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
3.	Shri Rakesh Sharma	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
4.	Shri Rohit Kumar	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
5.	Shri Vivek Kumar	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
6.	Shri Mahesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
7.	Shri Sunil Kumar	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
8.	Shri Shakil Khan	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
9.	Shri Manish Kumar	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
10.	Shri Sameer Bannerjee	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
11.	Shri Mahinder Singh	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
12.	Shri Piyush	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
13.	Shri Sushil Kumar Shukla	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
14.	Smt. Suman Narang	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
15.	Smt. Smita	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
16.	Smt. Uma	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
17.	Ms. Ruby Tiwari	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
18.	Ms. Lalita Kumari	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
19.	Smt. Preety Bhatia	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
20.	Ms. Sarita Sharma	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
21.	Shri. ShyamLal	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
22.	Ms Rachna	Youth Volunteer	11012.00
		Youth Volunteers-III	
1.	Shri Deepak Tiwari	Youth Volunteer	9948.00

Statement-II

Details of Srijan – Gandhi Smritis Educational Programme

(A) Srijan

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Engagement	Monthly Honorarium/ Stipend
1.	Smt. Kanak Gorakhanath	Resource Person, Computer	01.10.2002	11930.00
2.	Mr. Laiq Ahmed	Resource Person, Embroidery		14231.00
3.	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Yoga Teacher	01.07.2005	11930.00
4.	Smt. Sushma Gupta	Khadi Sale Counter	05.10.2005	11624.00
5.	Mrs. Madhu Sharma	Cutting &Tailoring	01.06.2006	9031 00
6.	Mrs. Rashida	Cutting &Tailoring	01.06.2006	9031.00
7.	Mrs. Meera	Cutting &Tailoring	01.06.2006	9031.00
8.	Ms Soni	Cutting &Tailoring	01.06.2006	9031.00
	Consolidated			Salary
1.	Shri Manoj Kumar	No Designation	01.05.2007	9031.00
2.	Ms Versha	No Designation	01.05.2007	9031.00
3.	Smt. Babita	No Designation	01.05.2007	9031.00
4.	Ms Shakuntala	No Designation	01.05.2007	9031.00
5.	Ms Shashi	No Designation	01.07.2007	9031.00
6.	Ms Renu Puhar	No Designation	01.01.2008	9031.00
7.	Ms Namrata	No Designation	01.04.2008	9031.00
8.	Shri Satish Kumar	Volunteer	10.04.2010	9031.00

(B) Srijan Staff (Working two days in a week for one hour)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of engagement	Present Honorarium
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Swanpan Kumar Sarkar	Mime Instructor	01.11.2002	8645.00
2.	Mrs. Urmil Wadhera	Music Teacher	01.11.2002	7953.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ms. Manju Aggarwal	Community Health Teacher		5972.00
4.	Shri Kuldeep Kumar	Tabla Vadak	01.05.2005	5972.00
(C) Srijan Staff (Working half day daily)				
1.	Shri Ikram	Gents Tailor	01.05.2007	9031.00
2.	Mrs. Tarun Kaur	Turpai work	01.09.2008	3059.00
3.	Mrs. Indrevati	Turpai work	01.09.2008	3059.00

Statement-III

Details of Project with IGNOU

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of engagement		Present Pay-scale
			From	Till date	
1.	Sailaja Gullapalli	Research Associate	8.8.2006	30.4 2013	(15600-39100)+5400

Scholarships to young artists for cultural activities

†2645. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships are being given to the young artists who perform in different streams of cultural activities in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise list of those artists who were provided funds from the financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the amount provided to them; and

(c) the details of the number of young artists for whom scholarships have been given and the communities to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing Scheme of 'Scholarship' to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields' for advanced training in the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual Art, Folk, traditional and indigenous Art and Light Classical Music.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Under the Scholarship Scheme upto 400 scholarships are given every year to selected Young Artistes in the age group of 18-25 years @ ₹5000/- per month for a period of 2 years. A total number of 212 Young Artistes were given scholarships for the year 2014-15 and the State-wise details of those artistes are given in Statement (See below). The selection for 2015-16 and 2016-17 has not been made. There is no community-wise quota for grant of scholarship.

Statement

State-wise details of the Artistes awarded Scholarships for the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Selected Artistes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	08
4.	Bihar	07
5.	Chhattisgarh	07
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	Nil
8.	Haryana	02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04
11.	Jharkhand	03
12.	Karnataka	04
13.	Kerala	05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20
15.	Maharashtra	11
16.	Manipur	12
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Odisha	20
21.	Punjab	02

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Selected Artistes
22.	Rajasthan	Nil
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	03
25.	Telangana	02
26.	Tripura	01
27.	Uttarakhand	Nil
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37
29.	West Bengal	37
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	02
32.	Delhi	20
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil
34.	Daman and Diu	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep	Nil
36.	Puducherry	Nil
	TOTAL	212

Demand for returning of Kohinoor

2646. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of petitions pending in Supreme Court that Government of India should demand the return of "Kohinoor";

(b) what is the stand of British Government on the same in response of Government of India thereof;

(c) whether Government is in touch with Government of United Kingdom and if so, when was the last letter written by Government; and

(d) whether the issue has ever figured in bilateral talks between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is only one petition *i.e.* W.P. No. 185/2016 pending

in Supreme Court of India-All Human Rights and Social Justice Front Vs. High Commissioner of U K & Ors. regarding return of Kohinoor diamond from London, U.K.

(b) to (d) Ministry of External Affairs has been mindful of the sentiments that have been expressed by the Indian public and the Parliament from time to time, about the return of the Kohinoor and other items of India. Consequently, their Ministry of External Affairs continues to explore ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory resolution to this issue with the UK Government.

Preservation and protection of ancient monuments

2647. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy initiative of Government to preserve and protect the ancient monuments and heritage of India;

(b) the total number of such sites and structures to be preserved and protected;

(c) the number out of them, that have been destroyed or disappeared for want of maintenance and protection; and

(d) the new additions made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The ancient monuments and heritage buildings in India are protected and preserved by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per the provisions in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010.

(b) and (c) There are 3686 numbers of protected monuments of national importance under the ASI, out of which 24 number of monuments are in the list of untraceable monuments.

(d) During the last three years 07 numbers of new monuments have been added in the protection list of ASI.

Survey of Culturally and Archaeologically important places in Jharkhand

†2648. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism is being promoted in Anjan Gram in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gumla district and other places of Jharkhand by developing culturally important places;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding culturally and archaeologically important places in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to develop the culturally and archaeologically important places including Anjan Gram related to Lord Hanuman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no Centrally Protected Monument in Anjan Gram in Gumla District. However, the following Centrally Protected Monuments/ sites in Jharkhand are provided with tourist amenities, such as, drinking water, toilet facilities, approach pathway, wheel chair for physically challenged person, PNB, CNB etc.

1. Ancient Shiva Temple, Khekparta, Distt. Lohardaga
2. Ancient site and tank at Benisagar, Distt. W. Singhbhum
3. Jami Mosque, Hadaf, Distt. Sahibganj
4. Baradari of Mouza, Arzimukhimpur, Distt. Sahibganj
5. Temple at Haradih, Haradih, Distt. Ranchi

(b) and (c) ASl has conducted following survey work in Jharkhand:-

1. Twin Mosque, Imlibari, District Sahibganj
2. Jainabad Mosque Rajmahal, District Sahibganj
3. Taxsal of Jagat Seth, District Sahibganj
4. Tomb of Mirja Mohammed Beg, District Sahibganj
5. Maina Bibi Tomb and Tank, District Sahibganj
6. Navratanagarh Fort and Temple Complex Dist. Gumla
7. Kaitha Temple, District Ramgarh, ** *Preliminary Gazette Notification for Centeral protection has issued. Issue of final notification awaited.*
8. Fort and Rock-cut sculptures, Kolhua Hill, Distt. Chatra

(d) Conservation and development of centrally protected monuments are being taken up by Archaeological Survey of India as per approved conservation programme.

Museum set up under Museum Grant Scheme

2649. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of museums setup with the support of Museum Grant Scheme; and

(b) the museum projects which are currently in progress, which availed the support from Museum Grant Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Setting up of museum under Museum Grant Scheme is a continuous process. The State-wise list of organisations granted financials assistance under Museum Grant scheme for setting up museums during the last three years is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of organisations granted financial assistance under Museum Grant Scheme for setting up museums during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Details of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Government of Andhra Pradesh for Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum, Anantpur
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunodaya Welfare Society, Tawang
3.		Bright Future Society, Mumpa
4.		RIWATCH, Dibang Valley, Roing
5.	Haryana	Virtual Museum of Sound and Images, Centre for Art & Archaeology, Gurgaon
6.		Heritage Transport Museum, Gurgaon
7.	Kerala	Guru Gopinath Natanagramam Society, Thiruvananthapuram

Sl. No.	State	Details of Proposals
8.		Society for Development of Rural Literature, Jagatsinghpur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	SPS Museum, Srinagar
10.	Karnataka	Indian Music Experience and Trust Bangalore
11.		Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Shimoga
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj
13.	Maharashtra	Symbiosis Society's Babasaheb Ambedkar Museum & Memorial, Pune
14.	Manipur	Natural and Human Resource Development Organisation (NAHRDO) National Game Village Zone-IV, Imphal West, Manipur-795004
15.	Nagaland	NEZCC, Dimapur for North East Heritage Museum
16.		Naga Heritage Museums & Research Society, DZUVURU IOC, Kohima-797001. Nagaland
17.	Odisha	JD Centre for Art, Bhubaneswar
18.		Society for Development of Rural Literature for Purvasha Museum, P.O. Ashram Patna, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Pin 754103, Odisha
19.	Punjab	Government of Punjab for setting up Punjab War Memorial Museum Amritsar, Punjab
20.	Rajasthan	Ramakrishan Mission Vivekanand Smriti Mandir, Khetri
21.		Ramgopal Viayvargiya Memorial Trust, Jaipur
22.	Telangana	Regional Museum of Buddhist Heritage, Nagarjuasagar, Nalkonda Distt.
23.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Craft Foundation,G-3, Madhuram Flats6, Urur Olcott Road Besant Nagar,Chennai-600090
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddhapeeth Kabirchaura Math Moolgadi Trust, Varanasi

Sl. No.	State	Details of Proposals
25.		La Martiniere Girls College, Lucknow
26.		Guru Gorakh Nath Museum, Gorakhpur
27.		Vrindavan Research Institute UP
28.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Museum, Rishikesh
29.	West Bengal	Sir Jadunath Sirkar Resource Centre for Historical Research, Kolkata
30.		EZCC Kolkata for DPR
31.		Arts Acre Foundation, Kolkata
32.		Sri Chaitanaya Mahaprabhu Museum, Gaudiya Mission, Kolkata
33.		Sister Nivedita Heritage Museum, Kolkata
34.		Sir J. C. Bose Trust, Acharya Bhavan, 93 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Kolkata-700 009
35.		Rabindra Bhavan Museum (RBM) Visva-Bharati (VB)
36.	New Delhi	Heritage Transportation Trust, Heritage Transport Museum, 4/26, First Floor, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi
37.		Rajendra Bhavvan Trust, New Delhi

Remains of ancient university at Nawada

†2650. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Archaeology has found remains of an ancient university in Apsarh village of Warisaliganj block at Nawada district in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the special scheme for conservation of this historical heritage, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Neither any excavation or exploration has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

carried out atApsarha by Archaeological Survey of India nor there is any centrally protected monument/site at Apsarah village of Warisaliganj block at Nawada district in Bihar.

(b) Question does not arise.

Preservation of indigenous art forms and techniques

2651. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that a large number of indigenous techniques of art, craft and music are getting extinct because of lack of assistance and support for the artists;

(b) the State-wise steps taken along with the allocation and utilization of funds for preservation and promotion of such indigenous techniques during last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry is running a programme or a policy to identify such indigenous techniques and increase general public awareness regarding them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, and Thanjavur. Out of a number of schemes being implemented by these ZCCs, the Research and Documentation Scheme is to preserve, promote and propagate vanishing visual and performing art forms including folk, tribal and classical in the field of music, dance, theatre, literature, fine arts etc. and the Shilpgram Scheme is for promotion of folk and tribal art and crafts of the zone by organizing seminars, workshops, exhibitions, craft fairs.

(b) The Ministry of Culture does not release funds to the State Governments. The Ministry of Culture releases annual grant-in-aid to the seven ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities/ programmes throughout the country. The details of funds released to the ZCCs during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	NZCC, Patiala	612.35	433.39	1412.50
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	429.35	652.39	885.15
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	830.66	336.10	560.56
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	537.36	456.54	813.659
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	544.19	319.61	1115.00
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	520.37	345.07	517.37
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	771.94	1431.78	1530.10
	TOTAL	4246.22	3974.88	6834.330

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rabindranath Tagore Multi-purpose Cultural Institute in Chhattisgarh

†2652. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of ₹ 57094000 from the Centre is expected for Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore Multipurpose Cultural Complex Project in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether as per (a) above the State has made correspondences seeking financial assistance from the Centre, whether the above amount would be provided at the earliest; and

(c) whether the Central share out of ₹50 crores under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the multi-dimensional cultural institute at Raipur would be released soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No such proposal wherein the Central share of ₹50 crore envisaged is resting with the Ministry.

Rock edicts found in Monolith caves in Meghalaya

2653. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent excavations in Lum-Sophetbneng in Meghalaya have given indications contained in rock edicts found in monokith caves that Khasi tribal traditions and practices dates back to 300 BC era;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been exploring the area for sometime to establish the antiquity of Khasi culture;

(c) whether remnants of tools and agricultural implements used by Khasi tribesmen recovered from the excavation sites have been subjected to tests abroad to establish their antiquity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has not undertaken excavation in Lum-Sophetbneng in Meghalaya.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Amendment in Antiquity Act

2654. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to usher in any changes in the Antiquity Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Government is considering framing of two new Acts *i.e.* (i) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, and (ii) The Antiquities and Art Treasures (Export and Import Control) Act, in place of existing the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 to make it more implementable and practical.

(b) The Cabinet Note in respect of both the Acts have been forwarded to Ministry of Finance through Ministry of Culture for the comments.

Status of redevelopment of monuments

2655. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of redevelopment of monuments, etc. undertaken/ proposed to be undertaken by Government;

(b) the amount of funds that have been sanctioned for redevelopment plan; and

(c) the details of the funds utilisation for the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process which is attended within the prescribed archaeological norms and principles for maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the site, hence there is no such redevelopment plan. The essential conservation work on them is attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation. The allocation of funds for conservation of protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the current financial year is ₹ 224.65 crores.

Objective of Project Mausam

2656. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and detailed outline of Project Mausam, expected time of commencement, completion and cost;

(b) whether Government has entered into partnerships with other nations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government has undertaken/plans to undertake to expand its maritime presence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Project 'Mausam' is the initiative of Ministry of Culture to be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies. This project aims to explore

the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world' - collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean - extending from East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent and Sri Lanka to the Southeast Asian archipelago. It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of Maritime Routes through international scientific seminars and meetings and by adopting a multi-disciplinary approach. The project encourages the production of specialized works, as well as publications for the general public with an attempt at promoting a broader understanding of the concept of a common heritage and multiple identities. Main objective of the project is to prepare a dossier for trans-national nomination as World Heritage. Project Mausam commenced in April, 2015 and its completion is scheduled in March, 2017. Total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 150, 244, 502/-.

(b) The Government has identified 39 countries to bring on & board for trans-national nomination for World Heritage but so far has not entered into partnerships. Details are given in Statement (*See* below). However, 7 countries have been identified for having partnerships in the first place.

(c) With respect to ‘ Project Mausam’ a joint Sail Voyage by Indian Navy Sail Training Ship Tarangini and Royal Navy of Oman Sail Training Ship Shabab Oman was conducted from 24 November to 03 December 2015 to commemorate 60 years of diplomatic relationship between Oman and India and as an event under 'Project Mausam'.

Statement

List of 39 Indian Ocean countries identified under Project Mausam

1.	Bahrain	11.	Iran (Islamic Republic)
2.	Bangladesh	12.	Jordan
3.	Cambodia	13.	Kuwait
4.	China	14.	Kenya
5.	Comoros	15.	Lebanon
6.	Egypt	16.	Madagascar
7.	Eritrea	17.	Malaysia
8.	Reunion, French Department	18.	Maldives
9.	Indonesia	19.	Mauritius
10.	Iraq	20.	Mozambique

21. Myanmar	31. South Africa
22. Oman	32. Sudan
23. Pakistan	33. Syrian Arab Republic
24. Philippines	34. United Republic of Tanzania
25. Qatar	35. Thailand
26. Singapore	36. Turkey
27. Sri Lanka	37. United Arab Emirates
28. Saudi Arabia	38. Vietnam
29. Seychelles	39. Yemen
30. Somalia	

Collection of revenue from entry fee to monuments

2657. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise revenue collected from entry fees to ASI monuments in last three years;

(b) whether entry fee for ASI monuments have been increased, if so, details thereof, particularly for domestic tourists, SAARC and BIMSTEC member countries and foreign visitors;

(c) whether a policy for increasing entry fees at fixed intervals is to be introduced, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether tourist facilities such as wi-fi connectivity, mementoes and bottled water are provided at all ASI monuments, if so, the details thereof, cost of provision and fee charged for each facility and if not, reasons therefor and time-line for their introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of revenue earned from 116 ticketed monuments (State-wise) during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The entry fee for ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India has been increased with effect from 1.4.2016. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir. Increasing of entry fee at a fixed internals cannot be implemented in advance without giving notice to public for offering their objections/suggestions in this regard.

(d) The provisions are made with purchase of high value ticket holders for on spot facilities like free bottled water, mementos, CDs with pictures of monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India at the centrally protected ticketed monuments. However, the purchase of high value tickets by the visitors for visiting the ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India is optional in nature.

Moreover, the Archaeological Survey of India has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Railtel and BSNL for providing Wi-fi facility at Archaeological Survey of India protected monuments. The facility would be available free of cost for the first 30 minutes and thereafter it is chargeable on additional usage. Under the MoU with Railtel and BSNL, Wi-fi facility would be provided at ASI ticketed monuments/sites, if technically feasible.

Statement

Details of revenue data from entrance fee at centrally protected ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of State and Monument/Site	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Buddhist Stupa and remains, Amaravathi	110070	158530	163000
2.	Ancient Remains at Nagarjunakonda	623265	606980	377795
3.	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli	308940	416245	533235
4.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntuplli	90205	115335	112760
5.	Fort, Chandragiri	405220	526295	566810
	TOTAL	1537700	1823385	1753600
	Assam			
6.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Sibsagar	293595	315751	392600
7.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	871615	819290	1060820

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Ranghar pavillion, Jaisagar	3634435	447695	608855
9.	Bisnudol, Joysagar	96630	107460	114185
10.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Sibsagar	217825	217455	242085
	TOTAL	5114100	1907651	2418545
	Bihar			
11.	Remains of Patliputra, (Kumrahar) Patna	998890	924895	777650
12.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	1442925	1567015	1643915
13.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	4684480	5275665	5450125
14.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	297580	336960	298835
15.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	1201815	1396365	1566335
	TOTAL	8625690	9500900	9736860
	Chhattisgarh			
16.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	341315	380300	414350
	Gujarat			
17.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner	1661310	1802970	1927450
18.	Sun Temple, Modhera	2501020	2547795	2543335
19.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1998390	2495290	2573775
20.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	395395	48885	00
21.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	500960	521285	416075
22.	Baba Pyare & Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	25385	6575	6355
	TOTAL	7082460	7422800	7466990
	Haryana			
23.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	474545	637360	756525
24.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	223180	258110	359240
	TOTAL	697725	895470	1115765
	Himachal Pradesh			
25.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	694370	814850	955060

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor	227220	246840	308560
	TOTAL	921590	1061690	1263620
	Jammu and Kashmir			
27.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar	22050	22955	32325
28.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi	20454	29045	29595
29.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur	164665	193165	206120
30.	Ancient Palace at Leh	860600	1091850	1072335
	TOTAL	1067769	1337015	1340375
	Karnataka			
31.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	58237340	14753000	15574380
32.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	7101025	7139785	10024105
33.	Keshva Temble, Somanathpur	2154580	1954660	2789920
34.	Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore	1129745	2290050	3499865
35.	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	2085865	2346035	3804720
36.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	113670	43540	48000
37.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	1641500	1776145	1913625
38.	Jaina & Vaishnava Caves, Badami	3017540	3104100	3390705
39.	Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	4825940	4979140	5573080
40.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	5495050	5761275	584860
41.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	1364535	1238590	1589975
42.	Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	108570	88775	105695
	TOTAL	87275360	45475095	48898920
	Kerala			
43.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare	1637180	1683660	1810055
44.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, District Ernakulam	1773365	1922255	2139080
	TOTAL	3410545	3605915	3949135
	Madhya Pradesh			
45.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	111445	127880	133905

1	2	3	4	5
46.	The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur	350465	352085	411315
47.	Hoshahg Shah's Tomb, Mandu	1172700	1385600	1284790
48.	Group of Monuments, Mandu	1841700	2269215	2225840
49.	Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu	1881440	2308635	2243630
50.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	22402030	20442150	19382770
51.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	3618460	4128920	4376170
52.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	2274115	2144225	2457175
	TOTAL	33669128	33175417	32531265
	Maharashtra			
53.	Ajanta Caves	9910010	9700160	10035620
54.	Ellora Caves	20622820	20404810	21889820
55.	Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	7818100	8224535	8558605
56.	Daulatabad Fort, Aurangabad	3615645	3538880	3747685
57.	Pandulena Caves, Mahoor	1114270	1230030	1489080
58.	Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad	530850	582375	666155
59.	Elephanta Caves, Gharipuri	12255330	14060230	16379200
60.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	1167450	1784475	2088270
61.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	4727995	5217920	6412860
62.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	1316205	1641640	1795030
63.	Lenyadri Caves	2030805	2329930	342755
64.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Karla	1199560	1298830	1395340
65.	Caves, temple and inscriptions, Bhaja	263255	294030	342755
66.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	855275	822225	1035120
67.	Kolaba Fort	300715	280130	346105
68.	Old Fort, Sholapur	111495	127270	139770
	TOTAL	67839780	71537470	76664170
	NCT Delhi			
69.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	2869495	2363600	2867940

1	2	3	4	5
70.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana, Delhi	111830	123950	80160
71.	Purana Qila, Delhi	5318120	5930835	10634185
72.	Sultanghari Tomb, Delhi	16025	14685	13205
73.	Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi	425790	466710	655115
74.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	581595	643280	727125
75.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	1047535	1901915	1332235
76.	Red fort, Delhi	60719750	59748550	61682400
77.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	71198110	63551550	60719470
78.	Qutb Minar, Delhi	101505890	102926690	108587110
	TOTAL	243794140	237671765	247298945
	Odisha			
79.	Sun Temple, Konarak	24352060	25702130	29965080
80.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneshwar	3036420	2231590	3238670
81.	Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneshwar	221345	253685	257860
82.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri	247320	242515	275065
83.	Buddhist Remains, Lalitagiri	170975	181950	203800
	TOTAL	28028120	28611870	33940475
	Rajasthan			
84.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	4618240	5003855	4804685
85.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	2767295	3085840	3386660
86.	Deeg Palaces, Deeg	300600	337810	389945
	TOTAL	7686135	8427505	8581290
	Tamil Nadu			
87.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	27424160	27050890	27105640
88.	Fort, Thirumanayam	400815	366420	368885
89.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	1234205	1086600	767840
90.	Fort, Dindigul	192345	157305	141685
91.	Muvarkail, Kodumbalur, Pudukkottai	5740	7150	26170

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavassal	206790	250975	187035
93.	Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal	189310	199225	171754
	TOTAL	29653365	29118565	28769009
	Telangana			
94.	Charminar, Hyderabad	8476725	9104805	9003380
95.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	9292120	10229425	10452720
96.	Fort, Warangal	644770	754865	805740
	TOTAL	18413615	20089095	20261840
	Uttar Pradesh			
97.	Taj Mahal, Agra	218273950	212355330	178777060
98.	Agra fort, Agra	102186790	105890140	134271790
99.	Fatehpur Sikri	56134640	63075490	52351750
100.	Akbar's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	7203245	6314525	5834095
101.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara, Agra	283330	328915	307625
102.	Itimad-ud-Daulah, Agra	7743795	8806055	9698545
103.	Rambagh group of monuments, Agra	402570	385765	404685
104.	Mehtab Bagh, Agra	2524250	3019835	3616600
105.	Old fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	1209765	1141076	1031490
106.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	162060	229820	168055
107.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varanasi	188070	740914	285535
108.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	10930205	12667554	7801495
109.	Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet-Mahet	2507125	2906950	2416835
110.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	1276190	1387275	1480320
111.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	70670	89970	101490
112.	Residency, Lucknow	2278370	2236575	2335965
113.	Kalinjar Fort, Kalingar	--	--	413510
	TOTAL	413375025	421576189	401296845

1	2	3	4	5
	West Bengal			
114.	Kooch Bihar Palace, Kooch Bihar	2130810	2024115	2797780
115.	Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad	7312550	7564500	8293190
116.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur	540905	643900	765045
	TOTAL	9984265	10232515	11856015
	GROSS TOTAL	968501054	933833905	939542354

Statement-II

Details of Entry Fee Structure at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments effective from 1.4.2016

		Previous Entry Fee rates	Entry fee w.e.f. 1.4.2016
Category A monuments (World Heritage Monuments)	(i) Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India	₹10/- per head	₹30/- per head
	(ii) Others (All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	₹250/- per head	₹500/- per head
	(iii) Others (as ii above)	--	*₹750/- per head
Category B monuments (Other ticketed Monuments)	(i) Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India	₹5/- per head	₹15/-per head
	(ii) Others (All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above)	₹100/- per head	₹200/-per head
	(iii) Others (as ii above)	—	*₹300/- per head

*Provided that the ₹750/- and ₹300/- ticket is optional for Nationals of countries other than mentioned in (i) above. This would entitle the ticket holder to additional facilities as specified by Director General, by order, from time to time.

Damage to books at National Library, Kolkata

2658. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many priceless books, periodicals and newspapers were damaged in the language division of Bhasa Bhawan at National Library, Kolkata on July 12, 2016;

(b) whether the damage caused after the room storing the books, etc. was inundated by water leaking from air conditioning plant, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered for detecting the factors and persons responsible for the tragedy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No priceless books, periodicals and newspapers were damaged in the language division of Bhasha Bhawan at National Library, Kolkata on 12th July, 2016. Water leaked into the building through an outlet. The authority of the National Library took up the matter immediately with CPWD. CPWD Civil and Electrical wings took immediate action to solve the problems. Though there was heavy rain during next three days, no water leakage in any part of the same National Library building has been observed.

Appointment of security guards for Gour and Pandua in West Bengal

2659. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has appointed adequate number of personnel to guard the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of Gour and Pandua in the district of Malda and at Chandraketugrarh in the district of North 24 Paraganas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No security personnel has been deployed to guard

the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of Gour and Pandua in the district of Malda and at Chandraketugrarh in the district of North 24 Paraganas of West Bengal. However, for watch and ward including upkeep of monuments/sites, at present 3 numbers of permanent and 67 numbers of casual workers have been deployed at Gaur and Pandua in the district of Maldah and one number casual worker at Chandraketugrarh in the District of North 24 Parganas of West Bengal.

Cultural mapping project

2660. SHRI RANJIV BISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as part of its cultural mapping project, Government has decided to grade artists and writers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of artists and writers fraternity thereto; and

(e) the details of benefits likely to accrue to Government and the artists and writers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Cultural Mapping Project that is a part of larger project namely 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' in which grading of artists is envisaged, is at a preliminary stage. As such, details can not be firmed up at this stage.

(c) to (e) In view of (a) and (b) above, details can not be firmed up at this stage.

´ Closure of HMT watch factory

†2661. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to completely shut down the HMT watch factory situated at Ranibag in Nainital district of Uttarakhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would establish a pollution free PSU on this land or whether it would hand over this land to some private individual/company; and

(c) if not, the purpose for which this land would be used, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 06.01.2016 has approved the closure of three subsidiaries of HMT Limited including HMT Watches Limited which includes Ranibagh unit in Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) No Sir. As per CCEA decision, the Government will assume the right to transfer immovable assets *i.e.*, freehold land and/or buildings of the company to Central Government Ministries/Departments/Autonomous bodies under Central Government/CPSEs/PSBs at prevailing circle rate or market rate whichever is higher in consultation with the State Government wherever necessary. In the absence of willingness of any of the Central Government institutions as indicated above, the land may be sold/transferred to State Government or any other institution controlled by the State Government. The transfer of leasehold land shall be as per the lease agreement. However, till the immovable properties are taken over by the immovable properties are taken over by the Central Government these would be in the custody of HMT Ltd. the holding company.

Jobs provided by PSUs

†2662. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Public Sector Enterprises in the country along with the number of local people, who have been provided jobs in such Public Sector Undertakings including BHEL during each year of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of jobs in the Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any scheme to take action against such Public Sector undertakings, which do not provide jobs to the local people, if so, the details of action taken during the last three years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) being a nodal department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) collects data/information regarding certain financial and physical parameters including on number of employees in respect of CPSEs as part of Public Enterprises (PE) Survey exercise. PE Survey is placed in both the Houses of Parliament every year. The latest PE Survey placed in the Parliament on 26-02-2016 pertains to the year 2014-15 *i.e.* upto 31.03.2015. The details showing State-wise CPSEs and employment, including in respect of BHEL, during last three years i.e. for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 are available in Statement No. 11 of Volume-I of PE Survey 2014-15. No further centralized information is maintained by DPE in respect of number of local people employed in CPSEs.

(b) and (c) The employment in CPSEs depends upon the prevailing business conditions and requirements, while also taking into account other factors such as future operations, expansion/investment plan, retirements etc. CPSEs take steps in this regard in accordance with the approved policies on recruitment. CPSEs are under the administrative control of different administrative Ministries/Departments. The compliance of the guidelines including on employment is monitored by concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and Board of CPSEs.

Sale of land of loss making PSUs

†2663. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings in the country, of these the number of Public Sector Undertakings which are running into losses;

(b) whether Government is working on some scheme to bring them out of losses, if so, the details of the schemes, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has made a plan to sell the land of loss making Public Sector Undertakings, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15, which was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2016, 298 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were under the administrative control of Ministries/Departments in the country as on 31.03.2015. Out of these 77 CPSEs incurred losses during 2014-2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises: General principles and mechanism of restructuring" to be followed by the administrative Ministries/Departments for revival/restructuring or closure of CPSEs under their administrative control in a time bound manner. The responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

(c) No Sir.

Fund to manufacture lithium batteries for electric vehicles

2664. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a fund to manufacture lithium batteries for electric vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to move towards 100 per cent electric and hybrid mobility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. As part of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry has notified a FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April 2015. The scheme is proposed to be implemented over a period of 6 years till 2020, wherein it is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance at the end of stipulated period. This scheme is aimed at incentivising all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler Auto, Passenger 4 Wheeler vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The scheme aims for a cumulative fuel saving of about 9500 million litres equivalent resulting in reduction of pollution and green house gas emission of 2 million tonnes with targeted market penetration of 6-7 million vehicles by 2020.

Monitoring safety defects of car manufacturers

2665. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints against a leading automobile company for emission norms and other manufacturing defects in their cars;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken on the complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether Government do not have any legal framework with regard to defective vehicles or their standardization; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take for setting up of a regulator for strictly monitoring the safety defects of car manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. Department of Heavy Industry has not received any complaint for emission norms and other manufacturing defect in cars.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir. The Central Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and The Central Motor Vehicle Regulations, 1989 takes care of Certification and Testing of Vehicles before their production and sell in India and also for their registration/permission to ply on a public road.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Plans for revival of HEC, Ranchi

†2666. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to revive Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) Ranchi has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to utilize HEC for production of defence equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) A Revival cum Modernization Plan was prepared for HEC by M/s MECON envisaging a comprehensive overhaul of HEC's plants and facilities. The Plan has been further augmented and additional schemes have been included for a more comprehensive overhaul of the plants and systems of HEC. The total cost of modernization after including contingencies, IDC and pre-operating expenses adds up to ₹ 956.48 crore.

(c) and (d) HEC has informed that it has signed MoU with CINITMASH of Russia for technology for Nuclear and Defence items and with Rosatom, the State Atomic Energy Corporation. Moscow, for components and spares for Nuclear Power Plant to be supplied by Rosatom under joint cooperation.

Sale of shares of loss making industrial concerns

2667. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial concerns owned by Government were loss making during last two years;

(b) what per cent of shares of loss making concern were sold during these years and for what amount; and

(c) whether shares of profit making concerns were sold' if so, what were the returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information available from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for Public Enterprises Survey 2014-15 which was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2016, 70 and 77 CPSEs incurred losses during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(b) The shares of loss making CPSEs have not been sold during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(c) During the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, the shares of 11 CPSEs were disinvested for an amount of ₹ 48274 crore.

Reservation in CPSEs

2668. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines in force for enforcing reservation for candidates belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs as well as other categories of persons entitled to reservation of vacancies in Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) what steps are in place to ensure timely filling up of reserved posts and also the backlog in vacancies under various categories in CPSEs;

(c) whether CPSEs have been instructed to launch special recruitment drives to fill up backlog of reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) All the statutory provisions and instructions pertaining to reservations for SCs/STs/OBCs etc. laid down by Government are applicable to Central Public Sector Enetrprises (CPSEs) also. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has been extending *mutatis mutandis* the instructions issued by Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) on reservation matter from time-to-time to the concerned administrtive Ministries/ Departments for implementation by CPSEs.

(b) to (d) CPSEs are under the administrative control of different administrative Ministries/Departments and the compliance of guidelines/statutory provisions in CPSEs including filling up of reserved posts is monitored by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and Board of these CPSEs. DPE has also issued instructions from time-to-time to all the administrative Ministries/Departments to advice the CPSEs under their administrative control to take steps to fill up the unfilled/backlog of reserved posts in accordance with the Government instructions.

Shifting of industries from Punjab

2669. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of heavy industries/enterprises have shifted from Punjab during the last ten years to other States where they get more incentives given by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to compensate the State Government of Punjab in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Industry is a State Subject and therefore, no centralized data regarding industries in the country is maintained by the Department of Heavy Industry. The role of DHI is confined to the administration of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control and the sector under it.

Terror threat to Suratgarh airbase in Rajasthan

†2670. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of terrorism and naxalism are rising in the country;

(b) the number of incidents of terrorism occurred during the past three years and the number of people died and injured therein; and

(c) whether Government has received any information that similar to the terror attack on Pathankot airbase, Suratgarh airbase, Rajasthan is also on the target of terrorists' attack, if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. The overall internal security situation in the country is firmly under control due to the systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is steadfastly assisting the States in dealing with problems, such as terrorism, militancy, insurgency and extremism.

(b) The terrorist attacks in the country are categorized in two major theatres *viz.* terrorism in the hinterland of the country and terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The details of the number of people died and injured due to terrorism in the hinterland of the country and in the Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There is no specific inputs with regard to terror threat to Air Force Station Suratgarh, Rajasthan. However, security arrangements for all vital installations are reviewed from time to time by the concerned security agencies in order to maintain optimum level of security and to counter terror threat, if any.

Statement-I

Details of number of people killed and injured due to terrorism in the country during the last three years

Incident	Number person killed	Number of person injured
2013		
21.02.2013 Twin Bomb Blast in Hyderabad	18	131
17.04.2013 Bomb Blast in Bengaluru	Nil	16
07.07.2013 Bomb Blasts in Bodh Gaya	Nil	02
27.10.2013 Serial Bomb Blasts in Patna	06	89
2014		
01.05.2014 IEDs explosion, at Chennai Central Railway Station, in a stationary train	01	14
02.10.2014 Bomb blast in Burdwan	02	01
28.12.2014 IED blast in Bengaluru	01	03
2015		
27.7.2015 Terror attack in Gurudaspur District of Punjab	07	16
2016		
2.01.2016 Terror attack in the Pathankot District of Punjab	07	37

Statement-II

Details of number of terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir and the number of security personnel/civilians killed/injured in these incidents during the last three years and current year

Year	No. of terrorist incidents	Civilians		Security personnel	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2013	170	15	31	53	74
2014	222	28	71	47	84
2015	208	17	70	39	103
2016 (upto 31st July)	163	6	12	34	97

Victim compensation scheme under Nirbhaya Fund

2671. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States/Union Territories have notified victim compensation scheme under Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the names of States/Union Territories thereof;

(c) how much funds have been released from this fund, State-wise since its inception; and

(d) whether there is a separate compensation for victims that are physically/mentally challenged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. All the States/Union Territories have notified victim compensation scheme in their respective State/UT.

(c) and (d) Record of disbursement made by States/UTs under their Victim Compensation Scheme is not maintained Centrally. However, on 6-7-2016, the Central Government has launched revised Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme for women with one time grant of ₹ 200.00 Crore under the Nirbhaya Fund to support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States/UT Administrations, to reduce disparity in quantum of

compensation amount notified by different States/ UTs for victims of crimes and to encourage States/UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) notified by them under the provisions of section 357A of Cr.P.C. and provide financial support to victims of various crimes like sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc.

Measures to check infiltration along borders

2672. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration along the international borders of the country continues to remain unabated;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise;

(c) the status of fencing and floodlighting to check infiltration along the international borders, State-wise and border-wise;

(d) whether construction of roads from strategic point of view have also been undertaken along the borders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with other measures taken to check infiltration along the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The figures for infiltration along the international borders are based on estimates only. The total infiltration figures along the international borders of the country during the last three years and current year is as given below:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016 (upto 30.06.2016)
No. of infiltration	1691	1168	1206	611

(c) Out of fence and floodlight work sanctioned along the Indo-Bangladesh border, about 82% fence and 76% floodlighting work has been completed. Similarly, 97% of sanctioned length of both fence and floodlighting work has been completed along Indo-Pakistan border.

No fence and floodlighting have been sanctioned along the Indo-China, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. Along the Indo-Myanmar border in Manipur, 40.2% of the sanctioned length of fence has been completed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Out of the sanctioned border road length, 81% roads along Indo-Bangladesh border and 63% roads along Indo-Pakistan border have been completed. Similarly, 59% roads along Indo-China border and 5.1% roads along Indo-Nepal border have been completed out of the sanctioned length.

The following measures are being taken by concerned Departments/Border Guarding Forces to check infiltration along the borders:–

(i) Effective domination of the borders by the Border Guarding Forces through round the clock surveillance of the border *viz.* patrolling, laying nakas, establishing observation posts all along the border and strengthening of existing defence of the BOPs.

(ii) The riverine segments of the International Borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/ floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs).

(iii) Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipment along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.

Missing children in Tamil Nadu

2673. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children who went missing in the State to Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) the number of missing children who were united with their parents during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data in respect of missing children in Tamil Nadu during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the information given by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on missing children united with their parents as available on TrackChild portal with effect from 01.01.2014 to 09.08.2016 in respect of Tamil Nadu is as under:

(i) Missing Children - 6135

(ii) Recovered Children - 3420

(iii) Found (Matching done) - 3408

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

Statement

Details of total number of children Missing (M) Traced (T)/Untraced (U) State-wise gender-wise for the year 2013-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2013			2014			2015		
			M	T	U	M	T	U	M	T	U
1	Tamil Nadu	Male	(522)1051	1069	504	(504)1176	1138	542	(542)1371	860	1053
		Female	(552)2012	2011	553	(553)2197	2202	548	(548)2912	1910	1550

1. The figures mentioned in the () are the backlog of previous year.
2. Data for 2015 are provisional.

Stopping the spread of obscene/derogatory content in social media

2674. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any special powers for the enforcement officials to immediately stop the spread of obscene/derogatory content in social media about any individual in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 empowers the enforcement officials to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order or for

preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. In case obscene/derogatory content in social media leads to violation of any of the conditions of Section 69A of IT Act, 2000, Government undertake blocking of websites/specific web pages with objectionable contents, whenever requests are received from designated nodal officers or upon court orders.

Inter-linking of police stations in Tamil Nadu under CCTNS

2675. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken inter-linking of police stations across the country under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the inter-linking of police stations in the State of Tamil Nadu under CCTNS project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of 14,999 Police Stations covered under the CCTNS project, 12665 Police Stations have been integrated to State Data Centre (SDC) and National Data Centre (NDC) and are using the CCTNS application software.

(c) In Tamil Nadu, out of 1482 Police Stations covered, 1438 Police Stations are using CCTNS software application.

Mobile phones found inside Tihar jail

2676. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of mobile phones are found in use inside Tihar jail, as well as in other central jails, in-spite of number of jammers installed inside;

(b) if so, the reasons for jammers not being able to jam the frequency of mobile phones inside Tihar jail;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to check such misuse of mobile phones inside the jail; and

(d) whether Government is seeking any help from Cyber Crime Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Director General (Prisons), Delhi has informed that there have been instances of recovery of mobile phones from the prison premises and prisoners. As on date, thirty-one (31) Cell Phone Jammers are installed to rule out any possibility of use of mobile phones by the inmates inside jails. These jammers block communication in GSM 900/1800 MHZ and CDMA Band and Cellular activities of 2G, 3G communication.

(c) and (d) The matters relating to 'Prisons' are covered under Entry 4 of List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and therefore, as per Article 239AA(3), fall within the domain of Legislative Assembly of Delhi. The DG (Prisons), Delhi has informed that they have not sought any help specifically from Cyber Crime Department.

Sympathisers of ISIS

2677. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian citizens have been arrested/detained/deported to India under suspicion of carrying out or supporting terrorist activities since May, 2014 who have been sympathisers or associates of the ISIS;

(b) how many of the total suspected ISIS sympathisers were arrested preemptively; and

(c) how many of these have been chargesheeted under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and States Police have registered cases to investigate the alleged links of individuals with ISIS and 54 IS supporters/sympathisers have so far been arrested, before they could carry out any terrorist attack in the country.

(c) The NIA has so far chargesheeted 29 accused under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Recurrence of incidents of atrocities against dalits

2678. KUMARI SELJA:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of atrocities, harassment etc. against Dalits has increased immensely in various parts of the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and whether Government has conducted any inquiry to know the factual position about the recurring of such incidents in the country;

(c) whether Central Government has issued any direction to State Governments to prevent recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 39346, 40300 and 38564 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and a total of 6768, 6826 and 6275 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) were reported during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, showing a mixed trend. Details of State/UT-wise cases reported under atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

No inquiry has been conducted by the Government of India to know the factual position about recurrence of such incidents.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at *http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload files/mha/files/Advisory23052016_improve.pdf*

http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload files/mha/files/pdf/Advisory-SCST 010610.pdf

http://www.mha.nic.in/apcr

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

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)			Atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs)		
		2013	2014	2015*	2013	2014	2015*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	2104	2263	672	389	362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	8	2	5	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	6721	7874	6293	91	77	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	359	216	331	475	373
6.	Goa	11	12	13	9	6	8
7.	Gujarat	1190	1075	1009	224	223	248
8.	Haryana	493	444	510	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	113	91	2	3	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	903	736	396	402	266
12.	Karnataka	2555	1865	1841	521	397	386
13.	Kerala	756	712	695	135	120	165
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	3294	3546	1296	1577	1358
15.	Maharashtra	1657	1763	1795	407	443	481
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	2	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	18	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	1657	1821	790	533	691
21.	Punjab	126	123	147	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	6475	6734	5911	1651	1681	1409
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3	17	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1844	1486	1735	23	18	25
25.	Telangana			1427	1292	333	386
26.	Tripura	48	1	1	24	0	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	8066	8357	25	24	6
28.	Uttarakhand	34	60	80	2	1	6
29.	West Bengal	115	130	150	122	107	84
	TOTAL STATE(s)	39283	40208	38510	6759	6814	6269
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	6	3
31.	Chandigarh	4	1	1	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	7	3	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	2	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	86	49	0	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5	2	0	1	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	63	92	54	9	12	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39346	40300	38564	6768	6826	6275

* data is provisional for the year 2015.

Note: Atrocities includes cases registered under murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, kidnapping and abduction, dacoity, robbery, arson, grievous hurt, riots and other IPC crimes alongwith the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Source: Crime in India

Action taken against fake doctors

2679. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item "Fake doctors thrive on police inaction" appeared in a leading English daily published on 21st July, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) why no legal action has been taken against culprits even after more than 400 complaints being filed by Medical Council of India (MCI); and

(d) the steps taken by Government to see that legal action is taken by Delhi Police once complaint/FIR is registered by Medical Council of India against quacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that one complaint has been received from Medical Council of India in the year 2014 and FIR has been registered. However, the details of complaints regarding unqualified/ unregistered medical practitioners received during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.07.2016) from Delhi Medical Council (DMC) and action taken by Delhi Police are as under:

Year	Status of complaints received from DMC		
	No. received	No. of FIRs registered	Reasons for non-registration of FIR
2013	16	04	Pending enquiry/not substantiated
2014	120	101	
2015	49	29	
2016 (upto 15.07.16)	10	04	

Delhi Police is taking action against fake doctors against whom complaints have been received from Delhi Medical Council and Medical Council of India on regular basis.

Formation of tribal battalion of CRPF in Chhattisgarh

2680. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has given its approval for the proposal of the Chhattisgarh State Government for setting up of a tribal battalion of CRPF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the activists have opposed this move as the Supreme Court had struck down the formation of Salwa Judum in 2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) An approval for raising of a Battalion in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) from Schedule Tribe (ST) candidates belonging to four districts *viz.* Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur and Sukma of Chhattisgarh, has been accorded by the Central Government. The Battalion is to be raised by recruiting 744 ST candidates from the above mentioned four districts.

(c) and (d) The decision to set up a tribal battalion has been taken with a view to give more employment to the tribal youths keeping in mind their unique characteristics. There is no rationale for opposition to the setting up of the tribal battalion as recruitment of tribals from Bastar region in CRPF will help addressing unemployment and inequality, and also wean away youth from Left Wing Extremism.

Need to increase the strength of BSF

†2681. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal security of the country has been augmented to a great extent during last two years and terrorism and naxalism have been substantially put under check;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the strength of Border Security Force (BSF) and equip them with sophisticated weapons to further augment in the internal security of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether speedy efforts are being made by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The overall internal security situation in the country is firmly under control due to the systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is steadfastly assisting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the States in dealing with problems, such as terrorism, militancy, insurgency and extremism.

(c) and (d) The operational capabilities of Central Para Military Forces, including Border Security Force (BSF), are reviewed from time to time and the equipment upgradation, training needs, capacity enhancement, etc. are constantly improved on need basis.

Attack on bus carrying security forces in Pampore, Srinagar

2682. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CRPF personnel got killed along with militants and many jawans were injured when a group of militants attacked a bus carrying security forces on Srinagar-Jammu highway in Pampore area in Srinagar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has given compensation to the victims and their families, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would increase the security to CRPF, BSF, ITBP officers to face such situation in future, if so, the details thereof and steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has sent mine-proof vehicles to Kashmir, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) On 25.06.2016, after completion of the Annual Range Classification Firing at Lethpora (approximately 23 Kms from Srinagar on the Srinagar-Jammu National Highway), a convoy of 161 Bn. of CRPF consisting of 4 vehicles carrying 74 Personnel was returning towards their unit Headquarters Srinagar at around 1600 hours. When the convoy was passing through Pampore town, 2 militants armed with AK-47 Rifles appeared all of a sudden and opened indiscriminate fire. In the encounter both the militants were neutralised. However, 8 CRPF personnel sacrificed their lives and 27 CRPF personnel were injured.

(b) The ex-gratia/compensation is paid to victims/families of victims as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs.

(c) In order to further augment the strength of Security Forces, additional troops of CRPF are inducted in Srinagar. The guidelines/Standard Operating

Procedure (SOP) have been reviewed by concerned CAPFs, and all field formations in J&K have been sensitized about the latest *Modus Operandi* of militants and threat perception to prevent attack in future.

(d) 10 Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) have been sent to the CRPF Units deployed in the Kashmir region. 6 MPVs have already been provided to BSF Kashmir Frontier for deployment in sensitive area for operational duties.

Achievements of the Ministry

2683. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years;

(b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister has been made about the Ministry's last two years' achievements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;

(e) what are the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;

(f) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and

(g) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (g) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has myriad responsibilities, the important among them being - internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Forces, disaster management, etc.

Though in terms of Entries 1 and 2 of List II - 'State List' - in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence inputs, extends manpower and financial support, provides guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the Constitutional rights of the States. The Ministry of Home Affairs is committed to its obligations and is taking all necessary measures to fulfil them.

Deliberations/discussions/presentations are held as and when required. The process of accomplishments and overcoming difficulties/challenges is a continuous process.

Devices installed by Delhi Police to capture traffic violators

2684. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has installed digital devices on the windscreens of their cars that will capture offenders for violation of traffic rules;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether digital devices provide details of speed of the car, time and location which is used as evidence of the offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and number of offenders registered so far with the help of such digital devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that they have purchased 50 vehicle mounted cameras in May, 2016 which have been distributed to the various circles of Traffic Unit for installation on the Traffic vehicles. The vehicle mounted cameras can only capture the images and record the videos of the motor vehicles indulging in zig-zag driving, lane violation, driving without helmet, triple riding, use of defective number plate etc., including time and place of the violation, but the speed of the vehicles cannot be measured by these devices. These vehicle mounted cameras will help the traffic police in prosecuting the traffic offenders since the traffic violations will be recorded, which can be used as an evidence. Subsequently, the violators would be prosecuted through the notices issued to them.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has further reported that they have 11 vehicle mounted interceptors which record the speed of motor vehicles along with time and location and photograph of the offending vehicle is also captured. These interceptors are deployed and utilized by the Traffic Unit of Delhi Police for prosecution of over speeding vehicles. The details of challans issued by Delhi Police for over-speeding with interceptors are as under:-

Year	No. of challans
2014	1,32,814
2015	2,40,954
2016 (Up to 31.07.16)	59,845

Increase in atrocities on women

2685. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the alarming increase in the atrocities on women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to control such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), cases registered under crimes against women have increased marginally from 3,09,546 in 2013 to 3,37,922 cases in 2014. Details of Crime head-wise cases reported under crimes against women during 2013-2014 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has been enacted to strengthen and make the criminal justice system more effective for dealing with atrocities against women.

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 advisories which are available at *http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload files/ mha/files/pdf/AdCrime-Agnst-Women 170909.pdf*

http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload files/mha/files/CrimesagainstWomen0601.pdf

http://mha.nic.in/sites/uploadfiies/mha/files/AdvisoryAcidAttackWomen_220 415.pdf

http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainst Women_130515.pdf

Statement

Details of crime head wise cases registered under crime against women during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2013	2014
1.	Rape	33707	36735
2.	Attempt to commit Rape*	-	4234
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	51881	57311
4.	Dowry Deaths	8083	8455
5.	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	70739	82235
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	12589	9735
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	118866	122877
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	31	13
9.	Abetment of Suicides of women*	-	3734
10.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10709	10050
11.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	362	47
12.	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987	0	0
13.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*	-	426
14.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)	2579	2070
15.	Total Crimes against Women	309546	337922

Source: Crime in India

Note: *data started collection since 2014.

Setting up of more CFSLs in the country

2686. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country;

(b) the detailed list of the CFSLs and the States for which they fulfil the forensic requirements;

(c) the details regarding the sanctioned strength and the vacancies in each of these CFSLs;

(d) whether Government intends to set up more CFSLs in the coming years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) There are six Central Forensic Science Laboratories of Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) in the country located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune. One more Central Forensic Science Laboratory (7th) is under the control of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) located at New Delhi.

(b) The detailed list of the CFSLs and the States for which they cater to the forensic requirements is given in Statement (*See* below). The CFSL, CBI is located at New Delhi and has one working unit each at Chennai and Mumbai. The CFSL(CBI) cater to the needs of CBI, Delhi Police, Central Government Agencies, Judiciary and other States.

(c) The details of the sanctioned strength/working strength and vacancies in each of the CFSLs are under:-

Name of CFSL	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Actual	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	135	107	90	17
Hyderabad	142	106	76	30
Kolkata	125	101	74	27

1	2	3	4	5
Guwahati *	00	29	13	16
Pune *	00	30	09	21
Bhopal *	00	29	13	16
CFSL(CBI)	182	182	104	78

*Transferred from other CFSLs, temporarily for kick starting of the three new CFSLs at Bhopal, Guwahati & Pune.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up more CFSLs.

Statement

Details of jurisdiction of six CFSLs to cater forensic requirement

CFSL, Chandigarh

(a) Jammu and Kashmir

(b) Punjab

(c) Himachal Pradesh

(d) Chandigarh (UT)

(e) Uttarakhand

(f) Delhi and NCR

(g) Haryana

CFSL, Hyderabad

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Kerala

(d) Lakshadweep

(e) Karnataka

(f) Puducherry

CFSL, Kolkata

(a) Odisha

(b) Bihar

(c) Jharkhand

(d) West Bengal

(e) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

CFSL, Bhopal

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Rajasthan

(d) Chhattisgarh

CFSL, Guwahati

(a) Assam

(b) Manipur

(c) Mizoram

(d) Meghalaya

(e) Sikkim

(f) Nagaland

(g) Arunachal Pradesh

(h) Tripura

CFSL, Pune

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Gujarat

(c) Goa II

(d) Daman and Diu

(e) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Launcing of the e-tourist visa

2687. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Government has launched the e-tourist visa;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to better market and advertise e-tourist Visa;

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

(d) the year-wise and country-wise data on the number of e-tourist visa applications since its inception; and

(e) the State-wise data on the increase in tourism since the introduction of e-tourist visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Government of India has launched e-tourist visa facility on 27.11.2014 with a view to facilitate foreign tourists visiting India. The scheme has since been extended to 150 countries.

(b) and (c) Since launch of the scheme, various steps have been taken for its promotion and publicity. The e-tourist visa initiative has been publicised through tour operators and promotional campaigns. Indian Missions abroad have publicised the scheme on their websites and on various social media platforms. A number of Indian Missions had also planned events in a number of foreign countries to engage with tour operators in these countries and disseminate information on e-Tourist visa. These efforts have resulted in steady growth in the number of e-Tourist visas issued by India.

(d) The year-wise and country-wise details in respect of foreigners arrived on e-tourist visa at 16 designated airports since inception of scheme are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) The State-wise data are not maintained centrally. However, presently e-TV facility is available at 16 Indian airports. Details of airport-wise arrival of Tourists on e-tourist visa since its inception are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Country-wise and year-wise number of foreigners arrived on e-tourist visa at designated ports

Sl. No.	Country	Year wise count		
		27.11.14 to 31.12.14	2015	01.01.16 to 30.06.16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	United Kingdom	-	60759	113578
2.	United States of America	3395	103847	72543
3.	Russian Federation	2118	35321	31679
4.	France	-	20879	31411
5.	China	-	10020	25284
6.	Germany	571	32840	22401
7.	Australia	1122	30584	20857
8.	Canada	-	16289	19398
9.	Korea (Republic Of)	897	17547	10055
10.	Ukraine	1142	12606	8569
11.	Netherlands	-	4274	7540
12.	Spain	-	4519	7409
13.	Malaysia	-	3012	6828
14.	Singapore	206	6581	6030
15.	Japan	227	7738	5822
16.	United Arab Emirates	361	9793	5726
17.	Mauritius	28	985	5407
18.	Israel	121	6459	5096
19.	Sweden	-	3344	4716
20.	Poland	-	2042	4436
21.	Thailand	123	5119	4422
22.	New Zealand	-	6900	4120
23.	Mexico	151	6935	3825

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Philippines	143	5270	3674
25.	Ireland	-	1811	3408
26.	Norway	47	3451	3087
27.	Belgium	-	1771	2744
28.	South Africa	-	-	2712
29.	Brazil	88	3725	2615
30.	Hong Kong	-	1420	2461
31.	Indonesia	-	3412	2271
32.	Portugal	-	1382	2175
33.	Sri Lanka	-	2082	2011
34.	Republic Of China Taiwan	-	1115	1846
35.	Finland	63	2142	1658
36.	Argentina	-	406	1397
37.	Hungury	-	812	1389
38.	Oman	52	1257	1339
39.	Switzerland	-	-	968
40.	Lithuania	-	549	924
41.	Kenya	64	849	782
42.	Chile	-	507	708
43.	Jordan	66	1083	699
44.	Estonia	-	449	695
45.	Colombia	-	367	656
46.	Myanmar	20	684	593
47.	Republic of Slovenia	-	370	586
48.	Latvia	-	479	582
49.	Denmark	-	-	581
50.	Austria	-	-	524
51.	Czech	-	-	507
52.	Georgia	-	241	489

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Vietnam	24	697	412
54.	Romania	-	-	395
55.	Greece	-	-	392
56.	Tanzania	-	270	379
57.	Fiji	13	414	369
58.	Peru	-	182	270
59.	Ecuador	-	251	260
60.	Slovak Republic	-	-	237
61.	Costa Rica	-	197	219
62.	Venezuela	-	125	203
63.	Mozambique	-	31	186
64.	Luxembourg	13	281	181
65.	Bulgaria	-	-	154
66.	Malta	-	56	142
67.	Uraguay	-	69	141
68.	Palestinian	-	149	136
69.	Ghana	-	-	128
70.	Bolivia	-	39	91
71.	Macedonia	-	56	85
72.	Macau	-	40	83
73.	Republic of Croatia	-	80	
74.	Jamaica	-	41	74
75.	Honduras	-	30	72
76.	Serbia	-	72	
77.	Armenia	-	43	71
78.	Dominican Republic	-	65	63
79.	Mongolia	-	11	54
80.	Paraguay	-	37	52
81.	Comoros	-	-	51

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Panama	-	39	51
83.	El Salvador	-	41	50
84.	Guatemala	-	31	46
85.	Bahamas	-	26	40
86.	Moldova	-	-	40
87.	Djibouti	-	49	39
88.	Saint Christopher And	-	37	38
89.	Laos	-	31	35
90.	Nicaragua	-	19	35
91.	Barbados	-	34	33
92.	Bosnia	-	-	33
93.	Cambodia	-	61	33
94.	Andorra	-	2	27
95.	Dominica	-	17	27
96.	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	26
97.	Zimbabwe	-	-	26
98.	Iceland	-	-	24
99.	Kiribati	-	16	23
100.	Brunei	-	-	19
101.	Guyana	-	25	18
102.	Zambia	-	-	18
103.	Liechtenstein	-	17	17
104.	Montenegro	-	24	17
105.	Haiti	-	15	16
106.	Suriname	-	11	16
107.	Tazikistan	-	-	16
108.	Senegal	-	-	15
109.	Cuba	-	11	14
110.	Gabon	-	-	14

1	2	3	4	5
111.	Papua New Guinea	-	32	13
112.	Belize	-	9	11
113.	Samoa	-	17	11
114.	Seychelles	-	8	11
115.	Albania	-	-	9
116.	Gambia	-	-	8
117.	Monaco	-	15	8
118.	Easttimor (Democratic)	-	3	7
119.	Ivory Cost	-	-	7
120.	Madagascar	-	-	7
121.	Guinea	-	-	6
122.	Malawi	-	-	6
123.	Tonga	-	6	6
124.	Antigua and Barbados	-	9	5
125.	Saint Vincent and The	-	-	5
126.	Solomon Islands	-	6	5
127.	Grenada	-	2	4
128.	Micronesia Federated	-	9	4
129.	Vanuatu	-	8	4
130.	Namibia	-	-	3
131.	Saint Lucia	-	5	3
132.	Swaziland	-	-	3
133.	Aruba	-	-	2
134.	Botswana	-	-	2
135.	Cayman Islands	-	4	2
136.	Eritrea	-	-	2
137.	Turks and Caicos Island	-	2	2
138.	Tuvalu	-	1	2
139.	Cape Verde Islands	-	1	

1	2	3	4	5
140.	Lesotho	-	-	1
141.	Liberia	-	-	1
142.	Montserrat	-	-	1
143.	Nauru	4	-	1
144.	San Marino	-	-	1
145.	Vatican City - Holy See	-	1	-
146.	Palau	-	2	-
	TOTAL	11474	447760	477255

Statement-II

Details of airport and year-wise entry of foreigners at designated airport since launch of the e-tourist visa scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Year-wise		
		2014 (27.11.14 to 31.12.14)	2015	2016 (Upto 30.06.16)
1.	Bangalore	650	29825	29324
2.	Chennai	619	26821	30568
3.	Cochin	494	17600	16219
4.	Delhi	3955	194400	201363
5.	Goa	2566	46938	54672
6.	Hyderabad	360	13113	10704
7.	Kolkata	270	11906	12386
8.	Mumbai	2311	91384	96950
9.	Trivandrum	2249	7717	7917
10.	Ahmedabad	-	3467	6660
11.	Amritsar	-	-	6406
12.	Gaya	-	-	473
13.	Jaipur	-	730	1280
14.	Lucknow	-	155	234
15.	Tiruchinapalli	-	2458	2052
16.	Varanasi	-	288	47
	TOTAL	11474	447760	477255

Assistance to families of martyred personnel in J and K

†2688. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police personnel, Personnel of Paramilitary Forces, Indian Army personnel who were martyred while fighting off terrorists during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 till 13 July 2016 in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the assistance offered by Government to the families of martyred personnel;

(c) whether Government has formulated any concrete scheme for making Jammu and Kashmir terrorism free; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of Police personnel, Personnel of Paramilitary Forces, Indian Army personnel who were martyred while fighting terrorists during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till 13th July) in Jammu and Kashmir is as under:-

Name of Security Forces	2014	2015	2016 (upto 13th July)
Army	27	22	11
CRPF	2	4	10
BSF	2	2	3
Police	16	11	6
TOTAL	47	39	30

(b) The ex-gratia/compensation is paid to families of martyred as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government.

(c) and (d) A comprehensive plan is already in place to deal with the terrorist activities sponsored from across the border. Robust intelligence gathering is at work to collect and disseminate real time intelligence about the movement of terrorists so as to have them neutralized. There is complete synergy between the security and intelligence agencies to deal with this challenge.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Youths missing and joining ISIS

2689. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI ANIL DESAI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether youths in some States have gone missing with suspected extremist links;

(b) if so, the details of youths missing and joining the ISIS;

(c) what proactive steps Government is taking to isolate those engaged in anti-national activities;

(d) whether Government has identified the persons/preachers misguiding youths in the name of Islam; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against such elements in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per available information, some individuals have been reported missing from Kerala, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and West Bengal, who are suspected to have joined terrorist outfits like ISIS.

(c) to (e) The intelligence and Security Agencies maintain a close watch to identify those engaged in anti-national activities and persons/preachers misguiding the youth and action is initiated against such persons under the relevant laws.

Census data based on religion

2690. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether population census data based on religion is available at the block level; and

(b) if so, whether the data is made accessible and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Sir, Population Census data based on

religion of Census 2011 is available in public domain on the official website *www.censusindia.gov.in* for free download upto sub-district and town level. Sub-district is a lower administrative unit below district and is known in different States by different names, *viz.*, Tehsil, CD Block, Sub-Division, Circle, RD Block, Development Block, Police Station, Mandal, Taluka and Commune Panchayat.

Embezzlement of funds under SSSP Scheme

2691. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not carried out or retained proper verification certificates under Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension (SSSP) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the non-maintenance of proper records have led to embezzlement of funds under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of loss due to embezzlement and the amount recovered from the banks in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Pension is sanctioned under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 only to those persons who fulfil the eligibility criteria and evidentiary requirements and produce requisite documents duly recommended by the State Government after proper verification. After sanction of pension, the amount is disbursed through authorized banks in the account opened by the pensioner after due verification by the concerned bank. Every year the pensioner is required to appear in the concerned bank through which he/she is drawing pension and submit life certificate and in case of non-submission of life certificate, the pension is stopped.

(c) to (e) Pension to the Central freedom fighters is disbursed through authorized banks. It has come to notice that some discrepancies crept in due to payments made by the banks to certain non-Central Samman pensioners for which the banks have been directed to effect recoveries. On account of recoveries, the banks have so far remitted ₹55.58 crore to the Central Government Account in the last three years.

Release of pension to bogus candidates under SSSP scheme

2692. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government does not maintain data of eligible candidates drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension (SSSP) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the non-maintenance of records for eligible candidates have resulted in releasing of pension to bogus or ineligible candidates;

(d) whether Government has constituted a special Committee to look into the disbursement of funds to bogus candidates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Data of Central freedom fighters and their eligible dependents drawing pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Pension Scheme, 1980 is maintained. Details of total number of freedom fighters, their spouses (widows/widowers) and eligible dependents under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, State-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Pension to the Central freedom fighters is disbursed through authorized banks. It has come to notice that some discrepancies crept in due to certain payments made by the banks to certain non-Central freedom fighter pensioners for which the banks have been directed to effect recoveries. On account of recoveries, the banks have so far remitted ₹55.58 crore to the Central Government Account. A Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell has been set up to verify/monitor the disbursement of Central Freedom Fighter Pension by Banks to the eligible pensioners.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners / dependents under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980

Sl. No.	State/UT	Freedom Fighters themselves	Their dependent spouse pensioners	Their dependent daughter pensioners	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	9	11	0	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1460	4257	314	6031
3.	Assam	109	502	0	611
4.	Bihar	1625	1309	38	2972
5.	Chandigarh	12	10	0	22
6.	Chhattisgarh	26	99	2	127
7.	Daman and Diu	5	6	2	13
8.	Delhi	149	219	22	390
9.	Goa	400	269	9	678
10.	Gujarat	210	182	14	406
11.	Haryana	165	488	9	662
12.	Himachal Pradesh	161	389	4	554
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	161	500	68	729
14.	Jharkhand	58	108	3	169
15.	Karnataka	576	1222	91	1889
16.	Kerala	173	1128	84	1385
17.	Madhya Pradesh	109	236	8	353
18.	Maharashtra	888	2925	53	3866
19.	Manipur	10	9	0	19
20.	Meghalaya	1	14	2	17
21.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
22.	Odisha	134	404	20	558
23.	Puducherry	11	45	10	66
24.	Punjab	507	749	21	1277
25.	Rajasthan	160	127	5	292
26.	Sikkim	0	1	0	1
27.	Telangana	2626	3519	59	6204
28.	Tamil Nadu	524	1431	50	2005
29.	Tripura	17	156	31	204
30.	Uttar Pradesh	377	1283	50	1710
31.	Uttarakhand	80	265	11	356
32.	West Bengal	946	2929	519	4394
	TOTAL	11690	24792	1499	37981

Special Infrastructure Scheme in Chhattisgarh

†2693. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to sanction the establishment of new police stations along with the construction of building and residential complexes for them in the Naxal affected areas of Chhattisgarh has been sent to the Central Government;

(b) the reasons for not releasing the balance amount out of the amount sanctioned under Special Infrastructure Scheme in Naxal affected areas; and

(c) by when the Central Government would release funds for (a) and (b) above along with the funds for computerization of all anti-terrorism schools, Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) schools and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Construction of 75 fortified Police Stations were /sanctioned in Chhattisgarh. ₹ 118.40 crore were released to the State Government from 2010-11 to 2015-16. A balance of ₹ 1.60 crore has not been released due to non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates.

Under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), fund of ₹115.03 crore was released to the State of Chhattisgarh from 2008-09 onwards. There is no balance amount to be released to Chhattisgarh.

MHA has released ₹ 11.13 crore to Chhattisgarh for establishing/ upgradation/ running of 04 CIAT Schools during 2008-09 to 2013-14. The States are required to continue with the funding of CIAT Schools from 2015-16 onwards from their increased resources as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.

MHA has released a total amount of ₹44.91 crore during the period 2009-10 to March, 2016 for CCTNS project. There is no fund request from the State of Chhattisgarh, pending with MHA.

Timeline for implementation of CCTNS

2694. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and timeline for the implementation plan of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS);

(b) whether the proposed number of 14000 police stations and 6000 higher offices have been automated after the project was approved by the Cabinet Committee On Economic Affairs on 19th June, 2009;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is providing training to the Investigative Officers of the civil police on various investigative tools and techniques; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The CCTNS project aims at interlinking Police Stations all over the country with the objective of tracking crime and criminals related data across the country in a common networked eco-system and is scheduled to be implemented by 31st March, 2017.

(b) 12665 Police Stations and 5233 higher offices have so far been integrated to the system.

(c) Under CCTNS project there is a provision for providing role based training on core application software (CAS) to police personnel including investigating officers.

(d) 443229 police personnel have so far been imparted role based training across the country.

Peace agreement with NSCN (IM)

2695. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of peace agreement between Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) and Government, point-wise detailed reasons for acceptance and rejection;

(b) whether it is a fact that Naga has requested for separate Naga flag, Naga passport and pan-Naga Government for Naga areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has sanctioned projects under North Eastern Council (NEC), State-wise and year-wise details thereof along with the funds incurred and allocated during last three years; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Indian Army requested for a clarification from MHA on Naga demands, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India and National Socialist Council of I Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) (NSCN/IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 3rd August, 2015. This agreement lays down the broad principles within which the final agreement will be worked out. Consultations with all stake-holders, including the State Governments of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur, will be held before reaching a final agreement.

The State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned under NEC for the period from 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned under NEC for the period from 2013-14 to 2015-16

Arunachal Pradesh: Status of Funding of NEC Projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	6	2571.68	1776.00	882.60	49.70%	30.40
2.	Power	1	898.60	320.00	320.00	100.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	2	894.40	623.98	321.98	51.60%	0.00
4.	Industries	1	369.42	132.99	132.99	100.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	179.42	64.59	64.59	100.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	495.00	356.00	178.00	50.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)					0.00%	
10.	Science and Technology	4	723.36	488.85	365.92	74.85%	32.19
11.	Information and Public Relations						
#	TOTAL	16	6131.88	3762.41	2266.08	60.23%	62.59

Assam: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	3	1037.84	219.64	69.00	31.42%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	415.54	149.59	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	684.01	461.28	140.28	30.41%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	1	431.81	155.45	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations	2	1131.49	407.28	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	TOTAL	9	3700.69	1393.24	209.28	15.02%	0.00

Manipur: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	5	2532.52	946.65	249.56	26.36%	26.87
2.	Power	1	779.00	560.00	280.00	50.00%	93.79
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	4	1955.26	1224.31	870.54	71.10%	94.51
4.	Industries	2	1081.75	709.28	413.06	58.24%	29.60
5.	Tourism	2	918.88	589.23	330.51	56.09%	91.88
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health	2	980.80	679.00	679.00	100.00%	75.45
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	687.23	247.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	1	956.61	766.55	516.55	67.39%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations	1	264.08	95.00	95.00	100.00%	26.41
	TOTAL	19	10156.13	5817.02	3434.22	59.04%	438.51

Meghalaya: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power	1	444.55	320.00	160.00	50.00%	17.78
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	3	2502.00	1040.00	500.00	48.08%	33.33
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	744.71	401.00	94.97	23.68%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	4	1842.83	660.23	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology	1	497.28	160.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	11	6031.37	2581.23	754.97	29.25%	51.11

Mizoram: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power	1	1370.32	980.00	980.00	100.00%	108.89
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	1	783.11	420.96	140.96	33.49%	15.66
4.	Industries	1	598.41	134.64	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health	2	804.94	450.00	290.00	64.44%	32.22
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	391.89	294.48	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	3	904.03	483.85	174.00	35.96%	14.33
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	9	4852.70	2763.93	1584.96	57.34%	171.10

Nagaland: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	4	2515.82	1497.94	1171.06	78.18%	130.99
2.	Power	1	1497.00	1080.00	1080.00	100.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	2	769.96	416.86	295.66	70.93%	0.00
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	2	586.55	424.05	211.15	49.79%	21.12
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health	1	4981.31	2000.00	500.00	25.00%	0.00
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	1	328.00	118.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology	3	927.67	617.19	521.46	84.49%	35.84
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	14	11606.31	6154.04	3779.33	61.41%	187.95

Sikkim: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	504.05	181.46	181.46	100.00%	0.00
2.	Power	1	1285.00	460.00	460.00	100.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	1	502.31	180.00	116.12	64.51%	0.00
4.	Industries	1	492.00	177.12	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health	1	297.46	160.63	160.63	100.00%	17.85
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)					0.00%	
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	5	3080.82	1159.21	918.21	79.21%	17.85

Tripura: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2013-14

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	2	872.00	304.41	156.96	51.56%	10.24
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	779.90	651.90	482.28	73.98%	31.20
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	3	1651.90	956.31	639.24	66.84%	41.44

Arunachal Pradesh: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	5	1879.39	676.58	392.03	57.94%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	1	7.63	6.10	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Edu and Social)	1	378.23	340.41	272.32	80.00%	27.20
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	4	1180.93	411.38	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	11	3446.18	1434.47	664.35	46.31%	27.20

Assam: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	1281.81	283.62	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	1	227.94	164.06	82.06	50.02%	0.00
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	523.30	136.04	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	4	2033.05	583.72	82.06	14.06%	0.00

Manipur: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	2	4579.58	2670.00	2070.00	77.53%	447.98
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	2	857.98	400.00	100.00	25.00%	0.00
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	1	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	527.89	190.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	7	5995.45	3284.00	2170.00	66.08%	447.98

Meghalaya: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	2	774.51	287.71	4.97	1.73%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	2	774.51	287.71	4.97	1.73%	0.00

Mizoram: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	3	285.17	208.72	116.86	55.99%	10.71
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	275.72	244.26	99.26	40.64%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology	1	238.10	95.00	95.00	100.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	5	798.99	547.98	311.12	56.78%	10.71

Nagaland: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	2	895.00	255.05	178.20	69.87%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	1	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication	1	1218.00	500.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	1070.46	702.36	385.36	54.87%	29.77
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	2	1177.45	723.86	423.86	58.56%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	8	4385.91	2201.27	987.42	44.86%	29.77

Sikkim: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	398.96	143.62	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	3	325.34	254.49	96.10	37.76%	10.60
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	4	724.30	398.11	96.10	24.14%	10.60

Tripura: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power	1	1392.24	500.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	1	1392.24	500.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Other Agencies: Status of Funding of NEC Projects during 2014-15

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	54000.00	8919.57	5400.00	60.54%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	121.31	97.39	22.39	22.99%	0.00
5.	Tourism						
6.	Transport and Communication	1	12412.00	7270.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	1385.00	554.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology	1	17.01	14.95	0.00	0.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	5	67935.32	16855.91	5422.39	32.17%	0.00

Arunachal Pradesh: Status of Funding of NEC Projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	696.75	250.82	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	2	2626.00	590.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	732.69	263.77	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism	5	2195.42	794.48	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication	1	16616.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
7.	Medical and Health	2	802.25	288.81	0.00	0.00%	0.00
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	5	2234.80	881.40	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	5	1418.99	485.89	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology	4	1580.80	878.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations	1	250.06	90.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	TOTAL	27	29153.76	5523.17	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Assam: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	%Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied						
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	1	1248.00	162.17	0.00	0.00%	0.00
4.	Industries	1	14.30	4.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication	1	1376.00	500.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	237.81	222.06	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	6	2886.11	896.23	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Manipur: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	3	3212.00	767.72	222.77	29.02%	0.00
2.	Power	2	1550.88	840.00	280.00	33.33%	388.36
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	4	3103.92	878.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
4.	Industries	3	3111.50	1471.35	433.00	29.43%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	2	1003.84	361.80	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations	1	348.94	125.61	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	TOTAL	16	12341.08	4452.48	935.77	21.02%	388.36

Meghalaya: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	%Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	562.25	202.41	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	1	570.00	75.44	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	1	823.44	296.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	3	219.40	110.31	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	4	864.73	390.63	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology	2	25.00	19.26	10.00	51.92%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations	1	617.55	220.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	TOTAL	13	3682.37	1314.05	10.00	0.76%	0.00

Mizoram: Status of Funding of NEC Projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	647.14	128.66	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	2	2050.00	290.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	1300.00	468.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	4	1024.90	391.98	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology	3	1526.10	324.26	0.00	0.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	12	6558.14	1610.90	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Nagaland: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	2	575.30	207.11	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	3	2993.51	685.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM	4	1434.58	606.73	187.83	30.96%	20.87
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health	1	540.80	389.38	389.38	100.00%	0.00
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	4.66	4.19	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)	1	1152.70	415.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
10.	Science and Technology	3	482.20	213.60	0.00	0.00%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	16	7193.75	2529.01	577.21	22.82%	20.87

Sikkim: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	1	326.31	117.48	0.00	0.00%	0.00
2.	Power	2	2453.00	470.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	1	290.00	104.40	0.00	0.00%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	1	587.00	240.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	6	3666.31	939.88	0.00	0.00%	0.00

Tripura: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	2	665.02	239.41	99.51	41.56%	11.06
2.	Power	1	950.50	90.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries						
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication						
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)						
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology						
11.	Information and Public Relations						
	TOTAL	4	1625.52	337.41	99.51	29.49%	11.06

Sikkim: Status of funding of NEC projects during 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Release	Utilization	% Utilization	Status of State Share Released
1.	Agriculture and Allied	9	2938.72	820.00	21.49	2.62%	0.00
2.	Power						
3.	Irrigation, Flood Control and WSM						
4.	Industries	6	1025.50	247.91	9.00	3.63%	0.00
5.	Tourism	1	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
6.	Transport and Communication	2	5675.00	800.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
7.	Medical and Health						
8.	HRD&E (Education and Social)	3	175.16	159.21	0.00	0.00%	0.00
9.	HRD&E (Sports)						
10.	Science and Technology	7	101.17	71.74	1.50	2.09%	0.00
11.	Information and Public Relations	1	280.64	151.57	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	TOTAL	29	10206.19	2260.43	31.99	1.42%	0.00

New age militancy in Kashmir

2696. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new age militancy is rising in Kashmir in which educated young men from the valley took up arms for the first time after the 1990 uprising and trained themselves locally to wage a battle against Government;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of educated young men from they valley have gone to Pakistan to obtain militancy training and if so, what is the number of such persons; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per reports, the no. of youths joined militant ranks during 2015 and 2016 (upto July) are as under:

Year	No. of youths joined militant ranks
2015	83
2016 (upto July)	30

(b) No reports of ex-filtration of educated youth for obtaining arms training across the border have been received for the past few years.

(c) The Government has adopted various counter measures to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Some of the visible area of focus includes:–

(i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy;

(ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State; and

(iii) To ensure sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to

effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

Various measures have also been taken by the concerned police authorities which include organizing of police-public ,eetings, counselling of youth, organizing of youth camps and sports tournaments, and carrying out of various welfare activities under Civic Action Programme. Similarly, special attention is paid to take care of drug addicts for whom Drug De-addiction Centers have been established at various places where various facilities are provided. To bring the youth of the State in the mainstream, recruitment for the post of constables through Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) was carried out in the State recently.

Protests in Kashmir

2697. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that protests erupted across Kashmir on 8th July, 2016 after Burhan Wani, the Hizbul Mujahideen Commander who was tagged as the poster boy of militancy, was shot dead by Army and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Hurriyat Chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani and JKLF Chairman Yasin Malik called for a strike to protest against the killing of said militant and if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) After neutralization of Burhan Wani, top Hizbul Mujahideen militant on 8th July, 2016, protests erupted across the Kashmir Valley. In 1018 protests, 45 civilians and 2 security force personnel have lost their lives while about 3356 civilians and 4515 SF personnel sustained injuries, as on 7th August, 2016.

(b) Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, Chairman APHC(A), Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Chairman APHC(G) and Yasin Malik, Chairman JKLF(Y) have continuously announced various forms of protests on a daily basis since 9th July upto 12th August, 2016. Syed Ali Shah Geelani and Mirwaiz Umar Farooq continue to remain under house-arrest since 8th July. Yasin Malik was shifted to Central Jail Srinagar on 30th July, 2016.

Release of caste-based data

2698. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether data on the break-up of caste in the country has not been released so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by when the said data is likely to be released and made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Sir, the caste related data, as enumerated in Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has not yet been released. The Government has decided to constitute an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-chairman, NITI AAYOG to classify and categorize the caste names returned in SECC. The Expert Group will be serviced by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Fencing along International Border in Gujarat

†2699. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fencing work has been approved for only 340 kilometres border out of the total 512 kilometres of International Border that Gujarat State shares with Pakistan and fencing of only 262.7 kilometres of the above border has been completed till now;

(b) whether no steps have been taken for the fencing of remaining 262.7 kms. of border inspite of many meetings/correspondence held/made with the Ministry by the State Government since April, 2012; and

(c) by when it is proposed to complete the remaining fencing work with regard to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Government has sanctioned 340 km. stretch of fence along the Indo-Pakistan Border in Gujarat. Out of this, 280 km. of fence work has been completed. The work in balance stretch was facing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

difficulty due to swampy/water logged site conditions. The Government had sanctioned one km. pilot project with improved specifications for sustainable solution in the balance stretch. On the basis of pilot project, work for balance stretch has been sanctioned and work is likely to be completed in three working seasons.

Status of Indian enclave dwellers in Bangladesh

2700. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Management Department of the Ministry had asked the West Bengal Government and the District Magistrate of Cooch Behar district to submit a report regarding the settlement and status of the Indian enclave dwellers in Bangladesh who shifted to the Indian mainland after the treaty concerning enclaves between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

People-to-Police ratio in UTs

2701. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the People-to-Police ratio in the seven Union Territories (UTs);

(b) whether there has been a request from any of the UTs for an increase in the number of police personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such request has been accepted by the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The People-to-Police ratio in the seven Union Territories (UTs) is given below:

Delhi Police	219: 1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84 : 1
Lakshadweep	184 : 1
Chandigarh	157 : 1
Puducherry	346 : 1
Daman and Diu	552 : 1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	968 : 1

(b) and (c) Ministry has received proposals for sanction of additional manpower form all the UTs except from Puducherry. Sanction of manpower is a continuous process and requests for additional manpower as and when received are examined keeping in view various factors/norms and availability of resources.

(d) and (e) Sanction was issued to the creation of 114 posts to run coastal police stations in Daman and Diu *vide* letter dated 9.11.2015. The Ministry *vide* letter dated 04.01.2016 has also conveyed approval for creation of 4227 posts in Delhi Police.

Arms licences to people living on Indo-Pak border

2702. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to provide arms licences to the people living on extreme Indo-Pak border in Punjab to meet any eventuality from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir, no such proposal is under consideration in the Government.

Reconstitution of NDMA

2703. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been reconstituted, if so, the details thereof;

(b) will the newly constituted NDMA will be more effective than the earlier one, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what were the circumstances that necessitated the lowering of the status of the members of NDMA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was reconstituted on 29th December, 2014 with nomination of three experts in various fields of Disaster Management, as its Members, for smooth functioning of the National Authority.

Plan for insurgency and border issues in NER

2704. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strategic plan for insurgency and border issues in North-Eastern Region (NER); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RUIJU): (a) and (b) The Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to deal with insurgency and militancy in the North-East Region which includes willingness to talk to insurgent groups, provided they abjure violence and seek resolution of their demands within the frame-work of the Indian Constitution. The policy also seeks to maintain sustained counter insurgency operation against the groups which continue to indulge in violence and anti-national activities.

The Government has taken various steps to curb and control unlawful activities perpetrated by insurgent groups operating in North-Eastern Region such as deployment of Central Security Forces to assist the State Authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessment, strengthening of the Police Force and intelligence agencies under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, re-imbursement of Security Related Expenditure, raising of additional State Police Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions. Effective domination of the international borders by the Border Guarding Forces, erection of fencing at the borders, installation of floodlights and building roads along the border has helped in controlling cross border terrorism and illegal cross border activities.

Camera supervision to cover metro cities and sensitive areas

2705. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed for upgradation for camera supervision to cover all metro cities and sensitive areas last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, falling at Entry 1 and 2 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan and take initiative to modernise its police forces and make security arrangements, including installation of CCTV camera. Central Government, on its part, under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, supplement efforts of the State Governments which also include providing of funds for installation of CCTV cameras in metro cities. Under Mega City Policing, a component under MPF Scheme, cities of Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Ahmedabad have been allocated funds to the tune of ₹ 432.90 crore for procurement of modern equipments including surveillance camera systems and CCTV systems.

Increasing influence of maoists

2706. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the influence of Maoists is continuously increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether State Governments are needed to be further equipped to weaken this influence; and

(d) if so, the scheme chalked out by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There has been a considerable improvement in LWE scenario in the country and reduction in Maoist influence.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order', being the State subjects, maintenance of Law and Order is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State to fight the LWE menace.

The Central Government has been pursuing a multi pronged strategy including security related measures; development related interventions; ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. to tackle LWE menace. While on security front, the Central Government assists the State Governments by providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police force, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc., on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in LWE areas.

Complaints regarding unregistered medical practitioners

2707. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) had lodged a large number of complaints with the Delhi Police against unqualified and unregistered medical practitioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that police registered FIR in very few cases as a result of which the illegal practice by unqualified people is flourishing unabated;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not registering FIR in all cases; and

(e) the action taken by Government against the erring police officials for not registering FIRs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Delhi Police has reported that one complaint has been received from Medical Council of India in the year 2014 and

FIR has been registered. However, the details of complaints regarding unqualified/ unregistered medical practitioners received during the last three years and the current year (up to 15.07.2016) from Delhi Medical council (DMC) and action taken by Delhi Police are as under:

Year	State of complaints received from DMC		
	No. received	No. of FIRs registered	Reasons for non-registration of FIR
2013	16	04	Pending enquiry/not substantiated
2014	120	101	
2015	49	29	
2016 (upto 15.07.16)	10	04	

Delhi Police is taking action against fake doctors whom complaints have been received from Delhi Medical Council and Medical Council of India on regular basis.

Mobile theft cases registered in police stations in Delhi

†2708. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of mobile thefts registered in all the police stations of Delhi including Pahar Ganj police station during the last three years wherein despite providing IMEI numbers of mobiles and putting them on surveillance, neither any information whatsoever is provided to the mobile owners nor any effort is made to trace them;

(b) the year-wise and police stationwise details thereof along with reasons;

(c) whether cases in this regard have been brought to notice of Police Department by Hon'ble Members of Parliament; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reaction of Government over apathy of the police department towards letters of the Hon'ble MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 68795 number of mobile thefts have been registered in all the Police Stations of Delhi since 2013, out of which 67462 number of mobiles have been put on surveillance.

Due to efforts of Delhi Police, 6677 number of phones have been recovered and 6632 number of phones have been handed over to the owner. Police district-wise/unit-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). All out efforts are made by Investigating Officer to trace and recover the stolen mobile phones. The progress of the Investigation of the case is given to the complainant/ owner of the stolen mobile phones from time to time till the finalization/closure of the case.

In so far as Police Station Pahar Ganj is concerned, 534 number of mobile thefts have been registered in the Police Station since 2013 and all the mobile phones have been put on surveillance. 58 number of phones have been recovered and handed over to the owner. The year-wise details are as under:-

Year	No. of mobile phone thefts registered	No. of mobile phones kept under surveillance	No. of mobile recovered	No. of mobile handed over to owner
2013	10	10	3	3
2014	80	80	9	9
2015	389	389	42	42
2016	55	55	4	4
TOTAL	534	534	58	58

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has reported that letters received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament apprising Delhi Police regarding stolen mobile phones are appropriately attended to.

Statement

Police District-wise/Unit-wise details of number of mobile phone thefts registered by Delhi Police and details of number of phones recovered and handed over to the owner during the last three years and the current year (upto 15/7/2016)

Name of the Police District/ Unit	Total No. of Mobile Phone Thefts Registered				Total No. of Mobile Put on Surveillance				Total No. of Mobile Recovered				Total No. of Mobile Handed Over to Owner			
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
South	642	2318	3697	1128	642	2318	3697	1128	129	159	391	59	129	159	391	59
South West	112	917	828	313	112	917	828	313	32	65	79	21	32	65	79	21
West	370	2594	3204	1997	370	2594	3204	1964	70	232	305	166	70	232	305	166
North East	601	1798	3049	1782	601	1798	3049	1782	118	169	259	171	118	169	259	171
New Delhi	138	524	547	198	138	524	547	187	24	44	37	18	24	40	22	13
North	123	788	1095	428	123	788	1095	428	17	104	77	29	17	103	75	29
Central	599	1448	2833	1258	599	1448	2833	1258	91	216	282	145	91	216	282	145
North West	303	745	855	964	300	741	849	964	50	60	84	96	50	60	84	96
South East	504	2224	2503	1191	477	1680	2094	1188	152	215	295	141	152	215	295	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Outer	427	2490	2276	1748	427	2490	2276	1748	55	102	121	75	55	102	121	75
East	614	1989	2751	1450	614	1989	2751	1450	81	97	85	36	81	97	85	36
IGI Airport	57	183	1530	217	57	183	1530	217	7	121	682	27	7	121	682	27
Railway	256	614	1349	871	173	602	1322	851	64	53	61	32	60	51	58	30
Metro	604	1742	2529	480	569	1719	2494	422	70	78	133	95	69	76	131	93
TOTAL	5350	20374	29046	14025	5202	19791	28569	13900	960	1715	2891	1111	955	1706	2869	1102
GRAND TOTAL				68795				67462				6677				6632

Funds to Odisha for modernisation of State police forces

2709. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of Odisha Government regarding providing funds for modernisation of State police forces is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, what is the current status of decision regarding this proposal; and

(c) by what time the required funds will be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) State Action Plan (SAP) for the financial year 2016-17 was submitted by the Odisha Government on 24.06.2016, seeking funds under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme. The High Powered Committee (HPC) in the Ministry of Home Affairs met on 13.07.2016 and approved the proposal amounting to ₹ 14.47 crore. Release of admissible funds, as per the guidelines, is done keeping in view pendency of Utilisation Certificates, etc.

Employment of children in hazardous occupations

2710. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of occupations/industries including processes notified as hazardous for child labour in the country;

(b) the approximate number of children employed in such occupations including circus, beedi, textile and mining industries in various parts of the country, State-wise and occupation-wise;

(c) the number of instances of violations that have been reported and the stringent action taken against erring employers during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the number of children rescued and rehabilitated from such hazardous occupations during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of certain occupations and processes where employment of children is prohibited under

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes instead of certain occupations and processes in the existing list.

(b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the occupations/processes which are prohibited for employment of children under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The number of children employed in these occupations/ processes is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The occupation/process wise data of child labour from 2011 Census is not available.

(c) As per the information received from the States, the details of action taken against employers under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years are as under:

Year	Inspections	Prosecutions	Convictions
2013	230642	4832	1230
2014	268084	3330	868
2015	146595	678	389

(d) As per the information received from District Project Societies the details of number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years State-wise, are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Occupations and Processes prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Part A: Occupations (18)

Any occupation connected with -

(1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;

(2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;

(3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;

(4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;

(5) A port authority within the limits of any port;

(6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;

(7) Abattoirs/Slaughter Houses;

(8) Automobile workshops and garages;

(9) Foundries;

(10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;

(11) Handloom and powerloom industry;

(12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;

(13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;

(14) Employment of children as domestic workers or servants;

(15) Employment of Children in dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centres;

(16) Diving;

(17) Circus;

(18) Caring of Elephants.

Part B

Processes (65)

1. Bidi-making;

2. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;

3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;

4. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto;

5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works;

6. Mica-cutting and splitting;

7. Shellac manufacture;
8. Soap manufacture;
9. Tanning;
10. Wool-cleaning;
11. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones;
12. Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);
13. Manufacture of products from agate;
14. Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos;
15. "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notified in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
16. Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
17. Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing;
18. Soldering processes in electronic industries;
19. 'Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto, namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting;
21. Brick kilns and roof tiles units;
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods;
23. Detergent manufacturing;
24. Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non-ferrous);
25. Gem cutting and polishing;
26. Handling of chromite and manganese ores;
27. Jute textile manufacture and coir making;
28. Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime;
29. Lock Making;
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions,

welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store type setting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing;

31. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;

32. Manufacture of glass, glassware including bangles, fluorescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products;

33. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff;

34. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;

35. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry;

36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;

37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;

38. Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic;

39. Oil expelling and refinery;

40. Paper making;

41. Potteries and ceramic industry;

42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacture of brass goods in all forms;

43. Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;

44. Saw mill - all processes;

45. Sericulture processing;

46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;

47. Stone breaking and stone crushing;

48. Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form;

49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite benefication;

50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;
51. 'Zari' making (all processes);
52. Electroplating;
53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
54. Grinding or glazing of metals;
55. Diamond cutting and polishing;
56. Extraction of slate from mines;
57. Rag picking and scavenging;
58. Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold;
59. Mechanised fishing;
60. Food Processing;
61. Beverage Industry;
62. Timber handling and loading;
63. Mechanical Lumbering;
64. Warehousing;
65. Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

Statement-II

Data as per Census 2001 on children working in prohibited occupations/ processes as enumeratgcl under the Schedule (Part A and Part B) of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

Sl. No.	Name of Occupation & Processes	No. of Children employed
1	2	3
1.	Pan, Bidi & Cigarettes	252574
2.	Construction	208833
3.	Domestic Workers	185505
4.	Spinning/weaving	128984
5.	Brick-klins, tiles	84972

1	2	3
6.	Dhabas/Restaurants/Hotels/Motels	70934
7.	Auto-workshop, vehicle repairs	49893
8.	Gem-cutting, Jewellery	37489
9.	Carpet-making	32647
10.	Ceramic	18894
11.	Agarbatti, Dhoop & Detergent making	13583
12.	Others*	135162
	TOTAL	1219470

* Foundries, slaughter houses, plastic units, transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways, Cinder picking, soap manufacturing, tanning, lock making, paper making, tyre making and repairing, manufacture of dyes and dyestuff, cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing etc.

Statement-III

State-wise number of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	5715	346	716
2.	Assam	0	60	9346
3.	Bihar	3736	14028	2656
4.	Chhattisgarh	8034	10173	0
5.	Gujarat	453	892	0
6.	Haryana	631	2583	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	469	0	10
8.	Jharkhand	1028	2989	3450
9.	Karnataka	2391	2519	1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8323	7879	7472
11.	Maharashtra	5614	3804	2177
12.	Odisha	6114	21315	1900

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Punjab	957	290	880
14.	Rajasthan	3585	3349	8476
15.	Tamil Nadu	3436	4492	3727
16.	Telangana	-	2691	1748
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7310	16277	0
18.	West Bengal	6254	22361	9793
19.	Uttar akhand	-	145	0
20.	Nagaland	-	436	0
	TOTAL	64050	116629	54335

Note: The one NCLP district sanctioned to Delhi is not operational.

Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana upto 2013-14.

Uniform wages to contract workers

2711. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is prevalence of various rates of wages for contractural labourers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such variations;

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to pay uniform wages throughout the country to the contractual labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the State and Central Government are the appropriate Government to fix, review, revise and implement the minimum wages under their respective jurisdiction. No separate wages is fixed for contractural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The minimum rates of wages fixed are also applicable for contractural labourers.

(c) and (d) As a step towards moving for a uniform wage structure, as recommended by National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL), and to reduce

the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted on a voluntary basis. NFLMW is revised from time to time taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number. The NFLMW has been revised to ₹ 160/- per day w.e.f. 01.07.2015.

Increasing minimum wages

2712. DR. K.V.P. RAMACANDRA RAO:
SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase minimum wages of workers of various trades;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has consulted the trade unions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of last revision made of various trades; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government for the welfare and social security of workforces in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governmvents are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The Central Government is the appropriate Government in respect of 45 scheduled employments in the Central sphere.

The revision of Basic Minimum Wage in the Central sphere is done in consultation with the Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) which is a tripartite body comprising of members each from the (i) Employers' Group, (ii) Trade Unions and (iii) Independent members. The last meeting of MWAB was held on 26.05.2016 where suggestions were received for review of the minimum wages in the scheduled employment.

(d) Details of last revision of basic minimum wages for the scheduled employments under Central sphere are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

However, to check price escalation, the idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) was mooted. Accordingly, in the Central sphere, the minimum rates of wages are revised by adding VDA effective from 1st April and 1st October every year. Details of rates of minimum wages for scheduled employments in the Central sphere *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Over the last two years, the Ministry has initiated many labour welfare measures like minimum pension of ₹1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, portability of provident fund account, National Career Service portal, Employees' State Insurance Corporation 2.0, Revision in eligibility and calculation ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 etc.

Statement-I

Details of last revision of basic minimum wages for the scheduled employments under Central sphere

		Basic Minimum Wage (₹)		
Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture (20.10.2005)	Unskilled	114	104	102
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	125	116	107
	Skilled/Clerical	137	125	115
	Highly-skilled	153	141	125
Sweeping and Cleaning (07.08.2008)	Unskilled	180	150	120
Watch and Ward (18.09.2012)	Without Arms (Upgraded to skilled with training)	200	170	140
	With Arms (Upgraded to highly skilled for supervision)	220	200	170
Loading & Unloading (20 05.2009)	Unskilled	180	150	120
Construction (20 05.2009)	Unskilled	180	150	120
	Serni-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	200	170	140

1	2	3	4	5
	Skilled/Clerical	220	200	170
	Highly-skilled	240	220	200
Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing (03.06 2006)	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		103.53	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		157.78	
	(c) Rock		208.09	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead/1.5 metres lift		82.44	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size.			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		646.44	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		552.12	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		322.69	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		264.47	
Non-Coal Mines (20.05.2009)		Above Ground		Below Ground
	Unskilled	120		150
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	150		180
	Skilled/Clerical	180		210
	Highly-skilled	210		240

Statement-II

Details of area-wise rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central sphere

(As on 01.04.2016)

Name of Schedulded Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	234.00	213.00	211.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	256.00	236.00	216.00
	Skilled/Clerical	278.00	256.00	235.00
	Highly Skilled	308.00	286.00	256.00

1	2	3	4	5
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		247.00	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		373.00	
	(c) Rock		494.00	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		199.00	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1528.00	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1307.00	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		765.00	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		628.00	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	407.00	347.00	288.00
	With Arms	448.00	407.00	347.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	368.00	307.00	246.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	407.00	347.00	288.00
	Skilled/Clerical	448.00	407.00	347.00
	Highly Skilled	487.00	448.00	407.00

7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground
	Unskilled	246.00	307.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	307.00	368.00
	Skilled/Clerical	368.00	429.00
	Highly Skilled	429.00	487.00

Name of Schedulded Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers, engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goods-sheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Meignetite Mines

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

Area - "A"

Ahmadabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad

Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai					

AREA - "B"

Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvanan-tapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(U A)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Number of persons under ESI

2713. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of contributing insured persons under Employees' State Insurance (ESI);

(b) the estimated number of workers and establishments entitled to be covered by ESI, but not actually covered; and

(c) the steps taken for covering all entitled workers and establishments under ESI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State-wise details of contributing insured persons under Employees State Insurance (ESI) as on 31.03.2016 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The data regarding estimated number of workers and establishment entitled to be covered by ESI but not actually covered is not available. Under Regulation 10B of ESI (General) Regulation, 1950, every factory/establishment which comes within the coverable limit of ESIC in notified areas has to register within 15 days from the date when it comes to the coverage limit. Through newspaper, public notices and official website, ESI Corporation sensitizes to the employers. Despite that, in case any complaint regarding non-coverage is received, investigations are carried out by Central Analyses Intelligence Unit (CAIU) and coverage of the establishment is enforced.

Moreover, under 2nd Generation Reform-ESIC 2.0, surveys have been undertaken to identify such establishments/factories in 393 districts which were partially covered under ESIC. After arrangement/completion of medical arrangement, the coverage notification has already been issued in 160 districts. The ESI Scheme has been extended to State of Mizoram and Andaman & Nicobar Island (UT). The workers of the Establishments/ Factories in the said State & UT are being covered after the notification. In addition, construction site workers have been extended coverage under ESI Act w.e.f. 01.08.2015.

Statement

State-wise details of no. of Contributing Insured persons as on 31.3.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Employees
1.	Telangana	1138682
2.	Andhra Pradesh	460713
3.	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	148754
4.	Bihar	127792
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	95143
6.	Chhattisgarh	238285
7.	Delhi	1131334
8.	Goa	144428
9.	Gujarat	908678
10.	Haryana	1404723
11.	Himachal Pradesh	205416
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	82388
13.	Jharkhand	228166
14.	Karnataka	2095287
15.	Kerala	705130
16.	Madhya Pradesh	481534
17.	Maharashtra	2109060
18.	Odisha	365911
19.	Puducherry	90353
20.	Punjab	720208
21.	Rajasthan	701631
22.	Tamil Nadu	2595767
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1171093
24.	Uttarakhand	351036
25.	West Bengal	1219732
	TOTAL	18921244

Health Benefit Scheme for workers of unorganised sector

2714. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Health Benefit Scheme being implemented by Government for the welfare of workers of unorganized sector;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to include more categories of workers under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) other measures taken by Government to protect the interests of workers of unorganized sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a Centrally sponsored scheme to provide health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and including other 11 categories of Unorganized Workers (MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers). Each family enrolled in the scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto INR 30,000 per annum including maternity benefits on a family floater basis (a unit of five) in Government empanelled hospitals (includes both private and public). Pre-existing conditions are covered from day one and there is no age limit. Transportation Cost upto ₹ 100/- per hospitalization subject to a maximum of ₹ 1000/- per family per year is also provisioned under the scheme.

(b) to (d) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to bring more and more unorganised workers under the Employee State Insurance Scheme. Recently, ESIC has launched Health Scheme to cover Auto Rickshaw Drivers in Delhi on pilot basis w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

(e) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act provides for registration of unorganised workers and issuance of portable smart card by District Administration to them. Further,

the 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, 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 & Fisheries)

(viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)

(ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Amendment to EPF Act

2715. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a policy decision on increasing overtime limit up to eight hours to boost employment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government also proposes for an amendment to the EPF Act regarding the criteria for its coverage from 20 employees to 10, if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no proposal on

increasing overtime limit upto 8 hours to boost employment. However, a proposal has been initiated to amend Section 64 and 65 of the Factories Act, 1948 to increase number of hours of overtime from existing 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours (Section 64) and existing 75 hours per quarter to 125 hours (Section 65).

(b) A proposal to reduce threshold limit from 20 to 10 for coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, has been included in the proposed comprehensive amendment to the Act.

Employment generated at central level

†2716. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment has not been generated at all at the Central level since 2014;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of employment generated during the last two years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government.

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 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:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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 (DDUGKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was 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 and employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment, where the Government will be paying the employers contribution of 8.33% towards the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) in respect of new employment for 3 years.

Rate of unemployment

2717. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise trends in the rate of unemployment over the last two years;

(b) whether India's unemployment numbers are presented only once in every five years as compared to other countries which have figures on a quarterly basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per results of the two most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status basis was 2.0 % during 2009-10 and 2.2% during 2011-12 in the country. The State-wise detail of unemployment rate are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) To ascertain the status of employment and unemployment in the country, labour force surveys are conducted quinquennially by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Labour Bureau has been entrusted the task of conducting Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey and Quarterly Quick Employment Survey on employment changes in selected sectors in the country. On the recommendation of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for conducting all India Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to measure changes in the labour market, a proposal to carry out the PLFS has been included in Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The main objective of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is to measure quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas.

Statement

State-wise details of Unemployment Rate on usual status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-12

(in per cent)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.6	2.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	2.2
3.	Assam	4.0	4.6
4.	Bihar	2.6	3.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.9	1.4
6.	Delhi	2.6	3.8

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2011-12
7.	Goa	4.6	4.9
8.	Gujarat	1.1	0.5
9.	Haryana	2.0	2.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	1.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	3.4
12.	Jharkhand	4.3	2.6
13.	Karnataka	1.2	1.6
14.	Kerala	7.4	6.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.9
16.	Maharashtra	1.5	1.3
17.	Manipur	4.0	3.7
18.	Meghalaya	1.0	0.8
19.	Mizoram	1.9	3.2
20.	Nagaland	10.3	17.7
21.	Odisha	3.1	2.4
22.	Punjab	3.3	2.2
23.	Rajasthan	0.7	1.2
24.	Sikkim	3.9	1.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.2	2.3
26.	Tripura	10.4	12.8
27.	Uttarakhand	1.9	3.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	1.6
29.	West Bengal	2.4	3.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.2	6.5
31.	Chandigarh	8.0	6.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	5.0	0.1
34.	Lakshadweep	7.9	13.8
35.	Puducherry	3.1	2.1
	TOTAL	2.0	2.2

Source: NSSO survey Reports.

Bonded labour

2718. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bondage of any person as labourer or in any other form is illegal in India;

(b) when did the law come into force;

(c) whether there are persons still in bondage;

(d) what prevents Government from making any person free from bondage; and

(e) whether Governments will implement a rehabilitation plan for those under bondage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Governments/UTs Administration. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. According to the reports received from the State Governments/UTs Administration, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 3,02,391 as on 31.3.2016.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act. The District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Vigilance Committees constituted under the Act have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities for implementation of the Act.

(e) The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The revamped scheme is known as 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016'. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:–

(1) The revised scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The State Government is not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.

(2) Financial assistance has been increased from ₹ 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

(3) The above cash benefits would be additionality to other land and housing elements, etc. of the original scheme as provided by the District Administration.

(4) The amount of assistance for survey of bonded labourers is ₹ 4.50 lakh per district.

(5) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused.

(6) Scheme provides for creation of District Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund with a permanent corpus of at least ₹10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

(7) The fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme directly to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including district administration for the purpose of the Bonded Labourer Rehabilitation Scheme forthwith.

(8) Transfer of benefits to beneficiary account is on DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) mode from District National Child Labour Project Society for cutting delay.

(9) Special care is made available by the State for addressing the needs of the disabled persons, female freed bonded labourers and bonded child labour by providing safe and secure environment for the capacity building of child bonded labourers, facilities for ensuring their proper education, short stay home till education upto class 12th, Skill development, marriage assistance etc.

Amendments to the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970

2719. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970 there is any provision for prosecuting the deemed Principal Employer on a one-time basis in case found violating the law, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the provision of the Act is being implemented properly, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether after prosecuting the employer there is no time-frame where he has to comply with the provision, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has received any representations in the matter; and

(e) the stand of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Section 23 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 stipulates that Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any condition of a licence granted under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

(b) The provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 are being enforced by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) by way of regular inspections and filing prosecutions in the court of law. The details of the inspections conducted and prosecutions launched during the last three years in respect of principal employer is as under:-

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Inspections Conducted	1160	868	1626
Irregularities Detected	9129	5667	10986
Prosecutions Launched	217	122	207
Convictions Obtained	54	26	77

(c) There is no time-frame under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 to comply the provisions of law after filing prosecution against employer. However, if during the next inspection of the establishment of the Principal Employer, the same violations are detected then the Principal Employer will be liable for prosecution again.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (d) above.

Setting up of Super Speciality Hospital under ESIC

†2720. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise and place-wise details of 'Super Speciality Hospitals' set up under Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the facilities being provided besides the capacity of the hospitals and the number of patients who availed treatment during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) At present, Employees' State Insurance Corporation is running a Super Speciality Hospital in Sanathnagar, Andhra Pradesh with a capacity of 100 beds.

The Super Speciality facilities that are being provided by the said hospital are as under:–

In House Services:

i. Nephrology with Dialysis

ii. Cardiology with Cath-Lab

iii. Neurology

iv. Neuro Surgery

v. Urology

vi. Paediatric Surgery

The number of patients availed treatment in ESIC Super Speciality Hospital Sanathanagar, Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Period	Number of patients
2014	79612
2015	88344

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schools run under NCLP

†2721. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of child labour schools run by Government under National Child Labour Plan (NCLP) during 2012-13 to 2015-16, the details thereof and the details of financial allocation made for the same;

(b) the details of various assistance being extended with reference to (a) above for child labour schools including well equipped buildings, study material, nutritious food, etc.; and

(c) the measures being taken to bring child labour education into the mainstream of education and how is it different from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information received from District Project Societies, the details of number of Special Training Centres State-wise and year wise, under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Details of grant released under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, State-wise, during last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being nnainstireamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of functional Special Training Centres (STCs) under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Special Training Centres functional		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	61	58
2.	Assam	281	281	82
3.	Bihar	561	253	249
4.	Chhattisgarh	261	24	0
5.	Gujarat	34	0	0
6.	Haryana	128	62	62
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	17	17
8.	Jharkhand	172	172	169
9.	Karnataka	151	81	55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	514	273	299
11.	Maharashtra	365	346	395
12.	Nagaland	44	44	44
13.	Odisha	675	0	0
14.	Punjab	107	106	92
15.	Rajasthan	239	19	27
16.	Tamil Nadu	329	281	287
17.	Telangana	231	235	185
18.	Uttar Pradesh	912	113	106
19.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0
20.	West Bengal	954	863	720
	TOTAL	6085	3231	2847

Statement-II

Details of Grant Released under NCLP Scheme State wise during last three years:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	610.22	143.33	196.58
2.	Assam	631.48	471.64	807.97
3.	Bihar	546.57	1071.82	948.42
4.	Chhattisgarh	768.83	432.53	26.00
5.	Gujarat	70.00	7.0	8.25
6.	Haryana	292.93	218.71	161.79
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.73	62.97	47.13
8.	Jharkhand	257.41	406.78	375.97
9.	Karnataka	361.89	204.60	212.08
10.	Madlhya Pradesh	696.16	768.71	701.12
11.	Maharashtra	785.26	830.08	1017.66
12.	Nagaland	151.17	151.17	131.45
13.	Odisha	1112.92	355.31	290.91
14.	Punjab	151.02	350.24	256.63
15.	Rajasthan	510.95	269.25	223.70
16.	Tamil Nadu	641.41	731.14	643.08
17.	Telangana	-	521.60	547.10
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1466.97	1103.72	430.07
19.	Uttarakhand	0	9.00	4.00
20.	West Bengal	1931.55	2100.87	2269.34

* Including Telangana for the financial year 2013-14.

Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped

2722. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that out of 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in the Country, 1.7 crore are unemployed;

(b) the State-wise details of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) established across the country under Shramev Jayate Karyakram;

(c) the State-wise and centre-wise details of allocation and utilization of funds for the VRCs in the country including expenditure made on its promotion and advertisement; and

(d) the State-wise and centre-wise details of persons with disabilities trained at these VRCs and provided employment after training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per Census 2011, the population of Persons with Disabilities in the country is 2.68 crore out of which 1.7 crore are non-workers.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has established 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) since 1968. The State-wise and Centre wise details of allocation and utilization of funds, persons with ; disabilities trained by the centres and those facilitated for wage/self-employment during the year 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise and Centre-wise details of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped

Sl. No.	State	Location of VRC	Allocation & Utilization (₹ in 000)		Rehabilitation (2015-16)	
			B.E. 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Training	Facilitation for self/ wage employ-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Guwahati	12980	13070	164	437
2.	Delhi	Delhi	16805	11160	63	190
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14628	11803	1004	41
4.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	19460	13013	114	402

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Kerala	Trivandrum	16312	13852	1006	389
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	10212	7031	264	438
7.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	18961	14107	411	636
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	13445	12463	361	690
9.	Punjab	Ludhiana	10585	6429	104	290
10.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	10220	10417	97	271
11.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14530	10972	192	412
12.	Telengana	Hyderabad	19845	12728	578	675
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	13219	10713	484	504
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	13625	11116	510	390
15.	Bihar	Patna	10368	10011	151	250
16.	Gujarat	Vadodara	9358	9143	120	9
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	4887	4406	59	62
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3902	3877	43	18
19.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6958	2298	0	0
20.	Puducherry	Puducherry	5307	3290	44	127
21.	Tripura	Agartala	11980	6797	21	77
		New VRCs	9462	0	0	0
	TOTAL		270827	202323	5790	6308

Industrial Relation Bill

2723. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed the Industrial Relations Bill, tightening the norms to form trade unions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has proposed that no outsiders be allowed to become office bearers of trade unions in the organised sector and only two outsiders can be allowed in the unorganised sector;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the unorganised sector even outsiders can become a part of the unions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Ministry has taken steps for drafting a Labour Code on Industrial Relations, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the following three Labour Laws:

(i) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

(ii) The Trade Unions Act, 1926,

(iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The provisions of the Draft Labour Code on Industrial Relations Bill are still under consideration.

Demand of minimum wages

2724. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade unions have demanded a minimum wage of ₹ 15,000 per month for all workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to encourage the workers to work more and earn more;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the proposed Establishment Bill is towards this end; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The issue for fixation of the minimum wages at not less than ₹15,000/- per month was raised in Declaration of National Convention of workers 15.09.2014 jointly signed by Central Trade Unions. It is observed that the demands for fixation of the minimum wages at not less than ₹15,000/- per month was also raised in the Joint

Memorandum of the Central Trade Unions submitted in the meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organizations held on 24.06.2014.

(c) to (e) Rule No. 25 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 framed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides extra wages for overtime stating that when a worker works in an employment for more; than nine hours on any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week, he is entitled to wages double the ordinairy rate of waiges in the case off scheduled employments except Agriculture. In Agriculture, he is entitled to wages at one and a half times the ordinary rate of wages.

Children released from child labour

†2725. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minors in the country are being forced to work beyond their physical capacity, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether action has been taken against those responsible for child labour in the country, if so, the number of children got released from clutches of child labour and the details of action taken during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census. Details of number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions of children in employment where they are not prohibited. As per the information received from the States/ UTs, during the last two years, more than 4 lakh inspections have been carried out, 4,020 prosecutions have been launched and 1261 convictions have been obtained under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour rescued/withdrawn from work. As per the information received from District NCLP I Societies more than 1.7 lakh children have been rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed into formal education system under NCLP Scheme during the last two years.

Further Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes. The amendment also prohibits employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes.

Statement

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhanad	90996

1	2	3
17.	Karnataka	249432
18	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
	TOTAL	4353247

** Including Telangana.

Employment to agricultural workers

†2726. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural workers constitute more than 60 per cent of total workforce in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of such agricultural workers who do not get stable employment throughout the year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to all agricultural workers/labourers in the country throughout the year or through various works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per results of recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated workforce in agricultural sector was 48.9% on usual status basis in the country during 2011-12. The estimated percentage of persons who did not work more or less regularly throughout the year (age 15 years and above) employed in agriculture during 2011-12 in usual status (ps) is as follows:

Broad Usual Principal Status	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self-employed in Agriculture	7.9%	8.9%	6.3%	6.7%
Regular wage/ salaried in Agriculture	5.1%	5.1%	6.6%	5.4%
Casual labour in Agriculture	17.0%	22.2%	15.9%	19.9%

(c) and (d) Government is strategically promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and expanding employment opportunities in agro-based industries. To increase the employability in agriculture sector, non-farm employment opportunities for rural workers have been accelerated and Government is running various employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Honorarium and other facilities to contractual workers

†2727. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is constantly increasing in the country due to reduction in the number of jobs in private sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the continuous curtailment of jobs in Government sector and commission in honorarium of contractual employees, the contractual employees do not get their full honorarium and other facilities are also negligible compared to the Government employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government keeping in view the interests of the contractual employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the results of the last three labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the unemployment rate and number of employment both in organised and unorganised sectors during 2004-05, 2009-10 & 2011-12 are given below:

	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Unemployment rate (%)	2.3	2.0	2.2
Employment (in crore)	45.91	46.55	47.41

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 labor-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). Information on honorarium and other facilities to contractual employees is not maintained centrally.

(c) Government has enacted the legislations for the construction workers like The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and The Building and Other Construction Workers'

Welfare Cess Act, 1996. Further, to provide social security to unorganised workers the Government has also enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008".

Workers get benefits under various legislations like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. The coverage of establishments under The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF&MP) Act 1952 has been enlarged to cover construction workers.

The Ministry has initiated many labour welfare measures like minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, portability of provident fund account, National Career Service Portal, Employees State Insurance Corporation 2.0, Revision in eligibility and calculation ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 etc.

Bonded labour

2728. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Magistrates are sensitised on procedure for summary trials under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;

(b) if not, the steps to address this;

(c) what is the time-frame to conduct summary trials;

(d) what happens in States where Section 21 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, is struck down;

(e) how many people have been convicted under this Act so far, the State-wise details thereof; and

(f) whether bonded Labour Vigilance Committees exist in all the districts of the country; how is their functioning centrally monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 does not stipulate any time frame for conduct of summary trials.

(d) Under the Act, it is not mandatory for the Slate Government to confer on an Executive Magistrate the powers of a Judicial Magistrate for the trial of offenses, under this Act.

(e) No such data is available at Central level.

(f) Under Section 13 of the Act, State Government have been mandated to constitute Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-Divisional level under the Chairpersonship of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate respectively. Under Section 13(2)(a) and Section 13(3)(a), District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate can nominate a person who shall act as the Chairman of the District Vigilance Committee and Sub-Divisional Vigilance Committee. The Vigilance Committee, *inter-alia*, advises the District Magistrate to ensure that the provision of the Act and Rules made thereunder are implemented properly. The information on the number of Vigilance Committees and functioning thereof is not available at Central level.

Women labour participation

2729. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of women's labour force participation in the country, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the rate has been declining in the past five years, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to understand the cause for declining female labour participation rates;

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

(e) what are the steps taken by Government to encourage more women participation in the labour market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As per results of the three most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment

conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated female labour force participation rate on usual status basis in the country was 29.4% during 2004-05, 23.3% during 2009-10 and 22.5% during 2011-12. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). The decline in female labour force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, increased educational attendance and higher level of participation in education and insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc.

(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 and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

To enhance employability of women, 30% of seats are reserved in Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) and 402 Government and Private Women Training Institutes in the country are exclusively for women.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal which provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further 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 and ₹ 1000 crores has been allocated for this purpose. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment by the Government paying the employees contribution of 8.33% towards the EPS of new employees.

A new Ministry, M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities in 20 Ministries running skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Statement

State-wise details of labour force participation rate for women on usual status basis during 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Labour force participation rate for women (in %)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.6
3.	Assam	12.6
4.	Bihar	5.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.2
6.	Delhi	11.1
7.	Goa	19.3
8.	Gujarat	22.2
9.	Haryana	14.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	49.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.6
12.	Jharkhand	17.6
13.	Karnataka	24.6
14.	Kerala	24.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20.8
16.	Maharashtra	29.0
17.	Manipur	25.2
18.	Meghalaya	35.3
19.	Mizoram	33.6
20.	Nagaland	32.1
21.	Odisha	23.8
22.	Punjab	20.3
23.	Rajasthan	30.1
24.	Sikkim	45.4

1	2	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	30.8
26.	Tripura	28.2
27.	Uttarakhand	26.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16.3
29.	West Bengal	19.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.1
31.	Chandigarh	12.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.2
33.	Daman and Diu	7.8
34.	Lakshadweep	17.8
35.	Puducherry	18.0
	TOTAL	22.5

Source: NSSO survey Report 2011-12

Number of family enterprises that employ child labour

2730. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family enterprises in India that employ children;

(b) if the data is not available, whether Government aims to conduct a survey to identify such enterprises; and

(c) if so, what is the time-frame for implementation and completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The data of number of family enterprises is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal in the Ministry to conduct such survey.

Setting up of offices in Amaravati

2731. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated setting up of the offices/ departments/ Institutions that come under the Ministry like Training and Research Institutes, Vocational Training Institute, Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) etc. in Amaravati, the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any issues relating to procurement of Land and infrastructure needed for this purpose have been requested from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the status thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal under consideration for opening offices of Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in Amaravati Andhra Pradesh.

According to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship dealing with vocational training, there is no proposal at present to set up new training institute in Andhra Pradesh.

Review of existing labour laws

2732. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study to review/examine the existing labour laws/policies in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the existing labour laws, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders including various labour unions and industry sector in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government in the field of labour welfare as per the international treaties and conventions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) 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 Second National Commission which submitted its Report in 2002 had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions 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, a special legislation for the small manufacturing units employing less than 40 workers. Ministry has also taken steps for amendment of individual Labour Acts. The process of Legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering suggestions on various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of all stakeholders/Central Trade Unions participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals which are considered by the Government appropriately.

(e) Conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO), on ratification create legally binding obligation for ratifying country. Ratification of a convention is a voluntary process. India ratifies a convention only when our national laws and practices are in full conformity with the Convention. So far, India has ratified 45 Conventions and 1 Protocol.

Women labour force participation

2733. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, State-wise and percentage-wise labour force participation of women, *vis-a-vis* men in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that low women labour force participation has adverse impact on their empowerment as well as impact on growth story of the country; and

(c) the details of rural and urban labour force participation of women in the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the result of most recent three labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated employment and workforce participation rate on usual status basis is given below:

Estimated Employment (in crore)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2004-05	21.95	12.43	9.06	2.47
2009-10	22.98	10.57	10.44	2.56
2011-12	23.49	10.20	10.98	2.74
Workforce Participation Rate (in percent)				
2004-05	54.6	32.7	54.9	16.6
2009-10	54.7	26.1	54.3	13.8
2011-12	54.3	24.8	54.6	14.7

The decline in female labour force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, increased educational attendance and higher level of participation in education and insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc.

Government has taken various steps to improve status of women workers and enhance employability, a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at Noida, Uttar Pradesh and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship have been set up across the country. The Government has also approved eight new Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women in the states where there is no existing RVTI.

The details of State/UT-wise usual status, Workforce Participation Rates (%) of women in the rural and urban areas in the country during 2011-12 are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of employment in rural and urban areas on usual status basis during 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12								
		Rural			Urban			(Rural + Urban)		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.2	44.5	52.2	55.4	17.0	36.4	58.6	35.6	47.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.3	27.8	38.3	45.7	12.7	30.3	47.8	25.0	36.8
3.	Assam	54.0	12.2	34.3	54.2	9.0	32.9	54.0	11.9	34.1
4.	Bihar	47.3	5.3	27.5	42.1	4.5	25.3	46.8	5.2	27.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.7	41.5	48.6	49.6	24.0	37.6	54.3	37.8	46.3
6.	Delhi	49.3	14.6	34.2	53.0	10.4	33.7	52.7	10.7	33.7
7.	Goa	54.7	21.0	37.8	51.1	15.7	33.7	52.9	18.4	35.8
8.	Gujarat	59.9	27.8	44.7	60.3	13.3	38.4	60.1	22.1	42.2
9.	Haryana	51.8	16.2	35.6	51.4	9.7	31.8	51.7	14.1	34.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.1	52.4	53.3	60.0	21.2	41.6	54.8	49.2	52.0

11.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.7	25.5	40.5	53.9	11.7	33.7	54.5	22.3	38.9
12.	Jharkhand	53.3	19.8	37.0	48.0	6.6	28.4	52.1	17.0	35.1
13.	Karnataka	61.2	28.7	45.0	57.9	16.3	37.6	60.0	24.3	42.3
14.	Kerala	56.5	22.1	38.2	55.2	19.1	36.3	56.2	21.3	37.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56.1	23.9	40.5	52.0	11.5	32.5	55.1	20.7	38.5
16.	Maharashtra	57.6	38.8	48.6	54.9	16.6	36.5	56.4	28.6	43.1
17.	Manipur	51.0	26.2	38.9	45.6	18.2	32.2	49.6	24.1	37.2
18.	Meghalaya	52.7	39.1	45.9	50.3	20.2	34.0	52.3	35.1	43.5
19.	Mizoram	59.1	39.4	49.6	48.7	24.9	36.7	54.1	32.1	43.2
20.	Nagaland	50.4	31.2	41.0	41.2	14.4	28.7	47.1	25.4	36.7
21.	Odisha	59.2	24.6	41.7	57.9	15.5	38.1	59.0	23.3	41.2
22.	Punjab	56.6	23.4	40.6	57.0	13.6	36.8	56.8	19.9	39.2
23.	Rajasthan	49.5	34.7	42.4	49.0	14.1	32.6	49.4	29.9	40.0
24.	Sikkim	58.0	48.7	53.4	60.9	27.3	45.2	58.5	45.0	51.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	59.5	37.8	48.5	58.7	20.1	39.2	59.1	30.0	44.3
26.	Tripura	56.2	22.8	40.2	52.5	11.3	31.9	55.6	20.9	38.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttarakhand	45.2	30.8	38.1	50.6	8.6	30.5	46.6	25.2	36.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	49.1	17.7	33.8	51.1	10.2	31.7	49.5	16.1	33.3
29.	West Bengal	58.6	18.9	39.0	60.2	17.4	40.0	59.0	18.5	39.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.2	26.1	43.2	60.7	20.0	39.9	59.7	23.8	42.0
31.	Chandigarh	56.7	4.7	34.9	54.7	12.1	35.4	54.8	11.6	35.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.8	16.1	32.5	57.6	11.5	36.7	52.9	14.2	34.4
33.	Daman and Diu	69.4	3.4	42.5	59.5	14.8	35.5	66.8	7.7	40.3
34.	Lakshadweep	54.8	10.5	32.2	55.0	11.6	34.7	54.9	11.0	33.4
35.	Puducherry	51.7	22.1	36.3	54.8	14.7	35.0	53.7	17.6	35.5
	ALL INDIA	54.3	24.8	39.9	54.6	14.7	35.5	54.4	21.9	38.5

Source: NSSO Reports, 2011-12

Child labourers in toxic and hazardous industries

2734. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per 2011 census there are about 12 crore child labourers in the country all aged below 14 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of them are employed in toxic and hazardous industries; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to rescue and rehabilitate these child labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census. The sector-wise data of child labour from Census 2011 is not available.

(c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been amended to prohibit a employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes. Further the amendment also prohibits employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Micro, Small and Medium Industries in North Eastern Region

†2735. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of micro, small and medium industries schemes being operated in North-Eastern Region;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of beneficiaries who got employment under these schemes in last three years, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on these schemes in North-Eastern Region during last three years, the State-wise and scheme-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) in all the States of India including those located in the North Eastern Region (NER) (including Sikkim), *viz.* Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, International Cooperation Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Promoting MSMEs in NER and Sikkim, etc.

(b) Details of performance of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during last three years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See* below). Only PMEGP results in direct employment and, so, no figures are available for employment generated under other scheme.

(c) Ministry of MSME deals only with Central Sector Schemes, wherein State-wise funds are not allocated under any Plan scheme. However, as per the Government of India policy, 10% of the total GBS for the Ministry is earmarked for the North Eastern Region. The Budget provided for development and promotion of MSMEs in NER during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of Ministry of MSME is as under:–

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	10% Budget Allocation to NER	Expenditure NER
2013-14	2977.00	297.70	184.38
2014-15	3327.00	333.00	168.32
2015-16	2612.51	262.32	197.80*
2016-17	3000.00	300.00	-

* Provisional

Statement

Details of PMEGP performance in North-Eastern States

Sl. No.	States	Targets Employment			Achievements Employment		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	36456	32984	19880	29332	15535	9026
2.	Meghalaya	8280	7656	5000	1386	3680	4824
3.	Manipur	9984	9328	11424	5277	829	2715
4.	Tripura	6440	5680	10992	9074	6333	5355
5.	Nagaland	11360	10768	5024	4373	2407	4998
6.	Mizoram	7744	7432	3696	5050	6736	9072
7.	Sikkim	3984	3800	912	255	54	397
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	13872	13616	800	6570	2871	104
	TOTAL	98120	91264	57728	61317	38445	36491

Setting up of new KVIC units in Haryana

2736. KUMARI SELJA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) functioning in the country at present along with the number of employment opportunities generated therefrom;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from various States including Haryana regarding setting up of new KVIC units;

(c) if so, the State/UT-wise details along with current status thereof; and

(d) the State/UT-wise number of KVIC units set up and the number of employment generated therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Government is implementing a major credit linked subsidy programme namely, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for establishment of micro enterprises in the non-farm sector. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency for implementing PMEGP at the national level. Details of State/UT-wise units set up and functioning in the country at present alongwith the number of employment opportunities generated therefrom are given in Statement-I (See below).

State/UT-wise targets, including the State of Haryana, are fixed for establishment of new units under PMEGP. Units are set up by the unemployed youth wherein KVIC provides subsidy on loan availed by the entrepreneurs through public sector banks. Details of number of units proposed for the year 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The details of PMEGP units set up intiie country and employment generated during each of the last three years and current year; State/UT-wise are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of total number of PMEGP Units assisted and employment generated

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of Units assisted#	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)#
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	13965	108233
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7101	36189
3.	Punjab	7476	57589
4.	UT Chandigarh	322	1921
5.	Uttarakhand	8282	57246
6.	Haryana	7219	51868
7.	Delhi	1201	9386
8.	Rajasthan	14405	129678
9.	Uttar Pradesh	36968	378112

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	18488	124064
11.	Sikkim	455	1839
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2584	18841
13.	Nagaland	2800	26040
14.	Manipur	4281	20452
15.	Mizoram	4298	33321
16.	Tripura	8333	59727
17.	Meghalaya	3558	20131
18.	Assam	40017	196588
19.	West Bengal	38495	354186
20.	Jharkhand	13800	78775
21.	Odisha	20029	161150
22.	Chhattisgarh	9183	77628
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15377	138078
24.	Gujarat*	9931	113709
25.	Maharashtra **	24804	190695
26.	Andhra Pradesh	13725	236788
27.	Telangana	1520	17554
28.	Karnataka	16738	147516
29.	Goa	671	8004
30.	Lakshadweep	93	272
31.	Kerala	12021	81943
32.	Tamil Nadu	20535	268946
33.	Puducherry	694	3420
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1293	4001
	TOTAL	380662	3213890

as on 30.06.2016
* including Daman and Diu.
** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

Details of State-wise target for PMEGP Units and estimated employment during the current year 2016-17 (tentative)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Units	Estimated Employment
1	2	3	4
1.	UT Chandigarh	100	800
2.	Delhi	150	1200
3.	Haryana	1686	13488
4.	Himachal Pradesh	985	7880
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1771	14168
6.	Punjab	1752	14016
7.	Rajasthan	2750	22000
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	800
9.	Bihar	3455	27640
10.	Jharkhand	2083	16664
11.	Odisha	2601	20808
12.	West Bengal	1840	14720
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	250	2000
14.	Assam	2818	22544
15.	Manipur	871	6968
16.	Meghalaya	874	6992
17.	Mizoram	627	5016
18.	Nagaland	876	7008
19.	Tripura	789	6312
20.	Sikkim	100	800

1	2	3	4
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1168	9344
22.	Telangana	1002	8016
23.	Karnataka	2471	19768
24.	Kerala	1223	9784
25.	Lakshadweep	50	400
26.	Puducherry	150	1200
27.	Tamil Nadu	2645	21160
28.	Goa	186	1488
29.	Gujarat*	2699	21592
30.	Maharashtra**	3056	24448
31.	Chhattisgarh	2247	17976
32.	Madhya Pradesh	4264	34112
33.	Uttarakhand	1070	8560
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6491	51928
	TOTAL	55200	441600

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-III

State-wise details of the number of PMEGP Units assisted and employment generated during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17#	
		Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1855	12301	1565	11025	2207	12115	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	5188	1244	6352	1077	5134	181	836
3.	Punjab	979	7629	1153	6438	966	7762	501	3758
4.	UT Chandigarh	55	385	36	160	43	323	13	101
5.	Uttarakhand	1236	7335	1333	7889	1136	6161	139	623
6.	Haryana	935	5866	1175	7024	1248	7232	196	980
7.	Delhi	142	1136	198	1584	256	2048	13	68
8.	Rajasthan	1280	13471	1976	15002	1988	14537	37	155

9.	Uttar Pradesh	4354	44044	4891	48604	4365	43059	1904	18796
10.	Bihar	3121	20013	1639	9240	2430	19624	818	6544
11.	Sikkim	66	255	16	54	110	397	2	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	657	6570	652	2871	35	104	100	376
13.	Nagaland	421	4373	416	2407	623	4998	41	164
14.	Manipur	733	5277	747	829	685	2715	477	2070
15.	Mizoram	777	5050	817	6736	1134	9072	99	495
16.	Tripura	1307	9074	787	6333	642	5355	1084	8286
17.	Meghalaya	397	1386	555	3680	603	4824	129	1032
18.	Assam	8255	29332	5015	15535	3483	9026	2234	10535
19.	West Bengal	3216	24189	3397	24646	1873	12746	797	5353
20.	Jharkhand	2612	13062	1699	8495	1839	12873	423	3384
21.	Odisha	2146	16653	2013	10211	2876	17629	787	5191
22.	Chhattisgarh	921	6106	847	5821	1277	9496	256	1338
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2462	19442	2737	21896	1979	16497	388	3104
24.	Gujarat*	914	14777	1289	18107	1419	14960	425	4037

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Maharashtra **	2186	20183	3469	28311	2497	20161	488	3427
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1453	18200	937	12220	642	7740	626	8257
27.	Telangana	-	-	604	6604	660	7761	256	3189
28.	Karnataka	2778	25752	2431	21825	2140	17284	1632	13643
29.	Goa	79	412	78	406	91	500	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	4	8	31	93	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	1505	11507	1344	9738	1369	9653	499	4404
32.	Tamil Nadu	2268	29107	2858	36190	2463	20836	884	9409
33.	Puducherry	43	170	58	386	65	447	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	224	654	161	790	119	293	0	0
	TOTAL	50493	378907	48168	357502	44340	323362	15494	120008

as on 30.06.2016
* including Daman and Diu.
** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Cluster Development Programme

2737. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether interventions under Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Cluster Development Programme have proved beneficial in capacity building of the MSEs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the interventions taken up under MSE-CDP programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The networking approach through the MSE-Cluster Development Programme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has helped the MSE Clusters to overcome barriers such as technological obsolescence, supply chain incompetence, global competition and investment shortages. It has reached out to a large number of enterprises, facilitating economics of scale in terms of deployment of resources, such as testing facility, design centre, production centre, effluent treatment plant, training Centre, R&D centre, raw material bank/sales depot, product display centre, information centre etc. These interventions have increased the turnover and export of the cluster units and even favoured setting up of new units in the cluster thereby generating more employment.

(c) The details of interventions taken up under MSE-CDP programme so far are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of interventions taken-up and completed under MSE-CDP programme

(A) Ongoing interventions under MSE-CDP as on 04.08.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Soft Interventions	Hard Interventions (CFC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		1	1
2.	Gujarat		1	1
3.	Haryana		7	7
4.	Karnataka		5	5

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kerala		5	5
6.	Maharashtra		13	13
7.	Manipur	6		6
8.	Meghalaya	1		1
9.	Nagaland	5		5
10.	Odisha		3	3
11.	Punjab		1	1
12.	Rajasthan		1	1
13.	Tamil Nadu		19	19
14.	Uttar Pradesh		3	3
15.	West Bengal		9	9
	TOTAL	12	68	80
	(B) Completed interventions under MSE-CDP as on 04.08.2016			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2		2
3.	Assam	13	1	14
4.	Bihar	17	1	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	2		2
6.	Delhi	3		3
7.	Goa	2	1	3
8.	Gujarat	3	1	4
9.	Haryana	4		4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3		3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4
12.	Jharkhand	3		3
13.	Karnataka	15	3	18

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	28	8	36
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5		5
16.	Maharashtra	32	2	34
17.	Manipur	3		3
18.	Meghalaya	2		2
19.	Mizoram	3		3
20.	Nagaland	2		2
21.	Odisha	10	1	11
22.	Punjab	16		16
23.	Rajasthan	17		17
24.	Sikkim	1		1
25.	Tamil Nadu	9	11	20
25.	Telangana	7		7
27.	Tripura	2		2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	44	2	46
29.	Uttarakhand	2		2
30.	West Bengal	39	2	41
	TOTAL	300	35	335

(C) Status of Ongoing and Completed Infrastructure Development Projects (under MSE-CDP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ongoing	Completed	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
3.	Assam	4	11	15
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	5
6.	Delhi	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	2	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ongoing	Completed	Total
9.	Haryana	6	22	28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	4	6
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	1	4	5
14.	Kerala	0	8	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	10	11
16.	Maharashtra	1	4	5
17.	Manipur	6	0	6
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	2	2
20.	Nagaland	0	1	1
21.	Odisha	0	3	3
22.	Punjab	0	2	2
23.	Rajasthan	6	9	15
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	3	29	32
26.	Telangana	3	0	3
27.	Tripura	3	1	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3	8	11
29.	Uttarkhand	0	3	3
30.	West Bengal	1	4	5
	TOTAL	43	136	179

Setting up of Technology Acquisition and Development Fund

†2738. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Technology Acquisition and Development Fund to provide clean, green and cost effective energy technology to the small industries;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether small industries would be able to purchase such instruments, machines and technology from this fund which may be efficient in controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption and conserving water; and

(d) the amount proposed to be paid to the small industries for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has notified the Scheme for Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) under the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) to provide funding support to SMEs for the acquisition and development of clean and green technology. The Scheme is applicable to all existing and new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including those in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in respect of their investments made after notification of the Scheme.

(c) The fund provides subsidy of upto 10% of capital expenditure incurred on new plant and machinery (on procuring plant and machinery) for manufacturing units for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption and for water conservation, subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakhs.

(d) The incentives consist of:–

(i) Five percent interest reimbursement of the nominal interest charged by lending agency;

(ii) Ten percent capital subsidy;

(iii) 25% grant to SMEs for expenditure incurred on Environmental and Water audits subject to a maximum of ₹ 1 lakh in NIMZs;

(iv) Units practicing zero water discharge are eligible for 10% onetime capital subsidy on the relevant equipment/systems subject to actual usage for one year and third party certification; and

(v) Access to the patent pool and/or part reimbursement of technology acquisition costs upto a maximum of ₹20 lakhs for acquiring appropriate technologies patented upto a maximum of 5 years generally, prior to the date of submission of the project.

Number of SC and ST entrepreneurs in MSMEs

†2739. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs functioning in the country, how many of these belong to SCs and STs, the details thereof; and

(b) the total quantum of business transacted by micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, their contribution to the GDP of the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the last Census (Fourth) data collected with reference to base year 2006-07, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale / retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the estimated number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is 361.76 lakh. As per the same data sources, the estimated number of MSMEs owned by SCs and STs are 28.34 and 20.84 lakhs respectively.

(b) As per revised methodology adopted by CSO, MOSPI, for revision of base year of National Accounts Statistics from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and an approximation based on the results of Annual Survey of Industries and surveys on unorganised sector, the estimated contribution of MSME sector in Gross Value Added, at constant price, during 2013-14 & 2014-15 are 33.19% and 33.34% respectively.

Schemes for NE States

2740. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes for the NE States under the Ministry;

(b) whether there is specific budget allocation for each of the North-East States;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of budget allocation and expenditure (latest data) and the 2016-17 budget for each State; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, whether there is a proposal to target the region specifically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) in all the States of India including those located in the North Eastern Region (NER) (including Sikkim), *viz.* Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, International Cooperation Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Promoting MSMEs in NER and Sikkim, etc.

(b) to (d) Ministry of MSME deals only with Central Sector Schemes, wherein State-wise funds are not allocated under any Plan scheme. However, as per the Government of India policy, 10% of the total GBS for the Ministry is earmarked for the North Eastern Region. The Budget provided for development and promotion of MSMEs in NER during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of Ministry of MSME is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	10% Budget Allocation to NER	Expenditure NER
2013-14	2977.00	297.70	184.38
2014-15	3327.00	333.00	168.32
2015-16	2612.51	262.32	197.80*
2016-17	3000.00	300.00	-

* Provisional

Proposal from Maharashtra under PMEGP

2741. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country;

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

(c) the year-wise and district-wise number of proposals submitted under PMEGP in the State of Maharashtra during the last two years;

(d) how many of such proposals were approved and loans sanctioned and released;

(e) the number of proposals rejected and what were the general reasons for such rejections; and

(f) what action Government proposes to take to make PMEGP a is grand success in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Khadi and Village Industry Commission(KVIC) is the national level nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP. At State level State of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Board(KVIB) and District Industry Centres(DICs) implement the Scheme in the ratio of 30:30:40. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above ₹10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC /minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. Banks Sanction the loans to the beneficiaries taking into account technical and economical viability of each project. EDP (Entrepreneurship Development Programme) training is mandatory for availing the benefits under PMEGP. Margin Money is kept as a non-interest TDR account for a period of three years. During the third year of setting up of Units, physical verification of the Unit is done and on the basis of the satisfactory report of establishment and working of the unit, the money kept in TDR, on completion of three years, is adjusted against the loan amount of the beneficiary by the financing Bank branch.

(c) The number of proposals submitted under PMEGP in the state of Maharashtra during the last two years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposal submitted before DLTFC
1.	2014-15	19769
2.	2015-16	2290

District-wise list is given in Statement

(d) and (e) The proposals under PMEGP approved, loan sanctioned and released in Maharashtra state is given as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

			Sanctioned by bank		Released by Bank	
Sl. No.	Year	No. of proposal forwarded to bank	No. of project	Margin Money	No. of project	Margin Money
1.	2014-15	13694	7633	16106.90	3469	7843.81
2.	2015-16	4549	4622*	9242.72*	2497	5285.03

*Including pending sanctioned proposal of previous 7 year.

District-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). Primary reasons for the rejection of proposals by the banks in the State are as follows:

- Proposals are not technically feasible and economically viable.
- Proposals are not covered under their service area.
- Defaulter for previous loans by the beneficiaries for the loans availed for other than REGP/PMEGP.

(f) The following steps have been taken/ to be taken by the Government for achieving the said targets.

- To bring in transparency in implementation of PMEGP scheme as well as to create data base of PMEGP beneficiaries, an online PMEGP-MIS web portal has been introduced. All applications and fund flow will be processed online in stipulated time-frame.
- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media, awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.

- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- For speedy completion of EDP training, these are being conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MOU executed between KVIC & MCR.
- Industries such as Khadi, processing of Pashmina Wool, handloom and power loom units and transport activities are now eligible for funding,under PMEGP.

Statement

Details of District-wise target and performance of Maharashtra State during 2014-15 and 2015-16

(A) District-wise Target and Performance of Maharashtra State during 2014-15

(MM ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Target			Achievement		
		No. of Projects	Margin Money	Employment	No. of Projects	Margin Money	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmednagar	385	439.88	3292	217	420.82	1741
2.	Akola	91	135.84	872	58	138.92	561
3.	Amrawati	125	146.17	938	75	160.34	621
4.	Aurangabad	135	237.17	1478	117	347.33	1034
5.	Beed	132	172.81	802	88	214.64	715
6.	Bhandara	31	33.08	246	36	81.38	265
7.	Buldhana	88	65.75	490	52	68.51	315
8.	Chandrapur	219	283.67	1456	128	244.94	842
9.	Dhule	72	43.81	347	48	105.08	397
10.	Gadchiroli	47	36.57	310	58	79.77	361
11.	Gondia	122	79.32	569	67	161.69	622
12.	Hingoli	160	196.71	1273	98	166.78	702

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Jalgaon	110	171.60	1241	90	209.40	842
14.	Jalna	119	173.99	1191	82	169.85	652
15.	Kolhapur	366	731.12	4135	374	1276.53	4257
16.	Latur	147	237.73	1276	88	260.63	878
17.	Nagpur	69	74.04	433	61	139.45	277
18.	Nanded	88	137.70	682	63	178.58	553
19.	Nandurbar	56	91.54	550	25	54.07	215
20.	Nasik	153	159.88	1020	122	199.24	793
21.	Osmanabad	100	133.33	780	80	206.69	718
22.	Parbhani	60	61.60	430	43	58.49	248
23.	Pune	260	355.75	2050	213	426.84	1536
24.	Raigarh	135	132.54	717	95	178.54	557
25.	Ratnagiri	194	227.90	1327	120	257.37	863
26.	Sangli	194	263.62	1801	132	309.41	1267
27.	Satara	235	286.48	1990	139	271.63	975
28.	Sindhudurg	119	125.48	840	110	321.17	1060
29.	Solapur	438	353.74	3102	220	347.41	1570
30.	Thane	125	164.44	1049	91	226.20	786
31.	Wardha	72	76.19	540	59	101.80	410
32.	Washim	241	360.58	2161	125	278.29	1025
33.	Yawatmal	138	109.36	828	85	150.60	558
34.	Mumbai City	0	0.00	0	4	8.78	34
35.	Mumbai SUB	0	0.00	0	6	22.61	60
	TOTAL	5027	6299.38	40216	3469	7843.81	28311

(B) District-wise Target and Performance of Maharashtra State during 2015-16

1.	Ahmednagar	372	678.63	3182	135	196.46	1080
2.	Akola	88	209.57	843	68	176.61	610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Amrawati	121	225.50	907	65	108.72	499
4.	Aurangabad	130	365.89	1429	80	243.41	698
5.	Beed	127	266.61	776	78	161.71	636
6.	Bhandara	30	51.04	238	47	115.66	409
7.	Buldhana	85	101.44	473	48	118.28	386
8.	Chandrapur	212	437.63	1408	62	141.63	515
9.	Dhule	70	67.58	336	38	86.83	385
10.	Gadchiroli	45	56.42	299	63	132.43	530
11.	Gondia	118	122.37	550	57	99.80	447
12.	Hingoli	154	303.48	1231	89	151.64	644
13.	Jalgaon	106	264.74	1200	48	131.30	348
14.	Jalna	115	268.42	1151	57	106.77	419
15.	Kolhapur	354	1127.94	3998	183	606.21	1592
16.	Latur	142	366.75	1234	55	151.41	409
17.	Nagpur	67	114.23	418	98	166.66	800
18.	Nanded	85	212.43	660	92	192.72	806
19.	Nandurbar	55	141.22	531	33	75.47	290
20.	Nasik	148	246.66	986	79	111.56	529
21.	Osmanabad	97	205.70	754	60	112.84	483
22.	Parbhani	58	95.04	415	61	102.19	479
23.	Pune	251	548.84	1982	90	181.91	667
24.	Raigarh	130	204.47	693	54	107.54	395
25.	Ratnagiri	188	351.60	1283	73	146.31	584
26.	Sangli	188	406.70	1741	69	149.52	532
27.	Satara	227	441.96	1924	90	182.18	732
28.	Sindhudurg	115	193.59	812	103	287.15	854
29.	Solapur	424	545.74	2999	155	246.18	1240
30.	Thane	121	253.70	1014	56	119.24	450
31.	Wardha	70	117.55	522	52	105.02	392

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Washim	233	556.28	2089	60	98.72	465
33.	Yavatmal	133	168.71	800	73	127.18	584
34.	Mumbai City	0	0.00	0	12	21.95	138
35.	Mumbai Sub	0	0.00	0	14	21.86	134
	TOTAL	4860	9718.42	38880	2497	5285.03	20161

Implementation of SICDP

2742. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SICDP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of objectives of SICDP;

(c) the number of Small Industry Clusters set up in the State of Maharashtra so far and are functional at present;

(d) whether Government proposes to set up more such clusters in the State, particularly in Marathwada and Vidarbha; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therfor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. However, in October 2007, the erstwhile 'Small Industries Cluster Development Programme (SICDP)' was renamed as 'Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)'.

(b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. The objectives of the Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is:

(i) To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.

(ii) To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.

(iii) To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.

(iv) To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

(c) The details of number of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Small Industry Clusters set up In the State of Maharashtra so far and are functional at present are given below:–

Sl.No.	Ongoing projects	Completed projects	Total projects
1.	13	02	15

(d) This is a demand driven scheme and the proposals received through State Governments are considered for implementation including proposals received from Marathwada and Vidarbha region.

(e) The details of ongoing approved Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Marathwada and Viaarbha region are given below:–

Sl. No.	No. of clusters	Project Cost (₹ in lakh)
1.	Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur	1537.78
2.	Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur	1627.46
3.	Garment Cluster, Nagpur	1591.28

Number of small and medium enterprises closed in Gujarat

2743. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium enterprises closed in last three years in Gujarat;

(b) the number of workers who lost the jobs due to their closure;

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive them; and

(d) the reasons for their closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Information on closure among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is collected through conduct of periodic Census of Registered Sector. As per the last Census (Fourth) data collected with reference to base year 2006-07, the number of closed MSMEs in Registered Sector in Gujarat is 34,945.

(b) and (c) Information of number of workers who lost the jobs due to closure of MSMEs and revival of them are not centrally maintained.

(d) The reasons for closure of MSMEs are varied and range from inadequate access to capital, technology and market, inability to survive competition and financial non-viability due to changing business environment.

Contribution of MSMEs

2744. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
KUMARI SELJA:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of substantial contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to industrial output, employment and export, Government is planning any strategic plan for the expansion of the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Sir, all the promotional activities undertaken by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India are in pursuance of the MSME Development Act, 2006. All the schemes of the Ministry of MSME are geared towards promotion, development and enhancement of competitiveness of MSME engaged in manufacturing and services. Details of the major such schemes of the Ministry are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Schemes of the Ministry of Micro. Small and Medium Enterprises

1. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

   - International Cooperation
   - Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)
   - Marketing Assistant
   - Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
   - Janshree Bima Yojana for Khadi Artisans
   - Market Development Assistance (MDA)
   - R&D Activities of Coir Board under Central Sector Plan of Science and Technology (S&T)
   - Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT)
   - CSS of Export Market Promotion
   - Skill Upgradation and Quality improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana

2. Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME)

   - Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme
   - MSE - Cluster Development Programme
   - Tool Rooms and Tech. Institutions
   - Credit Guarantee Scheme
   - Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification (TEQUP)
   - Lean Manufacturing Scheme
   - Incubation Centre
   - Design Clinics Scheme for MSME Sector
   - Intellectual Property Facilitation Centre (IPFC)
   - TREAD
   - Technology Centres Systems Programme (TCSP) - EAP

- QMS/QTT including Zero Defect Zero Effect: ZED
- Domestic Market (MATU)
- National Award (Entrepreneur and Quality)
- ISO 9000/14001 Reimbursement

3. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

- Performance and Credit Rating
- Bank Credit Facilitation
- Raw Material Assistance
- Single Point Registration
- Infomediary Services
- Marketing Intelligence Services Lease
- Bill Discounting
- NSIC Infrastructure–

  (i) Exhibition-cum-Marketing Development Business Park

  (ii) Exhibition Hall, Hyderabad

  (iii) IT Incubator

  (iv) Exhibition Grounds, New Delhi

  (v) Software Technology and Business Parks.

Investment by oil companies to increase refining capacities

2745. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the oil and companies in Public Sector have conceived any plan to invest to increase their refining capacities in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details of proposal of investment in this regard, oil companies-wise;

(c) whether oil companies have approached Government for financial help in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) increase their refining capacity based on their individual financial conditions and viability assessment. Company-wise details of projects are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), has approached Central Government for financial assistance in terms of granting a capital subsidy.

Statement

Company-wise details of projects

Company	Refinery	Existing Capacity (in MMTPA)	Proposed Capacity Addition (in MMTPA)*	Anticipated Investment (₹ in crores)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Barauni	6.0	3.0	8287
	Haldia	7.5	0.5	3076
	Mathura	8.0	1.2	6178
	Panipat	15.0	5.0	12000-16000
	Bongaigaon	2.35	0.35	2582
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Kochi	9.5	6.0	16504
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Mumbai	6.5	3.0	4200
	Visakh	8.3	6.7	18400
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	MRPL	15.0	3.0	4538
Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)	Numaligarh	3.0	6.0	22788

*MMTPA-Million Metric Tonne Per Annum.

Release of land by States for petrol pumps for SCs/STs

2746. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has written a letter to all Chief Ministers of the country to release land for establishment of petrol pumps for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government on account of non-availability of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has written to all State Chief Ministers and Administrators of Union Territories (UTs) for making land available for pending Letter of Intent (LOI) holders under SC/ST category and also for such SC/ST advertised dealership locations where no response was received by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the retail outlet dealership advertisement released in 2014-15. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, there are 30 numbers of pending LOI holders in SC/ST category and 239 locations where no response was received for locations advertised under SC/ST category.

(c) The selected candidates for Retail outlet dealerships belonging to SC/ST categories are eligible for Corpus Fund facility. Under this scheme, OMCs procure a suitable site following the laid down procedures and make available the ready retail outlet with all basic facilities at its own cost.

For procurement of land for setting up retail outlets under corpus fund scheme, OMCs apply to Government (District Collectors) and land owning authorities (Urban Development Authorities, Defence etc) for making available suitable plot of land in the advertised area. Regular follow up is done thereafter with these authorities.

In addition, in September 2006, Oil Companies adopted scheme for utilizing the then existing temporary COCOs for handing over to pending LOI holders belonging to SC/ST. OMCs, over the years, have so far handed over about 1445 ROs under this Scheme.

Further, in April 2012, Government has approved liquidation of pending SC/ ST LOIs by giving one-time option to arrange land at a place of their choice anywhere in the country irrespective of State / Class of Market, subject to the offered land meeting techno-commercial viability norms.

Fixing of ethanol procurement price

2747. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis Government has fixed the ethanol procurement price at ₹ 49 per litre for blending purpose;

(b) whether Government has made any adjustment for lower calorific value in ethanol;

(c) what is the present Refinery Transfer Price for gasoline; and

(d) who is absorbing the extra cost for ethanol, whether it is the consumer of gasoline or the PSU Oil Marketing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The procurement price of ethanol was decided on the basis of ex-mill price of ethanol recommended by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), applicable VAT, excise duty, transportation cost, etc.

Adjustments for lower calorific value in ethanol were earlier done when the prices were fixed on the basis of parity pricing with motor spirit.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with the objective of addressing environment issues, give boost to agricultural sector, savings in foreign exchange and reduction in crude oil imports.

The price of Petrol has been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector OMCs take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol, including ethanol blended Petrol, in line with international prices and other factors, including marketing margin, marketing cost, freight, market condition, ethanol blending percentage etc.

The average cost of Petrol and ethanol blended Petrol inclusive of excise duty at present at refinery gate is ₹ 43.11 per litre.

Agreement with US to enhance technical co-operation

2748. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently signed an agreement with the US to enhance technical and institutional co-operation specific to hydrocarbons and energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether co-operation would also include in the areas of technology for production from marginal fields, shale structures, developing gas pipeline network, improving refinery efficiency; and

(d) if so, what is the progress made so far and how far our oil companies, ONGC and refineries would be benefited, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) On 6 June 2016, India and the USA renewed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Cooperation in Gas Hydrates. Under the MoU, both Governments will continue to cooperate in field of gas hydrates, including increasing understanding of their geologic occurrence and working on developing methane from gas hydrates both in India and the United States, through exchange of information and scientific personnel and joint studies. India has also signed an MoU with the USA on exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas. The MoU provides for Shale Gas resource assessment, technical studies of production capability, economics and investment potential of Shale Gas resource in India.

(c) and (d) The MoU for Cooperation in Gas Hydrates does not include cooperation in the areas of technology for production from marginal fields, shale structures, developing gas pipeline network, improving refinery efficiency. However, India and the USA discuss cooperation in the field of extraction of oil from marginal fields, technology for Shale Gas extraction, gas hydrates, pipeline security and refinery modernization under the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas in the India and the USA Energy Dialogue.

Report on Krishna-Godavari Basin

†2749. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee constituted with regard to the Krishna-Gadavari basin has handed over its report to Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the details of the reasons for not handing over the report till date;

(c) if so, the names of the companies that have illegally extracted gas from Government gas blocks;

(d) whether Government would recover the cost of the gas thus extracted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government constituted a single member committee comprising of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 15.12.2015 to look into the dispute between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and ONGC regarding ONGC blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML) and RIL block (KG-DWN-98/3) in Krishna Godavari basin. The committee was to submit its report in three months time. However, considering the volume of work involved and complexity of the issue, the Committee has sought extension till 31st August, 2016 for submission of the report which has been agreed by the Government.

(c) to (e) Terms of References (TORs) to the committee includes looking into the issue of gas migration and give its recommendations in this regard. The committee has conducted hearings and has taken written submission from all stakeholders. The next course of action will be decided by the Government after getting the recommendations of the Committee.

Expenditure on setting up of mega oil refinery on west coast

2750. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's biggest oil refinery that state-run IOCL,BPCL,HPCL and EIL plans to set up on the West Coast will cost 30 million US dollars or ₹2 lac crores, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the 60 million tonnes a year refinery and a mega petrochemical complex will be set up in two phases, if so, the details thereof and progress made; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that being on the West Coast will provide the unit a natural advantage of easily sourcing crude oil from the Middle-East, Africa and South America, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil PSUs namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have announced a plan to jointly set up an integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex with a refining capacity of 60 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum) in 2 phases with an estimated investment of ₹2.5 lakh crore on the West Coast in the State of Maharashtra. Engineers India Limited (EIL) is carrying out detailed feasibility study. The potential sources for crude import are Middle-East, Africa and Latin America. Refinery location at west coast will provide logistic advantage and optimise freight charges.

Launch of CNG driven two wheeler

†2751. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched CNG driven two wheeler on a pilot project to reduce pollution, and if this project proves successful, by when it would be implemented on a larger scale;

(b) whether providing CNG in the smaller towns in the country is under consideration; and

(c) the quantum of CNG used daily in vehicles and the extent it causes pollution in comparison to petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is implementing a three month pilot program in Delhi to run two wheelers on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). Ten numbers of CNG retrofitted scooters are on road for over a month and the performance of these scooters is being monitored in terms of fuel efficiency, ride quality. The feedback would be used to develop the road map for introduction of CNG in two wheelers segment across the smaller towns in the country.

(b) In year 2007, Government established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

process. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States across the country. The GAs are included in the bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country.

(c) The average quantity of CNG used in vehicles during the FY 2015-16 is 8.275 MMSCMD. As per the reports of independent researchers, it has emerged that CNG performs better than Petrol powered vehicles in emission of Carbon monoxide (CO). Further, emission of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) and Particulate Materials (PM) from CNG vehicles are about half those from equivalent petrol engine vehicles.

Approval of unified guidelines for LPG and petrol pump distributorships, 2016

2752. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unified Guidelines for LPG and petrol pump Distributorship, 2016 has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient changes made therein from previous guidelines;

(c) whether Government has provided for Ministry's discretion to allot direct LPG distributorship to any individual in exceptional cases on merit, under the new guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details of specific exceptional cases and merits provided in the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Recently, the selection guidelines for LPG distributorship have been modified and Unified Guidelines have been framed for all types of LPG distributorships of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Salient changes made in the Guidelines are as under:

(i) Four types of LPG distributorships, namely, Sheheri, Rurban, Gramin and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak have been introduced. Setting up of 'LPG Suvidha Kendra' in Durgam areas has also been introduced.

(ii) Maximum age limit has been extended from 45 to 60 years.

(iii) Educational qualification for all types of distributorships has been made uniform and it will be 10th standard.

(iv) Provision for direct allotment of LPG distributorships to State Government agencies in Durgam Areas has been made.

(v) Reservation for women @ 33% has been introduced.

(vi) Separate reservation @ 3% for Divyang applicants has been introduced.

(vii) Online selection process for Sheheri Vitraks has been introduced.

The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" is available on the website *http://www.petroleum.nic.in*

The Selection Guidelines for Retail Outlets were last approved in 2014, which continues.

Increase in price of kerosene

2753. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the price of kerosene at the rate of ₹0.25 per litre each month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and rationale for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 25m June, 2010 *inter alia* decided that the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene will be increased by ₹ 3/litre at Delhi, with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. Thereafter, the price will be raised periodically in line with the growth in per capita agricultural GDP at nominal price.

The EGoM, in its meeting held on 24th June, 2011 again made a price increase of ₹ 2/litre (excluding VAT).

As the periodical revisions as approved by EGoM in June 2010 was not put in practice, one time increase in prices by ₹ 3.23/litre (excluding VAT) would have

a large impact on the consumers. Therefore, to reduce the impact on consumers, it has been decided to authorize Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to increase the RSP of PDS Kerosene by 25 paisa per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) for ten months effective 1st July, 2016.

Setting of LNG import terminal in Bangladesh

2754. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Petronet LNG Limited has plans to set up a ₹ 5,000 crores LNG import terminal in Bangladesh as it looks to build terminals to feed demand in neighbouring countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Petronet LNG Limited has also proposed to set up 1 MT LNG terminal in Sri Lanka to meet local demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) is discussing with Bangladesh Government for setting up an LNG terminal in Bangladesh. However, no agreement /MoU has been executed in respect of this proposed LNG terminal.

(b) and (c) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) is also examining a proposal to set up an LNG Regasification Terminal at Kerawalapitiya, Wattala, near Colombo in Sri Lanka to meet the gas demand for power plants of 650 MW and supply gas to other sector such as domestic, small commercial establishments, automobile, other industry, etc.

Network of PNG

2755. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing network of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) across the country including the number of houses/industrial units covered in each city under this network, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has formulated any time-bound scheme for providing PNG to houses/industrial units in various States/UTs; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the development of distribution network of PNG in the entire country within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of existing network of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) across the country including the number of houses/industrial units covered in each city under this network, State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In year 2007, Government established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding process. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States across the country. The GAs are included in the bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country.

Statement

Details of State-wise CGD network infrastructure (as on 1st April, 2016)

Sl. No.	State	Name of city/GA	PNG (Dom.)	PNG (Ind.)	PNG (Com.)	CNG Stations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	Delhi	461881	311	1244	294
2 & 3.	Maharashtra	GA 1: Mumbai and Greater Mumbai GA 2: Thane city and contiguous areas	862299	60	2866	188
4.		Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Hinjewadi, Talegaon, Chakan	30598	118	134	36
5.		Pune District excluding MNGL area*	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.		Thane	59	-	-	0
7.		Raigarh*				
8.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	39246	86	180	15
		Mehsana	45229	122	219	20
		Sabarkantha	13963	46	88	12
		Ahmedabad	0	0	0	22
9.		Anand	21451	109	547	0
10.		Jamnagar	909	4	-	6
11.		Rajkot	158127	1,066	740	31
12.		Surendranagar	20507	290	142	15
13.		Bhavnagar	1362	2	1	11
14.		Gandhinagar	98598	20	405	9
15.		Nadiad	50628	13	264	9
16.		Khambhat	28979	6	152	5
17.		Halol	8723	59	39	7
18.		Surat-Ankleshwar-Bharuch	512520	786	9,710	66
19.		Navsari	83101	42	128	10
20.		Hazira	30402	13	91	1
21.		Valsad	85138	550	179	19
22.		Kutch (West) *	0	0	0	0
23.		Palej	0	11	-	2
		Outside GA	0	3	-	54
24.		Vadodara	76483	0	2450	8
25.		Kutch (East) *	0	0	0	0
26.		Ahmedabad	226747	697	1816	47
		Vadodara	556	84	1	6
27.	Haryana	Faridabad	17086	161	47	11
28.		Gurgaon	10092	13	73	10
		Gurgaon	0	0	6	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.		Sonepat	5942	38	8	4
30.		Panipat*	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	78066	334	325	21
32.		Ghaziabad	96371	176	182	25
33.		Agra	7591	2	9	6
34.		Lucknow	4509	3	6	9
35.		Meerut	3783	23	10	3
36.		Firozabad (TTZ)	327	349	0	2
		Dibiyapur	0	0	0	0
37.		Khurja	195	0	0	1
38.		Kanpur	9674	37	80	15
39.		Bareilly	3609	7	68	2
40.		Jhansi				
41.		Moradabad	1131	3	36	1
42.		Mathura	3481	45	23	5
43.		Allahabad*	0	0	0	0
44.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1127	3	5	21
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	412	0	3	8
46.		Kakinada	2731	0	38	4
47.		East Godawari*	0	0	0	0
48.		West Godawari*	0	0	0	0
49.		Krishna	0	0	0	0
50.	Rajasthan	Kota	191	19	1	3
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore GA (includes Ujjain)	5718	58	37	18
52.		Gwalior GA	705	1	0	2
		Dewas	1161	24	2	1
		Vijaypur	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.	Assam	Upper Assam	28163	392	1073	0
54.	Tripura	Agartala	22615	47	322	5
55.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar*	0	0	0	0
56.		Udhamsingh Nagar*	0	0	0	0
57.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	0	0	0	0
58.		Dharwad *	0	0	0	0
59.		Tumkur *	0	0	0	0
60.		Belgaum*	0	0	0	0
61.	Kerala	Ernakulam	0	0	0	0
62.	Punjab	Jalandhar	0	0	0	0
63.		Ludhiana*	0	0	0	0
64.		Amritsar*	0	0	0	0
65.	UT	Daman*	0	0	0	0
66.		Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0	0	0	0
67.		Chandigarh*	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	3162186	6243	23750	1071

* PNGRB has authorized the entities to develop CGD networks in these cities and network development work is in process.

Reduction in reservations for LPG distributorship

2756. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservation policy regarding distributorship for LPG to SC and ST communities have been reduced from 25 per cent earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, in this regard, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes was consulted as mandated under the constitution;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to restore it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In the recently adopted

Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships, 2016, there is no change in provisions for reservation for Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST).

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK)

2757. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for disbursing subsidies in kerosene to beneficiaries in some States;

(b) if so, what is the list of States and districts which are going to get DBT;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage States to take new domestic LPG connections even in rural areas, as against kerosene for fuel; and

(d) the total subsidies on kerosene distributed by Government under PDS, the share each of Centre and the oil firms along with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) It had been decided to implement Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK) from 01.04.2016. Nine States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra volunteered to implement DBTK in a number of districts identified by them. Other States/UTs have also been requested to join the Scheme. It has also been decided that the States would be given cash incentive of 75% of subsidy savings during the first two years, 50% in the third year and 25% in the fourth year. In case the States voluntarily agree to undertake cuts in kerosene allocation, beyond the savings due to DBT, a similar incentive would be given to those States/UTs.

(c) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families with Government assistance over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have been advised to release LPG connections on priority under PMUY to those States/UTs where LPG coverage is lower than the national coverage as on 01.01.2016.

(d) Total subsidy to the OMCs for PDS Kerosene provided during the last 3 years is as follows:

Financial Year 2013-14	:	₹ 30574 crore
Financial Year 2014-15	:	₹ 24799 crore
Financial Year 2015-16	:	₹ 11496 crore

Supply of natural gas from Rajasthan segment of GIGL

†2758. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ensure the supply of natural gas from the Rajasthan segment of GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) to the three smart cities of Rajasthan, namely Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make supply of entire contract bound quantity through Panna/Mukta and Tapti Gas on long-term basis for operating the unit of gas based project at Dhaulpur having a capacity of 330 Megawatts or to make an allotment of indigenous gas from any other gas field, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) is developing the Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline which traverses through 14 districts of Rajasthan including the smart cities of Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur through its 1343 km. network. The gas supply will commence after completion of this pipeline.

(b) The Dholpur power plant has an allocation of 1.5 MMSCMD of natural gas from Panna-Mukta-Tapti (PMT) fields. However, due to declining trend of PMT gas, *pro-rata* cut has been imposed on all the customers including Dholpur power plant. At present, the level of PMT gas to Dholpur plant is about 0.51 MMSCMD. There is no proposal for allocation of additional indigenous gas from any other source.

Allocation of kerosene to States

2759. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large population of the country still use kerosene as cooking fuel;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to rationalise the allocation of kerosene to the States in the current financial year 2016-17; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, 2.9 % of the total households in country use kerosene as cooking fuel.

(c) and (d) PDS Kerosene allocation of States/UTs have been rationalized since 2010-11, by taking into account, *inter-alia*, the factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc. PDS Kerosene allocation for 1st Quarter of FY 2016-17 is 20,62,512 KL and for 2nd Quarter of FY 2016-17 is 19,22,422 KL.

Increase in crude oil prices

2760. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil prices have started increasing in the international markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof, month-wise during January to July, 2016;

(c) how these prices are compared with the prices prevailing during the same period last year; and

(d) what has been the impact of this increase on the Oil Marketing Companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The month-wise average prices of Indian basket of crude oil during January-July, 2015 and January-July, 2016 are given below:

($/bbl)

Month	2015	2016
January	46.59	28.08
February	56.43	30.53

Month	2015	2016
March	55.18	36.42
April	59.07	39.88
May	63.82	45.01
June	61.75	46.96
July	56.30	43.52

Note - The Indian basket of Crude Oil represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman & Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of processing in the previous year.

(d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) purchase crude oil based on the price in the international markets. The price of finished products in India is linked to their price in the international markets. The spread (crack margin) between the price of crude oil and petroleum products is linked to the gross profits of refineries. The overall profitability position of oil PSUs depends upon various other general and specific factors including inventory losses.

Captive iron ore and coal mines for VSP

2761. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) has applied or sought 'captive iron ore and coal mines' for its profitable operations;

(b) what is the status of such applications of captive iron ore and captive coal mines;

(c) what are the reasons for not allotting captive iron ore mines for VSP;

(d) what are the other steps required to fully use the plant machinery and huge land mass available with Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(e) its present production and total steel produced in 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Prior to amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), Visakhapatnam Steel Plant(VSP) had filed 29 applications for allotment of iron ore mines in various States out of which Letter of Intent (LoI) has been given by Government of Rajasthan for one Iron Ore Block in Banera Tehsil, Bhilwara District of Rajasthan. The rest of the

applications became ineligible subsequent to the enactment of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.

Applications made subsequent to the amendment Act of 2015, are regulated as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as amended by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, wherefrom the State Governments have been empowered to grant mining leases through the method of auction under section 10A or through the reservation route under section 17A (2A) of the Act. Therefore, allocations of new mining lease are to be regulated as per the provisions laid down in the amendment Act.

(d) RINL-VSP has completed its capacity expansion from 3.0 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of liquid steel to 6.3 mtpa. Resources available with RINL are required for planned modernization and capacity expansions of the plant.

(e) Production of saleable steel in the first quarter of 2016-17 was 0.85 million tonnes. The production of Saleable Steel in 2015-16 was 3.51 million tonnes.

Target for production, consumption and export of steel

†2762. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set and achieved with regard to production, domestic consumption and export of steel during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the revised targets for the next three years in this regard have been set, if so, the details of the revised targets; and

(c) whether steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production and export of steel in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a deregulated sector and Government does not set any target for production, domestic consumption and export of steel.

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator. The decisions in respect of production and exports of steel are taken by the individual producers based on specific commercial and financial

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

merits. However, SAIL and RINL have undertaken modernization and expansion of their steel plants funded by their own sources. The details of these are given below:-

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

Disinvestment in loss-making units of SAIL

2763. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall performance of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and its various units, separately in the last three years;

(b) whether Government is considering disinvestment in loss making units of SAIL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has appointed external consultant for review of SAIL structure and its various units to make a turnaround strategy among other things, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Financial performance of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) (Plant /Unit-wise) for last three years (i.e 2013-14 to 2015-16) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Plant/Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhilai Steel Plant	2085	2232	405
Durgapur Steel Plant	416	506	(-) 527
Rourkela Steel Plant	212	232	(-) 2524
Bokaro Steel Limited	202	451	(-) 2203
IISCO Steel Plant	(-) 653	(-) 1072	(-) 1939
Alloy Steel Plant	(-) 93	(-) 134	(-)83
Salem Steel Plant	(-) 376	(-) 355	(-) 466
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	(-) 123	(-) 97	(-) 116
SAIL Refractory Unit	3	7	21
Chiandrapur Ferro-Alloy Plant	(-) 78	(-) 45	(-)78
Raw Material Division/Central Units	1628	634	310
SAIL Profit(+)/Loss(-) Before I. Tax	3225	2359	(-)7198
Tax	608	266	(-) 3061
SAIL Profit(+)/Loss(-) After I. Tax	2616	2093	(-)4137

(b) and (c) NITI Ayog has provisionally identified some units of SAIL for strategic sale.

(d) Government has decided to appoint an external consultant to study the overall working of SAIL with a view to improve its performance. MECON has been appointed as consultant for finalizing a management consultant.

Global steel producers pushing steel products in Indian market

2764. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants in the country both in the public sector and private sector;

(b) what has been their performance during last five years;

(c) whether these plants are not globally competitive;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether global steel producers are pushing steel products into the Indian market, leading to a surge in steel imports; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to restrict steel imports and make domestic producers sustainable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The number of steel plants producing crude steel in the public and private sectors in the country during 2015-16 (provisional) is given in the table below:

India: Crude Steel

Sector	Number of units in 2015-16*
Public Sector	9
Private Sector	1180
TOTAL: Public + Private Sector	1189

*Provisional *Source:* JPC;

(b) The production of crude steel by steel plants in the public sector and leading plants in the private sector units producing crude steel in the country during the last five years is detailed below:-

Year	India: Crude steel (in million tonnes)		
	(a) Public Sector	(b) Private Sector	Total (a+b)
2011-12	16.48	57.81	74.29
20T2-13	16.48	61.94	78.42
2013-14	16.78	64.91	81.69
2014-15	17.21	71.77	88.98
2015-16*	17.92	71.86	89.78

*provisional *Source:* Joint Plant Committee (JPC);

(c) and (d) The competitiveness of the Indian industry is determined by several factors sucn as profitability, technical performance involving input/output

ratios, labour productivity, performance in maintaining environment protection parameters, etc. Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is that of a facilitator only. The steel producing companies consider such information as commercially sensitive and therefore, no conclusion can be drawn on the exact position in respect of global competitiveness of the Indian steel industry.

(e) Yes, Sir. The global steel industry is going through a severe downturn. Demand slow down and global overcapacity have resulted in very low international steel prices. Major steel producing countries are adopting a predatory pricing strategy and exporting at prices, apparently lower than its cost of production, in a bid to capture markets like India. This has led to significant increase in imports of steel.

(f) The Government has taken the following steps to restrict steel imports and make domestic producers sustainable:-

- Increased the peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- Amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, in December, 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India.
- Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- Levied the 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).
- Imposed the 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.
- In February, 2016, the Government has notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 173 steel products for 6 months in order to provide a level playing field to domestic producers against the injury caused as evident from the decline in margins of the producers and imposed MIP on 66 steel products on 04/08/2016.

Tourist places identified in Uttar Pradesh

2765. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the places of tourist interest identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh with Central assistance;

(b) the details of the Central assistance provided so far; and

(c) the amount of the financial assistance provided by Central Government to Uttar Pradesh Government for development of tourism infrastructure in the current financial year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism including identification of places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations on the basis of various tourism project proposals received subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending Utilization Certificates against the funds released and adherence to the existing guidelines.

The details of projects that have been sanctioned under various schemes of Ministry of Tourism during the period from 2014-15 onwards and the CFA provided are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under various schemes for Uttar Pradesh during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(A) Projects under National Mission of Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD Scheme)

(₹ in crore)

Name of Project	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
Development of Varanasi (Gurudham Temple, Markandey Mahadev Mandir, Buddha Theme Park in Sarnath, Sarang Nath Pond rejuvenation and Sound and Light Show at Sarnath)	2015-16	20.40

(B) Projects under assistance to central agency

(₹ in crore)

Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Year of sanction
Illumination of Monuments at Sarnath/Varanasi (Dhamekh Stupa, Chaukhandi Stupa, Tomb Lalkhan and Man Mahal	4.55	2014-15

Funds to Haryana for development of tourism

2766. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for development of tourism infrastructure in the country, keeping in view that tourism plays a role in showcasing rich culture and heritage and earns precious foreign exchange for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the allocation and utilization of funds during the last two years;

(c) whether some State Governments have urged the Central Government to provide more funds for development of tourism particularly Haryana State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CPA) to them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Pursuant to the Budget Announcement of 2014-15, MoT launched two schemes namely Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country.

State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilised, including Haryana under various schemes of the Ministry are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilized under various schemes of Ministry

(A) 2014-15

Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) and Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2692.68	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3,686.43	14.00
3.	Assam	3	3,588.45	0.00
4.	Bihar	1	637.06	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	990.13	50.00
6.	Haryana	2	121.66	30.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	732.500	0.00
8.	Karnataka	1	5,124.79	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3,690.54	85.00
10.	Manipur	6	14,927.21	50.00
11.	Mizoram	3	4,879.69	291.49
12.	Nagaland	10	6,099.30	1,485.520
13.	Odisha	2	1,488.34	0.00
14.	Puducherry	1	97.38	0.00
15.	Punjab	3	4,846.98	50.00
16.	Rajasthan	1	149.93	0.00
17.	Sikkim	8	5,337.55	1,177.550
18.	Telangana	3	594.60	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	483.63	0.00
	TOTAL	72	60,168.85	3,233.56

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
			TOTAL	152.77	30.59

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Bihar		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
	Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
	Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
	TOTAL	78.58	16.89

(B) 2015-16

Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30.00	20.00
2.	Haryana	2	64.50	0.00
3.	Kerala	1	12.50	12.500
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	19.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	1	50.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	1	50.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	2	32.50	0.00
8.	Sikkim	1	44.00	25.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	8.00	8.00
	TOTAL	11	310.50	53.00

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	17.93
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang Aritar-Phadamchen -Nathang - Sherathang -Tsongmo - Gangtok -Phodong - Mangan Lachung - Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer - Mangan -Gangtok - Tumin Lingee -Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05	19.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports and Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	16.07
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38	12.08
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43
6.	Eco Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22	19.84
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96	12.79
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren -Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	19.47
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
10.	Wildlife Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna -Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22	18.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67	19.13
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala Sipahijala - Melaghar -Udaipur - Amarpur Tirthamukh - Mandirghat-Dumboor- NarikelKunja - Gandachara - Ambassa	99.59	19.92
13.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reike, Mizoram	94.91	18.98
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit - Udaipur - Digha-Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandarmani - Fraserganj - Bakkhlai -Henry Island	85.39	17.08
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28	17.06
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94	19.99
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra	82.17	12.79
			TOTAL	1512.93	298.93

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Punjab		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	1.29
	Rajasthan		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmcr	40.44	8.09
	Andhra Pradesh		
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36	5.67
	Assam		
4.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
	Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	8.31
	Uttar Pradesh		
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
	Uttarakhand		
7.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78	4.47
	TOTAL	205.95	38.71

Funds to Gujarat for cleaning of pilgrimage places

2767. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank is providing technical and financial assistance to Government for cleaning up of 10 iconic places including Taj Mahal and Vaishno Devi at par with international standard;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with the names of iconic places to be cleaned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the important Hindu temples in Gujarat are not cleaned for want of funds; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is proposing to provide suitable funds for cleaning of these pilgrimage places in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The World Bank is providing only technical assistance. On pilot basis 10 iconic places have been identified to be cleaned up. All the Stakeholders, who are responsible for upkeep of these iconic places, that includes the Local Administration, Tourism Department, Archaeological Survey of India etc. have been advised to prepare their plan along with expenditure to be incurred and sources/schemes from where the funds are to be dovetailed. State-wise details of iconic tourist places to be cleaned are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched in 2014-2015 two new plan schemes *viz.*, "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive" (PRASAD) for development and beautification of important pilgrimage sites in the country and "Swadesh Darshan" for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country.

Under these schemes, the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure including the component of waste management etc. to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the country 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 scheme guidelines.

Statement

State-wise Details of the 10 iconic places to be cleaned

Sl. No.	States		Name of iconic places
1	Assam	1.	Kamakhya Temple
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Tirupati Temple
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.	Vaishno Devi Temple
4.	Odisha	4.	Jagannath Puri Temple
5.	Maharashtra	5.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Sl. No.	States		Name of iconic places
6.	Punjab	6.	Golden Temple
7.	Rajasthan	7.	Ajmer Sharif Dargah
8.	Tamil Nadu	8.	Meenakshi Temple
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9.	Taj Mahal, Agra
		10.	Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi

Proposal from Haryana for tourism projects

2768. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from various State Governments including Haryana for tourism projects during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the project-wise and State/UT-wise details thereof and the action taken thereon including Haryana;

(c) whether the Detailed Project Reports have been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated by Government in this regard, project-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including Haryana, for various tourism projects under the newly launched Plan schemes Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The State/UT-wise details of number of projects and amount sanctioned including Haryana during the last three years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of projects and amount sanctioned during the last three years and current year

(A) 2013-14

Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	4510.02	1042.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	7,423.640	1,484.720
3.	Bihar	10	10,554.350	3,250.650
4.	Haryana	4	1,412.250	251.314
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3,371.520	5.000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	7,493.540	713.440
7.	Jharkhand	1	500.000	285.262
8.	Karnataka	7	3,203.710	78.120
9.	Kerala	9	3,467.630	297.990
10.	Maharashtra	5	6,770.180	472.500
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	9,963.290	3,005.860
12.	Manipur	7	12,047.380	1,816.950
13.	Mizoram	8	4,670.910	934.172
14.	Nagaland	8	5,187.010	2,747.576
15.	Odisha	9	6,493.080	1,253.245
16.	Punjab	1	453.860	1.000
17.	Puducherry	1	4,848.160	970.000
18.	Rajashthan	10	5,174.710	886.618
19.	Sikkim	10	10,400.000	2,082.150
20.	Telangana	8	3370.07	698.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	11,421.910	1,258.630
22.	Uttarakhand	29	21,772.670	4,531.150
	TOTAL	191	144509.9	28067.97

(B) 2014-15

Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1,862.680	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3,631.080	0
3.	Assam	3	3,588.450	0
4.	Bihar	2	637.060	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	940.130	0
6.	Haryana	0	61.660	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	732.500	0
8.	Karnataka	1	5,124.790	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3,657.540	60.00
10.	Manipur	5	14,877.210	0
11.	Mizoram	1	4,829.690	241.485
12.	Nagaland	9	6,074.300	1,460.520
13.	Odisha	2	1,488.340	0
14.	Punjab	1	4,796.980	0
15.	Puducherry	0	97.380	0
16.	Rajashthan	0	109.930	0
17.	Sikkim	8	5,337.550	1,177.550
18.	Telangana	1	544.600	0
	TOTAL	50	58,391.87	2939.555

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
			TOTAL	152.77	30.59

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Bihar		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
	Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
	Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
	TOTAL	78.58	16.89

(C) 2015-16

Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal	1	30.00	20.00
2.	Haryana	2	64.50	0.00
3.	Kerala	1	12.50	12.500

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	19.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	1	50.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	1	50.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	2	32.50	0.00
8.	Sikkim	1	44.00	25.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	8.00	8.00
	TOTAL	11	310.50	53.00

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	17.93
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang Aritar-Phadamchen -Nathang - Sherathang -Tsongmo - Gangtok -Phodong - Mangan Lachung - Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer - Mangan -Gangtok - Tumin Lingee -Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05	19.61
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports and Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37	16.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38	12.08
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43
6.	Eco Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22	19.84
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96	12.79
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren -Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	19.47
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
10.	Wildlife Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna -Mukundpur Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22	18.44
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67	19.13
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala Sipahijala - Melaghar -Udaipur - Amarpur Tirthamukh - Mandirghat-Dumboor- NarikelKunja - Gandachara - Ambassa	99.59	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reike, Mizoram	94.91	18.98
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit - Udaipur - Digha-Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandarmani - Fraserganj - Bakkhlai -Henry Island	85.39	17.08
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28	17.06
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94	19.99
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra	82.17	12.79
	TOTAL			1512.93	298.93

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
	Punjab		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	1.29
	Rajasthan		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmcr	40.44	8.09

1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36	5.67
	Assam		
4.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98	6.80
	Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	8.31
	Uttar Pradesh		
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
	Uttarakhand		
7.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78	4.47
	TOTAL	205.95	38.71

(D) 2016-17 Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coastal Circuit	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga-Anjuna-Vagator-Morjim-Keri-Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.99	20.00
2.	Himalayan Circuit	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Himalayan Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.97	16.59
3.	Tribal Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Tadavi-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	84.40	16.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	North-East India Circuit	Meghalaya	Development of Umiam Lake-Ulum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.13	19.83
5.	Buddhist Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist sites of Madhya Pradesh (Mandsaur-Dhar-Sanchi - Satna - Rewa)	74.94	14.99
			TOTAL	441.43	88.29

India's ranking in tourism and travel competitiveness

†2769. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking of India on tourism and travel competitiveness index in view of air transport infrastructure and surface transport infrastructure;

(b) if so, present status in this regard, steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve this situation;

(c) whether India ranks 135th in terms of airport density and 90th in terms of quality of roads among 139 countries, if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(d) steps taken by Government to improve quality of transport infrastructure; and

(e) details of integrated scheme approved and monitored by Ministry as part of Product Infrastructure Development at Destinations and Circuits/product (PIDDC) scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) As per the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) 2015, of the World Economic Forum, India ranks 35th in Air Transport Infrastructure and 50th in Ground and Port Infrastructure from 141 countries of the world. India ranks 136th in terms of airport density and 76th in terms of quality of roads according to TTCI Report 2015, while according to the 2013 Report, India ranked 136th in terms of airport density and 85th in terms of quality of roads.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The overall TTCI ranking of India has improved to 52nd in 2015 as compared to 65th in 2013.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated "Bharatmala" Pariyojana with a view to improve the road connectivity to coastal/border areas, backward areas, religious places, tourist places, construction/rehabilitation/widening of about 1,500 major bridges and 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROBs)/Railway Under Bridges (RUBs) on National Highways (NHs) and improvement of newly declared NHs providing connectivity to District Head Quarters. Development of road infrastructure enhances the overall development of the area besides giving boost to tourism in the country.

Domestic air transport services have been decontrolled and deregulated. Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better connectivity to remote areas and different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

For improvement of connectivity, CFA is provided by Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD for the components like last mile connectivity, heliports, helipads, airstrips, ropeways, procurement of equipment for eco-friendly modes of tourist transport, etc.

(e) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme for States was delinked from Union Support -2015-16, pursuant to acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission's recommendation for higher devolution of 42% to States from Union taxes and duties. Consequently, MoT has launched two Schemes namely- Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country.

Promotion of religious tourism

2770. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had planned a fund for promotion of religious tourism in regard to Ramayana circuit, Krishna circuit and Buddhist circuit, the details thereof;

(b) whether the project of religious tourism worth ₹1500 crore has been sanctioned only for the States of UP and Bihar, whether, still there are many pilgrimage places in other States which have not been included in this project, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the religious places of Jainism, Sikhism and Islam have also been included in this scheme; and

(d) the details regarding the implementation of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two new plan schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

Ramayana circuit, Krishna circuit, Buddhist circuit and Spiritual circuit are among the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan scheme. Under PRASAD scheme thirteen cities/sites have been identified for development namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Kedarnath, Dwarka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Kamakhya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni and Patna.

The details of projects sanctioned to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar under the above two schemes are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The projects for tourism infrastructure development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are implemented by them through their respective agencies in a time framed manner.

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Scheme to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Sanction Amount
Year 2014-15				
1.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	33.17

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Sanction Amount
Year- 2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.35
Year-2015-16			
4.	Bihar	Development at Patna Saheb	41.53
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40

Status of cruise tourism

2771. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the status of cruise tourism in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that cruise tourism in the country is still at a nascent stage; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is preparing a road map for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Considering it as one of the growing areas of travel to the country, the Ministry of Tourism has identified Cruise Tourism as one of the Niche Tourism products. Central Financial Assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism infrastructure including development of Cruise tourism infrastructure under relevant scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism has also constituted a Task Force for promotion of Cruise Tourism with representatives of all major stakeholders.

Following the recommendations of the Task Force, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for cruise vessels has been finalized involving the concerned

stakeholders and directions in this regard issued by Ministry of Shipping on 1st August 2016.

The Ministry of Shipping informs that Government has also taken following steps to promote Cruise Tourism in the country:

(i) Foreign Flag vessels carrying passengers have been allowed to call at Indian Ports for a period of 10 years with effect from 6th February 2009, without obtaining licence from Director General of Shipping.

(ii) Port Level Committees have been constituted to address manpower, coordination and logistic issues for handling cruise vessels at ports.

(iii) All Ports have been directed to offer rebates in port charges and other financial incentives for cruise vessels and also provide rebates in order to attract cruise liners to make major Indian ports as homeports.

Budgetary allocation for Incredible India

2772. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total budgetary allocation for the propaganda of Incredible India; and

(b) what is the spending in this regard for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The total budget allocation under the Restructured Scheme of Overseas Marketing Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance is ₹300.00 Crore for financial year 2016-17.

The expenditure incurred under the said Scheme during the last five financial years is as under.:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Funds Allocated Budget Estimate (B.E.)	Funds allocated Revised Estimate (R.E.)	Expenditure Incurred
2011-12	280.00	250.00	243.06
2012-13	267.00	180.00	182.83
2013-14	350.00	216.00	195.29
2014-15	330.00	164.00	166.36
2015-16	330.00	190.05	170.83

Special package to Punjab for promotion to tourism spots

2773. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides special package to State Governments for promotion of tourism spots of historical importance;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Punjab; and

(c) the details of funds allocated thereof and utilized by the State Governments for promotion of tourism during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Government does not provide special package to State Governments for the promotion of tourism spots. However, Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations, including Punjab, for the development and promotion of tourism, including those which are part of the special package/plan announced by the Government, under the Plan schemes implemented by it.

(c) The details of State/UT-wise number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilised during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilized during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
A. 2013-14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	4510.02	1042.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	7,423.640	1,484.720
3.	Bihar	10	10,554.350	3,250.650
4.	Haryana	4	1,412.250	251.314
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3,371.520	5.000

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	7,493.540	713.440
7.	Jharkhand	1	500.000	285.262
8.	Karnataka	7	3,203.710	78.120
9.	Kerala	9	3,467.630	297.990
10.	Maharashtra	5	6,770.180	472.500
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	9,963.290	3,005.860
12.	Manipur	7	12,047.380	1,816.950
13.	Mizoram	8	4,670.910	934.172
14.	Nagaland	8	5,187.010	2,747.576
15.	Odisha	9	6,493.080	1,253.245
16.	Punjab	1	453.860	1.000
17.	Puducherry	1	4,848.160	970.000
18.	Rajashthan	10	5,174.710	886.618
19.	Sikkim	10	10,400.000	2,082.150
20.	Telangana	8	3370.07	698.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	11,421.910	1,258.630
22.	Uttarakhand	29	21,772.670	4,531.150
	TOTAL	191	144509.9	28067.97

Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
(B)	**2014-15**			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1,862.680	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3,631.080	0
3.	Assam	3	3,588.450	0
4.	Bihar	2	637.060	0
5.	Chhattishgarh	2	940.130	0
6.	Haryana	0	61.660	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	732.500	0
8.	Karnataka	1	5,124.790	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3,657.540	60.00
10.	Manipur	5	14,877.210	0
11.	Mizoram	1	4,829.690	241.485
12.	Nagaland	9	6,074.300	1,460.520
13.	Odisha	2	1,488.340	0
14.	Punjab	1	4,796.980	0
15.	Puducherry	0	97.380	0
16.	Rajashthan	0	109.930	0
17.	Sikkim	8	5,337.550	1,177.550
18.	Telangana	1	544.600	0
	TOTAL	50	58,391.87	2939.555

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
			TOTAL	152.77	30.59

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Bihar		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
	Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
	Odisha		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
	TOTAL	78.58	16.89

Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized
C. 2015-16				
1.	Arunachal	1	30.00	20.00
2.	Haryana	2	64.50	0.00
3.	Kerala	1	12.50	12.500
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	19.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	1	50.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	1	50.00	0.00
7.	Punjab	2	32.50	0.00
8.	Sikkim	1	44.00	25.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	8.00	8.00
	TOTAL	11	310.50	53.00

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North-East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	17.93
2.	North-East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang Aritar-Phadamchen -Nathang - Sherathang -Tsongmo - Gangtok -Phodong - Mangan Lachung - Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer - Mangan -Gangtok - Tumin Lingee -Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05	19.61
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports and Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	16.07
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38	12.08
5.	North-East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43
6.	Eco Circuit	Kerala	Gavi-Patha-Namthitta-Vagamon-Thekkady	99.22	19.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96	12.79
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren -Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	19.47
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
10.	Wildlife Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna -Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22	18.44
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Wildlife Circuit of Assam	95.67	19.13
12.	North-East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala Sipahijala - Melaghar -Udaipur - Amarpur Tirthamukh - Mandirghat-Dumboor- NarikelKunja - Gandachara - Ambassa	99.59	19.92
13.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reike, Mizoram	94.91	18.98
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit - Udaipur - Digha-Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandarmani - Fraserganj - Bakkhlai -Henry Island	85.39	17.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28	17.06
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94	19.99
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra	82.17	12.79
			TOTAL	1512.93	298.93

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State & project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
	Punjab		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	1.29
	Rajasthan		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmcr	40.44	8.09
	Andhra Pradesh		
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36	5.67
	Assam		
4.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98	6.80
	Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	8.31

1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh		
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
	Uttarakhand		
7.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78	4.47
	TOTAL	205.95	38.71

Schemes for development of tribals

2774. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific schemes aimed at development of tribal and backward areas of the country are being implemented by Government;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details about status of implementation of the schemes including those in Jharkhand and Gujarat States;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from various State Governments seeking higher allocations for development of tribal and backward areas in these States;

(d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs all over the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of Tribal population. It aims to boost the economic and social status of tribal people catering to sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Culture Heritage etc. Funds under these programs are allocated to the State Government broadly on the basis of percentage of tribal population in the State with respect to total ST population in the country, the area and performance parameter on receipt of proposals from the State Governments through the

mechanism of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) headed by Secretary(Tribal Affairs). States/UT-wise details of funds released to State Governments/UTs including Jharkhand and Gujarat during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Receipt of proposals from the State Governments for release of funds is an ongoing and continuous process. As per existing norms, the proposals received from the State Governments are considered and approved by a duly constituted Project Appraisal Committee (PAC). The basic norms for allocation of funds to the State Governments is based on the percentage of ST population in the State with respect to total ST population of the Country, area and performance parameter. Further, the proposal received from NGOs/Societies for grants has to be recommended by the State Government for the particular financial year. The proposal received from NGOs/Societies is funded subject to fulfillment of scheme guidelines and availability of funds under the scheme in the financial year, including those in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise details of funds released to State Governments/UTs during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Art. 275(1)		SCA to TSP	
		2015-16 Release	2016-17 Release (as on 8.8.16)	2015-16 Release	2016-17 Release (as on 8.8.16)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5500.00	2500.00	3500.00	1600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000.80	250.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	5844.00	2000.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	900.00	1368.26	600.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	11904.31	7000.00	10809.64	4800.00
6.	Goa	400.00	65.00	0.00	400.00
7.	Gujarat	11680.00	3900.00	10566.50	3900.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	523.20	375.00	475.00	1000.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	1500.00	2000.00	1200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	12202.96	8100.00	10000.00	8000.00
11.	Karnataka	6300.00	3300.00	4370.00	4000.00
12.	Kerala	1085.44	500.00	357.50	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14845.15	4400.00	11501.21	2200.00
14.	Maharashtra	13374.00	9100.00	12514.91	6700.00
15.	Manipur	1216.00	950.00	1100.00	400.00
16.	Meghalaya	1507.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	3617.37	1050.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	5469.34	1700.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	15200.00	9600.00	14728.52	5600.00
20.	Rajasthan	11000.00	700.00	10190.00	3000.00
21.	Sikkim	1250.30	200.00	353.00	200.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	852.80	650.00	0.00	600.00
23.	Telangana	6090.00	2750.00	4000.00	2100.00
24.	Tripura	1600.68	1150.00	2400.07	800.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1514.74	700.00	905.51	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	92.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	7000.00	2250.00	6233.00	1200.00
	GRAND TOTAL	139226.79	63590.00	113217.12	50300.00

(B) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT/University	2015-16
		Funds Released
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1221.74
3.	Gujarat	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
5.	Kerala	0.00

1	2	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	0.00
9.	Nagaland	1798.45
10.	Rajasthan	3393.97
11.	Sikkim	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.00
13.	Tripura	0.00
14.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00
15.	Mizoram University	59.73
16.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	61.94
	TOTAL	6935.83

Note : *Till date no grants have been released under 'Hostels for ST Girls and Boys' during the current financial year 2016-17.

(C) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan"

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 Fund released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00
3.	Goa	300.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
6.	Maharashtra	0.00
7.	Odisha	0.00
8.	Sikkim	0.00
9.	Tripura	0.00
	TOTAL	300.00

Note : *Till date no grants have been released under 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan' during the current financial year 2016-17.

(D) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16 Funds Released
1.	Assam	900.00
2.	Gujarat	605.76
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
4.	Mizoram	0.00
	TOTAL	1505.76

Note: *Till date no grants have been released under 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' during the current financial year 2016-17.

(E) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1136.32
3.	Assam	6748.28	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	1300.00
6.	Goa	356.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5520.40	5814.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	250.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	5839.00	4400.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	5209.83	5438.28
15.	Manipur	3588.00	700.00
16.	Meghalaya	3274.61	2000.00
17.	Mizoram	4927.91	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2646.34	0.00
19.	Odisha	4050.00	2383.64
20.	Rajasthan	10890.43	6500.00
21.	Sikkim	400.00	94.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	0.00
23.	Telangana	9650.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1700.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	900.00	3814.57
27.	West Bengal	2948.46	0.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	85714.55	33831.24

(F) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17(as on 05.08.2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252.63	32.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.70	23.36
3.	Assam	57.85	26.76
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.20	16.16
5.	Gujarat	43.38	11.78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	170.16

1	2	3	4
7.	Jharkhand	205.19	0
8.	Karnataka	227.25	54.67
9.	Kerala	96.25	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	66.54	0
11.	Maharashtra	33.77	44.06
12.	Manipur	63.46	68.61
13.	Meghalaya	274.79	0
14.	Odisha	190.79	69.41
15.	Rajasthan	31.82	0
16.	Sikkim	54.54	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.81	23.28
18.	Telangana	19.76	0
19.	Tripura	15.82	33.39
20.	Uttarakhand	17.67	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	22.18	0
22.	West Bengal	377.92	55.63
	TOTAL	2175.38	629.54

(G) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 05.08.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1931.08	0
2.	Gujarat	1712.32	0
3.	Jharkhand	21.07	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	143.58	0
5.	Odisha	1040.81	84.20
6.	Telangana	480.76	0
	TOTAL	5329.63	84.20

(H) Details of Funds released under Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16	2016-17 (05.08.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3240.000	0.000
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	1809.630	0.000
4.	Gujarat	898.100	0.000
5.	Jharkhand	1627.379	0.000
6.	Kerala	0.000	0.000
7.	Karnataka	836.303	0.000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4491.920	0.000
9.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000
10.	Manipur	100.000	0.000
11.	Odisha	3373.920	0.000
12.	Rajasthan	1076.090	0.000
13.	Tamil Nadu	1118.893	0.000
14.	Tripura	895.560	0.000
15.	Telangana	1439.035	0.000
16.	West Bengal	447.600	0.000
	TOTAL	21354.430	0.000

(I) Details of Grant released to Tribal Research Institutes.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released (As on 8.8.16)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	86.53	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	148.00	58.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	78.75	0.00
7.	Manipur	119.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	250.30	63.71
9.	Rajasthan	106.58	0.00
10.	Sikkim	0.00	55.50
11.	Tamil Nadu	132.00	0.00
12.	Tripura	159.50	73.25
13.	West Bengal	43.50	0.00
	TOTAL	1184.16	250.96

(J) Details of funds released under 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'.

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2015-16
Odisha	09.91
Gujarat	-
Maharashtra	-
Rajasthan	-
Jharkhand	18.32
Madhya Pradesh	-
Chhattisgarh	73.50
Andhra Pradesh (Girijan Co-operative Corporation)	5.29
TOTAL	107.02

Note: *Till date no funds have been released under Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP during the current financial year 2016-17.

(K) Details of funds released to the States under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce'.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Assam	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Bihar	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Gujarat	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-
8.	Karnataka	-
9.	Kerala	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-
11.	Maharashtra	-
12.	Manipur	-
13.	Meghalaya	-
14.	Odisha	148.13
15.	Rajasthan	-
16.	Tripura	310.98
17.	West Bengal	-
18.	Mizoram	-
	TOTAL	459.11

Note : * Till date no funds have been released under 'Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce' during the current financial year 2016-17.

Petitions for protection of forest rights

2775. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, Scheduled Tribes are given full rights to enjoy their traditional forest land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tribals get to enjoy Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in forest areas under this law;

(c) whether Government has taken solid steps to enforce these rights for tribals;

(d) the details of petitions received for specific protection of tribal 'Forest Rights' in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since June 1, 2016; and

(e) what instruments of law, policy and persuasion has Government applied to secure forest rights for tribals on their petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short FRA, 2006) has been enacted to recognize and record rights of forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations and whose rights could not be recorded and secondly to empower them and their community institutions as statutory authorities with the power to protect and manage forests. The preamble of the Act stipulates that both these measures are required to ensure conservation of forests and address historical injustice done to the forest dwellers. The details of exact provisions in the preamble of FRA, 2006 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The other relevant provisions in FRA, 2006 pertaining to livelihood aspect for forest dwellers are also given below:

Section 3. (I) of FRA, 2006 *inter-alia,* provides for the following forest right, which secure individual or community tenure or both, of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers on all forest lands namely:-

(i) rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers;

(ii) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;

(iii) other community rights of uses of entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities.

(c) The details of steps taken for effective implementation of FRA are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per record available, representation(s) regarding non-implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Polavaram, Chegondapalli and Mamidigondhi of Andhra Pradesh have been received. Representations are received from time to time regarding implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The onus of implementation of the Act lies with State/UT Governments which is an ongoing process. Hence, these complaints are referred to the respective State Government/UT Administrations for taking necessary action at their level. This Ministry constantly follows up with the concerned States/UTs and provides support by holding consultations in different parts of the county and clarify doubts whenever required. The details are already mentioned in reply to part (c) above.

Statement-I

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

"An Act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a frame work for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

Whereas the recognized rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forest while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers;

And whereas the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem;

And whereas it has become necessary to address the long standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers including those were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions."

Statement-II

Details of steps taken for the effective implementation of FRA

After lapse of more than four years of implementation of the Act the Ministry had observed that the flow of intended benefits of this welfare legislation to the eligible forest dwellers had remained constrained and that several problems were impeding the implementation of the Act in letter and spirit. In order to overcome those lacunae and strengthen the existing FR Rules, 2008, the Ministry notified the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 in the Gazette of India on 6.9.2012.

The Ministry has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.7.2012 for better implementation of the Act. The guidelines relate to the process of recognition of rights, minor forest produce, community rights, community forest resource rights, protection against eviction, diversion of forest lands and forced relocation, and awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal.

After issue of said amendments and said guidelines, a number of Regional Consultations/Workshops were organized Nation-wide on Implementation of FRA.

A training module was also published, which is useful for Government functionaries on FRA, for frontline staff in the implementation of the Act.

Further, a booklet of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) has also been brought out, which seeks to addresses some of the questions raised during the Regional Consultations related to the process of recognition of rights, evidence requirements, ownership over minor forest produce, rights over community forest resource, protection against eviction, definition of OTFDs, convening of Gram Sabha at hamlet/habitation level, recognition of habitat rights of PTGs etc. A Booklet of FAQ is enclosed.

Translation of Act, Rules and clarifications into local language through TRIs.

Guidelines on conservation of forest villages into revenue villages issued on 8.11.2013.

A letter dated 3.3.2014 was issued to all the States where the States were asked to issue the Records of Rights under FRA along with the name of caste/ tribe so that in future people do not have difficulty in obtaining caste certificate and Rights holders under FRA have to be issued Records of Rights under Revenue code/law so as to mainstream them and treat them at par with other land holders.

States where there were high rates of rejection of claims, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have written several letters expressing concern over non-acceptance of evidence and State Government's insistence of particular type of evidence such as satellite imagery etc. States have now started reviewing the rejected claims and many of the wrongly rejected claims are being examined.

Directions to State Governments to expedite recognition of Community Rights have been issued.

Close Monitoring through Monthly Progress Reports, visits and Video Conferencing are done.

In order to take up FRA on a campaign mode, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken following steps:–

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has written to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments where the FRA implementation progress is low. Ministry has also drawn up a suggestive road map and shared it with the States so that they can draw up action plan in a time bound manner.
- Ministry has also written to the other States where implementation is going on well to address certain specific issues pending in those States.
- Joint review meetings with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Tribal Affairs were undertaken with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States of the 35 worst affected LWE district on FRA implementation. The issue of high rate of rejection was reviewed with them and the States were directed to review the wrongly rejected claims.
- A consultation was organized under the chairmanship of Secretary Tribal Affairs where the nine low performing states participated to take up FRA on a campaign mode and implement the Act in a time bound manner.
- A video conference was organized with other States where some steps have been taken on implementation to expedite the pending work.
- All the State have been advised to take support of geo referenced images and technology to support other evidences for claims and also for re-examination of reject claims.
- The Ministry is constantly monitoring the progress of implementation by the States and is persistently writing to the State Governments giving clarifications and suggestions for better implementation of the Act.

- National Resource Centre at TRI Campus, Odisha has been set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to augment capacity of States for effective implementation of Forest Right Act. National Resource Centre has been entrusted with the job of preparing training materials, modules and conduct training programmes to train master trainers on FRA not only for Odisha but also for other States who are implementing FRA.
- Sufficient guidance has already been given to the States from time to time on various issues on FRA by holding as many Regional Consultations including two National Level Consultations.

As a result of the efforts, 44,27,613 claims have been filed and 17,46,338 titles have been distributed as on 31.05.2016. A total of 38,63,025 claims have been disposed of, which is 87.25% of the total claims received.

Death of children in residential tribal schools

2776. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether information about the deaths of tribal children occurred in the State-run residential tribal schools during last three years are available;

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such deaths thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) On the basis of information received from various State Governments, State-wise number of tribal children who have reportedly lost their lives in State-run residential schools across the country are as under:

States	Period	Number of deaths
Maharashtra	2000-2001 to 2015-2016	1077
Odisha	2010-2011 to 2014-2015	133
Telangana	2014-2015 to 2015-2016	26
Andhra Pradesh	2000-2001 to 2013-2014	14
Gujarat	2001-2002 to 2012-2013	10
Chhattisgarh	2001-2002 to 2012-2013	47

(c) Major reasons for these deaths include illness, accident, snake bite, drowning etc.

Claims received under CFR

2777. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Gram Sabhas have filed claims and received titles for Community Forest Resource (CFR) under Sec. 3 (1)(i) of the Forest Rights Act, State-wise;

(b) the extent of forest area claimed as CFR by Gram Sabhas, State-wise;

(c) the extent of forest area recognized so far as CFR under FRA, State-wise;

(d) in cases where rights under Sec. 3(1)(i) has been recognized, the information of cases where this has been recorded in the record of rights of both the Forest Department and the Revenue Department; and

(e) if it has not been recorded, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 and rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the act lies with the States/UTs. As per the information received from State Governments, details of claims filed (individual and community) and titles distributed (individual and community) as well as extent of forest land for which titles distributed (in acres) State-wise as on 31.5.2016) are given in Statement (*See* below). No segregated data for Community\Forest Resource (CFR) is maintained by this Ministry.

Statement

Details of No. of claims received, titles distributed and extent of forest land for which titles distributed

States	No of claims received upto 31.05.2016			No of claims Titles Distributed upto 31.05.2016			Extent of Forest land for which titled distributed (in acres)
	Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	400,053	10,959	411,012	167,263	2,107	169,370	1,456,542.00
Assam	126,718	5,193	131,911	35,407	860	36,267	77,609.17
Bihar	8,022	-	8,022	222	-	222	*0.00
Chhattisgarh	860,364	-	860,364	347,789	-	347,789	741,318.22
Gujarat	182,869	7,228	190,097	73,163	3,875	77,038	1,192,351.00
Himachal Pradesh	5,409	283	5,692	238	108	346	0.35
Jharkhand	80,819	2,734	83,553	41,691	1,434	43,125	87,989.80
Karnataka	366,040	6,208	372,248	8,159	144	8,303	37,440.79
Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	-	24,599	33,018.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	569,719	40,872	610,591	200,541	23,139	223,680	2,102,015.07
Maharashtra	346,653	8,953	355,606	106,063	4,187	110,250	1,624,065.99
Odisha	611,479	13,220	624,699	375,316	5,163	380,479	882,984.24
Rajasthan	70,515	685	71,200	35,759	69	35,828	54,839.47
Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	3,723		3,723	*0.00
Telangana	211,973	3,769	215,742	99,486	761	100,247	2,092,418.42
Tripura	191,376	277	191,653	122,528	55	122,583	437,953.38
Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	139,625.46
Uttarakhand	182		182	0	0	0	0.00
West Bengal	131,962	10,119	142,081	43,187	747	43,934	20,342.47
TOTAL	4,311,233	116,380	4,427,613	1,702,846	43,492	1,746,338	10,980,513.95

* The information has not been furnished by State Government.

Proposal by Andhra Pradesh for inclusion in the list of STs

2778. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent two proposals for inclusion in the list of STs;

(b) if so, the details of when each of the two proposals were received, date-wise;

(c) the status of each of the proposal, proposal-wise; and

(d) by when the Ministry is likely to take decision on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended for inclusion of 'Mandula' community and 'Konda Kummari' community in list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh which was received in this Ministry on 24.4.2009 and 16.9.2011 respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of India on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has approved modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the State Government/UT Administration concerned, can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation. Proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh were processed as per above modalities and forwarded to Registrar General of India (RGI) for comments. RGI did not support both the proposals. Comments/ views of RGI were referred to State Government for further justification in July 2010 in respect of 'Mandula' community and in December, 2014 for 'Konda Kummari' community.

Promotion of talent of ST students

†2779. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been launched to promote talent of Scheduled Tribe students;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the scheme thereof; and

(c) the number of ST students benefited from this scheme in different States and particularly in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Schemes implemented to promote talent of Scheduled Tribe Students are as under:–

(i) Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs

(ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

(iii) Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students

(iv) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

(v) Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(vi) National Overseas Scholarship

(vii) Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students

(viii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students

(ix) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(x) Grants under Article 275(1) for Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

(b) Details of above schemes are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of Number of Scheduled Tribe Students benefited from scholarship schemes are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Details of Number of educational institutions State-wise including Chhattisgarh are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of schemes implemented to promote ST students

(i) **Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09 (*w.e.f.* 1.4.2008). Under the

revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys are funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Members of Parliament could also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD scheme for this purpose. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The hostels may be for middle, secondary, college or university level education.

(ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09. Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent per cent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.

(iii) **Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students:** This scholarship is given to scheduled tribes students studying in class IX and X. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parent's annual income is below ₹ 2 Lacs. Scholarship of ₹ 150 per month for day scholars and ₹ 350 per month for hostellers are given for a period of 10 months in a year.

(iv) **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme:** This scheme is open to all ST students and is given to enable them to pursue higher studies at Post Matriculation level including technical and professional studies. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below ₹ 2,50,000/-. Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of ₹ 230 per month to ₹ 1200 per month are given depending on the courses of study.

(v) **Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each ST boy/girl in trained in two trades in his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(vi) **National Overseas Scholarship:** This scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D and Post Doctoral study abroad. There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The selected students are given tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. This fellowship is given to the students whose total annual income along with the income of the parents doesn't exceed ₹ 6 Lacs.

(vii) **Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students:** This scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies and degree at Post Graduate level in any of the 158 identified institutions of excellence such as IITs, NIITs, ITMs etc. Scholarships are given every year to meritorious students whose family income doesn't exceed ₹ 4.5 Lacs per year. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer etc.

(viii) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students:** Under this scheme 750 fellowships are provided to the ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for M.Phil and Ph.D. Fellowship amount is as per UGC norms for a period of 2 to 5 years.

(ix) **Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. Any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, which fulfil the same criteria for tribal population and ST female literacy rate, are also covered. The areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and naxalite affected areas are given priority. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by PVTGs, and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. The scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and autonomous society/institutions of State Government/Union Territory Administration. Ministry provides 100% assistance for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls which include free education, boarding and lodging, books, uniforms, medical help, coaching, incentives to girls, periodical awards, etc. It meets the requirement of primary level students as well as middle/secondary level students and provides residential facility to ST girl students to ensure their retention in schools. Besides formal education, the revised scheme also takes care of skill upgradation of ST girls in various vocations.

(x) **Grants under Article 275(1) for Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students in remote areas. EMRS are setup in States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

Statement-II

(A) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-matric scholarships for ST students studying in classes IX & X during the years 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries 2013-14	Number of Beneficiaries 2014-15	Number of Beneficiaries 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	75812	79602
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29143	0	0
3.	Assam	12255	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	40700	37095
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	228626	225705
6.	Goa	1728	0	0
7.	Gujarat	265168	200000	138465
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2124	3996	5798
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	37813
10.	Jharkhand	0	93533	0
11.	Karnataka	84680	0	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	30010
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	364167
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	27112	40126	0
16.	Meghalaya	10707	0	0
17.	Mizoram	3283	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	42048
19.	Odisha	221709	203301	221243
20.	Rajasthan	1267802	187508	0
21.	Sikkim	0	408	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	15750

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Telangana	0	105672	0
24.	Tripura	65690	44598	53516
26.	Uttarakhand	12255	9869	10856
27.	West Bengal	119856	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	2123512	1234149	1262068

Note : No release made for academic year 2016-17 yet.

(B) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the years 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 No. of beneficiaries	2014-15 No. of beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229360	82091	49239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	630	630	N.A.
3.	Assam	102800	102800	116693
4.	Bihar	6463	6463	N.A.
5.	Chhattisgarh	106231	139447	148660
6.	Goa	1332	1332	4270
7.	Gujarat	218570	218570	163989
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5189	5189	8079
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18700	21000	21000
10.	Jharkhand	72878	81768	N.A.
11.	Karnataka	132376	134988	140891
12.	Kerala	12705	13225	N.A.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	192437	188145	197176
14.	Maharashtra	178146	175000	175000
15.	Manipur	53965	57828	66928
16.	Meghalaya	79011	79011	74608
17.	Mizoram	56873	62410	57330
18.	Nagaland	39867	40133	45140

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	89115	130960	165100
20.	Rajasthan	288020	246249	275669
21.	Sikkim	2643	2705	3053
22.	Tamil Nadu	11092	11092	20060
23.	Telangana	N.A.	171329	171329
24.	Tripura	24270	22261	28374
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7500	7500	N.A.
26.	Uttarakhand	24812	25269	27796
27.	West Bengal	79230	79230	73357
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	148	N.A.
29.	Daman and Diu	320	320	N.A.
	TOTAL	2034563	2107093	2033741

Note : No release made for academic year 2016-17 yet.

(C) Details of beneficiaries under the Scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarship' for ST Candidates from 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Selected candidates
1.	2013-14	9
2.	2014-15	21
3.	2015-16	Selection under process
4.	2016-17	

(d) Details of beneficaries under the scheme of Top 'Class Education' during 2013-14 to 2016-17.

2013-14 Beneficiaries	2014-15 Beneficiaries	2015-16 Beneficiaries	2016-17 Beneficiaries
521	688	1017	166

(E) Detail of Beneficiaries under the scheme of 'Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship' (RGNF) during 2013-14 to 2016-17.

2013-14 Beneficiaries	2014-15 Beneficiaries	2015-16 Beneficiaries	2016-17 Beneficiaries
3335	3335	1408	842

Note: Since above mentioned schemes are Central Sector Schemes, hence, State-wise details not maintained.

Statement-III

(A) State-wise number of seats in Hostels sanctioned under the scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys from 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 Seat	2014-15 Seat	2015-16 Seat
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	340
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1300
3.	Kerala	280	400	0
4.	Mizoram	440	0.00	0
5.	Nagaland	500	0.00	9500
6.	Rajasthan	850	0.00	1600
7.	Tripura	750	0.00	0
	TOTAL	2820	400	12740

Note : No release has been made for 2016-17 yet.

(B) State-wise number of seats in Ashram Schools sanctioned under the scheme of establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas from 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 Seat
1.	Assam	640
2.	Maharashtra	3700
3.	Odisha	4500
4.	Sikkim	420
5.	Tripura	1000
	TOTAL	10260

Note : No sanction made in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(C) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 Beneficiary	2014-15 Beneficiary	2015-16 Beneficiary
1.	Assam	2000	1000	3000
2.	Gujarat	0	0	4898
	TOTAL	2000	1000	7898

Note : No release has been made for 2016-17 yet.

(D) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered in the Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 Beneficiary	2014-15 Beneficiary	2015-16 Beneficiary
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3898	14702
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	192	192	0
4.	Gujarat	9036	10999	7742
5.	Jharkhand	0	150	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4148	2661	512
7.	Maharashtra	440	200	0
8.	Odisha	5974	1236	9601
9.	Rajasthan	438	1392	0
10.	Telangana	0	3129	3459
	TOTAL	20328	23957	36116

Note : No release has been made for 2016-17 yet.

(E) State-wise number of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) established under Grants under Article 275(1)

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRSs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Goa	01
7.	Gujarat	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
10.	Jharkhand	15
11.	Karnataka	19
12.	Kerala	02

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRSs
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	Manipur	03
16.	Mizoram	06
17.	Nagaland	05
18.	Odisha	22
19.	Rajasthan	17
20.	Sikkim	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	02
22.	Telangana	09
23.	Tripura	04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	03
25.	Uttarakhand	01
26.	West Bengal	07
	TOTAL	227

Residential vocational school for tribal girls

2780. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to start Residential Vocational Schools for the tribal girls under the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padao' Scheme;

(b) if so, the detailed list of places where such schools are to be opened; and

(c) the details of courses that Government proposes to start in these vocational schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no such proposal to start Residential Vocational School for the tribal girls under the "Beti Bachao Beti Padao' Scheme. However, details of schemes implemented by the Ministry for educational development of ST Children including ST girls are given in Statement.

Statement

(A) Schemes implemented by the Ministry for the educational development of ST children including ST girls

(i) **Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09 (w.e.f. 1.4.2008). Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys are funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Members of Parliament could also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD scheme for this purpose. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The hostels may be for middle, secondary, college or university level education.

(ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09. Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.

(iii) **Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students:** This scholarship is given to scheduled tribe students studying in class IX and X. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parent's annual income is below ₹ 2 Lacs. Scholarship of ₹ 150 per month for day scholars and ₹ 350 per month for hostellers are given for a period of 10 months in a year.

(iv) **Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme:** This scheme is open to all ST students and is given to enable them to pursue higher studies at Post Matriculation

level including technical and professional studies. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parents' annual income is below ₹ 2,50,000/-. Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of ₹ 230 per month to ₹ 1200 per month are given depending on the courses of study.

(v) **Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each ST boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/ urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(vi) **National Overseas Scholarship:** This scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D and Post Doctoral study abroad. There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The selected students are given tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. This fellowship is given to the students whose total annual income along with the income of the parents doesn't exceed ₹ 6 Lacs.

(vii) **Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students:** This scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies and degree at Post Graduate level in any of the 158 identified institutions of excellence such as IITs, NIITs, IIMs etc.

Scholarships are given every year to meritorious students whose family income doesn't exceed ₹ 4.5 Lacs per year. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer etc.

(viii) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students:** Under this scheme 750 fellowships are provided to the ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for M.Phil and Ph.D. Fellowship amount is as per UGC norms for a period of 2 to 5 years.

(ix) **Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** Low female literacy among STs being a particular concern, the gender-specific scheme of "Setting up Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas" introduced in 1993-94, was revised in 2008-09 and renamed as "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts". The revised scheme became effective from 1st April, 2008. The revised scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. Any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, which fulfil the same criteria for tribal population and ST female literacy rate, are also covered. The areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and naxalite affected areas are given priority. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by PTGs, and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. The scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and autonomous society/institutions of State Government/Union Territory Administration. Ministry provides 100% assistance for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls which include free education, boarding and lodging, books, uniforms, medical help, coaching, incentives to girls, periodical awards, etc. The revised scheme envisages the convergence with the schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidhyalaya of Ministry of Human Resource Development. It meets the requirement of primary level students as well as middle/secondary level students and provides residential facility to ST girl students to ensure their retention in schools. Besides formal education, the revised scheme also takes care of skill upgradation of ST girls in various

vocations. The revised scheme also envisages establishment of District Education Support Agency (DESA) in each low literacy district who is required to make efforts to ensure 100% enrolment and also play the role of monitor, facilitator and support linkages with various institutions.

(x) **Grants under Article 275(1) for Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students in remote areas. EMRS are setup in States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

(B) State-wise number of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned under Grants under Article 275(1)

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRSs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Goa	01
7.	Gujarat	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	02
10.	Jharkhand	15
11.	Karnataka	19
12.	Kerala	02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	Manipur	03
16.	Mizoram	06
17.	Nagaland	05
18.	Odisha	22
19.	Rajasthan	17
20.	Sikkim	03

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRSs
21.	Tamil Nadu	02
22.	Telangana	09
23.	Tripura	04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	03
25.	Uttarakhand	01
26.	West Bengal	07
	TOTAL	227

(C) State/UT-wise Number of Ashram/Tribal Schools

State/UT	Number of Ashram/Tribal Schools Construction of Ashram Schools supported by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	180
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	3
Bihar	0
Chhattisgarh	157
Daman and Diu	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Goa	1
Gujarat	164
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	11
Karnataka	28
Kerala	11
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	405
Maharashtra	95

1	2
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	97
Rajasthan	9
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	0
Tripura	24
Uttar Pradesh	7
Uttarakhand	12
West Bengal	0
TOTAL	1205

(D) State-wise details of vocational training centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vocational Training Centre
1.	Assam	10
2.	Gujarat	13
3.	Madhya Pradesh	10
4.	Mizoram	5
	TOTAL	38

Demand for inclusion in the list of STs

2781. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand from the States to include a few castes in the ST list for the sake of benefits of being an ST, including reservation and fee concession;

(b) whether this would undermine the real intention of ST status as many ineligible communities will find space in the ST list; and

(c) if so, what precautions the Ministry is taking while tweaking the structure of the ST list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government of India on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has approved modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the State Government/UT Administration concerned, can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation. Inclusion of castes in Scheduled Tribes list of State/UT is processed as per above extant modalities and on the basis of recommendation of concerned State Government/UT Administration along with ethnographic justification in support of the recommendation. Hence, only genuine, eligible communities, as per ethnographic report, are considered for further processing of case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 11th of August, 2016.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 11th August, 2016.