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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 27th July, 2016/5th Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Board for Workers Education, (CBWE), Nagpur and related papers

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

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

(1) G.S.R. 533 (E), dated the 19th May, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 603 (E), dated the 16th June, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

(3) G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, publishing the Employees' Pension (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4909/16/16]

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

(a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, (CBWE), Nagpur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4973/16/16]

RE. LAYING OF PAPERS ON TABLE OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 212H

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I wish to lay on the Table of the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order regarding laying of this paper. It is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please tell me the rule. If you have raised it, it must be a serious matter. I know you are an advocate.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am raising the point of order under Rule 212H.

I would like to draw your attention towards Paper listed at S.No. 2(II) in today's list of Papers to be laid on the Table - "A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O.1690(E), dated the 10th May, 2016, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2016, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951." Sir, this notification was stayed by the Calcutta High Court last week. Therefore, without verifying it, the Ministry should not lay this particular Paper on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this Control Order was stayed by the Calcutta High Court last week. Therefore, without verifying the order of the Calcutta High Court, whether it has been stayed or not, it should not be laid on the Table. Sir, I am making this statement with all responsibility, since last week, it has been stayed. The Ministry should not lay this Notification before this Council until and unless this stay order is vacated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, if the Ministry has to take cognizance of such an order, they should get a copy of that order. I do not know whether they have got a copy of that order or not. I would like to know from the Minister as to what the position is.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: They should verify. Let it be postponed for today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have got your point. Let the Minister reply. Are you aware of this order?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, whatever is your direction, I will follow that. If I had the paper, I would have definitely attached it here, but if you direct me, I will do it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, nobody in this country can flout the Court order, including the Ministry or the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, that is not the intention at all here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, a Privilege Motion can be moved against me if I am making a false statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that you are making a false statement.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I was a lawyer in that particular case and there is no conflict of interest. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was the lawyer in that particular case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have an interest in this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, there is no conflict of interest. I am just inviting the attention of the Chair that nobody should flout the order of the Court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you were a lawyer in this case, you have an interest in this. Then, you should have...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Not at all, Sir. I am just inviting the attention of the Chair that nobody should flout the Court order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, I have understood your point, but my point is only this much.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, can I just say one thing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I certainly thank the hon. Member for drawing my attention towards this matter. If I had the paper with me, I would have certainly attached it. Now, as per your directions, I will certainly do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the point is ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I will just quote the rule. Rule 212H(2)(a) states, "whether there has been compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or the Act of Parliament or any other law, rule or regulation in pursuance of which the paper has been so laid;" Now, it states that it may be referred to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. So, let it be referred to the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. Let them examine this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You read Rule 212H (2) (a). It says, "whether there has been compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or the Act of Parliament or any other law, rule or regulation in pursuance of which the paper has been so laid."

Now, the question is that you have raised a point of order and you say that there is a court order staying this notification. That is the position. And, as I understand, the Government has not been intimated about that, or the Government could not take cognisance of that because if there is a court order, it has to be served to the Ministry. I am not going into the details. But, as far as the Government is concerned... ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The Government is represented by a lawyer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Sukhendu Roy, please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government has already made it clear that they were not aware of it. Had they been aware of it, as the Minister herself said, she would have attached a copy of that order and come here. On the point as to whether it is to be laid on the Table of the House, the Government says that it is up to the Chair to decide. Now, since you are a senior advocate, I want to know only one point from you. If an order is stayed, it means that the implication or the execution or the operation of the order is stayed. I am clearing a doubt from you as you are a senior advocate. But placing it on the Table only means that it is to inform the House that such an order was issued by the Government, nothing more. Placing it on the Table does not mean that the order is not stayed. Placing it on the Table does not mean that the order is operative. If it is stayed, the order is not operative; But placing it on the Table is only for giving information that it is done by the Government. Therefore, ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete.

Therefore, by placing the order on the Table of the House, we are not violating the stay order of the High Court. Number two, on the pretext of placing it on the Table of the House, the Government cannot take a position that they can implement the order. That is my view. Therefore, you can now lay it. ... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, you can now lay it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you very much, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, they should also bring this information on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... While placing on record before the House, if there is a stay order of the High Court on that particular order, that information has also to be brought while placing that. ...(*Interruptions*)... They should bring that also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This order has not reached or was not served to the Government and the Government was not aware of that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all what she said. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is all what she said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the validity of a notification being challenged in a court is entirely different from a notification being placed before the House. There are notifications which are passed under different Acts of Parliament. The Act itself says that a notification or an order or rules will be framed and will be placed before Parliament because there is Parliamentary control over subordinate legislation. Now, this is placed before the House as a part of Parliamentary control. Somebody is entitled to challenge every order in a court but every proceeding of a court is not placed before Parliament. Now, this is only for the purposes of Parliamentary control that orders are placed, unless the court goes to an extraordinary extent of saying not to place orders before Parliament -- that will be a different matter -- which I do not think that a court is likely to ever say that. Otherwise, every order passed under an Act of Parliament, which requires it to be placed before Parliament, has to be placed, court or no court.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, it is placed. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have already placed it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Can I do it now? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all what she said. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given the Ruling and hon. Leader of the House has agreed with that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It should not be diverted. ...(*Interruptions*)... It should not be diverted because court cannot issue any order upon the Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)... But when the court has stayed the notification, it is a dead notification for the time being. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a dead notification for the time being until and unless the court decides it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot be operative. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It cannot be operative. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. But, for information, it can be placed on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So, a notification, which is not operative at the moment, should that be laid on the Table of the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let it be referred to the Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; there is no need for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I tell you there is no need for that. By placing it on the Table of the House, the Government is informing us and putting it on record that there is such a notification issued by the Government, nothing more than that. ..(*Interruptions*).. Anyhow, it is laid. That is okay. Now, Dr. Mahesh Sharma ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Talangana): Sir, I have given a notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is over. The ruling is given. That ruling is final. Sit down.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my notice is for Breach of Privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; let me dispose of this. Dr. Mahesh Sharma.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am yet to lay it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you not place it yet?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I was halfway reading and then it all started.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please do it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

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

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923:—

(1) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 18th May, 2016, publishing the Boiler Attendants' (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 529 (E), dated the 18th May, 2016, publishing the Boiler Operation Engineers' (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4915/16/16]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 1690 (E), dated the 10th May, 2016, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2016, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4976/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh 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 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i)(a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4916/16/16]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii)(a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4917/16/16]

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4918/16/16]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and SAIL, HSCL MSTC Ltd., RINL and MOIL Ltd.

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4981/16/16]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4980/16/16]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4925/16/16]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4924/16/16]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited [formerly known as Maganese Ore (India) Limited], for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4923/16/16]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016

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

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2016, agreed without any amendment to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 2016."

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

RE. HARASSMENT OF WOMEN IN THE NAME OF COW PROTECTION

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I have given a notice on Breach of Privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you, but there is a point of order. Yes, what is the point of order?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: About two years back, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point of order about something two years back! What is the relevance of something two years back?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, answers have not been given to the questions for two years. The question was about the land occupied by Defence Forces in Dabolim, Goa. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. it is related to Question Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I asked for details. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whether deeds have been submitted, mutations have been done. In his reply, I was assured that it would be laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is regarding Question Hour, ...(*Interruptions*)... you cannot raise it now.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The question is, an assurance was given two years back. It is their duty, Sir, to see that it is laid on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't understand it. You give a notice, we will examine. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The quarters of Indian Navy ...(*Interruptions*)... The quarters made by the Indian Navy in Dabolim, Goa, land occupied by Defence Forces in Dabolim, Goa ...(*Interruptions*)... Why has the answer not been given? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram Naik, please listen. If you are speaking about a question which was listed in the Question Hour and it is not replied to and an assurance was not complied with, you may kindly approach the hon. Chairman. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot deal with that now. Now, Km. Mayawati. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरा सदन इस बात से अवगत है, पूरा देश इस बात से अवगत है कि अभी हाल ही में भाजपा शासित गुजरात राज्य में ऊना में जो दलित कांड हुआ गौरक्षा के नाम पर, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। और अभी कल मध्य प्रदेश में जहां बीजेपी की सरकार है, गौरक्षा के नाम पर वहां पर महिलाओं के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पीड़न किया गया है, उनको पीटा गया है, जबकि वहां पर पुलिस खड़े होकर तमाशा देखती रही। खास तौर से वहां पर मुस्लिम महिलाओं को जो पीटा गया, मेरे ख्याल में यह बरदास्त करने लायक नहीं है। खास तौर से मैं मि. नक़वी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर आपके समाज की जिन महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न किया गया है, आप खड़े होकर बताएं कि मध्य प्रदेश में गौरक्षा के नाम पर जो मुस्लिम महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न किया गया है, क्या वह बरदास्त करने लायक है? गौरक्षा के नाम पर पहले पूरे देश के अंदर मुसलमानों के साथ उत्पीड़न किया गया, ऊना में दलितों के साथ किया गया, युवकों के साथ किया गया और अब मध्य प्रदेश में, जहां बीजेपी की सरकार है, वहां पर महिलाओं को सरेआम पीटा गया, पुलिस तमाशा देखती रही, भीड़ तमाशा देखती रही। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कहना चाहेगी? दूसरी ओर बीजेपी के लोग नारा लगाते हैं कि "बेटी के सम्मान में, बीजेपी मैदान में", "महिलाओं के सम्मान में, बीजेपी मैदान में" ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ठीक है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ट्रांसलेशन ठीक से नहीं आ रहा है। ट्रांसलेशन अच्छे से करने के लिए कहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सुश्री मायावतीः मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर क्या हो रहा है, हरियाणा के अंदर क्या हो रहा है? गौमांस के नाम पर, गौरक्षा के नाम पर जो महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है, मेरे ख्याल में वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): बीजेपी की सरकार है। वहां पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** कभी दलितों के साथ और कभी महिलाओं के साथ उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

सुश्री मायावती: गौरक्षा के नाम पर, गौमांस के नाम पर जो महिलाओं को कल मध्य प्रदेश में पीटा गया है, क्या वह ठीक हो रहा है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

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

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): यह कांग्रेस का हथकंडा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is reason? ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I have got 13 Zero Hour submissions. ...(*Interruptions*).. Hon. Members, one second please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): इतना गंभीर विषय है। इससे ज्यादा गंभीर विषय और क्या हो सकता है? **...(व्यवधान)...** महिलाओं को मारा जा सकता है, इससे ज्यादा गंभीर विषय और क्या होगा? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got 13 Zero Hour notices and 13 hon. Members are waiting. ...(*Interruptions*).. You are obstructing their right. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। उनका राइट है। **...(व्यवधान)...** We will discuss. If you want, we can discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you can go back to your seats, I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इससे ज्यादा गंभीर विषय और क्या होगा? **..(व्यवधान)..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... Call back your Members. I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)… Mayawatiji, I will ask the Government to react. You call back your Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, वहां पर महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप शर्म कीजिए। आप उसको defend मत कीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** वे खड़े होकर defend कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, call back your Members. I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, if they are shouting, I cannot do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the Members can go back to their seats, I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)... LoP, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... LoP, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Before the Government reacts, I would like to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, I am only saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not saying that the issue raised by Km. Mayawati and others is not important. It is very important. But if you come and shout in the Well, what is the solution? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want an answer from the Government, go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will ask the Government to react. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावतीः अगर सरकार ने जवाब दिया होता, तो क्यों माननीय सदस्य well में आते? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will speak only two words. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, हम सरकार का जवाब सुनेंगे। अगर यहां कोई नारा लगा, कोई स्लोगन लगा कि गौरक्षा बंद करो, मैं उसके हक में नहीं हूं। गौरक्षा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन **...(व्यवधान)...** लेकिन हम गौरक्षा के नाम पर बहाना करके दलित और मुसलमानों को टारगेट करने के खिलाफ हैं। यह हमारी मांग है। हम गौरक्षा के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। Let it be very clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... लेकिन गौरक्षा की आड़ में, अगर आप मुसलमानों को और दलितों को टारगेट करोगे, तो हम उसके खिलाफ हैं। इसका हम विरोध करेंगे। अब आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

†**جناب غلام نبی ا زاد:** سر، ہم کو کوئی ا پتّ ی نہیں ہے، ہم سرکار کا جواب سنیں گے۔ اگر یہاں کوئی نعرہ لگا، کوئی سلوگن لگا کہ گورکشا بند کرو، میں اس کے حق میں نہیں ہوں۔ گورکشا ہونی چاہیئے، لیکن---(مداخلت)--- ہم گورکشا کے نام پر بہانا کرکے دلت اور مسلمانوں کو ٹارگیٹ کرنے کے خلاف ہیں۔ یہ ہماری مانگ ہے۔ ہم گورکشا کے خلاف نہیں ہیں۔ Let it be very clear. ---(مداخلت)--- لیکن گورکشا کی آڑ میں، اگر آپ مسلمانوں کو اور دلتوں کو ٹارگیٹ کروگے، تو ہم اس کے خلاف ہیں۔ اس کا ہم ورودھ کریں گے۔ اب ا پ اس کا جواب دیجیئے---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naqvi. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. Minister is ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the hon. Minister, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी मान्यता है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं पहली बात स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश संविधान से और कानून से चलता है, डंडे से नहीं चलता है। किसी भी रूप में, किसी भी तरह की हिंसा, किसी भी तरह की अराजकता, चाहे वह कहीं पर भी हो, किसी भी राज्य में हो, निश्चित तौर से वह निंदनीय है और हम उसको किसी भी तरह से जस्टिफाई नहीं करते और न हम समर्थन करते हैं।

जिस घटना का जिक्र बहन मायावती जी ने किया है, उस पर तत्काल मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कार्रवाई की है और जो भी दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मेघराज जैन: राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई की गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आप सत्य नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, जहां तक प्रश्न है ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम देश में विकास और विश्वास के माहौल को कायम करना चाहते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल कायम हो, चाहे दलित हों, चाहे पिछड़े समाज के लोग हों, चाहे अल्पसंख्यक हों, चाहे समाज का कोई भी तबका हो, हर तबके के विश्वास के लिए हम कमिटिड हैं, प्रतिबद्ध हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन साहब से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें लगता है कि इतने संवेदनशील मुद्दों पर, हमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... समाज में सद्भाव और समाज में एकता, हमारे लिए प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर हम समाज की एकता और सद्भाव को तोड़ने के लिए अपनी सियासी शतरंज बिछाएंगे, तो वह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me start Zero Hour now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(*Interruptions*)... Zero Hour has started. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): राजनीति तो आपकी विचारधारा ही करा रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हरियाणा के अंदर, मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर दलित लोगों का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्रधान मंत्री जी बताएं कि अलग-अलग सूबों में जहां पर बीजेपी की सरकार है, वहां पर क्या हो रहा है? प्रधान मंत्री जी चुप हैं। हमने सदन में कहा था कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please give the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are ready for discussion ...(*Interruptions*)... And we will give you a suitable reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपके समय में राज्यों में क्या हुआ है और हमारे समय में क्या ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप नोटिस दे दीजिए, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री जी हर विषय पर बोलते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कोई विषय नहीं है, जिस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी न बोलते हैं, चाय पर चर्चा, मन की बात। अरे, मन की बात यहां पर आकर सुनाओ। हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me go to Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार)ः महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**सर, इनके जवाब का उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, give a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want a discussion on this subject, please give notice. I am going to take up Zero Hour now. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to release pre and post-matric scholarships to minority students

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, cooperative federalism demands. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, you speak loudly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, cooperative federalism demands extensive interaction between the Centre and the States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Feedback from the States must be given equal importance. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is sad that the present cooperative federalism is only in name. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is time we head towards 'Operative' federalism. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue that is the demand for release of Pre-matric/Post-matric/Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to minority students. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः इस पर पूरे हाउस का नोटिस हो गया। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: It is a matter of great concern that almost four lakh minority students from West Bengal have not received their scholarship for the year 2015-16. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः देश के प्रधान मंत्री **...(व्यवधान)...** मन की बात करते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** हमने बार-बार सदन में यह कहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, you give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, you give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Despite being eligible...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: ...they were barred from the benefits because of technical glitches, like slow server speed, drop down menus not working or names of many educational institutions missing from the list while accessing the 'National Scholarship Portal', etc. ...(*Interruptions*)... Besides the technical problem, in certain remote places of West Bengal like Sunderbans, Purulia, Bankura and Darjeeling, people have limited access to computers and to good network connections. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, West Bengal has, recently, faced unprecedented floods in 235 blocks of 13 districts. ...(*Interruptions*)... Even after the State Government's effort to publicize and help the students with internet access, the benefits are being denied due to technical glitches in the National Scholarship Portal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Despite the State having already sent offline data, as sought by the Ministry, almost four lakh students are still outside the ambit of the Scholarship Scheme. Sir, our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, had written to the Ministry of Minority Affairs in August last year regarding this. Even, I had, on May 5th, this year, raised this issue in the House and was assured by the then Minister of an early solution to the problem. Our Chief Minister, last week, had also written to the hon. Prime Minister on this matter. However, the problem still persists.

I urge upon the Centre to allow us, *i.e.*, the State of West Bengal, to opt out of the National Scholarship Portal and let us disburse the scholarship funds electronically through DBT, with appropriate backward linkages to NSP, along the lines of disbursement of scholarships to SC/ST students.

Sir, I end with an *Urdu* couplet,

"सोचता हूं कि अंजामे सफर क्या होगा।
लोग भी कांच के हैं, राह भी पत्थरीली है। "

† ''سوچتا ہوں کہ ابانجامِ سفر کیا ہوگا
لوگ بھی کانچ کے ہیں، راہ بھی پتھریلی ہے۔''

Sir, I urge upon the Minister to respond.

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

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी उससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी उससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramachandra Rao...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ramachandra Rao ...(*Interruptions*)... I will call you. ...(*Interruptions*)... अंसारी जी, आपका zero hour notice है, आप बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** Shri Ramachandra Rao ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ramachandra Rao, I told you, yesterday itself that your privilege notice is being examined by hon. Chairman. So, you will be intimated about that. Sit down. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari, what is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)... I know you have given ...(*Interruptions*)... I know ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know you have given suspension notice. But the suspension notice is not being allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Just a minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि यह आज ही हो सकता है, इसके बाद नहीं हो सकता। एक साज़िश और षडयंत्र के तहत यह देश हित से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। ऐसे तीन संभावित खिलाड़ी, जो ओलम्पिक पदक जीत सकते थे, उन्हें बारी-बारी डोप टेस्ट में फंसाया जा रहा है। अब यह बात उभरकर सामने आ गई है कि SAI के सेन्टर के किचन में दाल फ्राई करते वक्त कुछ मिलाया गया है, जिससे नरसिंह यादव, जिसने ओलम्पिक मैडल जीता था, उसे डीबार किया जा रहा है। **....(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I agree. That is a point.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि अगर वह डोप टेस्ट में फेल होता है, तो नियम 10 (4) के अतंर्गत एक क्लॉज है, जिसके अतंर्गत अगर उसकी बगैर जानकारी के दिया गया है, तो उसे उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए अगर उसने सचमुच जानबूझकर लिया है, तो उसे सज़ा दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a conspiracy, ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes. I agree with you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...** बगैर उसकी जानकारी के हमारे देश के खिलाड़ी के साथ विश्वासघात हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** साज़िश हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHIARMAN: Yes ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर सरकार का क्या पक्ष है?

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़)ः महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं उससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a very relevant point. This is a very relevant point because, as I understand, Mr. Yadav is to get a medal for our country. He is a material for Olympic Medal and, if it is a conspiracy, then, I think, it should be investigated. Since there is an allegation that it is a conspiracy, I do not know if this can happen like that. I do not know! But it is a very relevant point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes; Naqviji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी)ः सर, प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने जीरो ऑवर में minority के scholarship को लेकर एक बहुत ही important issue उठाया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are the Minister, so you have to do it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इससे पहले भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ने, अहमद पटेल साहब ने इस बारे में हमसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी। उस वजह से स्कॉलरशिप की ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन की डेट हमने 31 अगस्त तक बढ़ा दी है। वर्ष 2015-16 में 56,27,000 छात्रों को प्री-मैट्रिक, पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और merit-cum-means स्कॉलरशिप दी जा चुकी है, जिसमें 1,537 करोड़ रुपये छात्रों को दिए गए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक़ः बंगाल के साढ़े चार लाख स्टूडेंट्स को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिली है, उनका क्या होगा? **...(व्यवधान)...**

†**جناب محمد ندیم الحق:** بنگال کے ساڑھے چار لاکھ اسٹوڈینٹس کو اسکالرشپ نہیں ملی ہے، ان کا کیا ہوگا؟ ---(مداخلت)---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उसके बावजूद, अगर किसी भी तरह का कोई और सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों के पास होगा, तो मैं उनसे बात करूँगा और उसको करेक्ट करूँगा, हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि सभी छात्रों को, जो कि जरूरतमंद हैं, उनको स्कॉलरशिप मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें अगर किसी भी स्तर पर कमी होगी, किसी अधिकारी के स्तर पर कमी होगी, उसको हम करेक्ट करेंगे और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः ठीक है। एक बात प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने भी कही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः दूसरा विषय प्रमोद तिवारी जी का है। जो मुद्दा प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने उठाया है, वह निश्चित तौर से एक गंभीर मुद्दा है और हम इस संबंध में सबंधित मंत्रालय और मंत्री जी से कहेंगे कि वे इस पर आवश्यक कदम उठाएँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः हां, इसको जरूर करना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Need for eliminating all unmanned level crossings in the country

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the tragic incident that happened day before yesterday morning shook us to our very core. Reports are still coming in, but, at least, seven children were killed and several others injured as their school mini-bus was hit by a train at an unmanned railway crossing in Auraiye, Bhadohi, in Uttar Pradesh. The mini-bus of Tender Heart School was carrying students up to 10 years of age was hit by the Varanasi-Allahabad passenger train. On March, 2016 the Minister of Railways reported that there were 10,440 unmanned level crossings in the country as on April, 2015.

In 2014, a PIL was filed in the Supreme Court of India seeking the elimination of all unmanned railway crossings and, in the meantime, to ensure the safety of the children on unmanned railway crossings. Yet, as we are witnessing today, accidents and deaths at unmanned level crossings still occur with alarming regularity. Kids with hopes and dreams in their eyes, with courage and ambition in their hearts, have been taken away from us in a cruel twist of fate.

From 2009 to 2014, almost 43 per cent of all railways accidents were at level crossings. Of the 16 Railway Zones, more than 35 per cent of the level crossings are unmanned. From August, 2015 to January, 2016, there were 15 accidents at level crossings, resulting in the death of 26 people. Studies have shown that increasing train speeds and rapid motorization of rural roads have increased the cases of accidents at unmanned level crossings. A number of these accidents involve buses, often involving school children, leading to a disproportionately high number of fatalities when compared to a number of accidents.

It is important to draw your attention to the fact that when Mamata Banerjee was the Railway Minister, due to her untiring and sustained work towards rail safety,

the index for train accidents decreased significantly from 0.29 per million train km. in 2004-05 to 0.17 in 2009-10. This was despite the increase in traffic from 16,021 trains per day to 18,820 trains per day. Under her leadership, 1,500 unmanned crossings were eliminated, 172 RoBs and 240 RuBs/subways were constructed. On the contrary, the Government's Railway Budget in 2015 had envisioned the target of eliminating 3,438 level crossings by 2016. However, only 350 manned level crossings and 1,000 unmanned level crossings were eliminated. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

Concern over spread of Sickle Cell Anaemia among tribals

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा)ः महोदय, मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान लगभग 10 करोड़ की आबादी वाले ट्राइबल समुदाय के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सर, "सिकल सेल एनीमिया" नाम की एक जेनेटिक बीमारी है, जिससे देश में अधिकतर ट्राइबल समुदाय के लोग पीड़ित हो रहे हैं। "सिकल सेल एनीमिया" में इंसान की रीढ़ के ब्लड सेल्स का आकार बिगड़ जाता है और इससे पीड़ित व्यक्ति हमेशा अस्वस्थ रहता है। इस बीमारी के कारण औसत उम्र भी घट जाती है। साइंटिफिक रिसर्च में इस बीमारी के लिए जीन के साथ-साथ कुपोषण को भी जिम्मेदार बताया गया है। सब से दुख की बात यह है कि Sickle Cell Anaemia के लिए अभी तक कोई इलाज़ नहीं खोजा जा सका है। अगर माता-पिता दोनों Sickle Cell Anaemia से ग्रस्त हैं, तो बच्चे की भी इस बीमारी से ग्रस्त होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस रोग से बचाव के लिए ट्रायबल समुदाय में पूरी जागरूकता हो और सभी बच्चों की सही ढंग से screening की जाए। कुछ राज्यों में नवजात ट्रायबल बच्चों की स्कीनिंग की सुविधा है, लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस काम को शुरू किया जाए। इसके लिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि National Tribal Health Policy बनायी जाए, जिस में ट्रायबल बच्चों की health screening के साथ-साथ उनके समुचित पोषण का भी प्रावधान हो। इस के साथ-साथ Sickle Cell Anaemia के बारे में ट्रायबल समुदाय में जागरूकता फैलाने का काम भी जोरदार ढंग से कराया जाना चाहिए।

मेरा सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि National level programme के तहत पहले इस बात का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए कि कितने ट्रायबल लोग वतर्मान में Sickle Cell Anaemia से प्रभावित हैं और जो इस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं, उन्हें medical health service और couselling दिए जाने की भी स्कीम बनायी जानी चाहिए। इन बातों के अलावा इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिए कारगर उपाय खोजे जाने पर प्राथमिकता से ध्यान देकर इस दिशा में उचित research को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

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

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करती हूं।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Alleged discrimination with the world-renowned Khuda Baksh Library by the Ministry of Culture

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, पटना में गंगा के किनारे स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त Khudabaksh Oriental Public Library, 255 साल पुरानी है। यहां हजारों दुलर्भ पांडुलिपियां संरक्षित हैं और उन्हें digital भी किया जा रहा है। यहां दुनियाभर से स्कॉलर्स स्टडी और रिसर्च के लिए आते हैं। यह लायब्रेरी पार्लियामेंट के एक एक्ट द्वारा संचालित होती है। केंद्र सरकार ने इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान घोषित किया है। यह एक autonomous संस्था है, जिस का संचालन एक बोर्ड द्वारा होता है। इस बोर्ड का गठन भारत सरकार करती है। इसमें केंद्र, राज्य सरकार और लायब्रेरी के सदस्य, मेंबर्स होते हैं। यह अभी भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन है।

महोदय, यह अत्यंत दुखद स्थिति है कि यह लायब्रेरी मौजूदा स्थिति में भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय की संकीर्ण दृष्टि का शिकार हो गयी है। खुदाबख्श लायब्रेरी के निदेशक का पद जुलाई, 2014 से खाली है। निदेशक की बहाली के लिए राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्रों में जुलाई, 2014 में विज्ञापन निकला, 10 अप्रैल, 2015 को इंटरव्यू हुआ और इस का अनुमोदन बिहार के राज्यपाल, जोकि इस के बोर्ड के पदेन अध्यक्ष होते हैं, उनके द्वारा भी कर दिया गया है। इस के बाद Selection Board द्वारा चयनित प्रार्थी का नाम Appointment Committee of Cabinet के अनुमोदन के लिए संबंधित तमाम कागजातों के साथ formalities पूरी करने के बाद भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय को जून, 2015 को भेजा गया है, लेकिन अब तक ए.सी.सी. का अनुमोदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जिस के चलते वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 का अनुदान, अभी तक लायब्रेरी को नहीं मिला है, जबकि मंत्रालय के अतंर्गत आने वाले अन्य पुस्तकालयों को अनुदान पहले ही भेजा जा चुका है।

सर, यह एक लायब्रेरी या अनुदान रोकने का सवाल नहीं है, यह discrimination का सवाल है। महोदय, खुदाबख्श लायब्रेरी को अनुदान नहीं मिलने से कर्मचारियों को तीन माह से वेतन, पेंशन आदि का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इस लायब्रेरी के निदेशक के पद पर चयनित उम्मीदवार की तुरंत बहाली हो तथा अनुदान राशि को शीघ्र जारी किया जाए।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक़ (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

†**جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال):** سر، میں اس موضوع کو خود کو ایسوسی-ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को associate करता हूं।

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Concern over efforts to dilute the benefits of reservation for OBCs on the grounds of creamy layer

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कल रात नौ बजे एक न्यूज़ चैनल, न्यूज़ 24 पर एक समाचार सुन रहा था, जिसमें ओबीसी वर्ग के तहत मिल रहे आरक्षण में क्रिमिलेयर का सहारा लेकर, उसमें बदलाव करके ओबीसी आरक्षण पर सीधे-सीधे प्रहार किया गया है। यह सरकार आरक्षण विरोधी है, अब यह बात धीरे-धीरे साबित होती जा रही है। अभी यूपीएससी सिविल सेवा परीक्षा का फ़ाइनल रिज़ल्ट आया है, जिसमें 1078 सफ़ल अभ्यर्थियों का नाम घोषित हुआ है। इसमें करीब 314 छात्र ओबीसी कोटे से सफ़ल घोषित हो चुके हैं, किन्तु यूपीएससी का रिज़ल्ट आ जाने के बाद सरकार ने नियम में बदलाव कर इन उत्तीर्ण अभ्यर्थियों का रिज़ल्ट रोक दिया है। यह सरासर अन्याय है। यह सरकार दलित विरोधी तथा अल्पसंख्यक विरोधी तो थी ही, अब ओबीसी विरोधी भी हो गई है। मोदी जी, क्या आप देश की जनता से यही वादा करके सत्ता में आए हैं? क्या आप यह बताएंगे कि आपने यह अनैतिकता अपने आरएसएस मुखिया के इशारे पर नहीं की है? आपसे यह आग्रह है कि इसे अविलंब वापस लिया जाए अन्यथा इसके घातक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि केंद्र सरकार इस पर तुरंत विचार कर इसको वापस लेगी। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सरकार से इसकी मांग करता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names should be added. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, this is a request to the Government to ensure that price reduction of fertilizers is complied with by companies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please. One second.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, discrimination होता है, **...(व्यवधान)...** यह बात लगातार की जाती है। मुझे बड़े अफ़सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि क्रिमिलेयर के नाम पर बड़े पैमाने पर ओबीसी स्टूडेंट्स के साथ, अभ्यर्थियों के साथ नाइंसाफ़ी हो रही है। फ़ाइनली सेलेक्ट होने के बाद भी उन्हें ट्रेनिंग के लिए नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। सैकड़ों की संख्या में इस तरह के लोग हैं, जिन्हें select होने के बाद भी ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा गया। यह जो नाइंसाफी

हो रही है, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है और इसके बहुत घातक दुष्परिणाम सामने आ सकते हैं। इस बात को लेकर लोगों में अंदर ही अंदर जबर्दस्त असंतोष है कि ओबीसी के लोगों के साथ जबर्दस्त अन्याय, इस गवर्नमेंट के दौरान भी होता रहा है और पिछली सरकार के दौरान भी होता रहा है। उपसभापति जी, आप सरकार को इस बात के लिए निर्देश दें कि इसको rectify करने की कोशिश की जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यह गंभीर विषय है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मंत्री जी को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... खाली कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly examine it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Kindly look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आरक्षण नीति है, वह चाहे ओबीसी वर्ग लिए हो, चाहे दलितों के लिए हो, उस आरक्षण नीति में किसी भी तरह का कोई परिवर्तन करने की न तो कोई प्राथमिकता है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... न ही हमने किसी तरह का परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... किसी समाचार-पत्र में या किसी टेलीविज़न चैनल पर क्या दिखाया जा रहा है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसके आधार पर सरकार के निर्णय को जज करना ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपको स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि आरक्षण नीति में, ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो इस समय वर्तमान में है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... When the Minister is replying, why are you shouting? ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to hear what he is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But he has said nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is wrong to say…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow the Minister... ...(*Interruptions*)... As I understand it, the Minister has said that there is no change in the reservation policy, whether for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or for OBCs. There is no change in the policy. Therefore… ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Therefore, if the statement made here is correct, get it examined. That is all. हो जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Now, Palvai Govardhan Reddy, please complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... हो जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: ये यह बताएं कि इन्होंने लड़कों का रिज़ल्ट क्यों रोका? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

Need for compliance of price reduction by private fertilizer producers

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, recently, the Government announced a cut in prices of fertilizers such as DAP, MOP, NPK and Complex Fertilizers. The farmers felt very happy with this decision. But when they went to the market to buy fertilizers, they were shocked as no fertilizer company had reduced the price. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि सरकार को समयबद्ध सीमा बतानी चाहिए कि ये इसको कितने समय में पूरा करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already asked the Government to examine it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: यह मामला लटका रखा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह उनके career का मामला है। **...(व्यवधान)...** ये ओबीसी के लोगों के साथ ज्यादती कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji… ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, yes. He will come back to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** The Government will inform the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि सेलेक्ट स्टूडेंट्स को ट्रेनिंग के लिए क्यों नहीं भेजा जा रहा है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यह 314 बच्चों के भविष्य का सवाल है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये आश्वासन के अलावा और कुछ नहीं करते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** अभी भी यही कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** लड़के सेलेक्ट हो गए हैं, लेकिन ट्रेनिंग के लिए इंतजार में बैठे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, the Government is saying that there is no… ...(*Interruptions*)... Mistryji, don't do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... No need of all this shouting. All the shouting is unnecessary because the Government has made it very clear… ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete ...(*Interruptions*) I am giving the protection. Let me complete ...(*Interruptions*)... I will give you protection. Allow me to complete. You will see a lot of protection from my side. Let me complete ...(*Interruptions*)... What I am saying is this. Number one, the Government said that there is no change in the policy. Number two, I myself asked the Government that if what has been raised

here is correct, then examine it and come back and inform this House. That they will do ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारीः सर, वे एक बात बता दें कि जो लड़के ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सुनिए, ...(**व्यवधान**)... अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please sit down. Mr. Palvai Govardhan Reddy, please continue ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record except Mr. Palvai Govardhan Reddy's speech ... (*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ramdas Athawale, you have already said it. You cannot contradict it. You are Minister. The Minister should not stand up like this.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana) Sir, the Government announced with a lot of fanfare reduction in the price of DAP, ₹ 125 in a bag of 50 kgs. (reduction of ₹ 2,500 per tonne), MOP by ₹ 250 in a bag of 50 kgs (Reduction of ₹ 5,000 per tonne) and NPK reduced on an average by ₹ 50 per 50 kgs. bag (reduction of ₹ 1,000 per tonne). But, nowhere in the market fertilizer is available at this rate.

On an in-depth study of the issue, it has become clear that price reduction is applicable to only two Government fertilizer companies, such as the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers and the National Fertilizers Limited. The irony is that these companies constitute just 5 per cent of total fertilizers sold in the country. This means 95 per cent of marketing and price fixation of fertilizers is in the hands of private companies. So, what is the fun of making an announcement with a lot of publicity that the Government has reduced the prices of fertilizers when it is not at all beneficial to farmers?

The contention of the private fertilizer companies is different. They are saying that import cost of DAP is US $330 per tonne and the cost of domestic production is US $400. Same is the case with other fertilizers. So, they are saying that they cannot reduce the price of fertilizers.

The Fertilizer Association of India strongly feels that the announcement of the Government is misplaced and they have not agreed to any reduction in the price of fertilizers. This clearly indicates that the price of fertilizers is determined by individual private companies based on the market forces. Secondly, NFL is not a producer of NPK at all. It only produces urea and imports some consignments of other fertilizers from here and there.

The contention of the private companies is that the Government is not paying them subsidy, and that is why, they are not reducing the prices. The subsidy bill is mounting and the Government is not paying subsidy to the fertilizer companies, and indirectly, it is burdening the farmers.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to immediately address the issues raised by private companies and ensure that private fertilizer companies also reduce the price of fertilizer. Only then, will the farmers be benefited.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. You start. Don't look at him. You look at me only.

Need to issue valid regular degrees to the students of Footwear Design and Development Institute

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I raise an issue which concerns the future of several thousands of students in our country. It is good that the Minister of Commerce is present here because it is related to the Commerce Ministry. The Footwear Design and Development Institute is an institution under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It was started in the year 1986 with an objective to develop high quality professionals and provide one-stop solution to our leather industry. It has 12 campuses in different parts of the country. So far I have understood, the Government has spent more than ₹ 4,000 crores till today on various projects of FDDI. Sir, in the year 2007, FDDI, with the permission of AICTE, was offering diploma certificate in management. In the same year, FDDI, collaborated with the Punjab Technical University, for award of degrees to students of FDDI.

In the year 2010, FDDI converted all its PG and UG professional diploma courses into M.Sc and B.Sc Degees in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) as PTU has broken arrangements with FDDI. This is my information. In the year 2012, Indira Gandhi National Open University discontinued all its face-to-face programmes with FDDI. In the year 2012 again, FDDI collaborated with Mewar University, a private university based in Rajasthan, without obtaining any legal advice and also without taking the Ministry of HRD and UGC into confidence or having any consultations with them. I think the intentions were very *mala fide* and vested. Officials of FDDI were in a hurry to sign the MoU with Mewar University even before MoU with Indira Gandhi National Open University expired. It was only in the year 2014, that is, on 14.11.2014, FDDI informed UGC of the MoU with Mewar University — this is my information — but without a copy of the MoU. UGC sought clarifications and, after examination, declared all the degrees invalid. Inspite of all these, FDDI went on aggressive marketing advertisement for

admissions for the year 2015. Now, there are more than 4,000 students. Their future has become very bleak and they do not know what to do.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Now, Shri Harivansh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Harivansh, you can start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Harivansh, you proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... No time, no time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Harivansh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Concern over threat to cyber security of the sensitive departments of the Government

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, शायद दो वर्षों में पहली बार आपने मुझे ज़ीरो ऑवर में कुछ कहने का मौका दिया। आपके माध्यम से मैं केंद्र सरकार एवं संबंधित विभागों का ध्यान बढ़ते साइबर अटैक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के सिक्योरिटी ऑडिट ने भारत सरकार के अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों में बीते पांच वर्षों में 6000 कंप्यूटर्स की जांच की, जिनमें रक्षा मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय के कंप्यूटर भी शामिल थे। इस ऑडिट से खुलासा हुआ कि भारत सरकार के एक-चौथाई संवेदनशील विभागों में लगातार साइबर अटैक बढ़े हैं। इस जांच में यह भी पाया गया कि 25 फीसदी साइबर हमले रक्षा मंत्रालय पर हुए हैं।

आज भारत सरकार की दो चर्चित परियोजनाएं हैं, 'डिजिटल इंडिया' और 'स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन' और ये दोनों इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर निर्भर है। डेटा स्टोर करना, निकालना, उसका प्रबंध करना, देश का ई-डिफेंस सुरक्षित करना, ये सब बहुत चुनौतीपूर्ण काम हैं। सबसे चिंताजनक पहलू यह है कि साइबर हमले लगातार बढ़े हैं और ये वॉल्यूम और इंटेंसिटी, दोनों में दूर तक मार कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, वर्ष 2015 में साइबर सुरक्षा से संबंधित 50,000 घटनाएं हुईं, 26,000 से अधिक वेबसाइट defaced किए गए और 91 लाख infected system trace किए गए। आज दुनिया और हम साइबर युद्ध के नये दौर में हैं। 80 फीसदी साइबर अपराध unreported हैं, क्योंकि लोगों में इसके प्रति जागरूकता या अवेयरनेस नहीं है।

भारत की मशहूर पत्रिका, 'The Week' है, जो मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूं। इसमें साइबर अटैक से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएं प्रकाशित हुई हैं। आज भारत में साइबर स्पेस की सुरक्षा के लिए पांच लाख से अधिक लोग चाहिए। दुनिया में नेटवर्क सिक्योरिटी में ग्लोबल लीडर के रूप

में उभरी कंपनी 'SophosLabs' के अनुसार भारत दुनिया में साइबर अटैक्स की दृष्टि से पांचवां सबसे संवेदनशील, fifth most vulnerable देश है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार इस संदर्भ में तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाए और देश को आश्वस्त करे।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, all the names should be added.

Concern over salinity ingress and drying up of Narmada River

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मैं जिस प्रदेश का वासी हूं, नर्मदा नदी वहीं से बहती है। अभी मानसून है, इसलिए नर्मदा नदी में पानी है, लेकिन जैसे ही वर्षा खत्म हो जाएगी, वहां पर पानी बहुत कम जाता है। जिस नर्मदा नदी की चौड़ाई 1.5 किलोमीटर थी, वह घट कर सिर्फ 400 मीटर रह गई है। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। इसका प्रवाह कम हो गया है, यह नदी सिकुड़ कर रह गई है, उसकी विड्थ कम हो गई है, उसकी वजह से समुद्र का पानी नर्मदा नदी में आ जाता है, जिसकी वजह से क्षार पैदा हो जाता है।

यह नर्मदा नदी न सिर्फ श्रद्धा, आस्था या विश्वास का एक प्रतीक है, बल्कि लोगों की आजीविका का भी साधन है। जो वहां के किसान, उद्योग, और मछुआरे हैं उनको, और जो बाकी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है, उससे वहां काफी तकलीफ पैदा हो गई है। जिस तरह से वहां दोनों किनारों पर जमीन का इरोज़न हो रहा है, उसकी वजह से खास तौर पर जो हमारे किसान भाई हैं, उनकी खेती को भी काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। उधर सरदार सरोवर डैम से लेकर नर्मदा नदी का जो मुहाना है, उसके बीच में जो 45 किलोमीटर का विस्तार है, खास तौर पर वहां जहां वर्षा नहीं होती है, सूखे से वह एरिया प्रभावित हो जाता है, वहां पानी की तकलीफ हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और अनुरोध भी करना चाहूंगा कि एक्सपर्ट टीम वहां भेजी जाए और सरदार सरोवर डैम से टाइम टू टाइम पानी छोड़ा जाए। जब वहां के मीडिया ने आवाज उठाई और हम लोगों ने आवाज उठाई, तब जाकर पांच हजार क्यूसेक पानी उसमें छोड़ा गया। हालांकि पहले रोजाना सिर्फ छह सौ क्यूसेक पानी

छोड़ा जाता था। तो एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी वहां भेजी जाए, टाइम टू टाइम पानी छोड़ा जाए और उसके साथ-साथ दोनों किनारों पर प्रोटेक्शन वॉल बनानी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों की जमीन बच सके और जैसा पर्यावरणविदों ने कहा कि दोनों किनारों पर प्लांटेशन होना चाहिए और एक अवरोधक बनाना चाहिए, खास तौर पर जो मुहाना है, उसके आगे इसे बनाना चाहिए, ताकि समुद्र का जो पानी है, वह नदी में न आ सके। मेरा सरकार से यही अनुरोध है कि इस पर त्वरित कार्यवाही की जाए और एक्सपर्ट टीम वहां भेजी जाए, ताकि नर्मदा नदी को बचाया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over slow progress of work on construction of NH-33 in Jharkhand

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान झारखंड से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड में एनएच-33, जो रांची से ओडिशा और बंगाल को जोड़ता है, हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह झारखंड की लाइफलाइन है। इसको दो फेज में फोर लेन कराया जा रहा है, फर्स्ट फेज में रांची से महुलिया तक और दूसरा फेज महुलिया से लेकर बंगाल-ओडिशा बॉर्डर तक है। फर्स्ट फेज में चार साल पहले इस एनएच का काम शुरू हुआ था, आज तक वह काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है और हमें ऐसी उम्मीद भी नहीं लगती कि आने वाले डेढ़-दो साल में वह काम पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके चलते लोगों को आवागमन में काफी असुविधा हो रही है। रास्ते का रिपेयर भी नहीं हो रहा और साथ में फोर लेन का काम भी चल रहा है। दूसरे फेज की अगर बात करें, तो दूसरा फेज अभी शुरू ही नहीं हुआ, अभी जमीन ली जा रही है। इसमें सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत की बात यह है कि जो सेकंड फेज है, उसमें जमीन का मुआवजा वहां के जो आदिवासी, ग्रामीण लोग हैं, उनको एक हजार रुपए से तेरह सौ रुपए डिस्मिल दिया जा रहा है। हमें लगता है कि इस देश में कहीं भी, अगर आप झारखंड के जंगल में भी कहीं जमीन लीजिएगा, तो ग्यारह सौ रुपए से बारह सौ रुपए के डिस्मिल रेट में

आपको कहीं नहीं मिलेगी, मगर उनको उसी बेसिक रेट पर जमीन का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। इसके चलते वहां पर ग्रामीण लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर रोड न बने। इससे लोगों का विस्थापन भी हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो जो पहला फेज रांची से महुलिआ तक का है, उसको जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाए और दूसरा जो सेकंड फेज है, जिसमें जमीन का मुआवजा एक हजार रुपए से तेरह सौ रुपए प्रति डिस्मिल मिल रहा है इसको बढ़ाया जाए और जो दूसरी जगह का है, वह उसके अनुरूप दिया जाय। धन्यवाद।

Construction of Komaravelli Mallana Sagar Project in Telangana

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी तवज्जो एक अहम मुद्दे की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के अंदर मल्लाना सागर का जो डैम बन रहा है, उसके तहत सरकार किसानों की पच्चीस हजार एकड़ जमीन ले रही है, लेकिन यह जो जमीन ली जा रही है, वह एक जीओ-123 के तहत एक्वायर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अंदर कई जिले मुतास्सिर हो रहे हैं। ऑलरेडी जो नया एक्विज़िशन एक्ट, 2013 में बना है, अगर उसके तहत अगर जमीन ली जाए, तो उनको मुआवजा मिलने में आसानी होगी। इसके साथ तेलंगाना सरकार द्वारा तीन दिन पहले किसान जो, खवातीन जो एहतिजाज कर रहे थे, उनके ऊपर लाठीचार्ज किया गया। लोग जख्मी हुए, हॉस्पिटल्स में कई लोग जख्मी होकर पड़े हुए हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना सरकार 2013 का जो एक्ट है, उसको निग्लेक्ट करके, उसको ले-डाउन करके अपना जो जीओ किसानों के ऊपर लागू करना चाहती है, उसको रोका जाए, उनके साथ इंसाफ किया जाए।

†**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش):** ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کی توجہ ایک اہم مدّعے کی اور لے جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ تلنگانہ کے اندر ملّانا ساگر کا جو ڈیم بن رہا ہے، اس کے تحت سرکار کسانوں کی پچیس ہزار ایکڑ زمین لے رہی ہے، لیکن یہ جو زمین لی جا رہی ہے، وہ ایک جی-او- 123 کے تحت ایکوائر کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعے سرکار سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے اندر کئی ضلع متاثّر ہو رہے ہیں۔ آلریڈی جو نیا اکویزیشن ایکٹ، 2013 میں بنا ہے، اس کے تحت اگر زمین لی جائے، تو ان کو معاوضہ ملنے میں آسانی ہوگی۔ اس کے ساتھ تلنگانہ سرکار کے ذریعے تین دن پہلے کسان جو، خواتین جو احتجاج کر رہے تھے، ان کے اوپر لاٹھی چارج کیا گیا۔ لوگ زخمی ہوئے، ہاسپٹلس میں کئی لوگ زخمی ہر کر پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ تلنگانہ سرکار 2013 کا جو ایکٹ ہے، اس کو نگلیکٹ کرکے، اس کو لے-ڈاؤن کرکے اپنا جو جی-او کسانوں کے اوپر لاگو کرنا چاہتی ہے، اس کو روکا جائے، ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

शत-प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश को अनुमति दिया जाना

*106. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः** क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उन क्षत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें शत-प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति देते समय क्या स्वदेश में वस्तुएं निर्मित करने और स्वदेश के लोगों को रोजगार देने जैसी बातों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन करने की शर्त रखी गई है; और

(ग) क्या शत-प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति दिये जाने से देश के छोटे और मझोले रोजगार पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) के लिए एक उदार तथा पारदर्शी नीति लागू की है जिसमें विनिर्माण क्षेत्र सहित अधिकांश क्षेत्र स्वदतः अनुमोदन मार्ग के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वास्ताविक रूप से विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एफडीआई नीति में 'विनिर्माण' शब्द की व्याकरणिक रूपांतरणों के साथ, स्पष्ट परिभाषा उपलब्ध है जिसका अर्थ है – निर्जीव भौतिक वस्तु अथवा पदार्थ में परिवर्तन – (I) जिसके

परिणामस्वरूप वस्तु अथवा पदार्थ का एक नई तथा विशिष्ट वस्तु अथवा पदार्थ में कार्यान्तरण होता है अथवा जिसका नाम, गुण और उपयोग अलग होता है; या (II) एक नई तथा विशिष्ट वस्तु अथवा पदार्थ को अस्तित्व में लाना जिसका एक अलग रासायनिक संघटन अथवा अभिन्न रूप होता है।

सरकार एफडीआई नीति की सतत् आधार पर समीक्षा करती रहती है तथा समय-समय पर महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन करती है ताकि भारत उत्तरोत्तर एक आकर्षक तथा निवेशकनुकुल निवेश स्थल बना रहे। एफडीआई सीमाओं के साथ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संबंध में क्षेत्र विशिष्ट शर्तें, समय-समय पर उत्तरवर्ती प्रेस नोटों के माध्यम से यथा-संशोधित 'समेकित एफडीआई नीति, परिपत्र, 2016' में दी गई हैं जो कि औद्योगिक नीति एवं संवर्धन विभाग की वेबसाइट *www.dipp.nic.in* पर उपलब्ध हैं।

एफडीआई अंतर्वाह से स्वदेशी पूंजी बढ़ती है तथा सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन प्रोत्साहित होता है। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऐसे निवेशों से बेहतरीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रक्रियाएं तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियां उपलब्ध होती हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप, देश में आर्थिक विकास होता है तथा रोजगार का सृजन होता है।

Allowing 100 per cent FDI

†*106. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sectors in which 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been allowed;

(b) whether any conditions have been attached in the permission of FDI regarding strict compliance of points such as manufacturing of items in the country and providing employment to the people of the country; and

(c) whether there is any adverse impact on small and medium scale employment of the country due to the permission of 100 per cent FDI?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors including manufacturing are open to 100% FDI under the automatic route. In order to promote genuine manufacturing, FDI policy has provided unambiguous definition of the term that 'Manufacture', with its grammatical variations, means a change in a non-living physical object or article or thing- (i) resulting in transformation of the object or article or thing into a new

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and distinct object or article or thing having a different name, character and use; or (ii) bringing into existence of a new and distinct object or article or thing with a different chemical composition or integral structure.

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. Sector specific conditionalities on various sectors alongwith FDI limits are provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, through subsequent Press Notes, which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at *www.dipp.nic.in.*

FDI inflows serve to augment domestic capital and promote employment generation across sectors. Further, such investments in various sectors bring international best practices and latest technologies leading to economic growth and employment generation in the country.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब ये हिन्दी में दें। क्योंकि लाइव टेलिकास्ट होता है और यह विदेशी निवेश का मामला है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे हिन्दी में जवाब दें।

श्री सभापतिः आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सभापति महोदय, मैंने सवाल किया था कि सरकार ने शत-प्रतिशत विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति दी है। इसमें मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी विपक्ष में थी तो श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी नेता विपक्ष थीं। उन्होंने इस बात पर कई बार हाउस adjourn कराया कि हम 100 परसेंट एफडीआई का विरोध करते हैं। मान्यवर, इससे बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनीज़ को लाभ मिलेगा, घरेलू उद्योग और श्रमिक बरबाद हो जाएँगे और यहां राष्ट्रवाद नहीं, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनीवाद हो जाएगा। चूँकि इन्होंने रक्षा में और तमाम चीजों में 100 फीसदी एफडीआई के लिए समर्थन किया है, तो मान्यवर, मैं इनसे सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने देश के मंझोले और कुटीर उद्योगों में लगे कर्मचारियों के भविष्य के संबंध में मूल्यांकन कराया है, जिसमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या सुलझ सके?

श्री सभापतिः थैंक यू। आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, अब जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...जो लोग मंझोले उद्योग एवं छोटे कुटीर उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, तो क्या इन्होंने देश में सर्वे कराया है कि उनका रोजगार सुरक्षित रहेगा या बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहूँगा।

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, regarding the hon. Member's concern that if FDI is brought into this country is it going to affect employment, I would

like to tell the Member that, most of the time, consultations are held with all the sectors concerned much before announcements are made. So, I will only have to state that greater the investment, greater the opportunity for employment generation.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मान्यवर, मैं जो उत्तर चाहता था, वह इन्होंने नहीं दिया। इन्होंने डिफेंस में, एयरलाइंस में, फार्मा में, फूड में, ई-कॉमर्स में, बीमा में, सबमें दे दिया है। जब दवाएँ पूरी तरह विदेश पर निर्भर हो जाएँगी, तो दवाएँ महँगी हो जाएँगी और हमारा देश जो किसानों का देश है, गरीब आदमी महँगी दवाएँ नहीं खरीद सकता है। हमारे जो किसान लोग फूड का उत्पादन करते हैं, सारी विदेशी कम्पनीज़ उसमें आ जाएँगी। तो मैं इनसे इस बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसका जो उत्तर दिया है, वह गोलमोल उत्तर है और मैंने जो सही उत्तर माँगा था, इसमें इन्होंने नहीं दिया है।

श्री सभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मान्यवर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। एफडीआई से रोजगार बढ़ने की बात कही गई है, तो..

श्री सभापतिः नहीं, नहीं। आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो रक्षा में एफडीआई 100 प्रतिशत कर दिया है, तो क्या विदेश नीति या आन्तरिक सुरक्षा में खतरा पैदा नहीं होगा? हम लोग हाउस में बैठे हैं। अगर आप इन निजी एजेंसीज़ को अनुमति दे देंगे, जब विदेशी एजेंसीज़ आ जाएँगी, तो क्या हम विधान सभाओं एवं लोक सभा में उनके खिलाफ बोल पाएँगे? क्या उससे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा नहीं होगा? इसके बारे में बताएँ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, opening up of FDI for defence or for certain sensitive sectors, as the hon. Member would want to understand, — I think, that is the strain of the question — would say that all undergo due diligence in terms of who the owners are going to be, what is the kind of money which is coming in, etc. Internal security-related questions will be answered through the Ministry of Home Affairs' due checking and the Ministry of Defence also does its own checking. So, when we say whether it is automatic or through the Government route, all processes for establishing the facts behind this investment and implications of security are duly done and diligences completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Anand Sharma. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सर, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः नहीं। आपके सवाल का जवाब हो गया, अब दूसरा प्रश्न होने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषादः सर ...(**व्यवधान**)... इस विषय पर Short Duration Discussion करवा दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप उसका नोटिस दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, before I put my supplementary, I have something to submit to you for your consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it related to this question?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, it is related to this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It also says that instead of listing the sector in which FDI has been permitted — that is what the question is — 100 per cent, those have not been listed, but the Members are advised to go to the DIPP site. Sir, with all humility, I would say that this is a disrespect and discourtesy to this House. It has been mentioned in the past that when a specific query is, 'which sectors have been opened 100 per cent for FDI, that should have been answered. For further details we can be advised'. This should not have been the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is an advisory on the subject already. We will look into it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My supplementary pertains to the decision taken by the Cabinet to open up certain sectors for 100 per cent and also 74 per cent in Brownfield pharmaceuticals. I have with me, Sir, a Press Release from the Prime Minister's Office the day these decisions were made with regard to Defence, allowing FDI beyond 49 per cent which was the earlier policy, but the condition of access to state of our technology in the country has been done away with. Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to inform the House that while this decision was made, and, secondly, for Defence, earlier policy as notified was not only allowing FDI with FIPB scrutiny, but also the final approval of the Cabinet Committee of Security. Now, I would like to know whether that approval of CCS is notified; or has that also been done away with The related query to this Sir, is because of 100 per cent, you have allowed in Civil Aviation sector. Now, there is an issue of ownership and control when it comes to airline and the FDI policy definition of ownership and control is in line with the Company's Act and with the SEBI definition of ownership and control. Now, if you allow 100 per cent, even under the Aircraft Act, there are going to be contradictions which you need to explain. Since this policy also allows 74 per cent in Brownfield pharma, there was a conscious decision earlier not to permit, given the takeover through mergers and acquisitions of critical injectables and oncology sectors and in one particular case in cancer/oncology only one unit was left with the country and that is why beyond 49 per cent it was not permitted.

You have allowed 74 per cent in Brownfield pharma also. So, all these three need to be explained to us.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the first thing was about the 'state of the art' being dropped. I just want to draw the attention of the former Minister for Commerce and Industry that the earlier definition or the earlier expressions used had two or three such mentions such as cutting edge technology, state-of-the-art and modern. It was being increasingly felt that the files were going through Ministries and we were looking at definition for each of one of them, what is 'state of the art', what is cutting edge and so on and a lot of time was being wasted. Now, what we have done in the process of simplification is to drop state of the art, cutting edge but retain modern technology. Therefore, FDI, when it was being brought at a higher level, when it comes with technology, we have underlined that it comes with modern technology. So, that addresses the question that we have not completely dropped everything to do with technology. We have just brought in a bit of simplification instead of having three, we have just got one to say it. The second thing is, CCS approval will not be required any more, even in Defence. However, the process of approval itself will include the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs, both of whom will go into all the details which will have to be looked at from the point of view of the defence of the nation, internal security and every other matter which relates to the national security and therefore, that has been done away with. Coming to Civil Aviation, the clarity that I wanted to bring in here is: Wherever we were talking about 49 per cent through the Government approval route and over 49 per cent through some other route, we have only said that if it is possible that everything less than 49 per cent, would be through automatic route and if it is more than 49 per cent it passes through the approval route.

The last question is about the Brownfield pharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You have not answered about ownership and control.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sorry Can I reply?

Sir, Indian pharmaceuticals, today, are confident enough to run their business. They have captured the global standards. They are the leaders in generic medicines. And, therefore, we wanted to give them a greater traction. We have had consultations with industry. And, it is only after receiving suggestions from the industry, we have opened up the Brownfield and, subsequently, also the Greenfield.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my immediate reaction is, with so many provisions being quite liberally used through automatic route, I don’t know how far the due diligence in the areas that is needed – I am not talking about other

commercial areas – can be exercised. There is a doubt, particularly, in the era of philosophy of creative destruction. Let 'creative' go out and 'destruction' remain; let us not face that situation.

My specific question is: The 'state-of-the-art' and 'modern' is not one and the same. When it comes, particularly, to Defence sector, we are asking for the state-of-the-art technology. Sir, 'modern' is too vague to open the door of transferring their obsolete things on our soil. I think, on that also, an appropriate review is required.

My specific question in this House is this. While allowing the FDI in retail sector – it was a hot debate – you were on the other side and you have been made to understand that we are unnecessarily opposing that. A provision of 30 per cent sourcing from the domestic source is kept, specifically, to promote employment. That is the route for promoting domestic employment. Now, has this been done away with? Very recently, with regard to Apple inc., it appears that once door is open, it will become a big gate in the days to come that you are doing away with the condition of 30 per cent domestic sourcing. That is why I am telling you that it will no more be a 'creative destruction'; only 'destruction' will remain and 'creativity' will go. So, please respond to that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to put the hon. Member's question in a broader perspective and reply.

In Defence, yes, all of us are equally concerned. I appreciate the hon. Member's concern. But, the decision-making people or the people who are going through the process of approvals are no less concerned than the hon. Member and are equally concerned about the national security. They are not going to be overlooking some facts and then giving approvals; not at all. The concern that we have in mind is very well explained by the fact that if we are spending huge amounts on purchase of equipment for Defence, is it not possible for us, being a large purchaser of Defence equipments, to invite these companies to come and produce in India and also not just supply for us but any excess that would be produced, other than what we buy, being exported. Thereby, it gives an opportunity for India to generate employment and also create such investment which will eventually keep money, largely, within India. So, the intention with which we, particularly, opened the Defence sector is that we are huge spenders for Defence equipment purchases from abroad. If it is only possible to have them produce in India and supply for our requirements and, over and above, that create jobs, it would be fine.

I am sure, all of us appreciate that people who are looking at approvals are equally concerned about national security.

The other question is, of modern and the state-of-the-art technology not being allowed in manufacturing. It is not true. This policy allows them to manufacture in India and reduce import at huge cost. We should keep that in mind. As regards the local sourcing requirement, the Apple has not even come back to us to get approved anything. What we have just said is, we just provided a relaxation ...(*Interruptions*)... Sorry? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For eight years!

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: We have just given a relaxation that in the first three years, if local sourcing ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us say their retail outlet is becoming difficult, the first three years will be exempted, but the average that we calculate for the local sourcing requirement will be applicable after that for five years. So, it is not that as if we have completely dispensed with that clause. We have only said that give a breather for the first three years. We may do it afterwards. But let me put it on record here that I have approached Apple to explain what we have done as a policy change or tweaking. We have not yet had any response from the Apple. So, there is nothing that we have approved ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. No discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Sen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Kindly go through your party's speech during the debate on this issue in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Kindly go through that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why is this change of heart? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Heart does change its ways. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Antony. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: Sir, the FDI in Defence cannot be treated at par with any other department because Defence concerns security. That is why, hitherto, the Government, our Government even after opening FDI to Defence, was particular to go through all procedures carefully. That is why, with regard to Defence, the CCS, the Cabinet Committee on Security, consisted of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Defence Minister, the Finance Minister and the External Affairs Minister. So, all the important Ministries, including the Prime Minister, have to go through carefully in clearing any decision concerning Defence and Home. This time, you are opening FDI in Defence without the CCS clearance, without even informing the CCS. So, you are opening it up and that means, anybody can come in. You say, at the lower

level, there would be scrutiny. That is a callous approach. So, you are opening it up for FDI without the CCS clearance. This will jeopardize our national security if that remains the trend. This has been expressed by various people, Secretary. Another thing, you would repent doing away with the state-of-the-art technology in the long run. This will ultimately kill the initiative of the Indian scientists. Indigenous research and development would be the casualty. The first casualty would be our DRDO. Have you consulted the DRDO about this new decision?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member has expressed his concern. I heard it with due respect. I am not sure if there is any particular question. The Government has definitely consulted everybody, much before taking the decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 107. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no, that is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are going to the next question. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot take more than three supplementaries. ...(*Interruptions*)... It has happened to you also. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prafulji, you had a question yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)... From what I see from record, it was not your initial question. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I have a record. You had a question yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yesterday also, one party happened to get more than one question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let me go to the next question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The approval of the CCS has not been taken. That needs to be explained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, we are also concerned with the issue. We are a small party. That does not mean ...(*Interruptions*)... What is wrong in making an exception some time? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please give us a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We will give notice to have a separate discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do. We will have a discussion on it. It is a fit subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly give priority to that notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sharadji.

श्री शरद यादवः सर, अन्तोनी साहब ने जो पूछा, उसका ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः शरद जी, प्लीज़। **...(व्यवधान)...** इस पर अब छोड़ दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री शरद यादव : आप कस्टोडियन हैं। यह जो जवाब आया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापतिः अगर जवाब ठीक नहीं है, then, there is a procedure for it. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. Listen to me, Prafulji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: We are also a responsible party. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, you are responsible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: We do not put questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me adhere to an established procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I raised my hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, we ask questions once in a while.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: We can contribute. We don't ask questions just to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Yesterday also, you asked a question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It doesn't mean that I can't ask a question today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to rotate questions. Somebody who has never asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I also know when... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why can't we can have a discussion in my Chamber?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I will come, Sir. But I have every right to at least voice my grievance.

Missing children in NCR

*107. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of male and female children missing in last two years from National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) the number of traced back male and female children during last two years from NCR;

(c) whether it is also a fact that maximum number of missing female children belong to the age group of 12 to 18 years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop or minimize rising trend of missing children from NCR?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Capital Region (NCR) consists of NCT of Delhi and certain districts of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. 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. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data of missing children/traced persons State-wise, not district-wise. As reported by Delhi Police, the details of children reported missing/traced (age group-wise and gender-wise) during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.06.2016) in the NCT of Delhi are as under:

Age Group	No. of children		Year		
			2014	2015	2016 (upto 30.06.2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0 to 8 years	Missing	Male	481	453	223
		Female	369	352	138
		TOTAL	850	805	361
	Traced	Male	396	337	142
		Female	298	262	82
		TOTAL	694	599	224
8 to 12 years	Missing	Male	662	690	265
		Female	230	225	83
		TOTAL	892	915	348
	Traced	Male	567	574	193
		Female	195	184	60
		TOTAL	762	758	253

1	2	3	4	5	6
12 to 18 years	Missing	Male	2263	2493	1031
		Female	3567	3715	1800
		TOTAL	5830	6208	2831
	Traced	Male	1909	1962	704
		Female	2745	2642	1078
		TOTAL	4654	4604	1782

Government of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported that in the region of the State that falls under NCR, out of a total number of 1970, 518, and 256 children reported missing during the last two years, 1417, 494 and 236 respectively have been traced.

(d) Following actions have been taken to minimize the problem of missing children:

- Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, the children found are taken to Children Homes and efforts are made to unite them with their families.
- Child Helpline No.1098 is functioning in more than 400 cities with the help of NGOs.
- Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up web portals 'Trackchild' and 'Khoya-paya' under its Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to track the missing and found children. This portal provides facility for searching missing hildren and matching of missing children with the recovered/ found children could also be done based on pre-defined parameters such as name, age, parents details of the date of missing etc.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two major advisories regarding the missing children which are available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at *www.mha.nic.in* as well as the website *http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/* It has been advised that during training the police must be oriented to undertake all preventive steps including steps to identify children in distress, watch on suspicious persons, special attention at transit points *viz.* railway stations, bus stations, etc., identify vulnerable population/places and take steps to address the vulnerability on time. Also, periodic interface with Public and Safety Awareness Campaign should be conducted in schools and vulnerable areas, jointly by the District Administration.

- From time to time, advisories are issued to launch sustained campaign titled 'Operation Smile' throughout the country to rescue the missing children and reunite them with their families. MHA rolled out another dedicated campaign titled 'Operation Muskaan' to trace the missing children.

Delhi Police has taken the following steps to minimize the problem of missing children from NCT of Delhi.

- Crime prone areas are being identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime.
- Public announcements are being made in the Congregations/ public areas for ensuring safety of children.
- The local police has been screening and documenting the children residing in the shelter homes, railway platforms, bus stands, roads, religious places etc. Their photographs are taken by the concerned police officials and documentation is done to link them with missing children.
- PEHCHAAN: Investigation of some cases of kidnapping related to missing children used to not progress due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle this problem, a Scheme PEHCHAAN was launched under which a photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is goes missing, his photograph is available. This scheme is implemented in areas where more children are reported missing.

The steps/measures taken by Delhi Police to track the missing children include:

- On receipt of complaint of missing child, FIR is immediately registered under the head of Kidnapping. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately.
- There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child (3 to 8 years) is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of District for specialized investigation.
- Delhi Police has launched a special drive "Operation Milap" to connect missing children with their parents through the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, missing of male and female children is a very serious matter. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has any database to indicate about the kind of works, that these children, especially,

girls who went missing and have been recovered, were forced into by miscreants who abducted them. That would tell us about their intentions and motives behind this.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, there are various reasons for which a girl child is taken away from home or they leave the home. There are various methods that are being adopted to prevent such unfortunate incidents. Sir, the hon. Member, specifically, wants to know where these children are being employed, etc. What we have found is that the tracing of the missing children has been improving especially since 2015, and there are efforts being made. So, it is very difficult to find out where they have landed up, because once they are recovered, they are back with their families. An analysis has been made about why so many children are getting missed. Sir, the question is, especially, based the National Capital Region. The Delhi Legal Service Authority has carried out a study in which it has been found that 30.2 per cent children left on their own will. There are cases of peer pressure, which is 14.5 per cent. Elopement cases are 11.3 per cent. Academic pressure found to be in 10.7 per cent cases. Losing their way is 8.5 per cent. Family circumstances is 8.2 per cent. Scolded by parents is 7.2 per cent. Unsound mind resulted in the missing of children in 4.1 per cent cases and the remaining are 5 per cent cases. So, these are various reasons for missing of children in large parts of the country. But the figures which I am giving to you pertain to the National Capital Region, including Delhi.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, I am asking about the girls whose age was from 12 to 18. Why are so many of them missing every year?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, in the main statement we have given the details of the total number of girl children who were missing. We have given the figures of both the male and the female children. If I read it out, it will be repeating all that because.....

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: The figures have been given, but what is the reason?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: What I have said is that I have given combined reasons in respect of all girls. If you want to have specific details beyond that, we can, definitely, discuss that. I just want to assure the hon. Member that if we need further discussion, we will, definitely, do that. But the primary question, which the hon. Member has posed, is limited to the figures which I have provided. But, still, I have given the additional information about the reasons. We have not bifurcated those reasons into boys and girls. We have, combinedly, taken all the figures of the children together.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमीः सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि different reasons से बच्चे घर छोड़ते हैं — उन पर पढ़ाई का pressure होता है, economic problems होती हैं, नौकरी

का reason होता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आठ साल तक के बच्चे हैं, जो 2014 में 850 missing थे, 2015 में 805 missing थे और अब तक, जून 2016 तक 361 missing हैं, उनमें से जिन बच्चों की recovery हुई, जिन्हें आपने trace किया, 2014 में out of 850, 694 trace हुए, 2015 में out of 805, 599 trace हुए, और 2016 में up to June 224 ट्रेस हुए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि बाकी बच्चों को आप अभी तक trace नहीं कर पाए? मेरी समझ में यह आया है, मुझे जो सुनने में आया है कि पुलिस को आप financial aid नहीं देते, कोई इस तरह का फंड आपके पास नहीं है कि जब उन्हें दिल्ली से बाहर कहीं जाना हो, तो वे उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकें। जिनके बच्चे मिसिंग होते हैं, वे उनके पेरेंट्स से कहते हैं कि आप टैक्सी ले आइए, आप ट्रेन का टिकट ले आइए, तब हम आपके साथ जाएंगे। क्या आपने कुछ इस तरह का फंड पुलिस स्टेशन को एलोकेट किया हुआ है कि जो टीम बच्चों को ट्रेस करने के लिए दिल्ली से बाहर जाती है, वे उसको bear कर सकें और वे मिसिंग बच्चों के पेरेंट्स के ऊपर burden न बनें?

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सर, पूरे देश में एक व्यवस्था बनी हुई है। जब कोई घटना होती है, तो उसके संबंध में पुलिस को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाना होता है, तो उसके लिए एक व्यवस्था बनी हुई है। वे एक-दूसरे से सम्पर्क करते हैं, सलाह करते हैं और एक-दूसरे को सहायता भी देते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि isolation में कोई काम करता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात मूल रूप से रखी है, उसके बारे में, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम हैं। मैं अलग से भी ब्यौरा दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं मोटे तौर पर यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हम गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। इसमें हम महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय को भी साथ में लेते हैं और हम लोगों के पास काफी स्कीम्स हैं। हम लोग स्पेशल कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। यह सिर्फ एक पुलिस का मामला तो है नहीं। अगर आप स्पेशल फंड का जिक्र करेंगे, तो पूरी पिक्चर सामने नहीं आएगी। जितनी रिकवरी हुई है, उसको भी आपको नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए। रिकवरी की संख्या अच्छी है। जो untraceable हैं, जो रिकवर नहीं हुए हैं, वह चिंता की बात है। इसको हम मानते हैं कि भले ही वह कम परसेंटेज़ हो, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो बच्चे खो जाते हैं, तो उनका किसी भी तरह से, उनके परिवार के साथ मिलन होना चाहिए, यह हमारा कहना है।

माननीय सदस्य ने फंड को लेकर जो चिंता जतायी है, वह सही नहीं है। फंड नहीं है, इसलिए कोई काम रुका, ऐसा नहीं है। फंड एवेलेबल है और इस काम के लिए पर्याप्त धन दिया गया है, इसके लिए जो आपको गलतफहमी हुई है, वह सही नहीं है। फंड की वजह से कोई केस रुका हुआ नहीं है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चनः सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बहुत से कारण होते हैं, जिनकी वजह से बच्चे घर से बाहर चले जाते हैं। अभी जो मिसिंग बच्चे आपको मिले हैं, जिन missing kids को आपने already trace किया हुआ है, have you managed to find out why they have left home? What is the percentage of people who have left home because they are mentally not stable? Have you made any kind of a study?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the hon. Member, Jayaji, has pointed to a very

important point in the whole issue. The percentage of those who were mentally unstable is, of course, less, but it is really worrisome. We have appointed Juvenile Welfare Officers to closely coordinate with units in the Police Station and to work with various NGOs. There are various NGOs that are being incorporated into this whole effort. So, we are trying to not only rescue or track them back, but also prevent such incidents from happening, because the National Capital Region alone has a large number of cases reported with regard to missing children.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, through you, I wish to ask a supplementary question which has five small parts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many parts?

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, five parts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five! I am sorry, only one!

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: But they are all inter-connected, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Then please raise one question; don't say 'five'. I will have to disallow then.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: All right, Sir.

Sir, the tabled reply states that there is one Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in each district and one in the Crime Branch. "If a child between three to eight years of age is not recovered within four months, the case is transferred to the AHTU of the district for specialized investigation." My supplementary question is this: How many cases have been transferred to the AHTU in the last three years and what has happened next? What have been the outcomes of this? Is there any rehabilitation effort for those children who are rescued? Finally, what is the Government policy to prevent the human trafficking and make our country safer for our children?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, especially in Delhi, 70 per cent of the missing children is recovered within a week and that is primarily because of the system in place. As the hon. Member asked about those who have been referred to specialized units, of course, the number is less. However, we are assisting whatever is possible so that we can go to the root of the whole issue because it involves so many things. Those cases which are able to be solved immediately, there are some of the reasons which

I have cited. But those cases which are linked with so many complicated things like human trafficking, which the hon. Member mentioned about, for that the Home Ministry has constituted various Committees and there is a legislative provision also which is passed by this hon. House, and there are various steps being taken. If the hon. Member wants to know the percentage of those cases referred to the specialized units, then I will get back to the hon. Member in due course of time.

Recalling of batches of drug exports

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

(a) the number of batches of Indian drug exports that were recalled or withdrawn due to quality lapses;

(b) the number and details of manufacturers involved in these cases;

(c) whether individual cartons of drugs exported from India are mandated to carry barcodes or tracking chips;

(d) if so, how many exporters have not yet met the mandated requirements and the steps taken by Government to implement these requirements; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to improve the quality of all drug exports to meet international standards?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No such information is maintained by India's drug regulatory agency, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) regarding batches of Indian drug exports that were recalled or withdrawn due to quality lapses. For export of drugs, Indian Pharmaceutical companies are required to comply with the regulatory provisions of the importing country. Regulatory agencies of major importing countries like USA (USFSDA), EU (EDQM), UK (UK MHRA) etc. publish such information periodically on their websites. As per the information available on these websites, there are some recalls of Indian products. Details of companies involved and number of recalls/withdrawn during 2015 is enclosed as a Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes, the manufacturer or exporter of drug formulations will print the bar code as per GSI Global Standard at different packaging levels to facilitate tracking and tracing of their products as per the procedure prescribed *vide* DGFT Public Notice

No.52/2015-2020 dated 5th January 2016 (copy enclosed as Statement-II (*See* below). This is to ensure that Indiandrugs are not counterfeited or spurious drugs are sold under "Made in India" label in foreign countries. This is to enhance brand image of the Indian Pharma products and consequent value realisation.

(d) and (e) Some manufacturers and exporters especially the small scale units have been representing to Department of Commerce that they would require extended time period for implementation of the track and trace system in view of the hardware and software change that are required to be undertaken, to be compliant of the prescribed procedure. After careful consideration of the representations and in consultation with various stakeholders, *vide* DGFT Public Notice No 52/2015-2020 dated 5.1.2016, Government has exempted all SSI drug manufacturers from the requirement of maintaining Parent Child relationship in packaging levels for a period up to 31.03.2017.

This initiative by Government would help in countering the adverse campaign against quality of Indian drugs in the international markets by big pharma companies. Besides, Government in various bilateral and international forums and through regular interactions with major regulatory bodies have also been highlighting the initiatives taken to improve the quality of Indian drugs. Most of Indian drugs are compliant of WHO GMP standards and have been approved by many regulatory agencies like USFDA (USA), PMDA (Japan), EDQM (EU), UKMHRA (UK) etc. The State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) also ensure that manufacturers comply to the requirements of the importing country including the standards of quality and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

Statement-I

Details of companies involved and number of recalls/withdrawn during 2015

Year of recall	No of companies making recall	Total no of products recalls
2015	15	102

Details of the year 2015

Sl. No	Manufacturer	Total number of Product Recalls
1.	Actavis Pharma Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd	3
2.	Apotex Research Private Limited	6
3.	Aurobindo Pharma Limited	1
4.	Cipla Ltd.	1
5.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	14

Sl. No	Manufacturer	Total number of Product Recalls
6.	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2
7.	Micro Labs Limited	3
8.	Mylan Institutional LLC	7
9.	Onco Therapies Limited.	1
10.	Par Pharmaceutical Companies	1
11.	Reckitt Benckiser Parsippany	7
12.	Sandoz Private Limited	1
13.	Sun Pharmaceutical Ind. Ltd.	3
14.	Unichem Laboratories Ltd.	1
15.	Wockhardt Limited	51
	TOTAL	102

Statement-II

Copy of procedure presccribed vide DGFT Public Notice

To be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-I, Section-l
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Commerce
Directorate General of Foreign Trade

Public Notice No. 52/2015-2020
New Delhi, Dated the 5 January, 2016

Subject: Implementation of the Track and Trace system for export of Pharmaceuticals and drug consignments.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, as amended from time to time, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends Para 2.89A of Handbook of Procedure, 2015-20, as notified *vide* Public Notice No. 4/2015-20 dated I .04.2015 (as amended), as under, for laying down the procedure for implementation of the Track and Trace system for export consignments of drug formulations:

2. **"2.89 A**

Procedure for Implementation of the Track and Trace system for export of drug formulations

(i) The manufacturer or the exporter of drug formulations will print the barcode as per **GSI Global Standard** at different packaging levels to facilitate tracking and tracing of their products. The details are as follows:

(a) Primary Level:

Incorporation of two dimensional (2D) barcode encoding unique and **universal global product identification** code in the format of 14 digits Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) along with batch number, expiry date and a unique serial number of the primary pack. The bar code labeling at primary level is exempted till further notification; however, the above mentioned details are required to be printed in human readable form on **optional basis** till further notification.

(b) Secondary level:

Incorporation of one or two dimensional (1D or 2D) barcode encoding unique and universal global product identification code in the format of 14 digits Global Trade Item Number (GTN) along with batch number, expiry date and a unique serial number of the secondary pack. However, incase of monocartons manufacturer or exporter shall affix bar code **on mono carton containing one primary pack on optional basis till further notification.**

(c) Tertiary Level:

Incorporation of one dimensional (1D) barcode encoding unique and universal global product identification code in the format of 14 digits Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) along with batch number, expiry date and a unique serial number of the tertiary pack *i.e.* Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC).

(ii) **Parent-Child Relationship/Effective dates for SSI and Non-SSI Manufacturers:**

The manufacturer or exporter shall maintain the data in the parent-child relationship for three levels of packaging *i.e.* Primary, Secondary and Tertiary packaging and their movement in its supply chain.

(a) All Manufacturers (SSI and Non-SSI Manufacturers):

As one time exemption all manufacturers are exempted from maintenance of parent-child relationship in packaging and its uploading on Central Portal (*http://dava.gov.in*) till 31.03.2016. However, the requirements of printing of barcoding on the different levels or packaging will be applicable as prescribed.

(b) Extended Date of Exemption to SSI Manufacturers:

All SSI drug manufacturers are exempted from requirement of maintaining Parent-Child relationship in packaging levels for a further period up to 31.03.2017. However, they are required to upload Tertiary level data on the central portal mandatorily as prescribed in public notice no. 13/2015-2020 dated 22.05.2015.

(iii) The data mentioned in (ii) above shall be uploaded on the Central Portal of the Government of India by the manufacturer or exporter or its designated agency before release of the drug formulations for sale or distribution.

(iv) The responsibility of the correctness, completeness and ensuring timely upload of data on the central portal shall be with the manufacturer or exporter.

(v) The above rules (i) to (iv) will not be applicable to those drug formulations manufactured for export purposes, where the government of the importing country has mandated or formally notified its intention to mandate a specific requirement and the exporter intends to avail the option of printing the barcodes in their format after duly obtaining the permission of DCGI or its nominee. However, the tertiary level of packaging will have additional printing of barcode as per (i)(c) above in addition to importing country's requirement, if any.

(vi) Export of drugs manufactured by non-SSI units and having manufacturing date prior to 31.03.2016 and export of the drugs manufactured by SSI units and having manufacturing date prior to 31.03.2017 are exempted from requirement of data uploading on Central Portal.

(vii) All drugs manufactured by non SSI units with manufacturing date on or after 01.04.2016 and all drug manufactured by SSI units with manufacturing date on or after 01 .04.2017 can be exported only if both tertiary and secondary packaging carry barcoding as applicable and the relevant data as prescribed by DGFT is uploaded on the Central Portal.

Explanation:

(a) For the purpose of this rule,

(i) Drug formulation means a formulation manufactured with a license from Drug Control Authority under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made there under and registered as "Drug" with the FDA of importing country.

(ii) Primary packaging means the package which is in direct physical contact with the active ingredient.

Secondary packaging means a carton containing one or more primary packs and includes a mono carton containing one primary pack.

The tertiary packaging means a shipper containing one or more secondary packs.

(b) All relevant guidelines regarding grant of specific exemption (s) if any, procedure of data requirement/maintenance/upload on Central Portal and clarifications issued under this notification etc. will be available on the Central Portal *i.e. http://dava.gov.in*

(c) It will be the responsibility of the drug manufactures/exporters as the case may be, to satisfy the customs authorities that the export consignment satisfies the conditions of the notification".

3. **Effect of this Public Notice:**

In suppression of the earlier Public Notice no. l3/2015-2020 dated 22.05.2015, the dates for implementation of Track and Trace System for export of drug formulations alongwith maintaining the Parent-Child relationship in packaging have been extended to 01.04.2016 for non SSI manufactured drugs and to 01.04.2017 for SSI manufactured drugs.

Sd/-

(Anup Wadhawan)
Director General of Foreign Trade
E-mail: dgft@nic.in

(lssued from F.No. 01/91/180/648/AM 09/Export Cell)

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the hon. Minister in the reply of five pages gives a good certificate to the Indian Pharmaceutical companies in a very positive way. In the light of that, I am putting my supplementary. Sir, there is 74 per cent FDI in pharma sector. This 74 per cent FDI in pharma sector can also go up to 100 per cent, by just having a cursory review by the FIPB. Sir, if you look at the Standing Committee recommendations of 2013, it was very clearly mentioned there that this increase in FDI would take the medicine prices go up for the common man. There is, for example, in Bengal, 48 to 77 per cent discount on medicines. Sir, my supplementary is: What steps is the Government taking to make medicines affordable and ensure that the domestic market is not affected by FDI and the campaign, which they call 'Make in India', actually becomes a campaign * ? ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Withdrawn by hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, that is a comment to a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, just ask the question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: If you want me to withdraw this slogan, then I will withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do. No slogans in question time.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you for explaining the question that was put with a lot of narrative. Controlling spurious drugs is a very important thing because Indian pharmaceutical companies have achieved a certain stage internationally for producing quality goods. As we have said in the written answer, we don't maintain statistics about how many withdrawals have been made by our companies, whereas from the websites of those regulatory bodies in countries abroad, where the imports happened, we have extracted some information which has been provided in the answer. The steps that we take, and because this industry has already achieved a certain level of international acceptance and quality, we have found that on occassions majority of the spurious drugs which are going around are, unfortunately, being manufactured elsewhere with countries using 'Made in India' brand and the brand names which are used by the Indian pharmaceuticals. Spurious drugs are being sent both within India and also exported to countries where we have an export. So, the steps that we are taking are to ensure that quality medicine is available for Indians as much as when we export quality medicines abroad because the brand image that Indian pharmaceuticals have created for themselves cannot be upset either for the Indian consumers or the patients or for people who want Indian goods.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I accept the answer from the Minister on the quality of drugs. I appreciate that. My second supplementary is regarding Cancer and Thalassemia drugs. These are critical drugs. Now, the 5 per cent exemptions, which were granted by the CBEC, have been removed. Since then, it has gone from 0.5 to 10 per cent. So, there has been an increase, and these drugs are for Cancer, Thalassemia and many other critical diseases. Withdrawal of this exemption has created an impact. So, what is the current status of these exemptions? Has the Government taken any specific steps to ensure that the prices of these drugs do not go up because exemptions on these 15 drugs were, in fact, withdrawn? Sir, I have no questions on the quality. I accept that answer, but then, what steps will the Government take to ensure that the critical drugs, as outlined by the WHO and the National List of Essential Medicines, for example, for Cancer and Thalassemia, are kept at affordable limits so that everyone can afford?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, regular and periodic consultations do take place on this particular concern regarding life-saving drugs. The NPPA and the Ministry of Health regularly review and essentially try to hold the prices of these life-saving drugs well under control, so that it is made available and remain affordable for all. These periodic reviews are done in all seriousness and I have participated in many of them. We can only say that these reviews, being done by the Ministry of Health and the NPPA, aim at ensuring that such drugs are available and also at affordable rates.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, as far as sale of drugs is concerned, there is an important issue. Sale of drugs has been going on through courier services for some time now and objections have been raised by various companies. Established pharmacists have also protested because these courier companies don't have to pay tax, they do not have any liability and the business of established pharmacists is also being affected. Secondly, we don't know as to what types of drugs are being sold by these courier companies. We do not know whether these are medicinal drugs or other types of drugs which are being sold through courier services. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of any legislation to prevent or regulate selling of drugs through courier service.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member's concern is well taken, but at the moment, there is no consideration.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has raised a strong voice against opening up of FDI in the retail sector, especially in the pharmaceutical sector. I would like to know whether the Government is visibly aware of the hazardous effects of sale of medicines through Internet. I suppose the Government is going ahead with the amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and I want the Government to focus thoroughly on the hazardous effects of sale of medicines through Internet. It should be completely discouraged and the on-line marketing of drugs should be banned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the previous question raised by hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik, also, in a way, referred to this aspect only, and I have certainly tried to address it. The Ministry of Health and the Indian Regulator have both taken note of the Web pharmacy issue and it is they who are working towards seeing as to how this sector can be regulated. So, I can only go that far in answering this question, that the Regulator and also the Ministry of Health are the concerned authorities looking into this matter.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Sir, there are certain medicines which are listed as Schedule-H drugs, but, at the same time, these are listed as Narcotic Drugs. So,

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether these drugs, which are listed as Schedule-H drugs, namely, Diazepam, Lorazepam, Alprax, Hydrotalcite, are being exported. If yes, how are these drugs being exported? Is there any special licence required or any conditions laid down?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there are licences which will have to be obtained and those are periodically notified under the Narcotics Act. The Narcotics Drugs are anyway regulated through the Ministry of Finance which has a wing, which takes care of the narcotics and psychotropic drugs, and, therefore, that is regulated by the notifications which are periodically issued by the Ministry of Finance, which manages the Narcotic Drugs Act.

Ceasefire with insurgent groups of Assam

*109. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of insurgent groups of Assam with which ceasefire agreement has been made so far;

(b) the organisation, name, location and number-wise details of designated camps that have been opened in Assam to keep the insurgent groups under ceasefire;

(c) whether any allowance, financial support is being provided to surrendered extremists staying in designated camps;

(d) if so, the amount given to them per month, per head;

(e) whether Government is taking up any rehabilitation scheme for them; and

(f) if so, the details of schemes and present status of implementation and progress of the rehabilitation schemes?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Government of India and Government of Assam have entered into suspension of operation agreements with insurgent groups of Assam which includes ULFA (Pro-Talk), NDFB (Progressive), NDFB (RD) and KLNLF. In addition, Government of Assam has entered into suspension of operation agreements with ACMA, BCF, KRA, UKDA, AANLA, STF, APA, KLO/KLA and HPC(D). There are certain designated camps for these insurgent groups in Assam where cadres of insurgent groups under suspension of operation live. Details of these designated

camps and strength of these camps are not being shared due to sensitivity of the information which has bearing on security situation in the State.

(c) to (f) During the period of suspension of operations, each cadre of the insurgent groups who lives in the designated camp is given ₹ 3000/- for camp maintenance. There is no rehabilitation scheme for the insurgents during the period of suspension of operations.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that there are 13 insurgent groups of Assam, with whom the suspension of operations agreements have been entered into. My question is about two insurgent groups, namely, ULFA (Assam) headed by Paresh Baruah, and, NDFB headed by Songbijit group. Till now, there is no suspension of operations agreement with these two groups. All the suspension of operations agreements which have been made with these thirteen insurgent groups, were entered into by the earlier Congress-led UPA Government. Now, my question to the present NDA Government is: Have they taken any initiative to bring these two insurgent groups, namely, ULFA (Assam) and NDFB(S), to the negotiating table, and to enter into suspension of operations agreement?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the gruesome killing of innocent people, adivasis, by the NDFB (Songbijit group) on 23rd December, 2014, in Assam had led to an operation which was carried out jointly by the State forces, the Central forces and we also got support of the Government of Bhutan. Thereafter, there is no question of talks with the NDFB (Songbijit group) because they have carried out mass killings of innocent people. We have already stated our position very clearly that the Government is not averse to talking to the militants but the only condition is that they must abjure violence. Once they give up the arms, then, definitely, they will be welcomed back to the fold of mainstream. With regard to the ULFA, which is led by Paresh Baruah, there is no formal offer or anything because he is also still engaged in violent activities, which are anti-national. So, there is no proposal for talks with these two groups mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, let me put my second supplementary question. Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned about the Government's rule regarding rehabilitation. I had asked about the rehabilitation schemes for those who are staying in the designated camps. Hon. Minister has replied that there is no rehabilitation scheme for the insurgents during the period of suspension of operations. My question is: Can't the Government modify this rule? The insurgent groups with whom the suspension of operation agreements have been entered into, many of their people are not staying in designated camps. They are staying with their families and they are

leading normal lives. If you allow this to go on like this by paying only ₹ 3,000 as maintenance per month, it will not solve the problem of insurgency and they may again go underground. So, can't the Government modify the rule that during suspension of operations, they cannot take the rehabilitation programme?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, there are three steps in the process when we enter into peace talks with a particular group. We have ceasefire with some of the groups, and, there is the third category, which is suspension of operations. There are various categories during which the Government takes a position. With regard to the surrender and rehabilitation steps which are being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, we are in touch with the State Governments.

If State Governments of the North-Eastern States are willing to take certain proactive steps, then the Home Ministry is always there to support and take along the views of the State Government. But during their stay in a particular designated camp, about which I have not informed the hon. Members, because I have also stated that it is difficult to mention or disclose those destinations or those locations, in detail for security reasons ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I am not objecting to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I appreciate hon. Member's gesture. So, during the period of their stay in designated camps, it is ensured that they do not venture out of those designated camps and involve in some other illegal activities or the activities which are necessary for their livelihood, as some amount of money is provided for their maintenance. Above that, ₹ 1.5 lakh is also provided to the surrendering persons. That is linked with the bank. When they get certain loans from the bank, it has been linked with that. So, we take certain steps. And in furtherance to that, if the hon. Member feels that we need to take certain steps, we definitely welcome the suggestions and along with the suggestions or inputs coming from the State Government, we will try to incorporate them.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारीः सर, असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में insurgent groups के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही है, वह एक बहुत ही serious मामला है। 15 साल से भी ज्यादा समय से वहां के ceasefire ग्रुप्स के साथ बात की जा रही है और कम से कम 4-5 साल समय बाकियों का भी हो रहा है। यह विलम्ब होने के कारण वहां के लोगों के लिए situation बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। वहां जिन ग्रुप्स के साथ ceasefire हुआ है, वे ही कभी-कभी अपने कैडर को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाते हैं और ceasefire होते हुए भी वे anti-social activities में संलग्न हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इन समस्याओं का समाधान जल्दी करने की जरूरत है। मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि इन समूहों के साथ बात करते समय सरकार कभी-कभी 6 महीने, तो कभी-कभी सालों में एक बार बात करती है। कुछ समूहों के साथ तो पिछले 4-5 सालों में आज तक बैठक नहीं हुई है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की ये सारी समस्याएँ इतनी बड़ी नहीं हैं। अगर केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया जाए, तो इसका समाधान हो सकता है। जैसे अभी आप देखिए, बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर नामक एक संगठन था, जिसके साथ सरकार ने बात की थी, तो 4 साल के अन्दर एक solution पर आकर उन लोगों को mainstream में लाया जा सका है। अगर एक समुदाय को mainstream में लाया जा सकता है, तो हम बाकी समुदायों को mainstream में नहीं ला सकेंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन समूहों के साथ जो बातचीत की जा रही है, क्या सरकार, जितनी जल्दी हो सके , एक timeframe में उसका समाधान करने के लिए कोशिश करेगी? अगर जरूरत पड़े, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, अगर उन एमपीज़ के साथ भी होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से बात की जाती है, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि सरकार को कुछ न कुछ suggestions मिल सकती हैं कि किस तरह की व्यवस्था करने से वहां जो विद्रोह की समस्या है, उस समस्या का permanently समाधान किया जा सकता है।

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सर, माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा कि इनके साथ काफी सालों से बातचीत चल रही है और इसमें काफी विलम्ब भी हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य खुद ही इस process में काफी involve रहे हैं। वे और उनके जो नेता हैं, उन लोगों ने उस समय BLT का surrender कराया और वहां अभी democratic process शुरू हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्य, दैमारी जी और उनके नेता को इसके लिए बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग मुख्यधारा में आए और आप खुद एमपी बन कर यहां आ गए। बाकी लोगों के लिए भी हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि वे भी मुख्यधारा में आएँ। असम को लेकर बातचीत के लिए हमने जो नुमाइंदा रखा है, उनको भी गृह मंत्री जी ने अपनी तरफ से बार-बार कहा है कि इसको आगे बढ़ाइए और इसमें तेजी लानी चाहिए। होम मिनिस्ट्री में जो डिविजन पूर्वोत्तर को देखता है, उसको भी हमने कहा है कि इस सेशन के बाद नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो बहुत सारे संगठन हैं, जिनके साथ वार्ता चल रही है, उनके साथ विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट सेशन के बाद फिर से हम इसको review करेंगे। खास कर असम में जो बोडोलैंड है, वहां ऑपरेशन बंद करके दो गुटों के साथ हमारी बातचीत चल रही है। एक NDFB (Daimary) Group है और दूसरा NDFB (Progressive) Group है। हम लोग उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से इसमें विलम्ब नहीं होगा, साथ ही मैं आगे की प्रक्रिया को और तेजी से बढ़ाने का भी आश्वासन देता हूं।

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 24th January, 2012, five Adivasi outfits, namely, ACMA, Birsa, Santhal Tiger Force, APA and AANLA had surrendered before the State Government and the Central Government at Guwahati with a view to seeking solution to their grievances. Tripartite talks involving the representatives of the Central Government, the Government of Assam and the five Adivasi outfits, on their demands, are going on. But, Sir, for more than two years, not a single discussion has been convened by the Centre. I want to know whether there is any plan in near future to call these outfits for discussion?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I have stated earlier also about the query being raised the hon. Member. He mentioned about three groups – Adivasi Cobra Militants of

Assam, All Adivasi National Liberation Army and Adivasi Peoples' Army. We have made our position very clear that we are in a very cooperative mood. Whenever any member of the insurgent groups led by their leader is giving up arms or laying before the Government, there is no problem from the Government side. Sometimes, they seem to be coming forward but, at the same time, they carry some kind of undesirable activities which results in the situation being damaged, the good atmosphere, which is created, is being damaged by some of the undesirable acts which we want to prevent. If any group is sincere to come forward to talk and surrender before the Government, then they must do it wholesome and they should not do it in part. I must mention to the hon. Member that in many cases, the small groups say that they are going to talk to the Government, but they create another group, splinter group, to continue and carry forward the acts of violence. That should not happen. If any group wants to talk with the Government, it must do it sincerely so that there can be a lasting peaceful solution.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, some of these extremist groups from Assam have been taking shelter in Meghalaya also because we have very close borders and they create a lot of problems. I just want to know whether the is Government aware of it If so, what steps are you taking to prevent this? This is the only question I want to ask from the Home Minister.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the hon. Member knows that in 20 kilometres along the line of Meghalaya-Assam border, the Armed Forces Special Powers Act has been imposed. Despite the order of the High Court to impose AFSPA in the Garo Hills of Meghalaya, still we have taken a very considerate view that it is not ripe yet to impose that law which many people criticise that it is a very, very tough law. Because the insurgent groups of Assam also enter into Meghalaya and *vice versa*, we have imposed that law 20 kilometres along the border. But that is subject to review after every six months. So, there are cases that the territory of Meghalaya has been used by insurgent groups of Assam. We have realised that. Both the Governments are cooperating very well. Presently, the State Government of Assam as well as the State Government of Meghalaya are cooperating with the Government of India and the Home Ministry is taking a lead and I am happy to inform the hon. Member that the incidents have come down and there is a visible improvement in the total law and order situation both in Assam as well as in Meghalaya.

नक्सल प्रभावित राज्यों के विकास के लिए आबंटित निधि

*110. **श्री हरिवंशः** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में नक्सल प्रभावित राज्यों को वहां विकास के लिए कितनी निधि आबंटित की गई है और उस निधि में से कितनी निधि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) नक्सल प्रभावित राज्यों में सुरक्षा उपायों और विकास के कार्यों पर सरकार प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि व्यय कर रही है; और

(ग) नक्सल प्रभावित राज्यों में विकास योजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) जबकि कानून एवं व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है, विकास संबंधी क्रियाकलापों का संचालन भी प्राथमिक तौर पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। भारत सरकार वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों में, उनके सर्वांगीण एवं सतत विकास के लिए, अपने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं के द्वारा उनके प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान करती रही है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विकास संबंधी योजनाओं के लिए विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान आबंटित निधियां निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) **सड़क आवश्यकता योजना-I (आरआरपी-I)**: सरकार द्वारा यह योजना 08 राज्यों के वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 34 जिलों में सड़क संपर्क में सुधार के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। 8,585 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 5,422 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण किया जाएगा, जिसमें से 5,852 करोड़ रुपए के खर्च से दिनांक 30.06.2016 तक 4,092 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 2014-15 तथा 2015-16 के दो वर्षों में संचयी रूप से आबंटित निधियां और किए गए खर्च की राशि क्रमशः 2,106 करोड़ रुपए और 1,854 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ii) **मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना**: यह योजना वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 10 राज्यों में 2,199 मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसमें से दिनांक 18.07.2016 तक 2,056 मोबाइल टावर लगाए जा चुके हैं। वर्ष 2014-15 तथा 2015-16 के दो वर्षों में संचयी रूप से आबंटित निधियां और किए गए खर्च की राशि क्रमशः 3,842.58 करोड़ रुपए और 502.84 करोड़ रुपए है।

(iii) **वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 34 जिलों में कौशल विकास योजना**: इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन प्रति जिला 01 आई टी आई तथा 02 कौशल विकास केंद्र (एसडीसी) की स्थापना करने तथा 5,340 युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए वर्ष 2014-15 और 2015-16 में संचयी रूप से जारी की गई राशि 16.62 करोड़ रुपए है।

(iv) **वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों को अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता (एसीए)**: यह योजना 88 पिछड़े जिलों (वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 76 जिले) में सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना एवं सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2010-11 से 2014-15 तक कार्यान्वयनाधीन थी। वर्ष 2014-15 के दौरान 2,640 करोड़ रुपए की निधि आबंटित की गई थी।

(v) **रोशनी**: यह योजना 9 राज्यों के वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित 27 जिलों में 18-35 वर्ष

की आयु वर्ग के 50,000 ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार (प्लेसमेंट) प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसके लिए वर्ष 2014-15 और 2015-16 में संचयी रूप से जारी की गई राशि 9.67 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ख) सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों के अंतर्गत, सरकार राज्य पुलिस बलों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की तैनाती करती है। इसके अलावा, सरकार द्वारा वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित राज्यों में सुरक्षा संबंधी योजनाओं, जैसे कि विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस), सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना, अति सुरक्षित पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण, नक्सल प्रबंधन हेतु सहायता आदि का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा था। विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय का योजना-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैः

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)		
		2014-15	2015-16	कुल
1.	सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय (एसआरई) योजना	207.08	258.65	465.73
2.	विशेष अवसंरचना योजना (एसआईएस)	48	शून्य*	48
3.	अति सुरक्षित पुलिस स्टेशनों का निर्माण	99	35.24	134.24
4.	नक्सल प्रबंधन हेतु सहायता	30	40	70
	कुल	384.08	333.89	717.97

*इस योजना को वर्ष 2015-16 से केंद्रीय सहायता से अलग कर दिया गया है।

(ग) वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विकास संबंधी योजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैः

(i) विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किए जा रहे कार्यों की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा एवं निगरानी गृह मंत्रालय तथा संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा की जाती है।

(ii) राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यस्थलों पर सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य पुलिस की सहायता हेतु केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल मुहैया कराए जाते हैं।

Funds allocated for development of naxal-affected States

†*110. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the development of naxal-affected States during the last two years and the amount expended out of those funds;

(b) the amount being spent by Government every year for safety measures and development works in the naxalaffected States; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken to complete development schemes in naxal-affected States on time?

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

Statement

(a) While Law and Order is a State subject development activities are also primarily undertaken by the State Governments. The Government of India has been supplementing by way of various schemes through different Ministries/Departments in the LWE affected States for their holistic and sustainable development. Funds allocated and expended during last two years for some important development Schemes are as follows:

(i) **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):** This scheme is being implemented by the Government for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. 5,422 km roads would be constructed worth ₹ 8,585 crores, of which 4,092 km roads are completed up to 30.06.2016 with an expenditure of ₹ 5,852 crores. Funds allocated and expenditure incurred cumulatively in two years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 2,106 crore and ₹ 1,854 crore respectively.

(ii) **Installation of Mobile Towers:** This Scheme is being implemented for installation of 2,199 mobile towers in 10 LWE affected States, of which 2,056 mobile towers have been put on air up to 18.07.2016. Funds allocated and expenditure incurred cumulatively in two years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 3,842.58 crore and ₹ 502.84 crore respectively.

(iii) **Skill Development Scheme in 34 LWE affected districts:** This Scheme is being implemented for establishing 01 ITI and 02 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) per district and providing training to 5,340 youths. Fund released cumulatively in two years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 16.62 crore.

(iv) **Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to LWE affected districts:** This Scheme was under implementation from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for providing public infrastructure and services in 88 backward districts (76 LWE districts). Fund allocated during 2014-15 was ₹ 2,640 crore.

(v) **ROSHNI:** This Scheme is being implemented for providing training and placement to 50,000 rural youths of 18-35 years in 27 LWE affected districts of 9 States. Funds released cumulatively in two years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is ₹ 9.67 crore.

(b) Under safety measures, the Government deploys CAPFs to the LWE affected States, to assist State Police Forces. Besides, security related Schemes, such as Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Construction of fortified Police Stations, Assistance to Naxal Management were being implemented by the Government in the LWE affected States. Scheme-wise/year-wise expenditure incurred under the Scheme during last two years is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred (in ₹ crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme	207.08	258.65	465.73
2.	Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)	48	Nil*	48
3.	Construction of fortified Police Stations	99	35.24	134.24
4.	Assistance to Naxal Management	30	40	70
	TOTAL	384.08	333.89	717.97

* The Scheme has been delinked from Central assistance from the year 2015-16.

(c) Following Steps are being taken to complete the developmental Schemes in LWE affected areas on time:

(i) The progress of works under various schemes is reviewed and monitored regularly by the Ministries concerned and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(ii) On the request of the State Governments, CAPFs are provided helping State Police for Security at the work places by the Central Government.

श्री हरिवंशः माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, केंद्र सरकार ने नक्सल प्रभावित इलाकों में केंद्रीय पुलिस बलों की 104 बटालियनों तैनात की हैं। सरकार मानती है कि वॉरलाइक सिचुएशन है। सरकार का यह भी दावा है कि इन इलाकों में शांति आई है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह शांति अधिक केंद्रीय बलों की तैनाती के कारण आई है या इन इलाकों में विकास धरातल पर पहुंच गया है?

सूचना है कि सरकार कुछ जिलों को नक्सल मुक्त जिले घोषित कर रही है, इसका आधार क्या है? ये जिले किस राज्य के कौन-कौन से जिले हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजुः चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि जहां सिचुएशन इंप्रूव हुई है, तो क्या वह वहां पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अतिरिक्त बल डिप्लॉय करने से हुई है या राज्य सरकार की जो पुलिस व्यवस्था है उसको ठीक करने से हुई है? यह तो मिला-जुला असर होता है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह होती है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो डेवलपमेंटल वर्क कैरी होता है, उसका असर होता है। हम ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह जो नक्सल का मामला है, जो माओवादी अभियान चला रहे हैं, इसका समाधान विकास ही है और जब तक गांव-गांव तक विकास नहीं

पहुंचेगा, तब तक यह समस्या रहेगी। इसमें अगर सबसे बड़ा योगदान है, तो वह विकास का कार्य ही है, जिसे पिछली सरकार ने भी चलाया और जब हमारी सरकार आई तो इसने भी उसको बल देते हुए आगे चलाया और इसके माध्यम से जितने भी माओवादी प्रभावित इलाके रहे हैं, उनमें कमी आई है। किसी जिले को, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उसको प्रभावित एलडब्लूई से मुक्त डिक्लेयर करना है, तो उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। अभी तो दस राज्यों में 106 जिले हैं और 35 worst affected districts हैं, अगर उसमें कोई बदलाव होना है, तो ओवरऑल सिचुएशन को देखकर बदलाव होता है। इसलिए मैं अभी यहां किसी जिले के नाम का खुलासा नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हरिवंशः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरा जो पहला सवाल था, वह यह था कि पुलिस बल की उपस्थिति से डर के कारण वहां सिचुएशन शांतिपूर्ण है या सचमुच विकास हुआ है। इसका मुझे उत्तर नहीं मिला। मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि केंद्र सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय नक्सल प्रभावित 88 पिछड़े जिलों को सालाना लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि एडिशनल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के तौर पर विकास के लिए देता है, इस खर्च की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं? क्या इस खर्च का मूल्यांकन, ऑडिट किसी तीसरी या इंडिपेंडेंट एजेन्सी से कराया गया है? सरकार जिन जिलों को नक्सल-मुक्त घोषित करने वाली है, क्या इसके बाद भी उन जिलों को यह विकास की अतिरिक्त राशि मिलती रहेगी?

श्री किरन रिजिजुः सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विकास को लेकर प्रश्न पूछा है, मैंने पहले भी बताया कि विकास के बिना समाधान नहीं हो सकता, इसलिए विकास हमारा मुख्य प्रोजेक्ट रहा है। यहां से जितने भी पैसे केंद्र सरकार देती है, जो हम एडिशनल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस देते हैं, उसमें अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स, कंपोनेंट्स हैं, जिसकी डिटेल के बारे में मैं अभी चर्चा नहीं कर सकता हूँ। हम समय-समय पर इसका बराबर रिव्यू लेते रहते हैं। हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने इन Left Wing Extremism affected areas के लिए उन राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों की अलग से बैठक बुलाई और उनके डीजी और सेक्रेटरीज की भी अलग से बैठक बुलाई। जितनी भी राशि दी है, उसका लाभ कैसे आ रहा है, एक accountability, एक transparency के साथ वह खर्च होना चाहिए, उसकी भी रिव्यू मीटिंग होती रहती है।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I would like to whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry has deployed additional Central force to contain naxal activities in Jharkhand. Also, those naxalites are crossing borders and seeking refuge in Odisha. If it is a fact, then, how does the Home Ministry expect to carry out developmental activities in Odisha?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, whenever additional Central forces are being deployed, it is only on the basis of the need as is being projected by the respective State Government. Now, the operational area is dependent on how the situation warrants. That is why we cannot say that the forces should move to this area or to that area. It is very, very conditional as per the need of the time. But beyond that, if a force is crossing to some other border and on that speculation, I cannot make any statement right now. But our forces are. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: It is a fact, Sir, that those naxalites are actually crossing border and entering Odisha.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Of course, that is why I am saying that the possibility cannot be ruled out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Action must be taken from your side to carry out developmental activities in Odisha.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: We are taking action, and that is why the problem is coming down. If you see the problems a few years back and now, it has really come down. As for the total number of surrender by the Maoists, if you want the figures, I can provide you later, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: But those refugees are increasing in the number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him conclude.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I think, the hon. Member wants to know more. I will also discuss with him later on. But, primarily, whatever he wanted to know, I have provided the answer that the security forces are working together with the State forces and they are doing great service to the nation by giving their full time for the national duty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I expect a clear discussion with him later. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking too much time. Now, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचूः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Additional units to investigate crimes against women

*111. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed setting up of additional units to investigate crimes against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed number of investigative units being set up and the amount allocated to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs has advised States/UTs for setting up of Investigative Units for Crimes Against Women (IUCAW) in 150 police districts which are most crime prone. State/UT-wise units allocated is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The objective of these units will be to assist the local police in investigation of heinous crimes *viz.* rape, dowry death, acid attack, human trafficking etc. They will also provide additional functionalities of proactive policing, intelligence gathering, tackling organized crime, monitoring proper implementation of the legislative provisions, help in awareness generation etc. An amount of ₹ 28 lakhs is allocated to each unit by the Central Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of units allocated

States/UTs	No. of IUCAWs to be formed
Andhra Pradesh	4
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Assam	6
Bihar	8
Chhattisgarh	6
Goa	1
Gujarat	7
Haryana	4
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	5
Jharkhand	5
Karnataka	6
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	10
Maharashtra	7
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	2

States/UTs	No. of IUCAWs to be formed
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	2
Odisha	7
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	7
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	7
Telangana	2
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	15
Uttarakhand	3
West Bengal	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	2
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry	1
TOTAL	150

Review of working conditions and pay scales of workers in unorganised sector

†*112. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government reviews the working conditions and pay scales of the workers working in unorganized sector by appointing commissions at regular intervals on the lines of employees of the Central Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government has any such proposal in this regard at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c): No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Recruitment of women officers in ITBP

†*113. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating recruitment of women officers in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP);

(b) if so, the percentage of women officers to be recruited; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Recruitment in respect of Gazetted Officers is open in all cadres for both genders (Male and Female) in Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force.

Funds collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996

*114. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected and lying idle under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996;

(b) the reasons for abnormal delay in working out the utilization and disbursement mechanism for the funds collected under the Act; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure utilization of this fund for the welfare of construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State/UT Governments have constituted State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for welfare of construction workers. Under the Building and Other Construction

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the cost of construction is collected by the State Governments and given to the their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. As per information received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, amount of cess collected and its utilisation is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under Section 60 of the Act, the Central Government has been issuing directions to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in term of the Section 22 of the Act. Also, Monitoring Committee has been constituted on 09.09.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (L&E) which holds its meeting once in every three months to tackle the difficulties faced by State Governments/UT Administrations in the utilization of Cess Fund and to guide State Government the manner in which Cess Fund should be utilized. Four meetings of the Monitoring Committee have been held so far.

Statement

State-wise position of Number of Workers Registered, Cess Collected and Amount Spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Acts, 1996.

As on 31.03.2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	No. of workers registered with the Board	Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,584,819	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18,443	65.36	51.6
3.	Assam	78,841	468.58	9.28
4.	Bihar	748,027	695.03	71.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,045,308	581.84	355.19
6.	Goa	1,450	69.03	0
7.	Gujarat	262,366	1254.91	21.24

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	506,735	1546.56	115.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	92,268	288.44	25.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	288,904	455.73	154.83
11.	Jharkhand	458,579	251.01	98.5
12.	Karnataka	1,010,660	3388	205
13.	Kerala	1,569,101	1265.29	1195.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,653,163	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	461,760	3799.74	217.66
16.	Manipur	28,259	21	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	3,848	80.02	0.93
18.	Mizoram	21,711	34.1	20.8
19.	Nagaland	4,418	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	1,357,175	941.19	120.06
21.	Punjab	418,535	773.36	285.75
22.	Rajasthan	900,114	1217.76	242.11
23.	Sikkim	24,638	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,589,979	1411.49	506.78
25.	Telangana	835,501	231.02	39.31
26.	Tripura	65,581	115.32	8.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,607,177	2220.06	346.81
28.	Uttarakhand	89,754	129.23	14.09
29.	West Bengal	2,803,000	1071.86	557.68
30.	Delhi	335,875	1536	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,014	37.02	1.33
32.	Chandigarh	15,496	75.83	4.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	472	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	919	37.17	0.54

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Lakshadweep	176	4.26	0
36.	Puducherry	40,675	78.93	45.86
	TOTAL	22,936,741	26962.18	5684.8

Amount allocated to border management department

*115. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only ₹ 3777.40 crores has been allocated to Border Management Department against its projected demand of ₹ 5045.70 crores for the financial year 2016-17, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconsider the allocation keeping in view the requirement of fencing, flood lighting and border roads, to ensure proper border management and to check external security threats; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Projections of budget are merely reflection of requirements based on pending projects and proposed new projects. However, allocations are made on the basis of competing demands of different Ministries and the concerned Ministry's ability to spend. Allocation made and expenditure incurred by the Department of Border Management over last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Expenditure
1.	2011-12	1353.69	1268.61
2.	2012-13	1399.12	1205.45
3.	2013-14	2567.78	1886.43
4.	2014-15	3682.85	1885.60
5.	2015-16	3824.92	2908.71

Under the Budget Estimates 2016-17 the budget allocated is ₹ 3777.40 crores.

(b) and (c) Additional requirement of funds, if any, are considered as per procedure in the Revised Estimates.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

*116. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of projects financed under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details of margin money subsidy utilised, employment opportunities created; and

(c) the number of new projects sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana after June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) The total amount of funds allocated and utilized under the PMEGP for setting up of micro units in country, number of projects financed and the estimated employment opportunities created there from during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (since its creation in 2014-15) is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and utilized and number of projects financed and estimated employment generated under PMEGP for setting up of micro units in the country

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated	Margin money subsidy utilized#	Number of projects set-up	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.59	3226.2	1855	12301
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1730.87	1613.84	1112	5188
3.	Punjab	2665.96	2477.06	979	7629
4.	UT Chandigarh	304.74	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	1934.23	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	2771.26	2075	935	5866
7.	Delhi	1075.38	164.74	142	1136

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Rajasthan	5554.14	4064.94	1280	13471
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13786.28	15104.91	4354	44044
10.	Bihar	8675.93	7725.19	3121	20013
11.	Sikkim	584.56	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1852.57	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1705.43	1125.77	421	4373
14.	Manipur	1557.67	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1117.83	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1163.93	2225.25	1307	9074
17.	Meghalaya	1333.04	600.13	397	1386
18.	Assam	6210.97	7393.07	8255	29332
19.	West Bengal	4627.57	5596.72	3216	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4738.31	4533.11	2612	13062
21.	Odisha	5854.95	4075.76	2146	16653
22.	Chhattisgarh	3623.56	2118.61	921	6106
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8466.23	7973.02	2462	19442
24.	Gujarat*	4375.58	4401.81	914	14777
25.	Maharashtra**	6539.82	4737.62	2186	20183
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4829.17	4610.54	1453	18200
27.	Karnataka	4538.84	7837.31	2778	25752
28.	Goa	490.68	143.86	79	412
29.	Lakshadweep	758.55	3.18	4	8
30.	Kerala	2278.34	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	4969.70	5216.93	2268	29107
32.	Puducherry	781.12	43.17	43	170
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	619.20	164.94	224	654
	TOTAL	114500	107644.48	50493	378907
2014-15					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438
4.	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160
5.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889
6.	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024
7.	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584
8.	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604
10.	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240
11.	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871
13.	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407
14.	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829
15.	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736
16.	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333
17.	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680
18.	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535
19.	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646
20.	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495
21.	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211
22.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896
24.	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107
25.	Maharashtra**	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220
27.	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604
28.	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825
29.	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406
30.	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93
31.	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190
33.	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790
	TOTAL	109306	112253.87	48168	357502
2015-16					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
	TOTAL	128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362
2016-17 (As on 30.06.2016)					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	0.00	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	359.63	181	836
3.	Punjab	3504.09	1000.23	501	3758
4.	UT Chandigarh	100.00	33.38	13	101
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	194.84	139	623
6.	Haryana	3371.31	457.26	196	980
7.	Delhi	300.00	18.64	13	68
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	123.70	37	155
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	6304.69	1904	18796
10.	Bihar	6909.77	2199.77	818	6544
11.	Sikkim	200.00	2.49	2	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	149.23	100	376
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	134.55	41	164
14.	Manipur	1741.70	740.26	477	2070
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	126.91	99	495
16.	Tripura	1578.62	1748.35	1084	8286
17.	Meghalaya	1748.10	151.09	129	1032

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Assam	5636.41	1787.94	2234	10535
19.	West Bengal	3680.30	1330.38	797	5353
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	701.15	423	3384
21.	Odisha	5201.65	1730.26	787	5191
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.30	624.88	256	1338
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	1741.26	388	3104
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	1707.38	425	4037
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	1070.48	488	3427
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	2388.03	626	8257
27.	Telangana	2004.86	910.94	256	3189
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	5354.68	1632	13643
29.	Goa	371.62	0.00	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	50.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2446.06	1192.94	499	4404
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	2381.97	884	9409
33.	Puducherry	150.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	0.00	0	0
	TOTAL	110000.00	36773.68	15494	120008

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

* Including Daman and Diu

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Decline in employment in automobile sector

*117. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at industry level, the decrease in employment was highest in the automobile sector by 18000 during the quarter which ended in June, 2015 as compared to March, 2015; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quick Quarterly Survey since 2009 to assess employment in

India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewelry, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the First Survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015).

Under Quick Employment Surveys, the changes in employment are estimated for the selected sectors including Automobile. Accordingly, sector-wise estimated change in employment as per various QES rounds is given in the Statement (*See* below). Overall employment in automobile sector has increased by 1.88 lakhs since First Quarterly Survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till 28th survey (October, 2015-December, 2015). Further, as per report of the Quarterly Surveys of Labour Bureau, there has been an estimated decrease in 18000 jobs in automobile sector in the quarter ending June, 2015, however, there has been an overall increase of 1.35 lakh persons in four quarters starting from January, 2015 to December, 2015. The Quarterly Employment Surveys cover export oriented and labour intensive industries and the production or output of these industries are exposed to global market fluctuations and demand.

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

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Mar, 15 over Dec, 14	June, 15 over March, 15	Sep, 15 over June, 15	Dec, 15 over Sep, 15	Total
1.	Textiles	0.24	-0.17	0.28	0.37	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.01	0	0.48	-0.12	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.2	-0.18	0.03	-0.13	-0.08
5.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	0.37	-0.05	0.58	-0.14	0.76
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.11
	TOTAL	0.64	-0.43	1.34	-0.2	1.35

The table indicates increased trends in employment in textile, metal and IT/BPO by 1.85 lakh during the year whereas employment has shown declining trends in the sectors of leather, automobile, transport, handloom and powerloom by 0.5 lakh. Overall employment in automobile sector has also increased by 1.88 lakhs since 1st Quarterly Survey to till 28th Survey (October, 2015-December, 2015).

Statement

Sector-wise estimated change in employment during the Quarterly Surveys

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Dec, 08 over Sep, 08	Mar, 09 over Dec, 08	Jun, 09 over Mar, 09	Sep, 09 over Jun, 09	Dec, 09 over Sep, 09	Mar, 10 over Dec, 09	June, 10 over Mar, 10	Sep, 10 over June, 10	Dec, 10 over Sep, 10	Mar, 11 over Dec, 10	June, 11 over Mar, 11	Sep, 11 over June, 11	Dec, 11 over Sep, 11	Mar, 12 over Dec, 11	June, 12 over Mar, 12	Dec, 12 over Jun, 12*	Mar, 13 over Dec, 12	Sub Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19A
1.	Mining	-0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.11
2.	Textiles	-1.72	2.08	-1.54	3.18	0.16	-1.19	-0.63	2.45	0.40	-1.21	-0.33	0.42	0.78	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.40	4.25
3.	Leather	-	-0.33	0.07	-0.08	0.09	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.16	-0.08	0.01	-0.02	-0.12	-0.03	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.06
4.	Metal	-1.06	-0.29	-0.01	0.65	0.23	0.04	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.16	0.53	0.38	0.00	-0.07	-0.05	0.33	0.11	1.67
5.	Automobile	-0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.29	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.22	-0.06	-0.01	-0.04	0.14	0.12	1.67
6.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.99	0.33	-0.2	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.04	-0.10	-0.02	0.13	0.07	0.10	-0.03	0.05	-0.03	0.13	0.41
7.	Transport	-0.96	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.21	0.13	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.34	0.16	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.67
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	-0.34	0.26	5.7	1.29	1.29	1.08	1.41	2.87	1.64	2.04	1.09	1.04	0.27	0.64	0.28	22.24
9.	Handloom/ Powerloom	-	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.09	-0.05	-0.03	0.06	0.03	-0.18	0.01	0.09	0.13	-0.26	0.00	0.03	-0.02	0.61
	TOTAL	-4.91	2.76	-1.31	4.97	6.38	0.61	1.62	4.35	2.07	1.74	2.15	3.15	2.26	0.81	0.73	1.68	1.07	30.13

Sector-wise estimated change in employment during the Quarterly Surveys

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jun,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	Sub Total	Grand Total
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-0.11
2.	Textiles	0.88	0.66	0.92	-0.56	0.69	0.49	0.79	0.24	-0.17	0.28	0.37	4.59	8.84
3.	Leather	0.18	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.07	-0.18	0.01	-0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.07	0.21	0.27
4.	Metal	-0.38	0.12	-0.20	0.00	0.47	0.47	-0.20	0.01	0.00	0.48	-0.12	0.65	2.32
5.	Automobile	0.08	0.07	-0.11	0.19	0.01	0.28	-0.23	0.20	-0.18	0.03	-0.13	0.21	1.88
6.	Gems and Jewellery	0.08	-0.06	-0.06	0.01	0.07	0.08	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-0.12	0.29
7.	Transport	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.07	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.21	-0.88
8.	IT/BPO	0.03	0.61	0.17	-0.04	0.51	0.57	0.89	0.37	-0.05	0.58	-0.14	3.50	25.74
9.	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	-0.16	0.45
	TOTAL	0.86	1.43	0.83	-0.36	1.82	1.58	1.17	0.64	-0.43	1.34	-0.20	8.68	38.81

* Data represents half yearly change in employment December,12 over June, 12

(-) Not covered

Evaluation of Agri Export Zones in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the details of Agri Export Zones (AEZs) notified in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the performance of AEZs in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that evaluation of AEZs was carried out in 2005 and since then no evaluation has been done;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether all the findings of 2005 evaluation have been implemented; and

(f) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of Agri Export Zones (AEZs) notified in former Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), along-with the dates of their notification, details of investments and exports from these AEZs upto February, 2013 (last available details with APEDA), are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

AEZ Project	District	Date of Notification	Actual Exports	Actual Investments
Mango Pulp and Fresh Vegetables	Chittoor District	8th March, 2002	2736.03	91.40
Mango and Grapes	Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak and Parts of Mahabob Nagar Districts.	5th June, 2002	18.29	57.21
Mango	Krishna District.	13th Sept. 2002	2.75	17.90
Gherkins	Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda.	14th May, 2003	82.50	20.05
Chilli	Guntur	14th January, 2005	51.00	20.32
	TOTAL		2890.57	206.88

Source: APEDA

All the above notified AEZ's have completed span of five years. Since then the State Government has not reported any activity including investment and exports in the notified five AEZ's.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was initiated by the Government of India in the year 2001 under Chapter–16 of Exim Policy. The objective behind the notification of AEZ was to focus on potential products from the export perspective and address critical issues in creation of exportable quantity and quality and to synergize the use of all available resources and logistics from central and State sector schemes in existence. 60 AEZs in 20 States were notified by the Government till 2005. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) had signed MoUs with State Governments defining the commitments of State Governments for implementation of AEZ. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry set up a Peer Review group to look into the performance of AEZs in December 2004. It was decided not to consider notification of any new AEZs unless there are strong compelling reasons and no new AEZs have been set-up after 2004. As on March, 2012, all the 60 AEZs in 20 States have completed their intended span of 5 years.

Maternity leave in unorganized sector

*119. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact any law to provide for maternity leave in unorganized sector;

(b) whether any draft Bill is proposed to be introduced in the ensuing session of Parliament;

(c) if so, the essential features of the law; and

(d) whether facility of working from home is proposed to be included in the legislation or in any other legislation on the subject, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. However, Maternity Benefit Act is applicable in establishments employing 10 or more persons.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply above.

Smuggling of artifacts

*120. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of objects of great archaeological significance out of the country continues unabated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many of these illegal traders have their own websites and they also organize open auction of such smuggled artifacts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per information received from enforcing agencies including C.B.I., New Delhi smuggling of antiquities has been curbed down in last three years. However, thefts were registered and investigated.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from CBI a preliminary enquiry with allegation of illegal sale of ancient Jain idol through auction on Internet by *www.saffronart.com* website was done. However, during the enquiry allegation could not be established.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Dumping of steel in the country

1022. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the petition filed by M/s Steel Authority of India Ltd., M/s JSW Steel

Limited and M/s Essar Steel India Ltd. Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of Hot rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils of a width upto 2100mm and thickness upto 25 mm and Hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel not in coils (commonly known as sheets and plates) of a width upto 4950mm and thickness upto 150mm originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Russia, Korea RP, Brazil and Indonesia on 11.4.2016.

In addition to the above, DGAD has also initiated anti-dumping investigation concerning Cold rolled/cold reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, of all widths and thickness, not clad, plated or coated from China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine on 19.04.2016; Wire Rod of alloy or non-alloy Steel from China PR on 02.06.2016; and Colour coated/pre painted flat products of alloy and non-alloy steel from China PR and EU on 29.06.2016.

On *prima-facie* evidence submitted by domestic industry, the dumped imports have adversely affected the domestic industry on parameters like decline in sales, profits, output, market share, productivity etc. The investigation is under progress and the quantum of dumped imports/dumping margin in respect of these countries will be determined after examination of the submissions made by all the interested parties from these countries during the course of investigation and the findings will be issued accordingly.

Allowing FDI from Pakistan

1023. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Pakistan in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the other measures taken/being taken by Government to improve the bilateral trade between India and Pakistan in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The existing FDI Policy permits a citizen of Pakistan or any entity incorporated in Pakistan to make investments in India, under the Government route, in sectors/activities other than defence, space and atomic energy.

(c) The steps taken to improve bilateral trade with Pakistan *inter-alia* include:

(i) An Integrated Check Post (ICP) has been operationalized at Attari (Amritsar) to streamline the movement of trucks between India and Pakistan and significantly enhance the flow of trade through land route;

(ii) Agreements on redressal of trade grievances, bilateral cooperation and mutual assistant in customs related matters were signed during the 7th round of India-Pakistan talks on Commercial and Economic Co-operation held in September 2012 at Islamabad;

(iii) For strengthening business linkages between the two countries, Business Visas are being issued for a validity of up to 3 years with multiple entries to certain bonafide and prominent Pakistani businessmen

Increase in exports

†1024. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in exports from the country has been registered;

(b) if not, the status of exports from financial year 2012-13 to 2015-16; and

(c) the details of efforts made by Government for increasing exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The merchandise exports from the country have registered an increase of 1.27 per cent in Dollar terms (6.72 per cent in Rupee terms) in June 2016 compared to the same month of the previous year.

(c) The details of key efforts made by Government for increasing exports are as follows:

(i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'.

(ii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. On 04.05.2016, the Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 2787 lines. Hence Landing Certificates shall not be required under MEIS *w.e.f* 04.05.2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

This step has been taken as part of 'Ease of Doing Business' and reduction of Transaction Cost of exporters. Accordingly, revenue foregone under the scheme has been revised from ₹ 21000 crore per annum to ₹ 22,000 crore per annum.

(iii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

(iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/ Debit Cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.

(v) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

Growth/decline rate in IIP

1025. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the overall growth/decline rate in the production Index of Industrial Production (IIP) of the eight core industries in relation to fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a measure of industrial production which is released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) at the base of year 2004-05 and it provides index/growth rates in sectors of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity. While, the Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) measures performance of eight core industries, which includes Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Petroleum Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. The ICI is released by Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) at the base of year 2004-05. The overall growth rate of ICI was 4.5% during 2014-15 and 2.7% during 2015-16.

Rejection of seafood exports by the US

1026. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that of late rejections of Indian seafood exports are on the rise by the United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what are the main reasons for these rejections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The data for rejection of Indian Seafood exports for the last 3 years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of consignments refused due to Antibiotics	No. of consignments refused due to other parameters	Total No. of consignments refused
1.	2013	3	30	33
2.	2014	8	32	40
3.	2015	15	28	43
4.	2016*	17	16	33

*(Jan–June) 2016

Main reasons for such import refusals/rejections are presence of pathogenic bacteria (Salmonella) and banned veterinary drug residues (Antibiotics) in aquacultured shrimps etc.

(c) Remedial measures taken by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), an autonomous organization under the Department of Commerce, to bring down the number of rejections include operating a nationwide network of ELISA labs and sophisticated quality control labs, good extension services to all stakeholders in shrimp aquaculture, appropriate training in Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point System (HACCP) etc. Moreover, Export Inspection Council (EIC), a statutory organization under the Department of Commerce who has regulatory oversight over the marine exports have signed confidentiality agreement with USFDA for sharing all the related information which will enable EIC to find out the root cause of the import refusal. Also majority of aquaculture processing/exporting establishments have installed in-house ELISA facility to undertake screening of banned antibiotics.

Registered startups

1027. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of startups registered in India, as per Government's definition, since 2006;

(b) the percentage increase in the number of startups as compared to 2006 with 2016;

(c) the year-wise number of people employed by startups since 2006;

(d) whether Government has data on the number of active investors in the startup market and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the year-wise number of incubator organisations offering services and support to startup in India, since 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The definition of Startup was notified on 17th February, 2016. Government of India has so far recognized 180 applicants who had submitted required documents as per the definition of Startup.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) The list of Alternative Investment Funds registered with SEBI is available on the website *http://startupindia.gov.in/uploads/pdf/List_of_SEBI_Registered_Funds.pdf.*

(e) The number of incubator organizations offering services and support to startups in India and recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to provide recommendation letters to startups is available on the website *http://startupindia.gov.in/uploads/pdf/List_of_Incubators.pdf*

Development of IPAB, Chennai

1028. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to improve and develop the overall infrastructure and manpower strength of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), Chennai, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last three years, year-wise and the current vacancy position; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies at the earliest and make the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), Chennai, Tamil Nadu at par with those in USA, UK and Germany?

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

(b) With a view to strengthen the Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Chennai, a Plan Scheme named "*Modernization and Strengthening of IPAB*" was approved at a total cost of ₹ 14.70 crores under the Twelfth Plan. The proposed scheme included provisions for construction of permanent building of IPAB at Tondiarpet in Chennai, creation of additional posts and upgradation of infrastructure facilities.

(c) and (d) The details of total amount of funds allocated to IPAB during the last three years is as under:-

(In ₹ crores)

Year	Funds released	Funds utilized
2013-14	3.31	3.09
2014-15	6.64	4.08
2015-16	4.00	3.96

Out of 30 sanctioned posts in IPAB, 12 posts are presently vacant. While one of the posts of Library Information Officer has been deemed abolished, steps have already been initiated to fill up the remaining vacant posts, as under:

- Proposal to fill up the posts of the Chairman and the Technical Member (Patents) are under consideration.
- The posts of the Vice Chairman and Technical Member (Trade Marks) will be filled up keeping in view the judgment of the High Court of Madras in the case of "*Shamnad Basheer Vs Union of India and others*".
- The matter of recruitment to the posts of Deputy Registrar and Court Officer has been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission.

The remaining five posts, one each of Private Secretary, Sr. Hindi Translator, Stenographer Grade C and two posts of LDC, are being advertised.

Export of skimmed milk powder

†1029. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of skimmed milk powder exported from the country during each of the last two years and the current financial year;

(b) whether Government has any special plan to promote the export of skimmed milk powder, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plans to provide financial assistance for promotion of production of skimmed milk powder, if so, the details of the above plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The year-wise details of export of Skimmed Milk Powder during last two years and the current year is as under:-

Quantity in MT
Value in US$ million

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (April)	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
27554	101.25	13813	38.32	1563	4.54

Source: DGCIS, annual data

(b) and (c) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, provides assistance to its registered exporters including the exporters of milk and milk products under 'Agricultural Export Promotion Plan Scheme'. However, the Government has no special plans to provide financial assistance for promotion of production of Skimmed Milk Powder.

Marine products export from Visakhapatnam

1030. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the marine products exports from Visakhapatnam port for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively;

(b) whether Government has any plan to improve infrastructure available for marine products exporters from Andhra Pradesh;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any study has been done by MPEDA to suggest ways to enhance production and export of marine products from Visakhapatnam;

(d) whether it is a fact that more skilled workers and infrastructure is needed in this sector; and

(e) steps proposed to implement a comprehensive plan to increase marine product exports from Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Export of Marine Products from Visakhapatnam port for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as below:-

Year	Quantity (in metric Tons)	Value in (₹ crores)
2013-14	102146	6825.64
2014-15	115672	7578.22
2015-16	128718	7161

Source: MPEDA

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific study for enhancing the production and export of marine products from Visakhapatnam has been conducted. However, stakeholders are periodically consulted and based on their inputs and further deliberations, MPEDA submits various action plans to enhance production and export of marine products.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The following steps have been taken proposed by MPEDA to increase marine product export from the Visakhapatnam:-

(i) Under the scheme of Towns of Export Excellence, MPEDA has proposed infrastructure development for developing finger jetties as per EU standards within the fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam.

(ii) MPEDA is operating a Brood stock Multiplication Centre (BMC) for L. Vannamei at an annual production capacity of 50,000 brood stocks in Visakhapatnam.

(iii) Detailed Project Report for setting up of another Brood stock Multiplication Centre (BMC) at Bangaramapetta, Visakhapatnam district and an Aquatic Quarantine Facility (AQF) at Bangaramapetta, Visakhapatnam District has also been prepared by MPEDA.

(iv) MPEDA is organizing 20th India International Seafood Show at Visakhapatnam from 23-25 September 2016, which is one of the biggest fisheries event in the world having conglomeration of exporters, processors, Aqua farmers, etc. from India and abroad.

Impact of RCEP agreement on life saving drugs

1031. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) trade agreement threatens access to affordable generic medicines for half the world's population by imposing strict intellectual property rules on generic medicines;

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

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken for increasing production of life saving affordable generic medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Intellectual Property Right (IPR) chapter in the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement has not yet been finalised.

(c) The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012 was notified on 7th December, 2012, with the objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines–"essential medicines" at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of pharma industry thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well being for all.

Subsidy for export of cow meat

1032. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is being provided for export of cow meat abroad; and

(b) the list of specific subsidies being provided since 2012 for such export, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. As per the existing Foreign Trade Policy, export of beef (meat of cows, oxen and calf) is prohibited and not permitted to export.

(b) Does not arise.

Units established under 'Make in India' programme

1033. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new units have been established under the 'Make in India' initiative in various States and Union Territories;

(b) how much money has been invested in various units;

(c) how many units are in the various stages of installation;

(d) which are the types of Industries started under 'Make in India' initiatives; and

(e) what are the facilities and concessions specified to the units established under 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per the data available in terms of the number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEMs) implemented from the period 01.01.2015 to 30.06.2016, the number of units that have been established Sector-wise and State-wise, along with the details of investment under the 'Make in India' initiative are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

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

Statement-I

Schedule industry-wise break-up for Industrial Entreprenuers Memorandum (IEM) (during January 2015 to June 2016)

(Investment in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schedule Industry	Number	Investment
1.	Mettallurgical Industries	86	18620
2.	Fuels	8	8062
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	2	99
4.	Prime Movers Other than Electrical Generators	14	1528

Sl. No.	Name of the Schedule Industry	Number	Investment
5.	Electricals Equipment	427	140858
6.	Telecommunications	35	2915
7.	Transportation Industry	93	11724
8.	Industrial Machinery	44	2366
9.	Machine Tools	13	917
10.	Agricultural Machinery	7	415
11.	Earth-Moving Machinery	5	160
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	155	10541
13.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipment	69	8891
14.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	14	267
15.	Industrial Instruments	5	458
16.	Scientific Instruments	10	824
17.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	1	45
18.	Fertilizers	19	7757
19.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	171	29290
20.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	1	16
21.	Dye-Stuffs	9	390
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	134	9555
23.	Textiles	415	26076
24.	Paper and Pulp including Paper Products	89	4232
25.	Sugar	46	6747
26.	Fermentation Industries	96	8328
27.	Food Processing Industry	305	27479
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	52	2427
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	17	2160
30.	Rubber Goods	30	5704
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	2	53
32.	Glue and Gelatin	3	65
33.	Glass	16	2733
34.	Ceramics	87	5078

Sl. No.	Name of the Schedule Industry	Number	Investment
35.	Cement and Gypsum Products	75	16605
36.	Timber Products	12	1174
37.	Defence Industries	4	108
38.	Miscellaneous Industries	190	14791
39.	Others	327	100973
	GRAND TOTAL	3088	480431

Statement-II

State-wise break-up for Industrial Entreprenuers Memorandum (IEM) (during January, 2015 to June, 2016)

(Investment in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216	29602
2.	Assam	38	3549
3.	Bihar	32	2463
4.	Gujarat	505	85132
5.	Haryana	108	3774
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16	671
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	1239
8.	Karnataka	247	99276
9.	Kerala	7	5104
10.	Madhya Pradesh	137	17882
11.	Maharashtra	548	48607
12.	Meghalaya	3	80
13.	Odisha	41	28436
14.	Punjab	68	5686
15.	Rajasthan	115	8563
16.	Tamil Nadu	149	23113
17.	Uttar Pradesh	199	17830
18.	West Bengal	102	20823
19.	Sikkim	15	713

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number	Investment
20.	Chhattisgarh	147	45025
21.	Jharkhand	9	306
22.	Uttarakhand	63	4932
23.	Telangana	207	23081
24.	Chandigarh	3	321
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	1826
26.	Delhi	23	337
27.	Goa	13	1080
28.	Puducherry	11	610
29.	Daman and Diu	10	370
	GRAND TOTAL	3088	480431

Expansion of 'Start-up India' programme

†1034. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to expand the 'Start-up India' programme into rural areas of the country, the details thereof;

(b) the details of norms adopted in the selection of areas for this purpose;

(c) the details of areas so identified in Assam and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the number of start-ups granted financial aid since the inception of this scheme and scheme-wise/State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India through Startup Action Plan intends to accelerate spreading of the startup movement:

- From digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education, etc.; and
- From existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas.

(b) As the Action Plan intends to spread the startup movement pan India, no norms have been adopted in the selection of areas for this purpose.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To provide handholding support to Startups and augment the number of incubators so that startups across the country can avail the facilities under the Startup India Action Plan, the following steps have been taken:-

(i) **Startup India Hub:** Startup India Hub has been set up to resolve queries and provide handholding support to Startups. To seek clarifications pertaining to Certificate of Recognition as a "Startup", Certificate of Eligibility to avail tax benefits, 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.* Dedicated professionals are handling over 200 queries per day. DIPP has requested State Governments and administration of Union Territories to set up hub as well as incubators to help Startups during various stages of their life cycle.

(ii) **Startup Recognition:** Till date (18.7.2016), 728 applications have been received for Startup Recognition. Out of them, 180 applications are complete and are recognised as a startup by DIPP. For remaining applications, Startup India Hub provides handholding support to facilitate recognition of more and more Startups.

(iii) Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of all Union Territories have been requested to partner with DIPP in taking the Startup India initiative forward.

(iv) Top 50 companies in India have been requested to contribute towards strengthening the incubation facilities in the country through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

(v) List of recognized incubators has been augmented to provide more avenues to Startups to obtain mentoring support. 20 industry bodies and organisations have been recognized by DIPP who will assess the innovative nature of Startups and provide certificates to enable them to get recognition from DIPP.

(vi) For incubators to get recognition by Government of India a module to recognize incubators has been launched. This will allow them to issue recommendation letters to Startups.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A 'Fund of Funds' (FFS) 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. Till date, SIDBI has committed investment in 6 AIFs under FFS. 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.

Decline in industrial production

1035. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's industrial production decreased by 0.8 per cent year-on-year in April of 2016;

(b) whether production of electrical machinery and apparatus has been falling the most (-55.9 per cent); and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The industrial production is measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) at the base of year 2004-05. The growth rate of overall IIP in April, 2016 was (-) 1.3%. The growth rate for the industry group 'electrical machinery and apparatus' in April, 2016 was (-) 55.8%.

(c) The Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in industries which includes measures relating to policy, procedures, improving infrastructure and ensuring availability of required inputs.

Fall in index of capital goods

1036. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether index of capital goods came in at 186.3 for April, that is the lowest capital goods output for the month of April since 2010;

(b) whether production is now at the lowest in at least the past seven years, competitive spirits in the industry are at their lowest since at least 2010-11; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) at the base of year 2004-05, the index of capital goods was 185.9 in April, 2016 which is lowest since April, 2010.

(b) The annual index of IIP during last seven fiscal years is given in the table below:

Year	Index
2009-10	152.9
2010-11	165.5
2011-12	170.3
2012-13	172.2
2013-14	172.0
2014-15	176.9
2015-16	181.1

Source: CSO.

The production was highest in 2015-16 during the last seven years.

(c) The Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in industries which includes measures relating to policy, procedures, improving infrastructure and ensuring availability of required inputs.

Recently, Department of Heavy Industry has launched a National Policy on Capital Goods to address various issues affecting the domestic capital goods industry and has recommended steps for development of Indian Capital Goods.

Special treatment in fishery subsidy disciplines

1037. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has demanded special and differential treatment in fishery subsidy disciplines being negotiated at the World Trade Organization (WTO) so that small and marginal fishermen get exempted;

(b) if so, the response of the WTO;

(c) whether Government has also insisted that developing countries be given capacity building assistance to help in implementation of a global agreement to check over fishing; and

(d) if so, the response of the WTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. From the beginning of the negotiation on Fisheries subsidy discipline, India and other WTO members *viz* some of the African Countries including South Africa; Caribbean and

Pacific group of countries have been seeking effective Special and Differential (S&D) treatment for developing countries and LDCs, keeping in view their developmental needs, poverty reduction, livelihood and food security concerns. Capacity building assistance are a part of the S&D provisions.

Negotiations on fishery subsidies discipline, which stopped in 2011, restarted just prior to Nairobi Ministerial Meeting held in December, 2015. Since then, members have been showing interest for negotiation for fishery subsidy discipline. In these negotiations, India and some of the WTO member countries have reiterated the need for S&D provisions, as an integral part of fishery subsidy discipline.

Measures to boost 'Ease of Doing Business' in India

1038. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that PMO has listed out 36 measures to be undertaken by various Departments by January, 2015, to boost 'Ease of Doing Business' in India;

(b) if so, the details of each of the 36 measures ;

(c) whether the deadline of January, 2015 has been adhered to by all Departments/ Ministries; and

(d) if not, the Departments/Ministries which have not complied with them and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had prepared a list out 36 action points which was reviewed by Prime Minister's Office. Various Ministries/Departments were asked to complete the reforms by the given time frame and in any case latest before 31st March, 2015, in the meeting held on 22.11.2014

(b) The details of each of 36 measures are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of each of 36 measures to boost 'Ease of Doing Business'

Sl. No.	Measures
1.	The suggested reforms should be implemented by the given time frame and in any case before 31st March, 2015 and should be given extensive publicity for ensuring that they are covered under the next year's Doing Business Report. Concerned Secretaries will request their Ministers to hold Press Conferences in first week of January and first week of April on the measures taken to improve 'ease of doing business' in their respective Departments till end December and till end March respectively. They will provide publicity to measures taken so that the perception regarding India being a difficult and complex country to do business also changes.
2.	No. of documents required for export and import of goods shall be limited to customs declaration form, commercial invoice and bill of lading. These documents should be made simpler and shorter
3.	A single window online portal should be established in JNPT port and the same should be replicated in all ports, integrating the activities of all the agencies involved in clearance of goods at ports.
4.	DGFT shall coordinate with various agencies involved in clearance of goods at ports to ensure that risk based inspections and automated selection of inspection based on pre-determined criteria is implemented by all of them. Department of Commerce shall request Cabinet Secretariat to issue a direction that Chief Commissioner of Customs at JNPT shall ensure that all concerned Departments give clearance on the same day. Department of Commerce should hold a meeting of all the Departments concerned within a week to implement this design.
5.	The Ministry of Shipping shall eliminate the requirement of terminal handling receipts by making process of clearance of goods online in accordance with the Prime Minister's announcement of making JNPT port paperless. The necessary improvements in infrastructure to reduce time taken in handling of goods shall also be implemented
6.	DGFT informed that integration of online application for grant of Import and Export Code (IEC) is progressing and will be completed by 6th December, 2014. DGFT agreed to integrate issue of import/export licence of goods for restricted items with eBiz.

Sl. No.	Measures
7.	The Ministry of Corporate Affairs agreed to integrate the process of DIN and name availability with the process of incorporation. It was agreed that the need to amend the Companies Act to make reserving a name optional shall be explored as MCA felt that it can be done within the current legal framework.
8.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs agreed to look into the proposal to make the requirement of common seal optional.
9.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs shall provide detailed reasons for retaining the requirement of commencement of formalities for the private companies as envisaged in the new Companies Act within 15 days.
10.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs agreed to do away with the requirement of minimum paid-up capital which will be included in the proposals carrying out the amendments in the Companies Act.
11.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Revenue (CBDT and Ministry of Labour and Employment (EPFO and ESIC) shall integrate their procedures of allocation of IDs/registration into a single process. The procedure should be made real time.
12.	A unique business ID shall be created by integrating requirement of IDs issued by different Departments. At the initial stage, this unique ID shall include PAN, TAN, CIN and LIN (which will integrate all labour IDs). This unique ID shall be PAN based in its format. Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department Revenue and Ministry of Labour and Employment shall decide on the modalities within a week and intimate PMO.
13.	There is requirement of developing an integrated notice based collateral registry to work for both corporate and non-corporate bodies. This process is expected to take time. However, the Central Registry of Securitization Assets Reconstruction of Security Interest of India (CERSAI) and the Office of Registrar of Companies shall be integrated to share information.
14.	The need for developing a unified insolvency code was appreciated and it was noted that it is within the mandate of the Vishwanathan Committee. Its preliminary report is expected in February, 2015. Based on this report, action will be taken by M/o Corporate Affairs
15.	The issue of constitution of National Company Law Tribunal is pending in the Supreme Court of India and the notification of Companies Act, 2013 is held up due to this case. A request shall be made to Attorney

Sl. No.	Measures
	General of India to request Supreme Court to decide the case and allow constitution of NCLT pending the case.
16.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs clarified that the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 contain a definite and predictable timeframe for rehabilitation and liquidation process. This will come into force once the Act is notified.
17.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs will examine the proposal of providing priority to post liquidation credit.
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs shall include provisions for role of creditors in appointment of liquidator and sale of substantial assets of the company in the proposed amendment to the Companies Act to be tabled in the Winter Session of the Parliament.
19.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs clarified that framework for appeal against a decision of rejection of creditor's claim already exists in the Act. This should be brought to the knowledge of the World Bank team by them. Ministry of Corporate Affairs clarified that creation of insolvency practitioners is being considered and shall be implemented timely
20.	It was clarified that alternatives of liquidation are already provided in the law. However, there is a need to implement these provisions. This will be achieved once NCLT is constituted
21.	It was noted that the process of integration of four services of Ministry of Corporate Affairs with eBiz portal will be achieved within the given timeline *i.e.* by 31st January, 2015.
22.	Department of Justice will write to High Courts at Delhi and Mumbai for designating judges in District Courts for commercial cases. These designated courts should be requested to take up introduction of e-filing, e-management and e-service initiatives on priority basis.
23.	Secretary, Ministry of Power shall convene a meeting and coordinate with State Governments of Maharashtra and Delhi to ensure that recommendations about simplification of procedure for getting electricity connection and reduction in security deposit and costs are implemented on priority.
24.	The Ministry of Environment and Forests shall issue a clarification that there is no requirement of obtaining pollution control certificate as a pre-requisite for providing electricity connection and shall host it on its website and give it wide publicity. The State Governments should be requested to ensure that none of the distribution companies demand such a certificate.

Sl. No.	Measures
25.	It was noted that the integration of four services related to Ministry of Labour and Employment with eBiz portal shall be completed within the given timeline *i.e.* 31st January, 2015.
26.	The Department of Revenue shall explore the requirement of simplifying the laws and forms related to corporate tax and dividend tax.
27.	It was noted that there are 16 Labour Acts out of which under 5 Acts there is a requirement of registration and the same is under process for integration with LIN. This shall be done by 31.01.2015.
28.	EPFO and ESIC contributions/payments have been made online. This should be given wide publicity so that more and more employers should start using this facility.
29.	It was noted that integration of two services of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) with eBiz portal will be completed in time and the other two services of filing of returns by companies and changes or corrections in PAN data will be discussed further between DIPP and Department of Revenue.
30.	Regarding integration of the four specified services with eBiz, Secretary, Revenue mentioned that GST is scheduled to be launched on 1st April, 2016 and a network namely, GSTN is being developed to integrate all Central and State Taxes which will be merged in GST. Since GSTN will be the integrated web portal for tax related issues, integrating with eBiz may not be required. It was decided that Department of Revenue shall assess the requirement of integration with eBiz portal in April, 2015 considering the progress made with regard to the establishment of GSTN.
31.	It was noted that the process of all environment related clearances has been made online through a common number allocated to each applicant. This will be integrated with eBiz portal within the given timeline *i.e.* by 31st January, 2015.
32.	It was decided that Ministry of Environment and Forests will issue clear and transparent guidelines for reducing time for getting NoC from Tree Authority
33.	Ministry of Urban Development shall coordinate with the Government of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra for implementation of the reforms through one-stop shop and a common application form should be implemented with the objective of reducing the number of inspections.

Sl. No.	Measures
34.	Department of Land Resources shall in coordination with Ministry of Urban Development develop standard sale deeds before 31.01.2015.
35.	Ministry of Urban Development and Department of Land Resources shall implement reforms with respect to digitization of land records, municipal tax records and sub registrar's data and their integration.
36.	Ministry of Civil Aviation shall notify areas to be clearly identified wherein NoC from Airports Authority of India is required and host the same in website of the urban local bodies and the Ministry of Civil Aviation website.

Anti-dumping duty on imports of a chemical

1039. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India imposed antidumping duty of up to 168.76 US dollars per tonne on imports of a chemical, mainly used in textile and packaging industries from five countries including China and Iran to protect domestic players;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether anti-dumping steps are taken to ensure fair trade and provide a level-playing field to the domestic industry, if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petitions filed by domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry *vis-a-vis* dumped goods by re-establishing a situation of open and fair competition in the domestic market.

DGAD initiated an anti-dumping investigation in respect of imports of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) from China PR, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Chinese Taipei on 18.6.2015. Based on DGAD's final findings dated 9.6.2016, Department of Revenue has imposed anti-dumping duty in the range of US$ 85.87 to 168.76 per MT on imports of aforesaid chemical from China PR, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Chinese Taipei on 5.7.2016.

Allowing 74 per cent FDI in pharma sector

1040. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has allowed 74 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in pharmaceutical sector through automatic route;

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind the same;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken into consideration concerns that such steps would enable international pharmaceutical companies to make brown field investments and buy out existing Indian pharmaceutical companies; and

(d) whether the Ministry would make such investments mandatory only in greenfield investments and thus in line with its 'Make in India' philosophy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. FDI in Brownfield pharma sector has been permitted upto 74% under automatic route; and FDI beyond 74% and upto 100% is allowed under Government approval route. The move to permit 74% FDI under automatic route in Brownfield pharmaceutical sector is aimed at attracting required capital, international best practices and latest technologies in the sector. Further, 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted for Greenfield pharma sector.

(c) The Government while reviewing FDI policy on pharma sector has put in place necessary safeguards by providing that non-compete clause would not be permitted. This will enable Indian promoters to operate in the same line of business in new ventures. Further, to ensure domestic availability of essential medicines and drugs; and to maintain deployment of adequate capital in R&D, extant FDI policy on the sector mandates specified level of production of National List of Essential Medicine drugs and extent of R&D expenditure to be maintained by the investee company.

(d) Both Greenfield and Brownfield investments are in line with the initiative of 'Make in India' and thus there is no proposal under consideration of Government to restrict such investments only to Greenfield project.

Trade with foreign countries

1041. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by India with respect to trade with foreign countries particularly with neighbouring countries during the last two years;

(b) what is the scope for strengthening trade relations with various countries; and

(c) the details of the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) India's trade with its partners for the last two years is given in the Statement (*See* below). There are appropriate institutional mechanisms for bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral engagement with trading partners such as Strategic Commercial Dialogue, Trade Policy Forum, Bilateral High Level Group, Annual Ministerial Dialogue etc. Some of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen trade relations with various countries are enhancing trade through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), the normalisation of border trade including the removal or restrictions on tradable items, region specific programmes such as Focus LAC and initiatives for trade facilitation.

Statement

India's country-wise trade for 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Value in US$ million)

Sl. No.	Region	Country	2014-15			2015-16		
			Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Asean Countries	Indonesia	4043.32	15004.64	19047.96	2840.96	13067.80	15908.76
		Singapore	9809.53	7124.47	16934.00	7722.18	7305.94	15028.12
		Malaysia	5816.65	11117.74	16934.39	3706.86	9083.83	12790.69
		Thailand	3464.83	5865.88	9330.71	3009.18	5510.16	8519.34
		Vietnam Soc Rep	6257.88	3003.35	9261.23	5270.23	2560.39	7830.62
		Myanmar	773.24	1231.54	2004.78	1068.20	984.27	2052.47
		Philippines	1395.58	423.04	1818.62	1368.65	542.16	1910.81
		Brunei	41.99	840.88	882.87	28.44	554.02	582.46
		Lao Pd Rp	67.31	85.28	152.59	37.94	180.03	217.97
		Cambodia	142.53	17.96	160.49	143.01	54.43	197.44
2.	East Asia	Australia	2782.13	10247.24	13029.37	3266.99	8796.03	12063.02
		New Zealand	322.10	591.40	913.50	308.19	547.61	855.80
		Papua N Gna	52.19	157.29	209.48	39.45	179.59	219.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Solomon Is	5.22	13.47	18.69	2.71	67.67	70.38
		Fiji Is	49.75	1.80	51.55	44.59	0.37	44.96
		Nauru RP	0.02	10.19	10.21	0.01	5.76	5.77
		Samoa	2.48	1.18	3.66	2.22	2.46	4.68
		Vanuatu Rep	1.86	0.01	1.87	2.01	0.29	2.30
		Tonga	0.92	0.01	0.93	1.12	0.00	1.12
		Kiribati Rep	1.00	0.01	1.01	0.94		0.94
		Tuvalu	0.03	1.42	1.45	0.06	0.01	0.07
		East Timor	3.24	0.31	3.55			0.00
3.	North-East Asia	China PRP	11957.08	60413.17	72370.25	9031.55	61702.36	70733.91
		Hong Kong	13599.88	5571.99	19171.87	12140.45	6051.67	18192.12
		Korea RP	4604.19	13529.11	18133.30	3546.16	13047.12	16593.28
		Japan	5385.87	10131.36	15517.23	4673.69	9843.62	14517.31
		Taiwan	2181.66	4028.65	6210.31	1428.17	3354.28	4782.45
		Korea DP RP	76.52	131.93	208.45	110.88	87.90	198.78
		Mongolia	7.92	4.30	12.22	8.44	4.14	12.58
		Macao	2.43	2.30	4.73	1.97	8.29	10.26

4.	Other West Asian Countries	Iraq	829.32	14247.66	15076.98	1004.39	10835.36	11839.75
		Iran	4175.11	8955.02	13130.13	2781.54	6273.01	9054.55
		Israel	3289.87	2328.04	5617.91	2857.57	2098.04	4955.61
		Jordan	1431.11	857.85	2288.96	499.77	850.62	1350.39
		Yemen Repubic	992.13	540.68	1532.81	399.79	6.88	406.67
		Lebanon	279.66	39.74	319.40	239.90	27.61	267.51
		Syria	187.89	28.34	216.23	136.79	40.54	177.33
5.	South Asia	Bangladesh PR	6449.90	621.37	7071.27	5804.71	658.73	6463.44
		Sri Lanka DSR	6703.72	756.17	7459.89	5307.70	742.79	6050.49
		Nepal	4573.89	639.91	5213.80	3807.25	470.59	4277.84
		Pakistan IR	1857.29	497.31	2354.60	2110.22	441.03	2551.25
		Afghanistan	422.56	261.91	684.47	526.60	307.90	834.50
		Bhutan	333.94	149.87	483.81	441.51	279.60	721.11
		Maldives	152.38	4.32	156.70	178.94	4.29	183.23
6.	West Asia GCC	U Arab EMTS	33028.08	26139.91	59167.99	30308.35	19421.53	49729.88
		Saudi Arab	11162.55	28107.56	39270.11	6394.50	20319.90	26714.40
		Qatar	1054.98	14604.71	15659.69	902.94	9022.16	9925.10
		Kuwait	1198.89	13381.97	14580.86	1247.25	4962.33	6209.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Oman	2379.44	1752.24	4131.68	2190.86	1673.00	3863.86
		Baharain IS	472.98	446.25	919.23	654.10	356.90	1011.00
7.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	Switzerland	1069.09	22133.16	23202.25	984.24	19299.74	20283.98
		Norway	263.41	1001.11	1264.52	539.89	585.37	1125.26
		Iceland	19.93	4.69	24.62	18.55	4.25	22.80
		Liechtenstein	0.19	1.17	1.36	0.82	1.18	2.00
8.	European Union (EU)	Germany	7539.79	12787.86	20327.65	7095.17	12088.54	19183.71
		U K	9354.21	5018.28	14372.49	8858.58	5193.61	14052.19
		Belgium	5519.64	10805.92	16325.56	5083.42	8256.06	13339.48
		France	4957.25	4416.08	9373.33	4631.68	3732.04	8363.72
		Italy	5093.23	4231.81	9325.04	4218.07	4072.21	8290.28
		Netherland	6327.22	2802.90	9130.12	4721.12	1859.89	6581.01
		Spain	3148.38	2005.20	5153.58	3237.88	1646.01	4883.89
		Sweden	740.47	1748.40	2488.87	683.62	1484.89	2168.51
		Poland	1050.82	635.60	1686.42	1025.30	569.66	1594.96
		Finland	330.60	917.48	1248.08	248.87	1002.37	1251.24
		Austria	363.10	815.92	1179.02	339.92	827.11	1167.03

		Denmark	724.38	457.95	1182.33	688.90	428.48	1117.38
		Ireland	759.74	533.19	1292.93	526.07	551.51	1077.58
		Czech Republic	378.56	517.87	896.43	488.62	507.89	996.51
		Portugal	636.46	145.05	781.51	589.64	102.55	692.19
		Hungary	349.26	239.55	588.81	345.14	242.64	587.78
		Romania	416.79	296.45	713.24	255.76	309.30	565.06
		Greece	360.84	127.75	488.59	335.73	109.53	445.26
		Slovenia	245.77	104.54	350.31	265.01	88.60	353.61
		Malta	327.59	28.42	356.01	325.03	26.43	351.46
		Lithuania	103.23	111.91	215.14	88.09	214.35	302.44
		Bulgaria	266.45	103.66	370.11	145.53	93.73	239.26
		Estonia	68.09	118.06	186.15	63.68	142.04	205.72
		Slovak Rep	136.90	137.04	273.94	137.51	64.64	202.15
		Luxembourg	9.59	41.81	51.40	8.07	175.72	183.79
		Croatia	176.39	28.65	205.04	112.44	36.00	148.44
		Latvia	98.12	36.22	134.34	79.50	61.64	141.14
		Cyprus	51.11	22.82	73.93	59.80	48.18	107.98
9.	Other European Countries	Turkey	5358.92	1463.87	6822.79	4140.12	776.94	4917.06
		Serbia	42.39	23.71	66.10	43.34	22.34	65.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Albania	19.42	50.76	70.18	24.04	17.20	41.24
		Montenegro	42.31	1.16	43.47	26.19	0.05	26.24
		Bosnia-Hrzgovin	17.88	4.26	22.14	19.70	4.40	24.10
		Macedonia	14.51	9.05	23.56	12.87	7.08	19.95
		Serbia Montngro	6.68	15.35	22.03	0.15	2.90	3.05
		San Marino	0.05	0.33	0.38	0.26	0.52	0.78
10.	Latin America	Brazil	5963.82	5400.91	11364.73	2650.24	4040.09	6690.33
		Venezuela	258.07	11729.89	11987.96	130.66	5701.81	5832.47
		Argentina	460.21	1992.25	2452.46	536.50	2471.52	3008.02
		Chile	565.82	3080.63	3646.45	679.32	1960.66	2639.98
		Colombia	1105.15	2134.94	3240.09	888.10	807.79	1695.89
		Peru	819.86	590.40	1410.26	703.18	820.22	1523.40
		Ecuador	225.04	1065.74	1290.78	153.20	563.77	716.97
		Dominic REP	140.91	290.66	431.57	175.11	478.62	653.73
		Bolivia	70.84	3.56	74.40	74.43	240.25	314.68
		Panama Republic	302.40	30.46	332.86	201.41	72.49	273.90
		Guatemala	229.01	17.12	246.13	255.97	12.52	268.49
		Paraguay	106.48	88.12	194.60	98.22	112.26	210.48

Costa Rica	95.84	155.30	251.14	134.76	62.21	196.97
Trinidad	165.48	68.42	233.90	92.88	91.94	184.82
Honduras	187.56	25.31	212.87	155.05	15.91	170.96
Uruguay	208.32	20.35	228.67	152.81	17.71	170.52
Netherland ANTIL	40.94	11.26	52.20	37.25	59.24	96.49
Bahamas	123.50	0.67	124.17	11.96	77.23	89.19
Nicaragua	65.51	2.19	67.70	82.54	3.85	86.39
El Salvador	61.48	10.27	71.75	68.54	6.18	74.72
Haiti	85.45	1.57	87.02	62.27	3.28	65.55
Suriname	17.62	210.87	228.49	12.86	43.33	56.19
Cuba	37.32	1.57	38.89	54.31	1.33	55.64
Jamaica	37.80	1.78	39.58	40.21	1.55	41.76
Guyana	24.41	10.30	34.71	21.87	18.48	40.35
Belize	24.49	0.21	24.70	14.51	1.01	15.52
Barbados	10.19	0.17	10.36	10.50	0.17	10.67
Virgin IS Us	4.83	0.60	5.43	4.24	1.08	5.32
Martinique	6.15	0.09	6.24	4.44		4.44
Cayman IS	6.75	0.00	6.75	3.54		3.54
ST Lucia	2.13	0.14	2.27	2.67	0.45	3.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Guadeloupe	4.17	0.08	4.25	2.87	0.06	2.93
		Bermuda	2.73	0.09	2.82	2.59	0.00	2.59
		Antigua	2.07	0.49	2.56	2.56	0.01	2.57
		BR Virgn IS	0.66	0.82	1.48	0.84	1.55	2.39
		ST Kitt NA	1.25	0.37	1.62	2.20	0.16	2.36
		FR Guiana	59.04	1.41	60.45	1.17	1.16	2.33
		Grenada	1.34		1.34	1.87		1.87
		Falkland IS		2.64	2.64	0.00	1.75	1.75
		Dominica	2.53	0.10	2.63	1.47	0.10	1.57
		Montserrat	0.33	0.01	0.34	0.96	0.00	0.96
		ST Vincent	0.76	0.00	0.76	0.55	0.00	0.55
		Turks C IS	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.18
11.	North Africa	Egypt A RP	3025.60	1741.77	4767.37	2337.65	1221.20	3558.85
		Morocco	326.31	936.25	1262.56	342.19	1077.58	1419.77
		Algeria	1063.73	551.82	1615.55	787.79	299.44	1087.23
		Sudan	882.47	569.66	1452.13	782.36	149.20	931.56
		Tunisia	249.83	196.19	446.02	222.37	136.49	358.86
		Libya	163.74	70.14	233.88	122.58	8.86	131.44

		Canary IS	0.02		0.02			0.00
12.	North America	U S A	42464.22	21814.60	64278.82	40287.35	21776.71	62064.06
		Canada	2196.02	3749.42	5945.44	2052.22	4234.03	6286.25
		Mexico	2861.68	3393.15	6254.83	2865.18	2283.19	5148.37
13.	Central Africa	Uganda	553.93	37.69	591.62	569.94	45.52	615.46
		Congo D. Rep.	254.16	126.45	380.61	317.63	97.76	415.39
		Chad	40.69	62.78	103.47	43.49	320.88	364.37
		Malawi	214.02	36.78	250.80	176.13	64.31	240.44
		Rwanda	149.27	1.21	150.48	106.08	1.35	107.43
		Burundi	31.44	0.29	31.73	29.06	0.11	29.17
		C. Afri. Rep.	7.76	0.63	8.39	9.17	0.83	10.00
14.	East Africa	Kenya	4117.93	117.42	4235.35	3025.86	127.55	3153.41
		Tanzania Rep.	2484.61	1089.03	3573.64	1654.64	924.79	2579.43
		Mauritius	1909.55	21.19	1930.74	855.81	20.37	876.18
		Ethiopia	783.13	44.26	827.39	793.62	60.99	854.61
		Somalia	352.81	38.25	391.06	482.88	15.58	498.46
		Madagascar	167.19	95.29	262.48	197.04	141.74	338.78
		Djibouti	237.96	1.47	239.43	204.69	1.23	205.92
		Reunion	48.76	22.61	71.37	42.70	18.78	61.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Seychelles	32.56	1.17	33.73	34.12	0.67	34.79
		Comoros	17.76	11.30	29.06	17.01	15.10	32.11
15.	Other South African Countries	Angola	552.64	4617.64	5170.28	223.19	2766.81	2990.00
		Mozambique	2070.84	325.74	2396.58	1241.99	356.31	1598.30
		Zambia	366.59	283.35	649.94	298.13	475.38	773.51
		Zimbabwe	223.96	32.70	256.66	205.08	24.45	229.53
16.	Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	South Africa	5302.00	6496.52	11798.52	3588.19	5907.39	9495.58
		Botswana	44.46	1012.89	1057.35	52.98	542.23	595.21
		Swaziland	39.94	22.03	61.97	59.90	40.82	100.72
		Namibia	107.82	34.42	142.24	73.62	10.42	84.04
		Lesotho	38.22	1.38	39.60	30.06	4.94	35.00
17.	West Africa	Nigeria	2681.37	13682.97	16364.34	2221.90	9949.17	12171.07
		Ghana	680.39	1257.60	1937.99	623.74	2981.27	3605.01
		Cote D' Ivoire	309.75	532.10	841.85	397.03	572.48	969.51
		Senegal	518.75	208.13	726.88	545.84	263.95	809.79
		Togo	688.42	195.65	884.07	532.19	225.09	757.28
		Cameroon	249.13	745.36	994.49	190.99	557.54	748.53
		Benin	497.95	222.12	720.07	427.30	275.66	702.96

	Guinea	283.81	729.69	1013.50	278.57	370.05	648.62
	Equtl Guinea	15.01	749.38	764.39	17.53	457.30	474.83
	Congo P Rep	252.89	365.52	618.41	166.64	201.64	368.28
	Mali	134.12	78.59	212.71	107.93	242.78	350.71
	Burkina Faso	112.76	151.64	264.40	108.79	238.11	346.90
	Guinea Bissau	9.76	158.38	168.14	14.47	198.17	212.64
	Liberia	206.53	57.68	264.21	133.88	32.20	166.08
	Gabon	42.70	793.06	835.76	36.82	105.63	142.45
	Sierra Leone	80.40	23.59	103.99	91.17	16.56	107.73
	Gambia	73.53	36.08	109.61	59.54	31.35	90.89
	Niger	78.22	0.55	78.77	80.16	0.32	80.48
	Mauritania	58.94	43.36	102.30	58.35	18.56	76.91
	Cape Verde Is	4.12	2.97	7.09	1.43	2.77	4.20
	Sao Tome	1.47	0.05	1.52	0.93	0.00	0.93
	St Helena	0.21	0.09	0.30	0.16		0.16
18. Car Countries	Kazakhstan	250.68	701.67	952.35	151.91	352.93	504.84
	Uzbekistan	170.44	55.86	226.30	94.64	45.26	139.90
	Turkmenistan	91.98	13.05	105.03	68.53	46.97	115.50
	Tajikistan	53.71	4.39	58.10	22.26	9.98	32.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kyrghyzstan	37.76	0.77	38.53	25.11	1.79	26.90
19.	Other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Countries	Russia	2097.01	4249.22	6346.23	1587.81	4596.07	6183.88
		Ukraine	349.03	2238.99	2588.02	259.12	1751.17	2010.29
		Belarus	48.16	182.16	230.32	35.70	164.90	200.60
		Azerbaijan	110.42	198.54	308.96	33.38	77.09	110.47
		Georgia	86.67	18.35	105.02	82.57	24.47	107.04
		Armenia	91.47	0.82	92.29	23.55	14.04	37.59
		Moldova	8.79	1.43	10.22	7.81	4.89	12.70
20.	Others	Unspecified	4073.74	7562.83	11636.57	2365.39	8700.35	11065.74
		Gibraltar	637.83	0.00	637.83	1182.88		1182.88
		Eritrea	14.06	230.68	244.74	6.45	167.45	173.90
		Puerto Rico	99.02	26.08	125.10	115.00	50.17	165.17
		Marshall Island	0.12	0.01	0.13	101.91	0.41	102.32
		New Caledonia	10.77	21.38	32.15	4.68	50.35	55.03
		Greenland	1.13	0.07	1.20	8.81	0.10	8.91
		Aruba	3.88	0.03	3.91	6.92	0.30	7.22
		Installations In International Waters			0.00	7.11		7.11

FR Polynesia	3.07	0.03	3.10	3.81	0.02	3.83
Palau	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.02	3.70	3.72
Timor-Leste			0.00	3.43	0.03	3.46
Monaco	0.87	1.71	2.58	1.05	1.53	2.58
Faroe Is.	2.62	0.07	2.69	1.75	0.04	1.79
Ameri Samoa	0.19	0.67	0.86	0.16	1.13	1.29
Antartica	0.00	4.84	4.84	0.00	1.11	1.11
N. Mariana Is.	0.08		0.08	0.56	0.23	0.79
US Minor Outlying Islands	0.68	0.85	1.53	0.17	0.36	0.53
Norfolk Is.	0.06	0.13	0.19	0.33	0.07	0.40
Guam	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.38		0.38
Micronesia	0.23		0.23	0.36		0.36
Wallis F Is.	0.04	1.02	1.06		0.24	0.24
Panama C Z	0.07	44.25	44.32	0.16		0.16
Andorra	0.26	5.28	5.54	0.12	0.00	0.12
FR S Ant TR			0.00	0.06	0.03	0.09
Vatican City	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.05	0.00	0.05
Cook Is.	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.05		0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Niue Is.		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04
		Christmas Is.	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.03
		Anguilla	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.03
		St Pierre	0.00		0.00		0.02	0.02
		Pitcairn Is.		0.11	0.11		0.01	0.01
		Tokelau Is.	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
		Saharwi A.DM RP	0.03		0.03	0.00		0.00
		Channel Is.	0.00		0.00			0.00
		Heard Macdonald	0.06		0.06			0.00
		South Sudan		66.24	66.24			0.00
	GRAND TOTAL		310351.97	448033.48	758385.45	262031.19	380665.20	642696.39

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

Irregularities in NGMA

1042. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about irregularities allegedly caused by officers of National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the approximate number of collection of items in NGMA and what are their historical importance;

(d) what are the highlights of CAG report for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 in regard to NGMA; and

(e) whether CAG report has made a mention about irregularities in NGMA, and if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) A few complaints have been received which are of repetitive nature. These complaints were examined in the Ministry and some minor administrative and procedural lapse were noticed and corrective actions have been initiated in National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) There are 17039 number of collection in the NGMA, New Delhi. These are art works/objects from 1850 onwards which has been acquired, conserved and preserved as repository for the coming generation.

(d) and (e) The observations in Inspection Report of DG (Audit) for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are of routine nature.

Nothing about irregularities in NGMA has been reported in the reports of 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Documenting of antiquities

1043. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implements a mission for documenting of antiquities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of antiquities documented so far, budget allocations made for the purpose and the action plan drawn up by Government to expedite documenting of all the antiquities, existing/found in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was established in 2007 with the mandate to prepare two National Registers:

(i) National Register on Built Heritage and Sites and

(ii) National Register on Antiquities.

(c) So far NMMA has documented 15.00 lakh antiquities approx. from different sources. During the last three years, NMMA has been allocated funds as under:

(Rupees in crores)

2013-14	2.00
2014-15	7.19
2015-16	5.50

As part of action Plan, NMMA gets the documentation of antiquities done by outsourcing through Documentation Resource Centres (DRCs) which comprise Universities, State Archaeological Departments, State Museum Departments, Endowment Boards, Research Institutes, Trusts, NGOs etc. The DRCs are identified by NMMA in association with State Level Implementation Committees (SLIC), constituted for the purpose in different States. The projects awarded to the DRCs are monitored by SLICs, Finance Committee and Monitoring Committee. As part of the Action Plan agreements will be signed with DRCs and more institutions would be identified to undertake documentation of Antiquities available with National Museums, State and Private Museums, ASI and Site Museums etc. for expediting the work of documentation of antiquities available in the country.

Conservation projects in other countries by ASI

†1044. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is executing conservation projects in other countries also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of countries in which ASI is working on, for archaeological survey and conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes; Sir. On request from Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken up conservation work of Ta Prohm Temple in Cambodia, Vat Phu Temple in Lao PDR and Ananda Temple in Myanmar. These projects are completely funded by MEA.

Portal for conservation activities of ASI

†1045. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to start a portal for the conservation activities done by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(b) if so, by when this portal would be stated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A portal for recording conservation activities of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been initiated.

Under-water Archaeological Wing of ASI

†1046. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Under-water Archaeological Wing of ASI has been inactive for the last seven years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are only six under-water experts for 7500 km. coastal frontiers; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the promotion of exploration of the coastal areas having immense potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are only a few under-water experts in India.

(c) The work of Under-water Archaeology Wing (UAW), ASI, Red Fort, Delhi has been shifted to Goa to undertake Documentation and Exploration of Coastal Sites in collaboration with National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scholarships/financial assistance to artists

†1047. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by Government to provide scholarships/financial assistance to the artists in the field of acting and parameters for selecting the artists under these schemes;

(b) the details of amount given as scholarships/financial assistance to the artists every year; and

(c) the number of artists who applied under these schemes in the last three years and number of such artists who were given scholarships/financial assistance, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To provide scholarships to the artistes in the field of Indian Classical Music, Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual Art, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts including field of acting the Government is implementing a Scheme namely "Scheme of Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields." Applications are invited online every year from the Young Artistes in the age group of 18-25 years and meritorious candidates are selected on the basis of their performance/interview by the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry for this purpose.

(b) Each selected artiste is given scholarship of ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of two years.

(c) The number of artistes who applied under the Scheme of scholarship in the last three years and number of artistes who were given scholarships, State-wise is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Applications received and Selected Artistes (State-wise) in the field of Theatre during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Applications Received	Selected Candidates	Applications Received	Selected Candidates	Applications Received	Selected Candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Interview has not been held.
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	11	3	3	2	Nil	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4.	Assam	17	4	10	3	7	
5.	Bihar	66	6	Nil	Nil	27	
6.	Chandigarh	6	1	Nil	Nil	1	
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	2	2	Nil	3	
8.	Goa	2	1	Nil	Nil	1	
9.	Gujarat	17	1	1	Nil	2	
10.	Haryana	7	Nil	1	Nil	13	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	3	2	1	3	
13.	Jharkhand	9	1	Nil	Nil	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Karnataka	127	1	Nil	Nil	2	
15.	Kerala	29	5	2	Nil	5	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	65	2	29	5	26	
17.	Maharashtra	73	9	Nil	Nil	39	
18.	Manipur	14	5	1	1	3	
19.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
20.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
22.	New Delhi	12	1	1	Nil	19	
23.	Odisha	41	5	Nil	Nil	9	
24.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
25.	Punjab	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	
26.	Rajasthan	36	1	4	Nil	13	
27.	Sikkim	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
28.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
29.	Telangana*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
30.	Tripura	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

31.	Uttar Pradesh	49	3	7	2	15
32.	Uttarakhand	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	West Bengal	64	4	13	1	42
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Include applications received from Telangana State.
(When applications were called for Scholarship Award for the year 2013-14 Telangana State was not established).

New conservation methods for ancient monuments

1048. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is adopting very old and obsolete methods in preservation of ancient monuments across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to formulate and introduce new conservation methods based on modern techniques; 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 (d) No, Sir. Conservation work of ancient monuments is a specialized work for which traditional materials, methods and techniques are always preferable to maintain originality and authenticity of the monuments. However, for stability of the monuments, if use of modern techniques is required, the same are also applied. The training courses are organized regularly to keep abreast the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) professionals about new developments in Conservation Science. At present no such proposal of new conservation methods is pending.

Bringing Kohinoor diamond in the country

1049. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry for bringing back the Kohinoor diamond to India from the United Kingdom;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken for above; and

(c) whether the Ministry made a statement that Kohinoor diamond was a gift to Britain and it was not taken away forcefully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of External Affairs is exploring ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory resolution to this issue with the UK Government.

(c) No, Sir. It was a mis-interpretation.

Training activities imparted by PSUs

1050. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) were engaged in imparting/arranging training and skill development activities through various programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes through which training and skill developments are imparted;

(c) the details of the target groups to whom training and skill developments are imparted; and

(d) details of the training and skill development activities taken and imparted to target groups in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) are engaged in various training and skill development activities through various programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Core Programme, Functional and Technical Management Programmes, Strategic Management Programmes, Quality Management Programmes, Competency Programmes, Craftsman Training Scheme, Nursing Training Scheme, Vocational Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Training on Computer Applications, Industrial Safety, Training for Fitters/Mechanists/Electricians etc.

Further, DHI has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 8th December, 2015 with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to develop and implement National Action Plan for Skill Development in Capital Goods Sector, Automotive Sector and CPSEs under DHI with common objective of fulfilling skills needs of the Sectors and at the same time provide quality opportunities for employment/entrepreneurship.

(c) These CPSEs undertake such programmes for in–house regular employees, and also for non-company personnel including Customers, Apprentices, Vocational and Industrial Trainees, Engineers, Graduates, ITI passed and Diploma Holders, Non-statutory Trainees (CA, ICWA, NIIT certified), Local Tribal and Less educated Youths etc.

(d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), a CPSE under DHI has three manufacturing units (Trichy, Ranipet and Thirumayam) in Tamil Nadu which provided training to nearly 1800 apprentices during 2015-16 in various trades such as Mechanist,

Turner, Fitter, Welder, Mechanic etc. Further, Welding Research Institute under the aegis of BHEL Unit located at Trichy in Tamil Nadu has been conducting skill development programmes for ITI Welder passed candidates as well as other sponsored candidates.

Impact of ban on 2000 cc diesel cars

1051. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry looks at the decision of the National Green Tribunal banning registration of 2000 cc and above diesel engines in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that the National Green Tribunal is likely to extend this ban to other major cities in the country;

(c) if so, what impact it will have on auto industry and employment that auto sector as a whole is providing; and

(d) whether the Ministry has requested the National Green Tribunal not to extend the ban on other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The interim ban on sale of new Diesel Cars of 2000 cc and above in the National Capital Region (NCR) has been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 16th December, 2015. Department of Heavy Industry, Government of India has submitted an affidavit to Hon'ble Supreme Court with request to modify the order dated 16th December, 2015 imposing ban on sale and registration of new diesel vehicles of engine capacity more than 2000 cc. The Department also submitted that BS IV emission norms is the most stringent emission norms in country and to ban a category of vehicle which is meeting the stringent emission regulations and all other laws and regulations of the country, is unjustified.

(b) A Circuit Bench of Southern Bench of Green Tribunal had already banned sale of new 2000 cc and above Diesel Cars in the State of Kerala in May, 2016. However, a stay on the same was granted by the Hon'ble Kerala High Court. The matter is again to be heard in Kerala by the NGT Circuit Bench.

(c) Decisions on new investments in the entire automotive sectors across the country has certainly stopped for the last six months as it seems Auto Industry is skeptical on the sustenance of the existing policies of the Government in light of the recent direction by Hon'ble Courts and Tribunals.

(d) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises submitted application for impleadment in the matter of Vardhman Kaushik and Ors *vs.* UOI and Ors [OA No. 21 of 2014, 95 of 2015 and 303 of 2015] before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 28th May, 2016 with the request Hon'ble Tribunal may not apply any restrictions on sale and registration of new vehicles, which are complying with the Statutory emission norms irrespective of fuel used, in any city.

Setting up of industries to counter unemployment

†1052. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to set up heavy as well as small industries in view of the rising number of unemployed people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of places where these industries are going to be established and the number of unemployed persons likely to get jobs in these industries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Industry is a State subject, hence no centralized data regarding setting up of heavy/small industries for unemployed people is maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Sectors under its administrative control.

Automotive Mission Plan, 2016-26

1053. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in an Automotive Mission Plan, 2016-26 which envisages creation of an additional 50 million jobs;

(b) whether the Automotive Mission Plan, 2016-26 aims to put India's automobile industry in the league of top three nations in engineering, manufacturing and export of vehicles and auto components;

(c) whether Government is extending the national Automotive Mission Plan to 2026; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Automotive Mission Plan (AMP 20260 envisages creation of 65 million jobs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the Automotive Mission Plan 2016-26 (AMP 2026) are:-

(i) The Indian Automotive Industry to be a top job creator – 65 million additional jobs.

(ii) The Indian Automotive Industry to be the prime mover of Manufacturing Sector and "Make in India" Programme.

(iii) The Indian Automotive Industry to aim at increasing exports of vehicles by 5 times and components by 7.5 times.

(iv) For success of AMP 2026, there is a need of coordinated and stable policy regime for the automotive sector.

(v) Specific interventions are envisaged to sustain and improve manufacturing competitiveness and to address challenges of environment and safety.

Composite township for Kashmiri migrants

1054. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status of Government's plan to set up 'Composite Township' for displaced Kashmiri Pandit migrants in the valley;

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for the township plan in the valley; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the township will be set up in the valley for the Kashmiri migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to identify suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmir migrants could be rehabilitated.

(b) A variety of measures have been taken over the years by the Government for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. Under the Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and 200 flats at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants.

A comprehensive package was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants, which provided for 3000 State Government jobs, financial/assistance for purchase/construction of house, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been provided to 1719 Kashmiri migrants 505 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley.

Besides, the Government has approved another package, on 18th November, 2015, for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 Transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to identify suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmir migrants could be rehabilitated.

Strengthening the police at 'thana' levels

1055. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the police set up in the country is top heavy;

(b) whether there is a pressing need to strengthen the police set up at the 'thana' level with more constables and inspectors to cope up with the increased workload; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is proposing to take to address the staff imbalance in the police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2015 against total sanctioned strength of 22,63,222 Police personnel in all the States and Union

Territories, 17,21,101 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 5,42,986 personnel. Thana level data is not Centrally maintained.

(c) To fill up the vacancies of IPS Officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from Civil Services Examination (CSE) 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

As 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, falling in List II (Entry 1 and 2) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel in respective States and improve police-population ratio. The Central advices the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms.

Increasing the number of assembly seats

1056. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sought opinion from the Ministry of Law and Justice in connection with increasing the number of Assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether opinion of the Attorney General was sought on this;

(d) if so, the opinion given by Attorney General;

(e) how Ministry looks at the opinion of the Election Commission that now it is not possible to increase the number of seats in both the States; and

(f) in view of the above, how Ministry is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of the point on which the opinion of Ministry of Law and Justice were sought are as under:

(i) Whether Section 26 (1) of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 can be implemented by amending Section 26 itself and without any amendment to Article 170 of the Constitution and if so, may suggest the amendment to be done in Section 26.

(ii) Further in case (i) is to be done, whether, when there is a conflict in the provision of A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the Constitution of India, which one would prevail?

(iii) Whether the amendment "notwithstanding the provisions contained in Article 170 of the Constitution of India in place of "subject to the provisions contained in Article 170 of the Constitution" would be sustainable.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice has sought the opinion of Ld. Attorney General on above. Ld. Attorney General of India has concluded his opinion as follows:

Answer to Query (i) -	No
Answer to Query (ii) -	Obviously, the provisions of the Constitution would prevail over any provision of any act of Parliament.
Answer to Query (iii) -	No

(e) and (f) In view of above, presently there is no such proposal under consideration.

Illegal immigrants in Assam

†1057. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal immigrants in the State of Assam and steps being taken by Government to trace and repatriate these illegal immigrants and results of such steps; and

(b) whether Government has any concrete and effective plans in place to solve the problem of illegal immigration, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) There are reports that illegal immigrants are able to enter into Assam despite several checks and control measures taken along the International Border. Since, entry is clandestine and surreptitious, the number of illegal migrants cannot be ascertained.

In order to prevent illegal migration, Government has taken various measures like strengthening vigilance at the international border by way of equipping Border Security Force with more manpower and modern gadgets, reduction of gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling, construction of border roads and fencing, intensification of riverine patrolling etc. Besides, Bangladesh side has also been urged to take effective steps to check illegal movements of its nationals into India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under Foreigners Act, 1946. An action plan for detection and deportation of the illegal migrants in Assam has been prepared and Government of Assam has formed 500 State Police Units for detection of illegal immigrants in Assam. For speedy disposal of cases relating to detection and deportation of such illegal migrants, 100 Foreigners Tribunals have been made functional.

Properties acquired under Enemy Property Act used by public servants and officers

1058. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several properties acquired under the Enemy Property Act are being used by the public servants and officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of all such properties allotted to public servants, officers and public offices, State-wise;

(d) whether any income or rental income is generated from the allotment of such properties to public servants and public offices;

(e) if so, whether the income is remitted to the account of the actual owner or his legal heir; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of properties allotted to public servants, officers and public offices State-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Property allotted to		
		Public servants	Officers	Public Offices
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	-	-	Telephone Exchange, Ahmedabad
2.	Maharashtra	-	CRPF, Bandra Mumbai	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) CMO, Bungalow, Sitapur (ii) SP Bungalow, Khiri (iii) DM Bungalow, Sitapur (iv) SP Bungalow, Sitapur	-	(i) Forest Department, Sitapur, Government of UP (ii) Tehsil Office of Mahmudabad, Lucknow (iii) UCO Bank, Lucknow (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru Polytechnic College, Mahmudabad (v) Rajkiya Mahavidyalay, Mahmudabad (vi) Office of Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Lucknow Branch (vii) Fisheries Department, Mahmudabad Government of UP (viii) District Supply Office, Barabanki, Government of UP
4.	West Bengal	-	-	Office of Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Kolkata Branch

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) No Sir. There is no such provision under the existing law.

Increase in median age of marriage

1059. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new census data released recently shows that the median age at the time of marriage has increased across all strata of society and genders due to socio-economic changes taking place;

(b) whether the data reveals that higher level of school enrollment with overall 90 per cent everywhere and above 80 per cent for Dalits, has also contributed to this welcome trend; and

(c) whether, according to eminent sociologists at the JNU, if this pace of growth in integration of the economy is kept up, the median age at marriage for both genders should increase by two years in the next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Sir, in decennial Population Census, data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters are collected on all persons. This includes data on age at marriage. State/UT-wise and Sex-wise mean age at marriage for Total, SC and ST Population as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). It reveals that mean age at marriage has increased over the decade 2001–2011 in respect of total as well as SC/ST population.

(b) Data on level of school enrollment and its impact on age at marriage is not available from Census. However, Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for secondary and Higher Secondary level for the year 2014-15 for all categories and Scheduled Caste as compiled in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Co-relation between growth in integration of economy and the age at marriage is also not available from Census.

Statement-I

Mean Age at Marriage: Census 2001 and 2011

India/State/UT#	All		SC		ST		Other than SC/ST	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males								
INDIA	22.6	23.3	21.7	22.6	21.9	22.5	22.8	23.6
Jammu and Kashmir	23.7	24.7	23.6	24.7	22.9	23.7	23.8	24.9
Himachal Pradesh	23.8	24.5	23.0	23.7	23.4	24.2	24.1	24.9
Punjab	23.4	24.0	22.9	23.5	NST	NST	23.6	24.2
Chandigarh#	23.5	24.1	22.0	22.8	NST	NST	23.7	24.3
Uttarakhand	23.0	23.7	22.0	22.8	21.2	22.4	23.3	24.0
Haryana	21.6	22.6	21.0	22.1	NST	NST	21.7	22.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NCT of Delhi#	23.1	23.9	21.5	22.6	NST	NST	23.4	24.2
Rajasthan	19.9	20.9	19.4	20.5	19.5	20.5	20.1	21.1
Uttar Pradesh	20.1	21.4	19.3	20.8	19.8	20.7	20.4	21.6
Bihar	20.6	21.9	19.6	21.1	21.6	22.0	20.8	22.0
Sikkim	24.2	24.6	23.5	23.7	24.7	24.9	24.2	24.5
Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	23.9	23.8	NSC	23.2	23.4	24.5	24.5
Nagaland	25.7	26.2	NSC	NSC	25.8	26.4	25.0	25.4
Manipur	25.5	26.2	25.5	26.0	25.8	26.1	25.4	26.2
Mizoram	25.3	25.4	24.3	25.7	25.4	25.3	24.8	25.5
Tripura	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	23.9	23.9	26.5	26.8
Meghalaya	24.8	24.7	25.6	25.2	24.7	24.6	25.2	25.2
Assam	25.7	26.0	25.9	26.4	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1
West Bengal	24.5	24.9	23.8	24.2	23.5	24.0	24.8	25.2
Jharkhand	21.8	22.9	20.5	21.7	22.4	23.4	21.9	22.9
Odisha	23.9	24.7	23.4	24.2	23.0	23.5	24.3	25.3
Chhattisgarh	20.9	22.1	20.1	21.6	21.0	21.9	21.0	22.3
Madhya Pradesh	20.4	21.5	19.5	20.9	20.0	20.8	20.8	21.9
Gujarat	22.1	22.5	21.8	22.4	21.4	21.6	22.2	22.6
Daman and Diu#	22.9	23.4	23.7	24.8	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	21.5	22.6	22.2	23.2	20.8	21.5	22.4	23.5
Maharashtra	23.5	23.7	23.1	23.5	22.1	22.2	23.7	23.9
Andhra Pradesh	22.5	23.1	21.9	22.5	21.4	21.9	22.7	23.3
Karnataka	24.9	25.4	23.9	24.3	23.8	24.2	25.2	25.7
Goa	27.4	28.0	25.7	26.4	24.3	27.5	27.4	28.1
Lakshadweep#	25.0	26.0	NSC	NSC	24.7	25.9	27.1	26.5
Kerala	27.1	27.6	26.5	27.3	24.9	25.6	27.2	27.7
Tamil Nadu	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.8	23.4	23.4	25.7	26.2
Puducherry#	26.4	27.0	24.9	25.7	NST	NST	26.6	27.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	25.4	25.9	NSC	NSC	25.3	26.1	25.4	25.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females								
INDIA	18.3	19.3	17.6	18.7	18.4	19.1	18.4	19.4
Jammu and Kashmir	20.1	21.2	19.0	20.2	19.6	20.4	20.3	21.5
Himachal Pradesh	19.1	20.2	18.4	19.4	19.6	20.5	19.3	20.5
Punjab	20.5	21.1	20.1	20.7	NST	NST	20.6	21.3
Chandigarh#	20.0	20.8	18.5	19.5	NST	NST	20.3	21.1
Uttarakhand	18.5	19.6	17.7	18.8	17.7	19.2	18.7	19.8
Haryana	18.0	19.3	17.5	18.9	NST	NST	18.1	19.4
NCT of Delhi#	19.2	20.3	17.7	19.1	NST	NST	19.5	20.5
Rajasthan	16.6	17.9	16.2	17.6	16.8	18.0	16.7	18.0
Uttar Pradesh	17.5	18.7	16.9	18.2	17.6	18.1	17.7	18.8
Bihar	17.2	18.6	16.4	18.1	17.7	18.7	17.3	18.7
Sikkim	20.2	20.9	19.2	19.8	21.2	21.5	20.0	20.7
Arunachal Pradesh	19.6	20.4	18.6	NSC	19.6	20.4	19.6	20.3
Nagaland	21.6	22.1	NSC	NSC	21.7	22.4	20.2	20.5
Manipur	21.5	22.6	21.5	22.5	21.9	22.7	21.4	22.6
Mizoram	21.8	22.3	21.2	21.1	21.8	22.3	20.8	21.6
Tripura	19.3	20.0	18.5	19.3	19.7	20.1	19.3	20.2
Meghalaya	20.5	20.9	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.0	19.9	20.2
Assam	19.7	20.3	19.3	20.1	20.5	20.9	19.7	20.3
West Bengal	18.4	19.0	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	18.6	19.2
Jharkhand	17.6	18.8	16.7	18.0	18.5	19.6	17.4	18.7
Odisha	18.9	20.0	18.5	19.5	18.9	19.7	19.0	20.1
Chhattisgarh	17.6	18.6	16.8	18.2	18.0	18.9	17.4	18.6
Madhya Pradesh	17.0	18.4	16.2	17.8	17.3	18.3	17.2	18.6
Gujarat	19.2	19.7	18.9	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.8
Daman and Diu#	19.4	20.1	18.8	20.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	20.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	18.8	19.5	18.3	19.4	18.4	19.0	19.6	20.2
Maharashtra	18.8	19.5	18.1	19.0	18.2	18.7	18.9	19.6
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	18.4	17.2	18.0	17.4	18.2	17.6	18.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	18.9	19.8	18.3	19.1	18.2	19.0	19.1	20.0
Goa	22.2	23.3	20.1	21.5	19.4	22.6	22.2	23.4
Lakshadweep#	19.1	20.4	NSC	NSC	19.1	20.4	21.4	21.7
Kerala	20.8	21.4	20.5	21.6	19.9	20.5	20.8	21.4
Tamil Nadu	19.9	20.5	19.2	19.8	18.8	19.1	20.0	20.7
Puducherry#	20.0	21.3	19.0	20.5	NST	NST	20.2	21.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	19.6	20.4	NSC	NSC	21.7	22.7	19.4	20.3

SC: Scheduled Castes; NSC: Not reporting SC. ST: Scheduled Tribes; NST: Not reporting ST. #Union Territory

Statement-II

Gross Enrollment Ratio

Sl. No.	States/UTs	All Categories			Scheduled Caste		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) Secondary 2014-15							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95.59	90.13	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71.46	73.42	72.40	73.87	73.40	73.67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.11	90.10	91.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	69.36	80.57	74.78	97.46	109.76	103.51
5.	Bihar	65.08	73.85	69.09	60.48	74.98	66.81
6.	Chandigarh	89.05	90.53	89.69	56.68	51.49	54.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	100.30	103.38	101.82	96.67	101.86	99.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.14	84.65	88.07	119.97	113.77	117.06
9.	Daman and Diu	68.69	83.61	74.85	127.34	146.62	135.55
10.	Delhi	101.57	106.03	103.56	66.59	66.18	66.40
11.	Goa	118.56	108.13	113.63	114.93	109.78	112.49
12.	Gujarat	80.82	66.67	74.34	93.41	75.00	84.85
13.	Haryana	85.66	82.47	84.25	89.48	82.81	86.44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	119.04	112.29	115.87	114.83	105.45	110.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.66	64.77	66.29	78.69	77.19	77.99
16.	Jharkhand	69.35	74.64	71.86	67.99	76.11	71.76
17.	Karnataka	81.05	82.63	81.80	73.42	75.43	74.37
18.	Kerala	103.63	102.82	103.24	110.28	110.42	110.35
19.	Lakshadweep	117.88	127.89	123.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	80.99	79.26	80.18	83.76	84.36	84.04
21.	Maharashtra	91.08	87.27	89.31	104.64	97.85	101.43
22.	Manipur	91.43	89.78	90.62	100.56	101.73	101.13
23.	Meghalaya	75.12	87.10	81.05	232.57	299.91	264.17
24.	Mizoram	107.22	109.12	108.15	1841.28	1010.40	1307.14
25.	Nagaland	62.33	66.91	64.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	77.34	76.78	77.06	81.71	79.05	80.37
27.	Puducherry	90.28	101.94	95.66	112.09	117.10	114.50
28.	Punjab	85.72	85.42	85.59	85.29	78.02	81.96
29.	Rajasthan	82.67	68.62	76.16	79.15	67.09	73.60
30.	Sikkim	104.11	118.51	111.26	118.83	155.77	135.84
31.	Tamil Nadu	90.22	93.72	91.89	97.90	99.09	98.48
32.	Telangana	79.67	85.03	82.25	83.23	85.70	84.38
33.	Tripura	119.81	121.36	120.57	136.05	137.18	136.61
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67.85	67.73	67.79	74.42	76.28	75.29
35.	Uttarakhand	90.99	89.65	90.35	102.59	100.49	101.58
36.	West Bengal	70.67	86.05	78.17	78.15	97.17	87.33
	INDIA	78.13	78.94	78.51	80.94	83.09	81.95
Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) Hr. Secondary 2014-15							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.65	92.51	95.65	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	51.27	52.03	51.63	54.15	54.65	54.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.00	69.44	68.71	0	0	0
4.	Assam	32.71	35.40	33.97	36.56	38.90	37.67
5.	Bihar	31.91	31.66	31.79	27.34	30.68	28.75
6.	Chandigarh	90.05	91.30	90.57	55.50	50.54	53.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	64.10	62.57	63.34	57.11	56.45	56.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.57	40.39	37.70	81.12	62.70	71.21
9.	Daman and Diu	28.45	55.97	37.48	45.39	69.38	54.64
10.	Delhi	89.51	94.23	91.63	61.02	64.25	62.52
11.	Goa	73.68	82.57	77.88	77.13	79.65	78.39
12.	Gujarat	47.44	42.02	44.93	50.20	43.13	46.86
13.	Haryana	67.76	63.29	65.78	52.60	49.63	51.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101.69	99.31	100.58	80.38	79.67	80.04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.31	56.08	59.33	53.24	50.94	52.17
16.	Jharkhand	48.37	49.06	48.69	42.64	46.69	44.45
17.	Karnataka	30.81	35.32	32.96	25.58	30.19	27.75
18.	Kerala	73.74	80.13	76.87	82.00	91.21	86.54
19.	Lakshadweep	91.54	81.15	85.99	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	47.75	42.90	45.48	42.51	41.03	41.84
21.	Maharashtra	62.85	61.46	62.20	66.09	65.01	65.59
22.	Manipur	68.35	62.45	65.39	78.87	75.83	77.38
23.	Meghalaya	31.95	40.21	36.03	55.02	75.81	64.85
24.	Mizoram	61.94	62.28	62.11	5300.28	6349.66	5774.19
25.	Nagaland	34.13	33.08	33.61	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	1.00	0.85	0.92
27.	Puducherry	61.25	82.15	70.87	66.96	82.45	74.42
28.	Punjab	68.61	70.38	69.39	57.48	55.77	56.71
29.	Rajasthan	63.85	48.02	56.46	53.44	42.29	48.37
30.	Sikkim	60.61	76.66	68.55	67.42	83.33	75.34
31.	Tamil Nadu	69.97	85.73	77.52	70.92	84.49	77.52
32.	Telangana	55.64	61.31	58.33	62.48	67.75	65.01
33.	Tripura	46.48	40.05	43.40	49.65	43.80	46.87
34.	Uttar Pradesh	65.36	62.01	63.75	65.94	66.13	66.03
35.	Uttarakhand	79.82	80.95	80.36	70.16	73.49	71.74
36.	West Bengal	48.27	51.82	49.95	48.05	54.46	51.01
	India	54.57	53.81	54.21	53.11	54.66	53.84

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development
Secondary–9th and 10th Std;
Hr. Secondary–11th and 12th Std.,
NA–Not Available

Cloudburst and landslides in Uttarakhand

1060. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties and the number of persons injured in the recent cloudburst and landslides in Uttarakhand, the details thereof;

(b) whether rescue and relief operations were carried out on time without delay;

(c) the number of tourists in the Char Dham stranded and for how long;

(d) whether the road transportation has been restored to make the road traffic normal; and

(e) why even telephonic communication could not be restored in some of the affected districts like Pithoragarh and State capital, Dehradun, for more than 6 hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Uttarakhand, 20 persons have lost their lives and 6 persons were reported injured in the wake of cloudburst and landslides during June 30 to July 1, 2016.

In any disaster, the first responders are the State Government concerned. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, immediate steps for mobilization of the essential logistics/resources required for rescue and relief operations were taken without delay. On site mobilization of personnel from National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Indian Air Force (IAF), Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), SSB, Armed Forces Medical Services were also made to provide prompt support to the State Government in their efforts. The Government of Uttarakhand have taken all necessary rescue and relief measures which includes evacuation, search/rescue and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of relief camps, providing gratuitous relief, distribution of essential commodities, measures for health care and safe drinking water, etc.

(c) to (e) The State Government of Uttarakhand informed that during the monsoon season road traffic of the State including Char Dham often gets disrupted but the same is restored and opened soon for vehicular traffic, as such no tourists, pilgrims and other people are stranded for long-durations, as the necessary equipment for opening the roads is prepositioned at identified landslides prone locations all over the State.

With regard to telecommunication, State Government has informed that due to technical snag communication was disrupted in the disaster affected areas but the same has been restored.

Tracking devices in small boats

†1061. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to install tracking devices in small boats;

(b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The fishing vessels of 20 mtr. and above in length are mandatorily required to fit navigational and communication equipments to facilitate tracking. The Government is also considering to install tracking devices in fishing vessels of below 20 mtr. in length.

President's assent to Kerala Bill

1062. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bill passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly namely the Commonwealth Trust Kozhikode (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 2012 was forwarded to the Central Government seeking President's assent to the same; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and at what stage is the said bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Kerala forwarded "The Common Wealth Trust, Kozhikode (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 2012" as passed by the Kerala State Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Kerala under Article 200 read with Article 254 (2) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the Hon'ble President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India which was received in this Ministry on 31.08.2012.

As per procedure, the said Bill was circulated to concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The views of the Central Ministries/Departments on the Bill were conveyed to the State Government. Clarifications/views as received from the State Government have since been shared with the concerned Central Ministries/Departments in order to process the Bill further.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Child trafficking cases

†1063. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the child trafficking cases in the country have increased considerably in the recent days, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government has directed all States to appoint special women protection officer to strictly check the child trafficking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the States which have appointed special women protection officer in compliance of the order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total 991, 1361 and 2204 cases of child trafficking were reported during 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(b) and (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India are State subjects and as such detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking through strengthening the implementation mechanism of law enforcement responses and issuing advisories on human trafficking from time to time, which are available at *www.mha.gov.in.*

MHA issued advisories on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India on 9.9.2009 and on Human Trafficking as Organized Crime dated 30.4.2012, wherein it has *inter-alia* been advised to States/UTs to implement the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 which under Section 13 says that the State Government may appoint 'Special Police Officers (SPOs) and the 'Non-official advisory bodies' to advise the SPOs for dealing with offences under the Act.

In addition, an advisory dated 22nd June, 2016 has been issued for deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) who are entrusted with reporting incidents of trafficking and any other forms of violence against women and children These advisories are available at following links:

(i) *http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory-on-HTrafficking-09.9.2009.pdf*

(ii) *http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/advisory%20HT%20as%20organised%20crime%20on%2030.4.2012.pdf*

(iii) *http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdviosryMVPS_22062016.pdf*

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Construction of new jails

1064. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the custodial deaths in different jails in the country have increased in recent years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the period 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) whether the jails in the country are over crowded;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of new jails to be created by Government during the year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2012, 2013 and 2014, a State/UT-wise number of natural and unnatural deaths (such as suicide, execution, murder by inmates, deaths due to assault by outside elements, death due to firing, deaths due to negligence/excess by jail personnel, others) of inmates in various jails of country is enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) As on 31st December 2014 the no. of inmates was 4,18,536 as against the authorized capacity of 3,56,561, resulting in overcrowding of 117.4% as per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau. "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of natural and unnatural deaths of inmates in various jails of country from 2012 to 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Deaths of inmates in 2012		Deaths of inmates in 2013		Deaths of inmates in 2014	
		Natural	Unnatural	Natural	Unnatural	Natural	Unnatural
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	12	99	1	49	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	25	4	22	5	24	1
4.	Bihar	93	13	83	3	96	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	2	60	4	43	3
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	2	0
7.	Gujarat	23	2	26	5	16	4
8.	Haryana	46	6	39	9	32	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	0	3	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	3	2	4	2
11.	Jharkhand	41	2	48	3	57	3
12.	Karnataka	62	7	73	4	78	15
13.	Kerala	30	2	51	3	42	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96	3	102	9	122	6
15.	Maharashtra	75	3	85	4	96	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	0

17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	2	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	2	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	6	1
20.	Odisha	43	7	44	2	43	44
21.	Punjab	120	17	160	9	218	12
22.	Rajasthan	35	15	53	11	33	12
23.	Sikkim	0	0	3	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	54	8	64	10	51	5
25.	Telangana	--	--	--	--	52	0
26.	Tripura	1	0	1	0	7	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	344	12	340	18	298	23
28.	Uttarakhand	8	0	6	0	15	2
29.	West Bengal	81	7	85	5	82	21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	15	3	28	8	31	9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1345	126	1482	115	1507	195

Schemes in naxal affected areas

†1065. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to wipe out hurdles created by naxals in progression of schemes run in the naxal-affected areas;

(b) the progress achieved through such schemes run in the naxal-affected areas in the last three years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the schemes run in the naxal-affected areas are partially implemented and the pace of efforts in the execution of implementation of such schemes in slow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being the State subjects, maintenance of law and order is primary responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, Central Government supplements efforts of the States to counter hurdles created by LWE cadres.

(b) Substantial progress on development front has been achieved through various schemes in LWE affected areas. Achievements of some important schemes implemented by the Central Government are as follows:

(i) **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):** Out of total 5,422 km. roads to be constructed in 34 LWE affected districts, of which 1,592 km. has been completed during last three years *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

(ii) **Installation of Mobile Towers:** Out of total 2,199 mobile towers to be installed in 10 LWE affected States, 2,056 mobile towers have been put up on air up to 18.07.2016.

(iii) **Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme:** This Scheme was under implementation from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for providing public infrastructure and services in 88 districts of 10 LWE affected States. From 1.4.2013 to 25.7.2016, total 62,919 projects have been completed.

(c) The Government has provided Central Armed Paramilitary forces, funds for development projects and various relaxations and special dispensations for timely completion of the projects. Progress of the Development Schemes is reviewed on regular basis by the Government through meetings, Video Conference etc.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir

†1066. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of infiltration from Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir are on the rise if so, the details in this regard for the last three years;

(b) the number of smugglers and terrorists apprehended during this period in incidents of infiltration; and

(c) whether Intelligence agencies have cautioned regarding movement of terrorists on Yusmarg-Pakharpura road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of infiltration from Pakistan and smugglers and terrorists apprehended in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	Infiltration Attempted	Militants Killed	Militants Returned	Militants Arrested/ Surrendered	Net Infiltration	Smugglers apprehended
2013	277	38	142	-	97	2
2014	222	52	105	-	65	4
2015	121	46	41	1	33	-
2016 (up to June)	90	10	26	-	54	-

(c) No such specific inputs have been received.

Street-level imagery plan of google in India

1067. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Google has asked for permission to put Indian cities, tourist spots, hills and rivers in an application, where one can have 360-degree, panoramic and street-level imagery;

(b) if so, the respond of Government thereto;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether security aspects were examined by Security agencies and Defence forces, before taking a decision;

(d) what is the position in other countries like US whether it is covered under Google street view; and

(e) whether without compromising internal security, Google Maps would be given restricted access for putting street level imagery, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Google has submitted a proposal on `Street View` and has requested the Government's permission. Such proposals are examined, on merit, taking into account security concerns, place of residence of data etc.

(d) As per the available information, Google Street View is operational in the USA but not in all areas.

(e) Does not arise in view reply (a) to (c).

Deputing NDRF in Himachal Pradesh

1068. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to depute National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in Himachal Pradesh for quick relief and rescue of people in case of natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations where NDRF is likely to be deployed;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to identify the places vulnerable to disaster in Himachal Pradesh in view of deployment of NDRF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, the specialist battalions/Teams of NDRF have been presently stationed at the various strategic locations throughout the country including Himachal Pradesh to respond to any kind of emergencies. A NDRF battalion is stationed at Bhatinda, Punjab with the area of responsibility for providing rescue and relief support of the affected persons in the Northern region including Himachal Pradesh. At present, one team each of NDRF has been stationed at Nurpur in Kangra and Shimla districts for rescue and relief of the affected people in Himachal Pradesh.

Border infiltrations

1069. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much area of International Border is under surveillance by Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) as on date, the details thereof;

(b) the number of border infiltrations along India's North-Western, North-Eastern and Eastern borders in the past six months;

(c) how many combing operations has Government engaged in the past two years and along which borders has these operation taken place; and

(d) the number of death of Indian Army and other uniform services personnel as well as militants during such encounters along the border in the past six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of border infiltrations along India's North-Western, North-Eastern and Eastern borders in past six months is detailed below:

Sl. No.	Border	Cases of Infiltration in past six months
1.	North-Western Border	31
2.	North-Eastern Border	74
3.	Eastern Border	451

(c) The No. of combing operations the Government has engaged in past two years and the borders along which these operations have taken place:

Sl. No.	Border	Combing Operations by security forces during last two years (2014 and 2015)
1.	Indo–Bangladesh Border	Regular patrolling is done by BSF
2.	Indo–Pakistan Border	Combing Operations done on daily basis by BSF
3.	Indo–China Border	No Combing Operations were conducted along Indo-China border.
4.	Indo–Nepal Border	Routine border patrolling is done by SSB
5.	Indo–Bhutan Border	Routine border patrolling is done by SSB
6.	Indo–Myanmar Border	Combing Operations are done on regular basis by Assam Rifles

(d) The number of deaths of Indian Army and other uniform service personnel as well as militants during such encounters along the borders are not Centrally maintained in MHA. However, as per input received from Security Forces (Central Armed Police Forces), the number of deaths of security personnel as well as militants in last six months, border-wise, are given below:

Sl. No.	Border	No. of Deaths	
		Security Personnel	Militants
1.	Indo-Bangladesh Border	0	08
2.	Indo-Pakistan Border	03	10
3.	Indo-China Border	0	0
4.	Indo-Nepal Border	0	0
5.	Indo-Bhutan Border	0	0
6.	Indo-Myanmar Border	06	06

Bringing in of Geospatial Information Regulation Bill

1070. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to bring in Geospatial Information Regulation Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the Bill;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposed bill have provisions penalizing the Smartphone users in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to protect the interest of Smartphone users of the country while ensuring regulatory regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Government has prepared a draft of "The Geospatial Information Regulation Bill, 2016" to regulate the acquisition, dissemination, publication and distribution of geospatial information of India which is likely to affect the security, sovereignty and integrity of India. The draft bill is available on MHA website *www.mha.nic.in.* Chapter-V of the draft bill defines the offences and penalties. Comments/suggestions from various stake holders and public were asked on the proposed bill. The suggestions received with regard to a proposed legislation are considered on merit in this Ministry.

Distribution of assets of Andhra Pradesh State Council for higher education

1071. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has asked the Government of India to constitute a Committee to distribute assets of Andhra Pradesh State Council for higher education between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of the order and action taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) what is the time frame given to the Committee to submit its report and by when the assets are likely to be distributed as per the formula of Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The operative part of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order *inter-alia* States that "The assets of APSC of the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, that is assets existing up to the date of bifurcation may be divided between the two successor States in the population ratio of 58:42, as provided under Section 2(h) of the Reorganisation Act, 2014, if the two States are agreeable to the same. If the two States are unable to arrive at an agreement, Central Government may constitute a committee, which may be directed to arrive at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Reorganisation Act, 2014 with in a period of two months from the date such representation is made to the Central Government".

Now, on receiving a representation from Government of Andhra Pradesh, a Committee is being constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, with two representatives each from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for resolving this matter.

(c) No specific time frame has been given to the Committee.

Illicit drug trafficking on Indo-Pak border

1072. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought Central Government's intervention on plugging the supply of drugs across the border;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that many narco smugglers are involved in the illicit drug trafficking across the Indo-Pak border through new innovative ways due to which it is becoming impossible to trap the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government had urged that Border Security Force (BSF) authorities should step up the vigil along the borders and make earnest efforts to check the flow of Drugs across the International Border. The steps taken by the Government are as under:

(i) One more battalion of Border Security Force was inducted on Punjab border on 1st March, 2014 in Gurdaspur Sector to further strengthen border domination by BSF.

(ii) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs for cross border crimes and strengthened by deploying additional manpower, special surveillance equipment, vehicles, other infrastructure support and force multipliers.

(iii) Erection of Border Fencing on the International Border.

(iv) Installation of Border Floodlight on the International Border.

(v) Use of Water Crafts/Boats and Floating BOPs for domination of riverine area of International Border.

(vi) Installation of High Mast Lights in the riverine gaps.

(vii) Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipment to reduce stress level of troops and enhance the surveillance of border.

(viii) DG level talks with Pakistan on drug trafficking.

There have been reports of drug traffickers using various modus operandi such as digging of tunnels, insertion of pipes through border fencing and throwing over the fence the narcotics for smuggling of drugs/narcotics. Border Security Force (BSF) on 3rd March, 2016 foiled an infiltration bid by unearthing a tunnel approaching fence across Indian Border into Indian side in a sensitive patch near Nikki Tawi river in Jammu sector.

Intelligent traffic system in Delhi

1073. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for introducing an Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) in Delhi is pending; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As on date, the Safe City Project, which, *inter-alia,* includes Integrated Traffic Management System, is at conceptual stage. However, Delhi Police has been asked to pose some of the components that address women safety issues for funding under 'Nirbhaya Fund' and the remaining components under appropriate Plan/Non-Plan Schemes.

India becoming transit point for drugs

1074. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Drug Report, 2016 released by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, India has become a transit point for the drugs mainly heroin and cocaine for other destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The World Drug Report, 2016 released by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) mentions that the departure and transit countries in Asia are mostly in the Middle East (UAE, Jordan and Lebonon) and in South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Phillippines and India). Besides, the report also States about the domestic heroin market in India.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs and to prevent smuggling of the same.

Government also takes various steps for demand reduction through various awareness programmes in schools, colleges, airports and also through organization of workshops and seminars in coordination with various Government Agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.

Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Kashmir

†1075. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan sponsored terrorist attacks have increased in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the policy being formulated by Government to check this trend and whether Government is going to take any concrete action against Pakistan; and

(c) the number of Para-military and army personnel, martyred in Pakistan sponsored terrorist attacks in Kashmir in last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The number of terrorist violence incidents, Security Forces (SF) personnel martyred in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in last 2 years is as under:–

	2014	2015	2016 (upto 17th July)
No. of terrorist violence incidents	222	208	152
No. of SFs martyred	47	39	30

Government is engaged with Government of Pakistan to address core concern of terrorism emanating from Pakistan and territories under Pakistan's control and the challenges posed by such terrorist acts on the normalisation of India Pakistan relations.

Protests and stone pelting in Jammu and Kashmir

1076. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that severe protests and stone pelting on security personnel are increasing during the last one year in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating number of people died and injured during the last one year in Kashmir; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to restore peace in the valley?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of the severe protest and stone pelting incidents alongwith Civilians/Security Forces (SFs) personnel casualties/injuries during last one year is given as under:-

Year	Severe Protest and Stone Pelting Incidents	Civilians		Security Forces	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2015	730	5	240	0	886
2016 (25th July)	1029	48	2309	2	3550

(c) Various measures have been taken by the concerned Police authorities which include organizing of Police-Public Meetings and Counselling of youth. Security Forces/Police have been advised to strictly adhere to the SOP and resort to use of non-lethal weapons, while handling law and order situations. Special Training is being imparted to specific battalions of the State Police to deal with large crowds and employ better methods of crowd management. A close watch is being maintained over the situation as well as anti-social/anti-national elements. In addition, wherever required, ambulance and other services are also provided to the needy.

Screening of tourists arriving in the country

1077. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) while processing visa applications of tourists, whether Government investigates if the tourist has a history of being a sexual offender, if so, whether investigation is done in case of 'on-arrival' visas as well; and

(b) whether Government has data on the number of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism sector in India, if so, the details thereof, if not, by when Government plans to collect the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) While issuing the visas, the visa issuing authority cross checks the name and details of the applicants with the adverse list available. Only in such cases where name of sexual offender appears in adverse list, he is denied visa.

(b) Public order and Police are State subjects. As such, crime including Sexual Exploitation of Children, against tourist is the primary responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory and data in this regard are not maintained centrally.

Geospatial Bill

1078. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to review a much criticized draft Geospatial Bill that proposes jail terms of seven years and fine up to 100 crore for wrongly depicting the map of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to gather public opinion on the said Bill;

(c) whether Government has received comments from public and that these comments were under consideration for incorporation in the above Bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Government has prepared a draft of "The Geospatial Information Regulation Bill, 2016" to regulate the acquisition, dissemination, publication and distribution of geospatial information of India which is likely to affect the security, sovereignty and integrity of India. Comments/ suggestions from various stake holders and public were asked on the proposed bill. All suggestions received with regard to a proposed legislation and considered on merit in the Ministry.

Visa-free entry to business visitors

†1079. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs has opposed the proposal to allow visa-free entry to business visitors from 18 countries due to security reasons;

(b) whether Government is taking note of concerns expressed by the Ministry regarding security reasons; and

(c) the number of people along with names of their countries who had applied for visa-free entry during the last one year along with the number of people whose applications were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Presently, visa-free entry is allowed to the citizens

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Nepal and Bhutan. However, a citizen of Nepal or Bhutan entering India from China would require a visa. Citizens of Maldives visiting India for a period up to 90 days for tourism and medical purposes are also exempted from the requirement of visa. Proposals have been received from the Department of Commerce for visa waiver for business visitors and tourists for RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) countries and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) which consist of 16 and 5 trading countries including India.

The extant guidelines do not prescribe submission of any application by citizens of Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives for availing visa-free entry.

Facilities for pilgrims in Amarnath Yatra

1080. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrangements and facilities made for pilgrims in Amarnath Yatra;

(b) in view of terrorist attack, whether any security cover is provided to them and enroute;

(c) the number of Yatris allowed so far as compared to last year, the details thereof; and

(d) in view of rain and inclement weather, precautions taken for rescue and relief operations en-route, in case of landslides and closing of the route, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of the arrangements and facilities made for pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra 2016 are as follows:

- Advance registration with effect from 29.2.2016 is being done through 432 branches of Punjab National Bank, YES Bank and J&K Bank in 32 States/ Union Territories.
- 115 Langar Organizations have been allowed to set up Langars to ensure food availability.
- Helicopter services have been made available from Neelgrath and Pahalgam to Panjtarni.
- Improved telecom connectivity through BSNL and Weather forecasting arrangements have been made by India Meteorological Department.

- Medical facilities along both the Yatra routes have been provided by the State Health and Medical Education Department with the support of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Arrangements for water, electricity, shelter sheds, fire safety etc. have been made by the State Government.

(b) Security arrangements in the entire Yatra area, including along the routes have been made by the Army, Central Armed Police Forces and the State Police.

(c) 2,59,057 Yatris had secured advance registration till 20.7.2016 as against 2,42,228 Yatris during the corresponding period last year. In addition, 47,032 Yatris have secured on the spot registration till 20.7.2016 as against 75,004 Yatris during the corresponding period last year. A total of 1,87,903 Yatris have performed Darshan at the Holy Shrine Cave till 20.7.2016 as against 2,57,334 Yatris during the corresponding period last year.

(d) In order to provide immediate rescue and relief operations, 8 Mountain Rescue Teams of Jammu and Kashmir Police and 2 CRPF Rescue Teams have been deployed at identified locations to assist in rescue operations in case of any emergent situations. State Tourism Department has also established Disaster Shelters along the two routes.

Sharing of country's expertise in securing VIPs

1081. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is now fully equipped to share its expertise in securing VIPs and vital security installations with many African countries including Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa;

(b) whether apart from sharing its skill and expertise in the formation of its elite commando force (NSG) which has earned laurels, India will also provide training courses for security personnel from these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India has entered into an agreement on security cooperation with Mozambique. However, India has no security cooperation agreements with Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa.

India conducts training for African personnel under Indo-African Forum Summit (IAFS).

Law and order in Central Government residential colonies

1082. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Delhi Police to check wandering of outsiders in Central Government residential colonies from 11 AM to 6 PM and from 10 PM to 5 AM in order to check theft, chain snatching, loot and eve teasing and to maintain law and order in Central Government residential colonies;

(b) the measures taken to protect senior citizens living in Central Government residential colonies; and

(c) the number of anti-social elements arrested by Delhi Police from Central Government residential colonies during last two years and how many of them were sent to jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The steps taken by Delhi Police to maintain law and order in Central Government residential colonies and to prevent the incidents of street crimes like robberies and snatching are as under:-

- Emphasis on Beat Patrolling System.
- Enhanced police presence and patrolling.
- Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
- Targeted checking of suspicious looking youth on motor bikes.
- Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police as well as specialized units against criminal gangs operating.
- Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme.

(b) Measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety and security of senior citizens include creation of Senior Citizens Security Cells in Police Headquarter and in eleven Police Districts, Sr. Citizens Helpline No. 1291, issue of identity cards, registration of senior citizens, regular telephonic and personal contacts, security audits etc.

(c) The details of cases reported and persons, who committed crimes in Central Government residential colonies, arrested and action taken against them during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.6.16) are as under:-

Year	Cases Reported	Persons Arrested	Chal-laned	Con-victed	Acquitted	Pending Trail	Pending Investi-gation	Dis-charged
2014	258	229	188	7	8	171	5	38
2015	294	247	203	7	4	192	17	27
2016 (upto 30.06.2016)	100	98	32	0	0	34	51	13

Empanelment for sale through CPC

1083. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the laid down procedure for empanelment of consumer goods for sale through Central Police Canteen (CPC);

(b) the details of agarbatties, dhoop and dry dhoop cones purchased by CPC situated in Delhi and NCR during the last twelve months indicating quantity purchased, purchase price, item-wise;

(c) what is the purchase policy of CPC; and

(d) whether CPC give purchase preference to goods manufactured by disabled persons and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per laid down procedure, applications alongwith requisite fee received from firms for empanelment are screened and placed before Price Negotiation Committee (PNC). After the rates are negotiated with the firms, the firms are empaneled to sell their product at agreed discount rates.

(b) The details of agarbatties, dhoop and dry dhoop cones purchased by CPC situated in Delhi and NCR during the last twelve months are as under:–

Name of items	Qty Purchased (in Pkts)	Purchased Price
Agarbatties	3,22,220	₹ 36,90,610/-
Dhoop	1,40,204	₹ 25,92,243/-
Dry Dhoop Cones	24,482	₹ 7,06,644/-
TOTAL	4,86,906	₹ 69,89,497/-

(c) The purchases are made by Master Canteens based on demand generated by Subsidiary Canteens functioning under them.

(d) The CPC treats all categories of persons equally.

Seizure of illegal arms and ammunitions

1084. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years, Government has seized large number of arms and explosives in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise large seizure therein; and

(c) the action taken by Government to stop such illegal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are reports of seizure of arms and explosives in different parts of the country. The details of arms seized in 2014 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of the explosives recovered during 2014 are given in the Statement-II, III and IV.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Law and Order" are State subjects. The compliance of various provisions of the Arms Act and Explosive Substance Act, 1908 and Explosive Act, 1884 is the responsibility of all concerned in particularly the State Governments/UTs. The Arms Act, 1959 has elaborate regulatory provisions, under Section 19 to 25 of the Act, to curb illegal trade in firearms. Under the Act, in addition to the State Police Authorities, personnel of Central Armed Police Forces have been empowered to search and seize arms and ammunition, illegally held/ traded by any person. The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 has also adequate penal provisions for misuse of explosive substances. From time to time, agencies concerned take necessary action to check violation of these Acts. However, details of cases registered, charge sheeted, convicted, persons arrested, charge sheeted and convicted under the Arms Act, 1959 during 2012-2014, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-V (*See* below).

The Union Government has issued advisories to States/UTs from time to time to take strict action against the offenders.

Statement-I

Details of seizure of arms/ammunition, State/UT-wise cases reported under the Arms Act, 1959, unlicensed arms seized, licensed arms seized, others arms seized, ammunition seized in number and ammunition seized in KGs during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						
		Cases Reported under the Arms Act	Arms seized				Ammunition seized	
			Total	Unlicensed (Crude and Country Made)	Licensed (Factory Made)	Other	In Number	In KGs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	109	62	7	40	77	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	47	42	5	0	3065	61
3.	Assam	473	423	322	73	28	3279	186
4.	Bihar	1764	1942	1790	24	128	7811	651.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	684	225	1	458	129	259
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	586	682	560	32	90	822	5
8.	Haryana	1564	1697	1451	8	238	1843	81.615
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	20	4	15	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	230	142	5	83	6747	6
11.	Jharkhand	459	408	343	15	50	586	75.8

12.	Karnataka	107	290	72	12	206	122	3
13.	Kerala	273	234	77	3	154	92	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11595	10077	3228	87	6762	1712	38.46
15.	Maharashtra	1412	1488	788	40	660	1674	0
16.	Manipur	11	51	50	0	1	793	33
17.	Meghalaya	59	29	18	0	11	346	0
18.	Mizoram	20	49	12	36	1	12717	76.942
19.	Nagaland	222	377	329	19	29	3704	647
20.	Odisha	533	763	241	92	430	1364	36.4
21.	Punjab	513	557	495	11	51	861	810
22.	Rajasthan	5232	4939	1746	293	2900	1651	122.18
23.	Sikkim	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	275	172	97	6	69	29	15
25.	Telangana	105	88	28	4	56	65	0
26.	Tripura	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25097	24583	15327	400	8856	31554	208
28.	Uttarakhand	636	636	483	0	153	223	32
29.	West Bengal	2360	3632	3506	1	125	7040	301
	Total States	54432	54211	31441	1189	21581	88306	3649.577

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	17	18	14	0	4	10	41
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	753	1205	859	9	337	20794	1955
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	53	19	5	0	14	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	823	1242	878	9	355	20804	1996
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	55255	55453	32319	1198	21936	109110	5645.577

Statement-II

Details of large seizures of explosives, State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Factory Made Detonators: KG (FDETK), Factory Made Detonators: Litre (FDETL), Factory Made RDX: KG (FRDXK), Factory Made TNT: KG (FTNTK), Factory Made Gelatin Sticks: KG (FGELK), Factory Made Grenades: KG (FGREK): 2014

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	FDETK	FDETL	FRDXK	FTNTK	FGELK	FGREK
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	29628	-	6	-	10660	8798
2.	Assam	77	504	-	-	-	-	72
3.	Bihar	108	35267	-	-	-	8156	51
4.	Chhattisgarh	199	-	-	-	-	2	1
5.	Gujarat	44	3259	4000	-	-	893	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	177	-	32	-	-	52
7.	Jharkhand	71	4592	-	6	-	31779	153
8.	Karnataka	82	97736	-	91	-	8790	325
9.	Kerala	444	2996.25	-	-	-	3701	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	189	26	-	13	-	3365.5	15
11.	Maharashtra	33	1280	-	-	-	2706	-
12.	Mizoram	20	63206	3	-	-	1150	-
13.	Nagaland	7	440	-	-	0.15	25	-
14.	Odisha	167	960	20	0.25	2000	574	2273
15.	Punjab	11	410	-	15	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	592	2271	-	17218	-	11094	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	689	45535	-	-	-	29977	-
18.	Telangana	112	7915	-	-	-	7188	7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	539	4237	-	767	7050	10719	-
20.	West Bengal	166	613	-	-	-	1299	-

Statement-III

Details of large seizures of explosives State/UT-wise, Factory Made Plastic Explosives : KG (FPLAK), Factory Made Other Explosives: KG (FOTRK), Factory Made Other Explosives: Litre (FOTRL), Factory Made Total : KG (FTOTK), Factory Made Total: Litre (FTOTL), Country Made Bombs: KG (CBOMBK), IEDs or Landmines: KG (CIEDK), IEDs or Landmines: Litre (CIEDL) during 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fplak	Fotrk	Fotrl	Ftotk	Ftotl	Cbombk	Ciedk	Ciedl
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1927	4706	-	55725	-	90	-	-
2.	Assam	-	0.7	-	576.7	-	4	5	-
3.	Bihar	8618	7	-	52099	-	151	16	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	609	-	632	-	5	7	-
5.	Gujarat	-	165852	600	170004	4600	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	200	420	-	620	-	-	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	261	-	-	15	-
8.	Jharkhand	50	70	-	36650	-	7	1	-
9.	Karnataka	-	21786	-	128728	-	-	-	-
10.	Kerala	1.5	3722.5	-	10421.3	-	327	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	138.2	-	3557.7	-	75	-	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	358	-	4344	-	39	-	-

13.	Mizoram	197	-	-	64556	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	-	40	-	505	-	9	-	-
15.	Odisha	4983.2	313	-	11103.5	20	113	1198	915
16.	Punjab	-	4.4	-	429.4	-	43	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	749.8	33850.9	-	65233.8	-	3	15	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	4303.5	2977	-	82792.6	-	138	-	-
19.	Telangana	2400	1086	-	18596	-	7	-	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	100	5366	1200	28239	1200	12891	60250	-
21.	West Bengal	3179.8	452	-	5543.8	-	9941	20	-
22.	Delhi	-	405	-	405	-	-	-	-

Statement-IV

Details of large seizures of explosives, State/UT-wise, Other Explosives or substances: KG (COEXK), Other Explosives or substances: Litre (COEXL) during 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	COEXK	COEXL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1352.2	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	25932	-
3.	Gujarat	2596	9025
4.	Karnataka	77191.5	-
5.	Kerala	10437.7	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3737.75	-
7.	Odisha	6276.8	-
8.	Rajasthan	18419	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	754244	-
10.	Telangana	761	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	14021	-
12.	West Bengal	1500.6	-

Statement-V

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under the Arms Act, 1959 during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2012							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301	305	88	549	555	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	12	4	14	12	4
3.	Assam	539	320	15	575	232	31
4.	Bihar	1813	2069	497	2479	2843	681
5.	Chhattisgarh	883	884	193	914	914	236
6.	Goa	12	1	1	20	2	1
7.	Gujarat	512	464	11	713	695	13
8.	Haryana	1402	1449	515	1495	1559	531

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	15	1	25	25	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	186	148	5	310	308	5
11.	Jharkhand	570	519	275	1100	1055	459
12.	Karnataka	124	115	7	219	223	11
13.	Kerala	293	286	36	536	526	77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10827	10811	3940	10970	10967	3869
15.	Maharashtra	1166	1117	41	1565	1521	60
16.	Manipur	15	8	4	18	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	20	10	0	26	14	0
18.	Mizoram	37	27	31	38	33	29
19.	Nagaland	101	88	85	153	166	105
20.	Odisha	602	514	14	1190	1124	26
21.	Punjab	888	687	458	971	842	488
22.	Rajasthan	4992	4944	3874	5172	5173	4098
23.	Sikkim	1	1	2	3	5	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	180	122	39	274	162	66
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	15	16	1	35	34	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26396	26203	21035	26556	26391	21136
28.	Uttarakhand	503	497	1517	508	524	1508
29.	West Bengal	1722	1971	25	2911	2172	29
	Total States	54126	53603	32714	59339	58085	33523
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	21	5	17	26	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1017	914	1442	1194	1093	1660
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	214	214	18	232	232	21
	Total (UTs)	1250	1149	1465	1445	1351	1687
	Total (All India)	55376	54752	34179	60784	59436	35210

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280	215	35	374	380	65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	9	2	10	7	2
3.	Assam	630	281	14	563	347	22
4.	Bihar	1614	1519	534	2306	2397	817
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	952	190	978	977	257
6.	Goa	7	3	0	12	5	0
7.	Gujarat	417	410	25	583	583	29
8.	Haryana	1446	1436	439	1539	1546	477
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	16	1	33	36	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	173	103	9	207	207	6
11.	Jharkhand	515	484	264	1039	1100	434
12.	Karnataka	116	98	6	187	171	9
13.	Kerala	259	219	17	407	410	32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12798	12796	3600	13026	13042	3700
15.	Maharashtra	1000	968	36	1408	1275	47
16.	Manipur	17	1	2	22	1	3
17.	Meghalaya	26	13	0	27	13	0
18.	Mizoram	37	36	11	61	29	19
19.	Nagaland	186	132	84	267	122	62
20.	Odisha	719	604	20	1250	1196	31
21.	Punjab	647	701	499	742	751	515
22.	Rajasthan	5304	5248	4163	5501	5489	4456
23.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	162	35	285	273	62
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	15	11	1	23	31	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22822	22663	18727	22983	22837	18752
28.	Uttarakhand	587	557	792	600	572	654
29.	West Bengal	2531	1993	32	3186	3139	48
	Total (States)	53331	51632	29540	57621	56938	30507

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	5	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	16	14	12	22	19	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	0	1	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	921	872	1079	1086	1071	1372
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	91	91	27	241	241	30
	TOTAL (UTs)	1031	980	1118	1356	1339	1414
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	54362	52612	30658	58977	58277	31921
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	88	14	264	166	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	14	1	29	31	1
3.	Assam	473	290	32	1166	378	33
4.	Bihar	1764	1648	363	2433	1978	488
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	778	418	801	1479	426
6.	Goa	2	4	0	0	6	0
7.	Gujarat	586	426	18	819	642	22
8.	Haryana	1564	1523	373	1715	1661	373
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	13	1	32	26	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	79	5	161	150	8
11.	Jharkhand	459	442	208	639	801	238
12.	Karnataka	107	105	4	260	223	5
13.	Kerala	273	236	18	398	350	43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11595	11592	4473	12536	12536	4641
15.	Maharashtra	1412	1270	38	1888	1766	45
16.	Manipur	11	12	2	10	12	2
17.	Meghalaya	59	17	0	63	33	0
18.	Mizoram	20	27	22	30	46	26
19.	Nagaland	222	170	92	251	197	104
20.	Odisha	533	471	29	721	779	45

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	513	483	401	573	593	419
22.	Rajasthan	5232	5161	4597	5536	5536	4741
23.	Sikkim	2	0	2	3	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	275	224	40	447	416	74
25.	Telangana	105	137	4	226	209	9
26.	Tripura	4	9	1	6	23	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25097	24990	17359	25322	25227	17436
28.	Uttarakhand	636	645	597	762	752	645
29.	West Bengal	2360	2564	16	4660	3374	19
	TOTAL (STATES)	54432	53418	29128	61751	59390	29889
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	17	14	14	18	14	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	753	686	687	838	814	820
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	53	55	3	63	55	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	823	756	706	919	884	845
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	55255	54174	29834	62670	60274	30734

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

Including lightning and thunderstorm under NDMA Act

1085. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lightning is not considered as a disaster according to Government rules and the people who are dying because of lightning and thunderstorm are not eligible for relief under the National Disaster Management Authority Act;

(b) if so, considering the number of persons who are dying of lightning and thunderstorm, whether Government would consider to include these under the NDMA Act so that the victims of these natural disasters can be considered for relief; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Lightning and thunderstorm are not included in the centrally notified list of natural disasters. However, considering the need for flexibility in regard to State-specific disasters, expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disasters including lightning within the local context in the State, which are not included in the GOI notified list of disasters, can be met from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) within the limit of 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF subject to fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms.

Rape of minor girls in children's home in Delhi

†1086. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incharge of children's home situated at Lajpat Nagar in the National Capital of Delhi was arrested on the charges of raping minor girls living there in June, 2016;

(b) if so, the other people found involved in the rape case and since when this immoral act was going on there; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such immoral acts takings place in children's homes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that on the complaint of District Women and Child Development Officer, a case *vide* FIR No. 375/2016 dated 03.06.2016 u/s 376 (2) D IPC and 10/12 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 at Lajpat Nagar Police Station, New Delhi was registered and a Superintendent, Village Cottage Home-I, III, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi has been arrested. No other person is reportedly found involved in the case so far.

GNCT of Delhi has reported that the Department of Women and Child Development has taken the following steps to check such immoral acts taking place in children's homes:

- A common training program has been organized for guards and cooks. The module of the training has been developed by Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Unit in collaboration with Udayan Care.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- A counselor has been deputed from an NGO Manas Foundation for counseling of children in the said institution.
- Detailed instructions have been issued to all superintendents for taking necessary steps for prevention of such incidents in the future.

Mobile bills of policemen posted in PCR unit of Delhi Police

†1087. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the policemen posted in PCR units of Delhi Police have to pay their mobile bills themselves if it is above ₹ 700;

(b) whether Government would consider to increase the amount of their mobile bills keeping in view the use of mobile in functioning of PCR unit personnel;

(c) if so, by when a decision would be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that 500 Phablets have been provided to PCR Patrol Vehicles and their billing limit has been fixed at ₹ 800/- per month in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government. Delhi Police has also reported that this limit is sufficient to carry out the official work.

ATR on Punchhi Commission recommendations

1088. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations had submitted its recommendations in 2010;

(b) if so, how many States have so far failed to send their view on the recommendations, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would wait for indefinite period to finalize its Action Taken Report (ATR) on the recommendations in case one or two States fail to send their views within reasonable time; and

(d) if not, how soon the ATR on the recommendations of Punchhi Commission would be prepared/finalized?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Comments have been received from all States.

(c) and (d) In the 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016, it was agreed that the Punchhi Commission's recommendations be considered first in the Standing Committee of the ISC and then placed before the ISC for finalizing the recommendations.

Meeting of Home Secretary with naxalites affected States

1089. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there was meeting of Home Secretary with seven naxalite affected States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what transpired in the said meeting and what decisions were taken; and

(d) how Government proposes to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Review Meeting was taken by the Union Home Secretary on 24th June 2016, for the co-ordination on the key developmental issues in the seven LWE affected States along with Secretaries of Central Ministries and State Chief Secretaries. Issues pertaining to rail and road connectivity, Doordarshan and AIR coverage, installation of mobile towers, improvements in health, education infrastructure, financial, and postal services were discussed.

(d) Follow up and review of the progress of implementation on the decisions is done on a regular basis by the a Committee of the MHA headed by the Additional Secretary (LWE) and through video conferences with the Central and State officials.

Coastal Security Scheme

1090. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second phase of Coastal Security Scheme (CSS), which is aimed at strengthening infrastructure for coastal patrolling and surveillance was to be completed on 31st March, 2016 but a lot of work is yet to be done under this scheme;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in the completion of the scheme; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to implement phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, which commenced *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011 for a period of five years, has not been completed in view of the delay in procurement of boats, construction of jetties and non-completion of construction of Coastal Police Stations in some Coastal States/UTs.

(c) The National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the Sea, and the Steering Committee for review of Coastal Security in the Ministry of Home Affairs, meet periodically to review the implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Indian coasts vulnerable to terror strikes

1091. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian coasts are still vulnerable to terror strikes;

(b) whether Government in consultation with the State Government of coastal States is taking steps to review and strengthen coastal security; and

(c) if so, the details of measures being taken by Government for foolproof coastal security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Subsequent to the Mumbai terrorist attack of 26 November, 2008, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level Inter-Ministerial review by the Government of India. The coastal security review is being carried out through National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and Steering Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (Border Management), MHA where all coastal States/UTs are its members.

Several important decisions/initiatives have been taken as per the details given below to tackle the vulnerability of Indian coasts from terror strikes:

- A three-tier Coastal Security ring all along our coast is provided by State Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy. Indian Navy

is patrolling along International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), while the ICG is mandated to do patrolling and surveillance up to 200 NM *i.e.* Exclusive Economic Zone of India (EEZ) and the State Coastal Police performs boat patrolling in shallow coastal area.

- Indian Navy has been designated as the Authority responsible for overall Maritime Security.
- Director General, Coast Guard has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central Agencies in all the matters relating to Coastal Security.
- A Coastal Security Scheme is being implemented in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Coastal Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas.
- State Coastal Police Forces work closely with ICG under the hub and spoke concept, the hub being ICG station and the spokes being the coastal police stations.
- Gapless electronic surveillance along the coastline is carried out by using 46 Radar Stations of ICG and 74 Automatic Identification System Receiver Stations of Directorate General, Lighthouses and Lightships.
- Registration of sea-going vessels and identification of persons on board have been made compulsory.
- Joint Coastal Security Exercises are conducted by ICG, in coordination with other stake-holders to create synergy between the Central and the State Agencies involved in the coastal security and based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security operations are also being conducted.

Increasing capacity of central jails

†1092. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of prisoners in almost all Central jails of the country exceeds the capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of prisoners in these jails is increasing constantly, which results in anarchy in jails;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government has taken necessary steps for increasing capacity in Central jails of the country during last two years and the conditions in the jails is improving; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2014, in the 1,387 Jails in the country with a capacity of 3,56,561, there were 4,18,356 inmates with an overcrowding rate of 117.4.

"Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Funds to the tune of ₹ 609 crore were allocated to 8 States *viz*-Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura for up-gradation of prisons infrastructure by the 13th Finance Commission during the period (2011-2015).

Incidents of suicide in Police/para-military forces

†1093. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable increase in incidents of suicide in Police/Para-military forces in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether working hours without any break and not getting leave regularly are its reasons;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various Commissions constituted from time to time for improving the working conditions of Police/Para-military forces gave many suggestions, but these have not been complied so far; and

(f) whether the Central Government is going to implement some suitable arrangement model for improvement of working conditions of Police/Para-military forces soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) 'Police' is a State subject. Therefore no such

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

data *w.r.t.* Civil Police is maintained by this Ministry. As regards, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), the details of suicide in CAPFs and AR is as under:-

Year	No. of suicide
2013	115
2014	125
2015	109
2016*	44

* As on 20.07.2016

(c) and (d) No, Sir. An enquiry is conducted in each case of suicide and it was observed that reasons behind most of the suicide cases are found to be due to personal/domestic problems, illness etc.

(e) and (f) A study was got conducted in 2004 through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) into the factors causing stress to the force personnel and suggest remedial measures. Another similar study was got conducted through Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) in 2012 for BSF and CRPF.

Based on the above study report, following measures have been taken to improve the working conditions and reduce stress among the force personnel:-

(i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.

(ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.

(iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.

(iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/ entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.

(v) Facility of retention of Government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, J&K and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).

(vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.

(vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.

(viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.

(ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.

(x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working conditions of CAPFs and AR is a continuous process and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

Jihadi activities in West Bengal

1094. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about Jihadi activities in "Greater Bengal" which includes Bangladesh and West Bengal, both led by self styled chief of IS, Bangladesh, Abu Ibrahim Al Hanif; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to adopt to nib such Jihadi activities in West Bengal at very initial stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per available information, an interview of one Abu Ibrahim Al Hanif, who was known as 'Amir of the Khalifah's soldiers in Bengal', was published in the 14th issue of ISIL's English online magazine 'Dabiq'. The magazine quoted Hanif advocating a strong jihadi base in Bangladesh to facilitate creating conditions of fear and chaos in India. However, nothing is known about Abu Ibrahim Al Hanif and his identity as yet. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) while investigating the incident of bomb blasts that occurred at Khagragarh, Burdwan in West Bengal on 02nd October, 2014, has found that the persons present at the site of bomb blast were believed to be the members of terrorist outfit, JuM-B. These persons were engaged in planning of terrorist attacks in different parts of India and in Bangladesh. Recently, Assam Police has busted a JuM-B module that led to

the arrest of 33 persons from various parts of lower Assam in connection with their suspected links with JuM-B.

In order to counter terror activities, there exist a close and effective coordination between Intelligence and Security Agencies at the Centre and State levels. This has resulted in busting of several terrorist modules including ISIS/ISIL cadres, by the Security Agencies.

Violence against women

1095. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the incidence of violence against women, which are not reported to police; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of last three years thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The information on the violence against women not reported to police is not Centrally maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

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.

Operation green hunt

1096. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) people killed in ambush by extremists on 6th April, 2010 in Dantewada massacre in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the names of each person killed in this incident and the nature of relief provided to the members of the bereaved families by State and Central Governments;

(c) whether any inquiry was instituted into the incident and if so, findings of the same and the nature of action taken on those findings; and

(d) the districts/areas covered under 'Red Corridor' in which 'Operation Green Hunt' is in operation and what are the main features of Operation Green Hunt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) On 6th April, 2010, at Tarmetla village, Dantewada district, Chhattisgarh, 75 CRPF personnel and one Head Constable of State Police were martyred.

(b) The names of the martyred security personnel are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Following compensations/reliefs were provided to the members of the bereaved families of the CRPF personnel:

(i) Ex-gratia- ₹ 15 lakh

(ii) Risk Fund- ₹ 10 lakh

(iii) Central Welfare Fund- ₹ 50,000/-

(iv) State Ex-gratia- ₹ 3 lakh

(v) State Samuhik Bima Amount- ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 10.25 lakh

Following Compensations/Reliefs were provided to the members of the bereaved Family of the State police personnel:

(i) State Ex-gratia- ₹ 15 lakh

(ii) Samuhik Bima Amount- ₹ 10.25 lakh

(iii) Son appointed as boy constable.

(c) Details of the inquiries along with the findings of inquiries and action taken on the findings are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) There is no operation of the name of 'Operation Green Hunt'.

Statement-I

Name of deceased security forces personnel during the incident occurred on 06.04.2010 in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of the Deceased
CRPF Personnel	
1.	Shri Satayawan Singh, Deputy Commandant
2.	Shri B.L. Meena, Assistant Commandant
3.	Shri Prakash Kumar, Inspector
4.	Shri Jitu Anand, Inspector
5.	Shri B.K. Sharma, Sub-Inspector
6.	Shri Visvanath Rai, Sub-Inspector
7.	Shri Zamirul Hasan, Sub-Inspector

Sl. No.	Name of the Deceased
8.	Shri Sarvadev Singh, Sub-Inspector
9.	Shri Brijesh Kumar, Sub-Inspector
10.	Shri Ali Hasan, Head Constable
11.	Shri Ram Karan Meena, Head-Constable
12.	Shri L.K. Kalita, Head-Constable
13.	Shri Surendra Rai, Head-Constable
14.	Shri Avadesh Yadav, Head-Constable
15.	Shri Sushil Kumar, Head-Constable
16.	Shri Shyam Lal, Head-Constable
17.	Shri Shivappa, Head-Constable
18.	Shri M.C.M Reddy, Head-Constable
19.	Shri D. Shekhar, Head-Constable
20.	Shri Amle Sopan, Head-Constable
21.	Shri Rakesh Kumar, Constable
22.	Shri Vinod Pal Singh, Constable
23.	Shri Teekam Singh, Constable
24.	Shri Bhupendra Kumar, Constable
25.	Shri Manak Chand Sharma, Constable
26.	Shri Narendra Kumar, Constable
27.	Shri Khalil Khan, Constable
28.	Shri Virendra Singh, Constable
29.	Shri Udaybir Singh, Constable
30.	Shri Mahendra Kumar, Constable
31.	Shri Tara Singh, Constable
32.	Shri Ajit Singh, Constable
33.	Shri Sandeep Kumar, Constable
34.	Shri Manoj Naugai, Constable
35.	Shri Dharampal Singh, Constable
36.	Shri Udaybir Singh, Constable
37.	Shri Birja Nand, Constable
38.	Shri Sachin Kumar, Constable

Sl. No.	Name of the Deceased
39.	Shri Satish Chandra, Constable
40.	Shri Rajender Singh Rana, Constable
41.	Shri Lalit Kumar, Constable
42.	Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Constable
43.	Shri Pradeep Kumar, Constable
44.	Shri Sampatlal, Constable
45.	Shri Bhutan Yadav, Constable
46.	Shri Moti Lal Ram, Constable
47.	Shri Vedpal, Constable
48.	Shri Satyajeet Ram, Constable
49.	Shri Devendu Yadav, Constable
50.	Shri Jamuna Prasad, Constable
51.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Jadaun, Constable
52.	Shri Manoj Kumar Pandey, Constable
53.	Shri Navneet Kumar, Constable
54.	Shri Arendra Kumar, Constable
55.	Shri Suraj Kumar, Constable
56.	Shri Vijay Kumar, Constable
57.	Shri Ramanand Yadav, Constable
58.	Shri Jitendra Kumar, Constable
59.	Shri Praveen Kumar Rai, Constable
60.	Shri Satendra Singh, Constable
61.	Shri Ranjeet Kumar, Constable
62.	Shri Vinod Kumar, Constable
63.	Shri Rajesh Kumar, Constable
64.	Shri Indrajeet Kumar, Constable
65.	Shri Mahesh Singh, Constable
66.	Shri Yogeshwar Nayak, Constable
67.	Shri Rajesh K., Constable
68.	Shri Ashish Kumar Bhagel, Constable
69.	Shri R. Mohan Rangan, Constable
70.	Shri H. K. Malik, Constable

Sl. No.	Name of the Deceased
71.	Shri Loes Xess, Constable
72.	Shri Raja Ram Ekka, Constable
73.	Shri K. Vijay Kumar, Constable
74.	Shri Nahar Singh, Constable
75.	Shri Nirvesh Kumar, Constable
Chhattisgarh Police	
76.	Shri Siyaram Dhruw, Head Constable

Statement-II

Details of inquiries along with findings of inquiries and action taken thereon

(i) The Government of India had constituted an Inquiry Committee with a single member, Shri E. N. Rammohan to find the circumstances leading to the ambush of security forces personnel. The Committee's findings were on three counts *i.e.* (i) Operational (ii) Leadership and Training and (iii) Logistics. Action has been taken by CRPF on all the recommendations. These, *inter-alia*, include posting of an IGP level officer as Officer-in-charge of anti-LWE operations in each of the states of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand; putting in place effective coordination mechanism with the State Police and CRPF in the LWE affected States and training of CRPF personnel at CTJW School, Kanker.

(ii) CRPF constituted a Court of Inquiry (CoI), whose Terms of Reference, *inter-alia*, include finding out specific circumstances that led to loss of precious lives and to suggest corrective and preventive measures. Major findings/opinion of CoI included setting up of more CRPF camps, specialized training to CRPF personnel and increasing strength of civil police. CRPF has taken action on the findings/opinion of CoI which, *inter-alia*, include establishing of new camps of CRPF in Dantewada, Sukma and Bijarpur, deployment of additional troops of CRPF and State Police, induction of CoBRA troops, setting up of training schools to conduct pre-induction training CRPF personnel, setting up of Institute of IED Management in Pune etc..

(iii) Magisterial inquiry conducted in this regard had insisted on strengthening of intelligence network in Maoist affected areas to minimize casualties during anti-LWE operations. Chhattisgarh Police has informed that that Police Headquarters had been issuing necessary instructions in this regard to all field units.

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan

1097. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ceasefire violations and encounters by Pakistan that have occurred at the India-Pak border in the last year, month-wise and particularly in the last three months, the details thereof;

(b) the assessed losses, damage and number of persons thereof that have been displaced due to such ceasefire violations;

(c) the details of India's response to such ceasefire violations; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of ceasefire violations/cross border firing at Indo-Pak border during the year 2015, month-wise, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Month	No. of ceasefire violations/cross border firing	
		Along International Border (IB) in Jammu region	Along Line of Control (LC)
	2015		
1.	January	133	2
2.	February	23	3
3.	March	8	2
4.	April	5	2
5.	May	6	1
6.	June	8	6
7.	July	9	25
8.	August	21	62
9.	September	9	42
10.	October	27	6
11.	November	4	1
12.	December	-	-
	TOTAL	253	152

The details of ceasefire violations/ cross border firing at Indo-Pak border during the year 2016, month-wise, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Month	No. of ceasefire violations/cross border firing	
		Along International Border (IB) in Jammu region	Along Line of Control (LoC)
	2016		
1.	January	-	-
2.	February	-	-
3.	March	-	1
4.	April	2	1
5.	May	-	2
6.	June	-	10
	TOTAL	2	14

(b) The loss of life and private property due to border shelling/ firing along the border reported during the year 2015 is as under:-

Nature of loss	Number
Civilians Death	16
Persons Injured	71
Houses Damaged	72

During 2015, 1238 persons (families) were temporarily shifted to safer places/ locations in Relief Camps. Besides, 2200 persons (families) shifted to their relatives during the year 2015. There is no permanent dislocation of the people residing closed to International Border/Line of Control.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken by the Government to check ceasefire violations at the borders:

(i) Director General level talks in between BSF and Pak Rangers was held at New Delhi in September, 2015 in which both sides agreed to restrain from cross border firing.

(ii) Proper defence preparedness (including strengthening of Nakas, field fortifications, high mast lights etc.) is ensured on the International Border.

(iii) Immediate and effective retaliation by BSF Personnel is carried out to instances of unprovoked fire and ceasefire violations.

(iv) Mechanism has been instituted at Border Out Posts (BOPs) and border areas to expeditiously inform the villagers on occurrence of cross-border firing.

(v) BSF regularly interacts with border population situated close to border and educates them not to move in vicinity of areas prone to unprovoked fire without prior information/permission of BSF.

(vi) Bullet Proof Bunkers and ambulances are kept in readiness at convenient locations for evacuation of persons in case of emergency.

(vii) Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LC) and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the International Border and LC. Ceasefire violations are taken up with Pakistani authorities through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as talks between the Directorate General of Military Operations.

Increase in military related activities in Jammu and Kashmir

1098. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report, there is 47 per cent increase in militancy related activities, 51 per cent increase in stone pelting incidents, 65 per cent increase in infiltration and fresh recruitments of militants in Jammu and Kashmir during the first six months of 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the same and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of militancy related activities, stone pelting incidents, infiltration and fresh recruitment for the first six month of 2016 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year are as under:-

Incidents	01.01.2015 to 30.06.2015	01.01.2016 to 30.06.2016
Terrorists incidents	76	125
Militants killed	36	79
Stone pelting incidents	224	390
Fresh recruitment	34	40

Infiltration Details

Year	Terrorists Attempts	Terrorists Killed	Went Back	Net Infiltration
2015 (upto June)	29	19	9	5
2016 (upto June)	90	10	26	54

(c) There has been a spurt in infiltration attempts from the Pakistan side. The State Government and Security Forces have also responded and as a result 79 terrorists were neutralized till 30.06.2016.

Since a larger number of terrorist neutralization has taken place, the terrorist organizations based in Pakistan are now increasing their efforts to promote radicalization through vested interest groups and social media and increase the attack on the Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir forcing them to retaliate and give it a shape of civil resistance.

However, the security situation is monitored and reviewed regularly at all levels. Security and Intelligence Agencies work in close coordination to thwart the nefarious designs of Pakistan-sponsored terrorists. Police-Public meets are held constantly. Parent counselling activities have been re-energised. A close watch on anti-National/ anti-Social elements is being maintained. Numerous measures have been taken to strengthen the security on our borders/IB.

Human Rights Commission for Delhi

1099. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Human Rights Commission for Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to give access to residents of Delhi to address their human rights violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A review petition has been filed by the Government in W.P. (Crl) No. 539 of 1986 titled Shri Dilip K. Basu *Vs* State of West Bengal and Ors. requesting for modification of the order dated 24.07.2015 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India regarding constitution of Human Rights Commission for Delhi. The same is *sub-judice*.

(c) The residents of Delhi have access to the National Human Rights Commission to address their human rights violations.

Left Wing Extremists

1100. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Left Wing Extremists killed in counter insurgency operations in last three years till date, year-wise, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of Left Wing Extremists currently in jails for naxal offences, Statewise details thereof;

(c) the number of surrenders by Left Wing Extremists during last three years till date, the State-wise details thereof;

(d) the funds earmarked and spent on counter insurgency operations during last three years, year-wise, State-wise details thereof; and

(e) the funds earmarked and spent on reward and rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists during last three years, year-wise and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of Left Wing Extremists (LWE) killed in counter insurgency operations and number of LWE surrendered for the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Law and order being a State subject, data regarding number of LWE currently in jail is not maintained at the Central Government level.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, Central Government monitors and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of security and development related measures in the LWE affected States. Thus, no Central funds are earmarked specifically for counter insurgency operations, reward and rehabilitation of surrendered cadre.

The Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, reimburses the 10 LWE affected States Governments, for the security related expenditure such as ammunitions, training to the State Police Forces, hiring of weapons/vehicles including helicopters and communication equipment, and for rehabilitation of LWE cadre surrendered with or without arms. The funds released under SRE for last three years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise data of Left Wing Extremists killed and surrendered from 2013 to 2016 (as on 30.06.2016)

State	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	LWEs Killed	LWEs Surrendered	LWEs Killed	LWEs Surrendered	LWEs Killed	LWEs Surrendered	LWEs Killed (up to 30.06.16)	LWEs Surrendered (up to 30.06.16)
Andhra Pradesh	1	64	3	78	2	100	3	10
Bihar	0	3	1	4	2	22	5	9
Chhattisgarh	38	28	35	413	48	323	62	719
Jharkhand	12	15	8	19	23	14	12	7
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	26	53	10	43	2	29	8	32
Odisha	23	101	6	100	10	73	8	23
Telangana	0	18	0	16	2	9	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	283	63	676	89	570	98	804

Statement-II

Funds released under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States during the last three years

(Figs. in ₹ lakh)

States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	1798.02	1202.21	1254.50
Bihar	1710.89	1898.79	1799.40
Chhattisgarh	4214.41	4179.51	7310.92
Jharkhand	4778.74	4801.23	5933.16
Madhya Pradesh	55.75	140.07	150.82
Maharashtra	738.51	1758.21	1885.97
Odisha	4813.30	4624.69	5035.27
Telangana	-	509.56	743.04
Uttar Pradesh	533.28	316.02	395.91
West Bengal	2065.10	1277.71	1356.01
TOTAL	20708.00	20708.00	25865.00

Constitution of official language implementation committee

†1101. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date-wise and Ministry-wise details of constitution of official language implementation committee, year-wise status of required meetings during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 in the Ministries under Central Government; and

(b) the Ministry-wise details of target and achievement of correspondence under annual programme in 'A' region with reference to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per the directions of Department of Official Language, the Official Language Committees have been constituted in the Central Government Ministries/Departments. Four meetings of this Committee are to be held in a year. The year-wise details of the meetings held in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of the year 2016-17 are not due yet as it is current financial year.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the annual programme, the target for correspondence from 'A' region to 'A' region is 100%. The details of achievements of the Ministries/Departments in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The details of the year 2016-17 are not due yet as it is current financial year.

Statement-I

(A) Details regarding constitution of Official Language Committee' for the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Correspondence % in 'A' Region	Ist Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Mines	56.32	23.05.2014	07.08.2014	16.10.2014	30.03.2015
2.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	69.12	20.06.2014	29.08.2014	18.12.2014	25.03.2015
3.	Union Public Service Commission	70.37	11.06.2014	29.09.2014	09.12.2014	26.02.2015
4.	Niti Ayog (Planning Commission)	36.63	16.06.2014	05.09.2014	10.12.2014	26.03.2015
5.	Department of Expenditure	68.96	26.06.2014	17.09.2014	29.12.2014	19.03.2015
6.	Department of Revenue	73.28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	72.46	01.05.2014	29.08.2014	28.11.2014	30.03.2015
8.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	92.30	23.06.2014	11.09.2014	19.12.2014	18.03.2015
9.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	83.63	29.04.2014	31.07.2014	22.10.2014	28.01.2015
10.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	74.51	26.06.2014	30.10.2014	30.10.2014	26.02.2015
11.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	68.13	09.05.2014	24.07.2014	19.11.2014	23.02.2015
12.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	75.89	29.05.2014	29.08.2014	Nil	31.01.2015
13.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	60.50	17.06.2014	10.09.2014	23.12.2014	16.03.2015

14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	73.71	20.06.2014	03.09.2014	07.01.2015	30.03.2015
15.	Department of Economic Affairs	51.09	Nil	Nil	09.10.2014	Nil
16.	Department of Post	78.21	05.05.2014	26.08.2014	Nil	25.06.2015
17.	Department of Telecommunication	61.95	02.05.2014	21.08.2014	05.12.2014	24.03.2015
18.	Department of Higher Education	56.80	16.06.2014	29.09.2014	22.12.2014	27.03.2015
19.	Ministry of Tourism	52.05	29.04.2014	24.09.2014	10.12.2014	26.03.2015
20.	Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)	82.49	24.06.2014	20.10.2014	23.12.2014	23.03.2015
21.	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	84.44	30.06.2014	25.09.2014	29.12.2014	31.03.2015
22.	Legislative Department	89.69	16.06.2014	04.09.2014	16.12.2014	23.03.2015
23.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	59.81	27.06.2014	29.09.2014	16.12.2014	16.03.2015
24.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	51.68	25.06.2014	10.09.2014	10.09.2014	20.03.2015
25.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	45.16	13.06.2014	10.09.2014	08.01.2015	15.04.2015
26.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	41.30	Nil	28.10.2014	28.10.2014	Nil
27.	Department of Financial Services	89.72	21.07.2014	13.10.2014	16.01.2015	22.04.2015
28.	Department of Personnel and Training	30.17	25.06.2014	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Ministry of Ayush	60.29	18.07.2014	18.07.2014	29.12.2014	Nil
30.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	55.12	26.06.2014	Nil	31.12.2014	01.04.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Finance)	67.01	20.06.2014	20.08.2014	22.12.2014	23.03.2015
32.	Election Commission of India	73.91	22.05.2014	25.08.2014	08.12.2014	05.02.2015
33.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	69.18	25.04.2014	31.07.2014	28.11.2014	26.03.2015
34.	Ministry of Earth sciences	86.23	12.06.2014	25.09.2014	18.12.2014	30.03.2015
35.	Department of Land Resources	61.89	25.06.2014	30.09.2014	29.12.2014	24.03.2015
36.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	44.26	06.06.2014	28.08.2014	25.11.2014	27.02.2015
37.	Department of Legal affairs	68.30	26.06.2014	22.09.2014	17.12.2014	24.03.2015
38.	Ministry of Textiles	75.71	27.06.2014	23.09.2014	30.12.2014	03.02.2015
39.	Department of Bio Technology	48.01	23.05.2014	22.09.2014	15.12.2014	27.03.2015
40.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	58.51	10.06.2014	18.09.2014	22.12.2014	24.03.2015
41.	Department of Rural Development	71.06	20.06.2014	26.09.2014	18.12.2014	25.03.2015
42.	Department of Commerce	71.15	30.06.2014	30.09.2014	26.12.2014	27.03.2015
43.	Department of Shipping	43.11	02.06.2014	Nil	09.12.2014	26.03.2015
44.	Ministry of Food Processing and Industries	58.44	10.06.2014	26.09.2014	31.12.2014	25.02.2015
45.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	73.68	03.06.2014	20.08.2014	14.11.2014	23.03.2015
46.	Department of Fertilizers	51.26	03.04.2014	Nil	Nil	Nil
47.	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	48.54	10.07.2014	Nil	Nil	Nil

48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	51.85	19.06.2014	Nil	17.12.2014	17.12.2014
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	86.00	Nil	Nil	30.12.2014	31.03.2015
50.	Ministry of Steel	88.28	17.06.2014	26.09.2014	31.12.2014	26.03.2015
51.	Ministry of Urban Development	62.56	30.05.2014	20.08.2014	20.08.2014	04.02.2015
52.	Ministry of External Affairs	47.98	18.06.2014	15.09.2014	18.12.2014	27.03.2015
53.	Ministry of Culture	40.85	16.05.2014	30.09.2014	11.12.2014	26.03.2015
54.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	94.73	Nil	30.09.2014	Nil	Nil
55.	Cabinet Secretariat	32.58	Nil	21.08.2014	Nil	Nil
56.	Department of Consumer Affairs	78.34	06.06.2014	19.09.2014	16.01.2015	27.03.2015
57.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	75.95	24.06.2014	03.09.2014	Nil	24.02.2015
58.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	63.15	30.05.2014	20.08.2014	20.08.2014	04.02.2015
59.	Ministry of Power	50.70	06.05.2014	19.09.2014	Nil	02.01.2015
60.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	60.16	12.06.2014	28.08.2014	19.12.2014	13.03.2015
61.	Department of Chemical and Petro Chemical	61.63	09.07.2014	10.09.2014	26.11.2014	25.03.2015
62.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	73.92	22.07.2014	26.08.2014	10.12.2014	19.02.2015
63.	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	85.48	24.06.2014	16.09.2014	16.12.2014	11.03.2015
64.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	52.03	04.07.2014	26.09.2014	Nil	Nil
65.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	77.19	26.06.2014	26.06.2014	10.12.2014	30.03.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	74.44	Nil	Nil	02.12.2014	20.04.2015
67.	Ministry of Environment and Forest	64.92	30.06.2014	30.09.2014	31.12.2014	30.03.2015
68.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	55.11	05.05.2014	Nil	Nil	06.02.2015
69.	Ministry of Home Affairs	63.04	23.06.2014	24.09.2014	17.12.2014	16.03.2015
70.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	79.76	27.06.2014	21.10.2014	03.02.2015	27.04.2015
71.	Department of Science and Technology	67.28	19.06.2014	19.06.2014	15.12.2014	Nil
72.	Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence	59.83	25.06.2014	30.09.2014	26.12.2014	25.03.2015
73.	Department of Public Enterprises	70.68	06.06.2014	Nil	14.10.2014	Nil
74.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	37.69	13.05.2013	25.09.2014	15.12.2014	18.03.2015
75.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	34.75	Nil	16.09.2014	14.01.2015	16.04.2015
76.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	61.22	Nil	Nil	20.01.2015	20.01.2015
77.	Department of Space	91.12	13.06.2014	01.08.2014	27.11.2014	12.03.2015
78.	Department of Atomic Energy	51.09	20.05.2014	02.09.2014	09.12.2014	29.01.2015

Statement-II

(B) Details regarding 'constitution of Official Language Committee' for the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Correspondence % in 'A' Region	Ist Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Mines	62.00	19.06.2015	04.08.2015	24.12.2015	28.03.2016
2.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	69.74	24.06.2015	28.09.2015	23.12.2015	29.03.2016
3.	Union Public Service Commission	71.98	20.05.2015	26.08.2015	16.11.2015	04.03.2016
4.	Niti Aayog (Planning Commission)	36.04	25.06.2015	28.08.2015	29.12.2015	31.03.2016
5.	Department of Expenditure	70.10	24.06.2015	30.09.2015	29.12.2015	19.04.2016
6.	Department of Revenue	75.79	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	93.03	22.06.2015	29.09.2015	21.12.2015	30.03.2016
8.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	88.14	16.06.2015	04.09.2015	21.12.2015	31.03.2016
9.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	68.36	30.04.2015	30.07.2015	29.10.2015	27.01.2016
10.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	78.02	Nil	30.09.2015	18.01.2016	29.03.2016
11.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	68.35	29.05.2015	20.08.2015	01.12.2015	Nil
12.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	79.29	19.05.2015	13.08.2015	23.12.2015	31.03.2016
13.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	62.16	26.06.2015	18.09.2015	26.11.2015	18.02.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	74.13	22.06.2015	08.09.2015	06.01.2016	28.03.2016
15.	Department of Economic Affairs	51.17	20.05.2015	Nil	Nil	21.03.2016
16.	Department of Post	82.22	26.06.2015	14.07.2015	27.10.2015	23.02.2016
17.	Department of Telecommunication	49.13	27.05.2015	10.11.2015	27.11.2015	17.02.2016
18.	Department of Higher Education	53.33	29.05.2015	29.09.2015	21.12.2015	16.03.2016
19.	Ministry of Tourism	44.34	30.06.2015	29.09.2015	29.12.2015	28.03.2016
20.	Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)	82.29	21.07.2015	16.10.2015	08.01.2016	08.01.2016
21.	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	82.97	29.06.2015	29.09.2015	18.12.2015	31.03.2016
22.	Legislative Department	91.20	17.06.2015	25.08.2015	23.12.2015	18.03.2016
23.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	57.25	19.06.2015	30.09.2015	30.09.2015	23.03.2016
24.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	51.97	23.06.2015	29.09.2015	28.12.2015	30.03.2016
25.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	56.86	29.06.2015	29.06.2015	Nil	Nil
26.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	51.11	Nil	Nil	13.11.2015	18.01.2016
27.	Department of Financial Services	89.93	21.07.2015	26.10.2015	19.01.2016	29.04.2016
28.	Department of Personnel and Training	30.83	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Ministry of AYUSH	60.45	08.05.2015	21.08.2015	16.12.2015	Nil

30.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	60.33	29.06.2015	29.06.2015	31.12.2015	30.03.2016
31.	Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Finance)	80.56	24.06.2015	27.08.2015	03.12.2015	29.03.2016
32.	Election Commission of India	76.62	28.05.2015	10.09.2015	15.12.2015	18.02.2016
33.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	69.58	23.06.2015	30.09.2015	23.11.2015	31.03.2016
34.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	74.58	26.06.2015	23.09.2015	18.12.2015	30.03.2016
35.	Department of Land Resources	63.38	30.06.2015	30.09.2015	17.12.2015	30.03.2016
36.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	43.35	25.06.2015	Nil	Nil	19.02.2016
37.	Department of Legal Affairs	63.07	23.06.2015	Nil	18.12.2015	30.03.2016
38.	Ministry of Textiles	66.15	22.05.2015	22.09.2015	29.12.2015	31.03.2016
39.	Department of Bio Technology	52.32	Nil	Nil	06.10.2015	Nil
40.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	66.62	23.06.2015	21.09.2015	18.12.2015	31.03.2016
41.	Department of Rural Development	69.48	17.06.2015	18.09.2015	15.12.2015	18.03.2016
42.	Department of Commerce	72.14	25.06.2015	30.09.2015	Nil	30.06.2015
43.	Department of Shipping	55.28	16.09.2015	Nil	08.03.2016	20.05.2015
44.	Ministry of Food Processing and Industries	56.52	24.09.2015	22.12.2015	30.03.2016	17.06.2015
45.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	52.83	27.10.2015	Nil	Nil	Nil
46.	Department of Fertilizers	43.52	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
47.	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	48.98	Nil	17.12.2014	17.12.2014	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	79.26	Nil	07.07.2015	07.10.2015	04.01.2016
49.	Department of Heavy industry	87.79	12.04.2016	29.06.2015	29.09.2015	28.12.2015
50.	Ministry of Steel	70.00	30.03.2016	30.04.2015	25.08.2015	08.12.2015
51.	Ministry of Urban Development	63.69	25.02.2016	Nil	29.07.2015	Nil
52.	Ministry of Culture	46.60	25.06.2015	30.09.2015	30.12.2015	30.12.2015
53.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	91.78	15.06.2015	29.09.2015	Nil	Nil
54.	Cabinet Secretariat	26.58	08.05.2015	08.10.2015	05.01.2016	29.03.2016
55.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	60.69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
56.	Department of Consumer Affairs	79.22	08.07.2015	24.09.2015	29.12.2015	30.03.2016
57.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	76.62	09.06.2015	06.10.2015	28.12.2015	17.03.2016
58.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	69.27	30.04.2015	25.08.2015	08.12.2015	25.02.2016
59.	Ministry of Power	53.28	Nil	03.07.2015	14.10.2015	21.01.2016
60.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	65.36	29.06.2015	03.08.2015	02.12.2015	26.02.2016
61.	Department of Chemical and Petro Chemical	55.71	10.06.2015	09.09.2015	22.12.2015	24.02.2016
62.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	73.49	15.06.2015	11.09.2015	11.12.2015	Nil
63.	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	85.71	22.06.2015	07.09.2015	14.12.2015	14.03.2016

64.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	68.04	26.06.2015	Nil	Nil	Nil
65.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	78.44	Nil	18.06.2015	17.12.2015	17.12.2015
66.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	63.75	Nil	30.09.2015	11.01.2016	22.03.2016
67.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	64.96	29.06.2015	28.09.2015	22.12.2015	Nil
68.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	61.03	19.06.2015	04.09.2015	Nil	25.01.2016
69.	Ministry of Home Affairs	66.48	26.06.2015	25.09.2015	23.12.2015	15.03.2016
70.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	80.19	30.10.2015	30.10.2015	27.11.2015	Nil
71.	Department of Science and Technology	66.43	24.06.2015	29.09.2015	29.09.2015	Nil
72.	Department of Coal	66.08	Nil	05.11.2015	18.01.2016	10.05.2016
73.	Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence	64.64	25.06.2015	15.10.2015	22.12.2015	30.03.2016
74.	Department of Public Enterprises	69.15	Nil	02.09.2015	Nil	Nil
75.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	50.26	06.07.2015	08.10.2015	14.10.2015	17.03.2016
76.	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	81.86	24.07.2015	30.09.2015	15.01.2016	22.04.2016
77.	Department of Space	91.55	10.06.2015	29.09.2015	24.11.2015	16.03.2016
78.	Department of Atomic Energy	57.14	02.06.2015	21.09.2015	28.12.2015	19.02.2016

Coastal Police Stations and jetties in Puducherry

1102. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Coastal Police Stations and two jetties are proposed in Puducherry under Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that only 2.4 crores have been released for this purpose;

(c) what is the total amount required for 3 stations and 2 jetties; and

(d) by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A sum of ₹ 2.44 crore has been released to the UT Administration of Puducherry, which includes ₹ 1.44 crore for construction of three Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) (@ ₹ 48 lakh per CPS) and ₹ 1.00 crore for two jetties (@ ₹ 50 lakh per jetty). Construction of one CPS and one jetty has already been completed. Land for two CPS has been identified and construction work will commence after floating required tenders by PWD, Puducherry. Remaining one jetty is under construction. UT Administration of Puducherry has been advised to complete construction of the remaining CPSs/jetty expeditiously.

Measures to prevent terrorist attacks

1103. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the recent attack in Bangladesh by terrorists, Government has taken any measures to prevent such attacks in our country particularly for West Bengal which is the State of the country nearest to Bangladesh; and

(b) the details of the action taken by Government to strengthen the safety and security of the people of India by avoiding such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) In order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the centre and the States level, which has resulted in the busting of many terror modules in the country including ISIS/ISIL phenomenon.

The Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government. The outfit uses both positive and negative imagery to attract recruits from across the world. However, it has influenced/attracted very few youth from India.

The ISIS is using various platforms to propagate its ideology. The intelligence and security agencies maintain a close watch to identify potential recruits and take further action, if necessary.

In order to assess the threat posed by ISIS/ISIL and to devise a national strategy to deal with it, meetings have been held by the Ministry of Home Affairs with all the central agencies concerned and the State Governments on 01.08.2015 and 16.01.2016 respectively.

The Government is taking all necessary measures to counter the incipient threat posed by the ISIS.

(b) In order to deal with the internal security challenges and to strengthen the safety and security of the people of the country, the Government of India has taken various counter terrorism measures which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- Augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces;
- Establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai;
- Empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency;
- Tighter immigration control;
- Effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders;
- Establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment;
- Upgradation of intelligence setup;
- Strengthening the coastal security;
- Amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism;
- The creation of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in its Schedule;
- Establishment of the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) with an intention

to link data bases for collecting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats.

- Amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence;
- Raising of the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its manifestations including its financing in various multi-lateral and bilateral fora as part of India's zero Tolerance Policy towards terrorism.

Repeal of AFSPA

1104. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider repealing Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) imposed in different parts of the country for a long time now as Supreme Court has observed that indefinite deployment of armed forces under this Act mocks at our democratic process;

(b) whether Government will resort to discussion of contentious issues in order to defuse terrorism in such areas and to bring them back to the path of democracy; and

(c) whether Government will ensure democratic and peaceful ways of resolving disputes and strengthening democracy in the country through negotiations rather than by use of force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) AFSPA is reviewed periodically in States of North East and Jammu and Kashmir. An objective assessment of the ground situation is made in consultation with security agencies and the concerned State Governments.

(b) and (c) The Government has been talking to all the groups and organisations who abjure violence and are willing to talk within the framework of the constitution of India. At present Government of India is talking to ULFA, NDFB (P) and NDFB (RD), NSCN (IM), KNO, UPF and other organisations.

Payment of EPS contribution

1105. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is likely to come out with a definition for the term 'new employees' for implementing its budget promise of footing the bill for pension scheme contribution in a bid to create more formal sector jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the payment of EPS contribution will be in the form of reimbursements to employers; and

(d) whether the scheme will be applicable for the new employees earning ₹ 15,000 a month, who have worked for 240 days during a year in an establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the 8.33% EPS contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

The PMRPY Scheme is targeted for workers earning wages less than ₹ 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 and has a new Aadhaar seeded Universal Account Number (UAN) on or after 01.04.2016.

Average contribution by workers in unorganised sector for availing social security

†1106. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total average contribution that has to be made by workers engaged in unorganised sector to reap benefits of all social security schemes;

(b) the contribution that State Government and Central Government have to bear the total contribution made by them in various schemes in last two years along with details thereof;

(c) whether workers of unorganised sector are able to make their contribution in different social security schemes only after getting work/employment on regular basis; and

(d) the details of scheme formulated by Government to provide employment on regular basis to workers of unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide for registration of unorganised workers and issuance of portable smart card by district administration and for 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 and Fisheries)

(viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)

(ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

The eligibility conditions, including the component of contribution from beneficiaries, for availing benefits of the social security schemes under the UWSS Act, 2008 vary from scheme to scheme. Similarly, the ratio of share between the Centre and the States also varies from one scheme to another.

(c) No, Sir. Availing of benefits by beneficiaries under the social security schemes of the UWSS Act, 2008 are not linked to getting regular work or employment.

(d) At present, there is no such scheme to provide employment on regular basis to workers of unorganised sector.

Unemployed youth in the country

1107. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment amongst youth in the country has increased manifold and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to increase job opportunities for the youth of the country in different sectors, during the coming one year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per results of the two most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the unemployment rate is as follows:

Unemployment Rate among Youth (age group 15-29 years) on usual status basis

(in per cent)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009-10	4.7	4.6	7.5	14.3
2011-12	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1

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

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, number of persons skilled across various sectors are given below:

Year	Persons skilled (in lakh)
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	76.12
2015-16 (till Oct, 2015)	28.85

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 reimbursing their 8.33% EPS contribution made to new employees.

Child labour in family enterprises

1108. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of what constitutes a family enterprise;

(b) the number of such family enterprises in the country; and

(c) the checks and balances instituted so that children working in family enterprises are not in violation of child labour laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in the Parliament. The proposed amendment will *inter-alia* bring complete prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process. In the proposed amendment, "family enterprises" means any work, profession, manufacture or business which is performed by the members of the family with the engagement of other persons and "family" in relation to a child, means his mother, father, brother, sister and father's sister and brother and mother's sister and brother. The data of number of such family enterprises is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The amendment will also prohibit children to work in their family/family enterprise. However, considering the social fabric and socio-economic conditions in the country where children acquire and imbibe basic skill sets while helping their parents, such help is permissible under proposed amendments. Additionally, the proposed amendments provide the following safeguards also:

- The proposed amendment only permits 'help' and not 'employment' in family/family enterprise.
- The family enterprise should be carried on by the members of the child's family only.
- The help given by the child to his family/family enterprise will not be allowed, if it involves hazardous process.
- The school education of the child should not be affected due to this help.

Allowing 24x7 opening of shops

1109. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Model Shops and Establishments Bill;

(b) the estimated number of employment going to be generated through the above Bill which will allow 24 x 7 opening of shops and business establishments;

(c) the details of key sectors that are likely to be benefited;

(d) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for States to adopt the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The salient provisions of the Model Shops and Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2016 *inter-alia*, include freedom to operate 365 days in a year and opening/closing time of establishment; women to be permitted during night shift, if the provisions of shelter, rest room ladies toilet, adequate protection of their dignity and transportation etc. exists; no discrimination against women in the matter of recruitment, training, transfer or promotions; online one common registration through a simplified procedure; power of Government to make rules regarding adequate measures to be taken by the employer for the safety and health of workers; clean and safe drinking water, lavatory, first aid etc. and provision of crèche and canteen by group of establishments, in case, it is not possible due to constraint in space or otherwise by individual establishment.

The Model Bill will cover only establishments employing ten or more workers except manufacturing units. The enhancement of working hours in shops and establishments 24x7 with adequate provision for protection of the workers will give rise to requirement for additional manpower which will result in additional employment and also leading to further growth in jobs especially in the retail, IT, hospitality and services sector.

(d) and (e) No time-frame has been fixed as the Model Bill is suggestive piece of legislation to bring uniformity in the legislative provisions, making it easier for all States to adopt it and thereby ensuring uniform working conditions across the country and facilitate the ease of doing business and generate employment opportunities.

The Model Shops and Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2016 has been circulated to all States for adopting the same as it is or modifying their existing State Shops and Establishment Act as per their requirement.

Opening of medical colleges under ESIC

†1110. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to open medical colleges in various rural/ scheduled areas of the country under ESIC;

(b) if so, the places identified under this scheme in various States and especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of demands received/pending before Government from various States including Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), in its 165th meeting held on 07.04.2015, has decided that ESIC will neither set up any other medical college nor any other new medical education institution in future.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

Bonded labour

1111. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been demands to frame a policy for private employees so that they keep a check on bonded labour in their supply chain;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Nobel Laureate Shri Kailash Satyarthi is also demanding for the same;

(c) if so, what has the Ministry done on this so far; and

(d) whether there are any plans to enact law on this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(c) Question does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

(d) No, Sir.

Number of workers in unorganised sector

1112. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers presently working in unorganized sector in the country; and

(b) the State-wise total number of beneficiaries among them under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector.

(b) The details in respect of State-wise total number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise subscribers under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) as on July 20, 2016

Sl. No.	State Name	Count of PRANs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,273
2.	Andhra Pradesh	231,640
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,698
4.	Assam	47,485
5.	Bihar	326,631
6.	Chandigarh	6,310
7.	Chhattisgarh	39,914
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,226
9.	Daman and Diu	3,318

Sl. No.	State Name	Count of PRANs
10.	Delhi	62,972
11.	Goa	8,149
12.	Gujarat	164,092
13.	Haryana	75,107
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30,408
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23,735
16.	Jharkhand	59,618
17.	Karnataka	226,273
18.	Kerala	61,623
19.	Lakshadweep	863
20.	Madhya Pradesh	156,996
21.	Maharashtra	266,839
22.	Manipur	5,376
23.	Meghalaya	6,307
24.	Mizoram	1,974
25.	Nagaland	10,982
26.	Odisha	127,824
27.	Puducherry	5,682
28.	Punjab	102,370
29.	Rajasthan	149,573
30.	Sikkim	4,672
31.	Tamil Nadu	203,821
32.	Telangana	81,743
33.	Tripura	5,777
34.	Uttar Pradesh	338,340
35.	Uttarakhand	20,414
36.	West Bengal	182,030
	TOTAL	3,046,055

Statement-II

State-wise subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) as on 30.04.2016 (as reported by SLBCs)

Sl.No.	State	Number of subscriber
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	468969
2.	Himachal Pradesh	734481
3.	Punjab	3046655
4.	Chandigarh	142091
5.	Uttarakhand	1426720
6.	Haryana	2447468
7.	NCT of Delhi	1837989
8.	Rajasthan	4093238
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11100969
10.	Bihar	4661255
11.	Sikkim	60910
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	40344
13.	Nagaland	35907
14.	Manipur	49847
15.	Mizoram	21197
16.	Tripura	418335
17.	Meghalaya	54578
18.	Assam	1347804
19.	West Bengal	5900914
20.	Jharkhand	1655357
21.	Odisha	3212617
22.	Chhattisgarh	4708982
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7292489
24.	Gujarat	4398050
25.	Daman and Diu	19227
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32554
27.	Maharashtra	5701974
28.	Andhra Pradesh	6719963

Sl.No.	State	Number of subscriber
29.	Karnataka	6182728
30.	Goa	246276
31.	Lakshadweep	4147
32.	Kerala	3532860
33.	Tamil Nadu	6481447
34.	Puducherry	60704
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34655
36.	Telangana	4958367
	TOTAL	93132068

Healthcare scheme for unorganised sector

1113. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific healthcare scheme exclusively for the unorganized sector labour force; and

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the total number of beneficiaries as on date?

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 (UOWs) (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) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of families covered under RSBY

Sl. No.	Name of State	Enrolled Families in 2015-16	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh		Scheme was implemented on pilot basis in 2013-14
2.	Assam	1421104	
3.	Bihar	6899144	
4.	Chandigarh		Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
5.	Chhattisgarh	3442749	
6.	Gujarat	1876628	
7.	Haryana	437850	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	480588	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		Scheme was implemented on pilot basis in 2013-14.
10.	Jharkhand	1682894	
11.	Karnataka	6731881	
12.	Kerala	2021572	
13.	Madhya Pradesh		Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
14.	Maharashtra		Scheme is discontinued from the year 2014-15
15.	Manipur	70925	
16.	Meghalaya	256138	
17.	Mizoram	152983	
18.	Nagaland		Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
19.	Odisha	4462959	
20.	Puducherry		Scheme is discontinued from the year 2015-16
21.	Punjab	232352	

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	2769097	
23.	Tripura	492022	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1464242	
25.	Uttarakhand	285229	
26.	West Bengal	6150716	
	GRAND TOTAL	41331073	

Restructuring of shift system in factories

1114. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure shift system in factories in order to increase production or to give employment to more persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Chapter VI of the Factories Act, 1948 provides for the 'Working Hours of Adults' which is adequate for working of shifts in the factories.

National child labour project

1115. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is being implemented in all the districts of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of districts in which the above project is being implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme envisages project based action in the area of high concentration of the child labour with the objective of mainstreaming them to the formal school system.

(c) At present the scheme is sanctioned in 270 districts of 21 States in the country. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

States/districts in which NCLP special training centres are sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	Anantapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna.
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwha, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Havery and Tumkur

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	16	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia, Mumbai Suburban and Parbhani
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkenal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapallli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni. Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar

1	2	3	4
17.	Telangana	8	Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Warangal, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannuaj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
19.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
20.	West Bengal	19	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hoogli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore and Darjeeling.
21.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
	TOTAL	270	

People trapped in modern slavery

1116. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of people trapped in modern slavery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No such survey

has ever been conducted in India. 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. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified, released by judicial procedure as per The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and rehabilitated by the State Governments under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released is 3,02,391 as on 31.03.2016.

Revision of minimum wages

1117. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of revising upwards, the minimum wages for millions of workers in several key sectors including agriculture, construction and mining;

(b) whether this proposal to revise the minimum wages for 45 economic activities in the central sphere will also serve as a benchmark for minimum wages in the States too;

(c) whether major metropolitan cities will be clubbed under one category for the purpose of wages, with the rest of the country divided into two other categories with lower income structures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The revision of Basic Minimum Wage in respect of 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere is done in consultation with the Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) which is a tripartite body. The last meeting of MWAB was held on 26.05.2016.

(b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Complete ban on child labour

1118. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impose blanket ban on child labour in view of ever increasing number of child labourers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in the Parliament. The Amendment Bill along with Official Amendments, *inter-alia*, proposes complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, making the punishment for employers more stringent and the offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act, made cognizable. The amendment will also prohibit children to work in their family/family enterprise. However, considering the social fabric and socio-economic conditions in the country where children acquire and imbibe basic skill sets while helping their parents, an exception has been made:

(i) where the child helps his family or family enterprises, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations;

(ii) where the child works as an artist in an audiovisual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed and provided that such work does not affect the school education of the child.

Migrant labourers

1119. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rural migration of individuals to cities in search of jobs during the Financial Year 2014-15 and that in Financial Year 2015-16; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government to create job opportunities at the village level, in general, and in agricultural sector, in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No data is maintained at Central level in respect of migrant labourers.

(b) With a view to prevent distress migration from the village level, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometers of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration. Ministry of Rural Development has also undertaken a placement linked skill development Scheme called Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDUGKY) for rural poor youth which primarily targets on skilling of rural unemployed youth to improve their employability. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for creating employment opportunities in the non-farm sector by setting up of micro-enterprises.

Number of employed persons

1120. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment (*i.e.* number of persons employed) at overall level in the 8 selected sectors has increased by 1,34,000 during the quarter ended in September, 2015 over June, 2015; and

(b) the contribution of aforesaid increase in employment, in percentage and number terms, to the target set by Government for Financial Year 2015-16 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 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 (QES) in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/

BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. However, these estimates relate to export oriented and labour intensive industries and is not reflective of the overall employment levels which is captured through labour force surveys conducted by NSSO. The net increase of jobs during September, 2015 over June, 2015 was 1.34 lakh at overall level in the 8 selected sectors. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The overall targets for employment are included in the 12th Five Year Plan which projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and to provide skill certification to equivalent numbers.

Statement

Job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau.

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	September, 2015 Over June, 2015
1.	Textiles	0.28
2.	Leather	-0.01
3.	Metal	0.48
4.	Automobile	0.03
5.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.02
6.	Transport	0.01
7.	IT/BPO	0.58
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.01
	TOTAL	1.34

Labour reforms in textile and retail sectors

1121. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken two important decisions for labour reforms in textile and retail sectors recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken to ensure that the employers of both these sectors maintain healthy job conditions and address safety concerns for workers, particularly women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to boost employment generation in Textiles and Retail Sector, Government has recently taken the following initiatives:-

(i) Under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the 8.33% Employer's Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment. In addition to this, for the textile sector dealing with the manufacture of wearing apparel (except fur apparel and manufacturing of knitted and crocheted apparel), Government will reimburse the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying EPS contribution to 8.33%.

(ii) Government has also decided for introduction of Fixed Term Employment for apparel and manufacturing sector under Section 15(1) of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(iii) Further, Government has prepared a Model Shops and Establishment (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2016 for retail sectors, and has circulated it to State Governments for adopting the same as it is or modifying their existing State Shops and Establishment Act as per their requirement. The Bill will cover all the establishments employing ten or more workers except for manufacturing units.

(iv) In order to ensure basic aspects of safety and maintain healthy working conditions for workers, including women, the proposed amendments in the Factories Act, 1948 include provisions relating to imposing obligation upon the occupier to make a provision of Personal Protective Equipment for workers exposed to various hazard; providing canteen facilities in factories; providing for shelters or rest room and lunch rooms in respect of factories employing seventy five or more workers; providing drinking water in all factories irrespective of number of workers; permitting women in night shifts if adequate safeguards regarding safety, health and transport exist.

Implementation of the Building and Other construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996

1122. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about ₹ 27,000 crores collected as cess meant for the welfare of construction labourers lies unused in banks in various States due to the failure to implement the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess, Act, 1996; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to see that the said Act is implemented properly in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures.

As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State Governments/UTs Administration have constituted State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for welfare of construction workers. Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the cost of construction is collected by the State Governments/UTs Administration and given to their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers.

The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilization for welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments/UTs Administration and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

As per information received from the State Governments, amount of cess collected and its utilisation, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Cess fund is utilized by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards in terms of Section 22 of the Act for providing immediate assistance in case of accident, pension after age of 60 years, loans/advances for the purpose of construction of house, premia for Group Insurance Scheme, financial assistance for education of children, medical expenses, maternity benefits, etc. Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, to the State Governments/UTs Administration from time to time for proper implementation of the Acts.

The Central Government *vide* order dated 8th October, 2015, issued under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, has directed the State/UTs to ensure coverage of death and disability due to accident, natural death, pension during old age, health and maternity benefit, financial support for primary and secondary education and skill training for construction workers and their wards.

Further, the Central Government *vide* Order dated 9th September, 2015, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess Fund for Welfare Schemes enumerated under Section 22 of the Act, by State/UTs Welfare Board.

The Monitoring Committee held its meetings on 23rd November, 2015, 6th January, 2016, 6th April, 2016 and 21st July, 2016 with the Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries, Labour Department of State/UTs.

Statement

State-wise position of Number of Workers Registered, Cess Collected and Amount Spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996

As on 31.03.2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.61	205.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.36	51.6
3.	Assam	468.58	9.28
4.	Bihar	695.03	71.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.84	355.19
6.	Goa	69.03	0
7.	Gujarat	1254.91	21.24
8.	Haryana	1546.56	115.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	288.44	25.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	455.73	154.83
11.	Jharkhand	251.01	98.5
12.	Karnataka	3388	205
13.	Kerala	1265.29	1195.88
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1575.62	552.04
15.	Maharashtra	3799.74	217.66
16.	Manipur	21	10.99
17.	Meghalaya	80.02	0.93

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	34.1	20.8
19.	Nagaland	20.06	3.34
20.	Odisha	941.19	120.06
21.	Punjab	773.36	285.75
22.	Rajasthan	1217.76	242.11
23.	Sikkim	64.67	20.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1411.49	506.78
25.	Telangana	231.02	39.31
26.	Tripura	115.32	8.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2220.06	346.81
28.	Uttarakhand	129.23	14.09
29.	West Bengal	1071.86	557.68
30.	Delhi	1536	174.71
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.02	1.33
32.	Chandigarh	75.83	4.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17	0.54
35.	Lakshadweep	4.26	0
36.	Puducherry	78.93	45.86
	TOTAL	26962.18	5684.8

Annual health check-up for workers in ESIC

1123. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to offer free annual health check-up to insured members with age 40 and above under its health insurance scheme in a bid to improve the health of mothers and their infants, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large section of insured persons work under harsh and hazardous industrial environments and hence are more likely to develop illnesses, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to cover all such persons under the proposed health check-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Corporation has introduced Annual Preventive Health Check-up for Insured Persons (IPs) of age 40 years and above under its health insurance scheme in a bid to improve the health of Insured Persons including Insured women as a large section of IPs work under harsh and hazardous industrial environments and hence are more likely to develop illnesses.

The details of the scheme are as under:

The health check-up, besides routine General Physical/Clinical Examination, will include the following investigations:

1. Hb, TLC, DLC, ESR
2. Random Blood Sugar
3. Kidney Function Test – Blood Urea, S.Creatinine
4. Liver Function Test-S. Bilirubin, SGOT, SGPT, S. Alk. Phosphates.
5. Urine-Routine and Microscopy.
6. X-ray chest–PA view
7. ECG

The Annual Preventive Health Check-up for Insured Persons will be conducted in all ESIC/ESIS Hospitals/equipped dispensaries.

Ample publicity is being given to popularize the Scheme.

Sector-wise employment data in the country

1124. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sector-wise details of employment are available with Government;

(b) if so, the number of people working in agriculture, industry and service sectors in the country; and

(c) the number among these of permanent and temporary/contract employees in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the labour force survey results conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated number of workers was

46.54 crore in 2009-10 and 47.41 crore in 2011-12. The sector-wise distribution of these workers is given below:

(In crore)

Workforce by Major sectors	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and Allied	24.74 (53.1%)	23.18(48.9%)
Industry	9.99 (21.5%)	11.50 24.3%)
Services	11.81 (25.4%)	12.73 26.8%)
Total Workforce	46.54 (100%)	47.41(100%)

(c) As per the NSSO survey results of 2009-10 and 2011-12, the estimated proportion of workers by employment status is given below:

(Figures in %)

Year	Employment Status			
	Self Employed	Regular wage/salaried employees	Casual labour	Total
2009-10	51.0	15.5	33.5	100
2011-12	52.2	17.9	29.9	100

The survey results do not give details of permanent and temporary workers separately.

Social security benefit to unorganised workers

†1125. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers engaged in unorganised sector are not reaping benefits of social security schemes in comparison to workers in organised sector, if so, names of such social security schemes along with number of organised and unorganised sector workers getting benefits of said schemes, details thereof;

(b) total number of workers of organized sector who are reaping benefits of EPF in the country, whether Government is contemplating to extend facility of EPF to workers of unorganised sector also; and

(c) if so, number of workers likely to be benefited from this and by when it would be implemented the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In Order to provide

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 and Fisheries)

(viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)

(ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

The unorganised workers are getting benefits according to their eligibility for each social security scheme.

Average contributing member of EPFO during the Financial Year 2015-16 is 376.23 lakh. There is no proposal to extend facility of EPF to workers of unorganised sector.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour scheme

1126. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently revised the rehabilitation of bonded labour scheme;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the new forms of bondage in the country such as organised begging rings, forced prostitution and child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) 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 child labour and women and ₹ 3 lakh to trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation.
3. The above cash benefit is additional to other land and housing elements etc.
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.

Performance of MSMEs

1127. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of output of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16;

(b) the number of such enterprises that closed down during these three years; and

(c) whether the high interest rates were the cause of the performance of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data compiled by Central Statistics Office (CSO), M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), based on approximation, using the results of Annual Survey of Industries and surveys on unorganised sector, the rate of growth of output of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), at current prices, for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 are 13.09% and 9.79% respectively.

(b) and (c) Information on closure among 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 is 4.96 lakh. Information on causes contributing to the performance of these MSMEs are not Centrally maintained.

Revival of closed/sick units

1128. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to power shortage, non-availability of funds, expensive credit and economic slow down, several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units have closed down/turned into sick units;

(b) if so, the details of such MSME units which have been closed down/turned into sick during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the amount of credit provided by the banks to MSME sector outstanding at present;

(d) units in the MSME sector which have availed the non-discretionary on time settlement offered under the rehabilitation package; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken to revive the closed/sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 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 is 4.96 lakh. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per the data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, number of sick MSMEs in the country at the end of March, 2013, March, 2014, and March, 2015 are 2.22, 4.68 and 4.74 lakhs respectively. The State/UT-wise details regarding the sick units for last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The amount outstanding to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) as on March 31, 2016 is ₹ 9,63,981.34 crore.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its circular issued on 1st Novermber, 2012 has directed banks to provide non-discretionary One Time Settlement (OTS) to non-viable sick MSMEs. As per RBI data 4,44,295 sick MSMEs have been identified as potentially non-viable as at the end of March, 2015.

(e) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, *vide* their Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. RBI has carried out certain changes in the framework in order to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines and issued revised framework to all Scheduled Commercial Banks dated March 17, 2016 for implementation thereof. The revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits upto ₹ 25 crore would be done in terms of these operating instructions. RBI has advised Banks to put in place the Board approved policy to operationalise the Framework not later than June 30, 2016.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of Closed Enterprises in Registered Sector as on 31.03.2007

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Closed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	167
4.	Assam	6266
5.	Bihar	16344

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Closed
6.	Chandigarh	559
7.	Chhattisgarh	15485
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	24
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	2754
12.	Gujarat	34945
13.	Haryana	10973
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
16.	Jharkhand	3712
17.	Karnataka	47581
18.	Kerala	34903
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
21.	Maharashtra	41856
22.	Manipur	929
23.	Meghalaya	665
24.	Mizoram	669
25.	Nagaland	2395
26.	Odisha	5744
27.	Puducherry	711
28.	Punjab	24553
29.	Rajasthan	17342
30.	Sikkim	86
31.	Tamil Nadu	82966
32.	Tripura	424
33.	Uttar Pradesh	80616
34.	Uttarakhand	8219
35.	West Bengal	10708
	ALL INDIA	4,96,355

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of sick units (last three years)

(No. of units)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	98	112
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12461	42618	36290
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	158	351
4.	Assam	1318	5334	4592
5.	Bihar	5705	16156	15446
6.	Chandigarh	659	1349	1776
7.	Chhattisgarh	3002	4814	5645
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	91	57
9.	Daman and Diu	25	19	34
10.	Delhi	2845	4658	4763
11.	Goa	194	1354	1615
12.	Gujarat	20615	48303	46187
13.	Haryana	3351	9308	11320
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1954	2242	2836
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1327	2188	2628
16.	Jharkhand	5031	8234	7912
17.	Karnataka	15845	34212	34188
18.	Kerala	8710	21807	15746
19.	Lakshadweep	0	5	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11291	17678	16085
21.	Maharashtra	32388	43411	44795
22.	Manipur	148	353	3699
23.	Meghalaya	69	158	107
24.	Mizoram	159	48	29
25.	Nagaland	147	455	406
26.	Odisha	11775	18337	17547
27.	Puducherry	190	1913	1192
28.	Punjab	3747	6575	13332

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15
29.	Rajasthan	20343	27791	23072
30.	Sikkim	63	215	51
31.	Tamil Nadu	23468	44124	38073
32.	Tripura	16	2166	5149
33.	Uttarakhand	4572	15810	3260
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19104	63355	79553
35.	West Bengal	11517	23062	35975
	ALL INDIA	222204	468399	473823

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Women entrepreneurs under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

1129. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme;

(b) how far the target has been achieved in this programme through MSMEs;

(c) State-wise details of number of women entrepreneurs benefited under this scheme; and

(d) the new steps taken by Government for effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The objectives of the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Scheme are:

(i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.

(ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.

(iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.

(iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

(b) Year-wise allocation of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, number of projects created and estimated employment generated since inception of the Scheme is as below:

Year	Margin Money allocated	Margin Money utilized	Units assisted	Estimated employment generated
2008-09	734.80	356.23	19,166	2,04,747
2009-10	559.70	762.44	40,918	4,24,982
2010-11	836.00	891.18	49,064	4,80,613
2011-12	800.00	1057.84	55,135	4,95,523
2012-13	1238.00	1080.66	57,884	4,28,246
2013-14	1145.00	1076.45	50,493	3,78,907
2014-15	1093.06	1122.54	48,168	3,57,502
2015-16	1286.20	1020.06	44,340	3,23,362
2016-17*	1100.00	367.73	15,494	1,20,008
TOTAL	8792.76	7735.13	3,80,662	32,13,890

* As on 30.06.2016

(c) State-wise details of number of projects setup by women entrepreneurs under PMEGP scheme during the last five years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Following new initiatives have been taken for effective implementation of PMEGP Scheme:

(i) In order to streamline the process of application flow and fund flow under PMEGP, PMEGP On-line portal has been developed. Only online applications under PMEGP will be accepted and processed at this PMEGP portal.

(ii) Using this system, applications as well as Bank sanctions will be processed in On-line system within a stipulated time frame.

(iii) Simplified one page online Application form has been introduced under PMEGP Scheme.

(iv) On-line Grievance Portal and a Grievance Cell has been setup. The Grievance Cell will act upon the On-line complaints within 48 hours.

(v) Nodal Banks accounts have been eliminated. The margin money subsidy will be transferred to the Financing Bank branches online throughout the Country.

Statement

State-wise number of projects setup by women entrepreneurs under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
1.	UT Chandigarh	16	21	16	4	9	2
2.	Delhi	57	35	47	69	45	4
3.	Haryana	110	169	164	239	172	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	186	240	334	316	262	44
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	209	533	490	456	0
6.	Punjab	232	165	220	390	113	31
7.	Rajasthan	463	531	256	379	442	0
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	37	51	42	0	0
9.	Bihar	991	638	632	357	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	283	320	406	278	84	24
11.	Odisha	539	883	529	510	456	22
12.	West Bengal	1981	1483	735	718	28	0
13.	Andhra Pradesh	739	805	629	439	212	98
14.	Telangana	0	0	0	210	0	0
15.	Karnataka	469	270	629	544	360	258
16.	Kerala	494	762	619	531	542	193
17.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	31	0	0
18.	Puducherry	32	28	9	21	18	18
19.	Tamil Nadu	1142	573	990	1161	1001	304
20.	Goa	51	15	39	14	38	0
21.	Gujarat*	552	285	411	550	427	95
22.	Maharashtra**	823	980	635	1195	371	50
23.	Chhattisgarh	340	412	332	171	132	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	563	804	612	673	531	0
25.	Uttarakhand	200	218	249	267	13	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1434	1076	1328	1132	530	26

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	43	108	230	0	29
28.	Assam	1071	1541	1820	1256	709	568
29.	Manipur	564	217	205	234	139	56
30.	Meghalaya	203	137	139	143	0	0
31.	Mizoram	145	233	361	447	0	0
32.	Nagaland	216	162	124	194	252	0
33.	Tripura	254	299	257	146	125	200
34.	Sikkim	26	21	29	13	41	0
	TOTAL	14299	13612	13448	13394	7508	2022

* Including Daman and Diu
** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli
\# As on 30.06.2016

Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries

1130. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries have increased its sale during the financial year 2015-16;

(b) if so, the percentage and amount of increase in sale during the said period;

(c) whether Indian Railways and Air India are encouraged to use Khadi made fabrics in trains and aeroplanes in order to revive the Khadi industries; and

(d) what is the total demand order placed in terms of rupees by Indian Railways and Air India for Khadi fabrics during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has increased its sale from ₹ 33135.90 crore to ₹ 41125.97 crore, which shows around 24% growth as given below:

Year	Khadi	Village Industries	Total Khadi and Village Industries
2014-15	1170.38 crore	31965.52 crore	33135.90 crore
2015-16 (P)	1510.00 crore	39615.97 crore	41125.97 crore
% Growth	29%	23%	24%

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways and Air India are being encouraged to use Khadi fabrics in order to promote Khadi industries.

Position of orders received during 2015-16 are given below:

Agency	Orders received
Indian Railway (RC and Non RC items)	₹ 77.67 crore
Air India	₹ 8.29 lakhs

Permission to foreign oil companies to re-enter retail market

1131. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating permission to foreign oil companies to re-enter the retail market;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider denationalisation of the petroleum companies taken over in the past as well; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the new thinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government Resolution dated 08.03.2002 of this Ministry has a provision for granting marketing rights of Motor Spirit (MS)/High Speed Diesel (HSD)/Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) to the new entrants, including the private sector, subject to the conditions mentioned therein. Various private companies including domestic and foreign oil companies, namely, M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., M/s. Essar Oil Ltd., M/s. Shell India Ltd. have set up retail outlets of petrol and diesel in the country.

(b) and (c) Decision to allow private companies, including foreign oil companies, for marketing of HSD/MS/ATF was taken to increase competition in the retail sector and the objective of the said policy is not to denationalize the existing oil companies.

New subsidised/free LPG connections for rural poor

1132. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given on retail sale of diesel, PDS Kerosene and LPG during the last three years and current year;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of people who have given up their LPG subsidy under the "Give it" scheme and quantum of subsidy saved as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of new subsidized/free of cost LPG connections provided to BPL/ poor/needy people in the country particularly in rural areas during the said period State/UT-wise and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of subsidy provided on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of State/UT-wise number of LPG consumers who have given up their subsidy as on 17.07.2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The approximate annual subsidy saving is likely to be ₹ 1880 crore (approx.) assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 150.82 per cylinder for 12 cylinders for the year 2015-16.

(c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families for release of new LPG connection was in operation in the country upto 31.03.2016. As per the scheme, the security deposit (upto ₹ 1600/-) for one Cylinder and Pressure Regulator was paid from the fund created for this purpose. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections issued and fund utilized under the Scheme in the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Further, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (PMUY) for providing deposit free LPG connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. LPG connections are provided in the names of women of the BPL families. As on 21.07.2016, total 17.66 lakh Subscription Vouchers for LPG connections have been issued under PMUY. State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Subsidy/Under-recovery on Petroleum Products since 2013-14

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Q1 2015-16
Diesel	62837	10935	0	0
PDS Kerosene #	31255	24804	11496	1967
Domestic LPG #	52247	40569	16074	2128
TOTAL	146339	76308	27570	4149

#Includes Subsidy under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" and "Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002"on payment basis.

Statement-II

State-wise Opt out status as on date 17.07.2016

State	Number of consumers
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2782
Andhra Pradesh	245724
Arunachal Pradesh	22772
Assam	184773
Bihar	421651
Chandigarh	18413
Chhattisgarh	138576
Daman and Diu	2594
Delhi	779482
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6972
Goa	41431
Gujarat	454436
Himachal Pradesh	69645
Haryana	332038
Jharkhand	98440
Jammu and Kashmir	151145
Kerala	319324
Karnataka	744935
Lakshadweep	142
Manipur	46442
Meghalaya	7447
Maharashtra	1694985
Mizoram	43857
Madhya Pradesh	434133
Nagaland	31331
Odisha	157704
Puducherry	15293
Punjab	428589

State	Number of consumers
Rajasthan	655573
Sikkim	7699
Telangana	387016
Tamil Nadu	668456
Tripura	17265
Uttar Pradesh	1260732
Uttarakhand	143488
West Bengal	357642
TOTAL	10392927

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Release of connection to BPL families under CSR Scheme during last three years by OMCs

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
No. of Connections released by Industry					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	745	260920	339240	600905
2.	Bihar	18118	26738	151907	196763
3.	Chhattisgarh	27940	83003	208905	319848
4.	Delhi-KFD	112418	13	1	112432
5.	Goa	0	416	0	416
6.	Gujarat	147	13104	100094	113345
7.	Haryana	1185	34954	146794	182933
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7174	10702	17876
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	8117	58805	66922
10.	Jharkhand	7054	14613	101298	122965
11.	Karnataka	3244	136634	508046	647924
12.	Kerala	0	7279	18961	26240
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51699	121300	348833	521832
14.	Maharashtra	2044	18271	278981	299296
15.	Odisha	19179	125168	456711	601058
16.	Punjab	0	10233	31285	41518

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
17.	Rajasthan	32609	61462	253425	347496
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	71367	496096	567463
19.	Telangana	0	300502	491388	791890
20.	Uttarakhand	41	859	8548	9448
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23503	73939	714098	811540
22.	West Bengal	369	7384	148922	156675
	TOTAL	300295	1383450	4873040	6556785
Fund Utilised by Industry in ₹ crores					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.12	41.75	54.28	96.14
2.	Bihar	2.90	4.28	24.31	31.48
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.47	13.28	33.42	51.18
4.	Delhi-KFD	8.99	0.00	0.00	8.99
5.	Goa	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07
6.	Gujarat	0.02	2.10	16.02	18.14
7.	Haryana	0.19	5.59	23.49	29.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.15	1.71	2.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.30	9.41	10.71
10.	Jharkhand	1.13	2.34	16.21	19.67
11.	Karnataka	0.52	21.86	81.29	103.67
12.	Kerala	0.00	1.16	3.03	4.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8.27	19.41	55.81	83.49
14.	Maharashtra	0.33	2.92	44.64	47.89
15.	Odisha	3.07	20.03	73.07	96.17
16.	Punjab	0.00	1.64	5.01	6.64
17.	Rajasthan	5.22	9.83	40.55	55.60
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	11.42	79.38	90.79
19.	Telangana	0.00	48.08	78.62	126.70
20.	Uttarakhand	0.01	0.14	1.37	1.51
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3.76	11.83	114.26	129.85
22.	West Bengal	0.06	1.18	23.83	25.07
	TOTAL	39.05	221.35	779.69	1040.09

Sl. No.		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
No. of Connections released by Industry					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	44	697	741
2.	Assam	323	26760	83146	110229
3.	Manipur	0	110	231	341
4.	Meghalaya	0	227	267	494
5.	Mizoram	0	0	1043	1043
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	0	0	325	325
8.	Tripura	329	67	1779	2175
	TOTAL	652	27208	87488	115348
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	1653	1653
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	187	187
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	0	0	3576	3576
	TOTAL	0	0	5416	5416
	GRAND TOTAL	300947	1410658	4965944	6677549
Fund Utilised by Industry in ₹ crores					
North-East States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.09
2.	Assam	0.04	3.35	10.39	13.78
3.	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04
4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13
6.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
8.	Tripura	0.04	0.01	0.22	0.27
	TOTAL	0.082	3.401	10.936	14.42

Sl. No.		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.26	0.26
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.03	0.03
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Puducherry	0	0	0.57	0.57
	TOTAL	0	0	1	0.87
	GRAND TOTAL	39.14	224.75	791.49	1055.38

Statement-IV

State-wise Cumulative Ujjwala Report as on 21.07.2016

Sl. No.	State	KYC Filled	Cleared Application	SV Issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268	106	2
2.	Bihar	4,17,994	2,97,961	85,433
3.	Chhattisgarh	3,55,665	2,46,812	-
4.	Goa	388	294	96
5.	Gujarat	2,04,668	1,62,089	1,09,854
6.	Haryana	34,781	20,995	606
7.	Himachal Pradesh	810	363	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,857	24,127	1
9.	Jharkhand	33,467	20,622	14
10.	Karnataka	19,289	7,958	9
11.	Kerala	55	28	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,26,723	3,23,987	1,83,121
13.	Maharashtra	3,23,610	1,42,277	42
14.	Manipur	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Odisha	1,68,334	1,33,046	33,205
16.	Punjab	62,263	25,975	72
17.	Rajasthan	8,89,371	6,80,628	3,99,341
18.	Tamil Nadu	313	117	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17,17,195	13,35,016	9,42,900
20.	Uttarakhand	26,062	19,114	11,479
21.	West Bengal	2,03,348	1,12,986	64
	TOTAL	49,32,462	35,54,502	17,66,254

Gas connections under Ujjwala Scheme

†1133. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise data regarding number of households that have been provided gas connections so far under the "Ujjwala" scheme;

(b) the number of complaints received related to this scheme and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the extent of burden of this subsidy on the Ministry due to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State-wise number of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 22.07.2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. have reported that there is no established case of complaint with regard to release of LPG connections under PMUY. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has reported one established case of complaint in the State of Madhya Pradesh and the distributor has been penalised in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

(c) Under PMUY, the Government is bearing an expenditure of ₹ 1600/- for each new connection of 14.2 Kg. cylinder. Government has allocated ₹ 8000 crore to provide 5 crore connections over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise Cumulative Ujjwala Report as on 22.07.2016

Sl. No.	State	KYC Filled	Cleared Application	SV Issued
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	145	2
2.	Bihar	4,33,862	3,12,675	92,878
3.	Chhattisgarh	3,68,334	2,60,487	-
4.	Goa	394	303	109
5.	Gujarat	2,10,901	1,68,147	1,14,679
6.	Haryana	37,425	23,384	1,386
7.	Himachal Pradesh	938	426	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	49,897	26,485	1
9.	Jharkhand	34,890	21,372	14
10.	Karnataka	22,015	10,176	12
11.	Kerala	70	37	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,38,806	3,35,722	1,91,837
13.	Maharashtra	3,49,916	1,54,967	45
14.	Manipur	1	1	1
15.	Odisha	1,73,743	1,38,116	36,327
16.	Punjab	67,680	29,316	72
17.	Rajasthan	9,12,448	7,04,892	4,14,714
18.	Tamil Nadu	700	216	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17,49,119	13,66,264	9,69,996
20.	Uttarakhand	26,919	19,771	12,075
21.	West Bengal	2,22,964	1,27,155	69
	TOTAL	51,01,458	37,00,057	18,34,235

Auction of oil and gas fields

1134. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to go for auction of oil and gas fields in the country;

(b) if so, the proposal details therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that the last New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has not been able to achieve exploration target, thereof;

(d) if so, action proposal of Government on the earlier hydrocarbon-carbons policy and the new auction plan therein; and

(e) opinion of PSUs and experts/consultants on the proposed auction sell thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under the discovered small fields policy, the Government has identified 67 small fields of ONGC and OIL which were not monetized for many years due to various reasons. In order to bring these fields to production the bids have since been invited.

(c) to (e) Government of India has been reviewing its Exploration and Production (E&P) policy from time to time for intensifying exploration activity and investment therein. The Government of India designed the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) in late 90s to step up level of investment in Exploration within a framework of progressive de-regulation. An investment of US$15.40 billion has been already made for exploration by various operators under NELP. As a result 145 hydrocarbons discoveries were made.

Based on the experience of implementation of earlier policy and contractual regimes and to simplify it further, Government of India, after consultation with the stakeholders including public sector undertakings approved a new 'Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy' (HELP).

The salient features of the said policy are:

(i) Single license for the exploration and production of conventional and non-conventional hydrocarbon resources.

(ii) Open acreage policy.

(iii) Easy to administer revenue sharing model.

(iv) Pricing and marketing freedom for sale of crude oil and gas.

Savings achieved through DBTL scheme

1135. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of savings that have been achieved by the shift towards Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme across India, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the methodology used by Ministry to arrive at this number;

(c) the total savings from voluntarily giving up of subsidy, the State-wise details thereof;

(d) how many new BPL connections for LPG have been added since January, 2015 till present, the State-wise details thereof; and

(e) the total cost outlay for extending LPG connections to rural areas, the State-wise details for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell has reported that the total subsidy/under recovery on domestic LPG during 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 40569 crore and ₹ 16074 crore respectively. Lower subsidy during the last year is due to various factors, including introduction of direct transfer of subsidies into the accounts of consumers (PAHAL Scheme) and fall in international crude oil prices.

(c) As on 22.07.2016, 1,04,03,711, consumers have voluntarily given up/ surrendered LPG subsidy. The approximate annual subsidy saving is likely to be in the range of ₹ 1882 crore (approx.) assuming an average subsidy of ₹ 150.82 per cylinder for 12 cylinders for the year 2015-16.

(d) and (e) A CSR Scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families for release of new LPG connection was in operation in the country upto 31.03.2016. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 61,75,685 new LPG connections to BPL families under the scheme since January, 2015. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State/UT-wise details of utilisation of funds for providing LPG connections to BPL families under CSR for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (PMUY) for providing deposit free LPG connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. LPG connections are provided in the name of women of the BPL families. As on 25.7.2016, 20.09 lakh new LPG connections have been issued under PMUY across the country.

Statement-I

No. of LPG connections released under CSR Scheme since 01.01.2015 to 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of BPL connection releases in CSR scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	582293
2.	Bihar	165917
3.	Chhattisgarh	268623
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	416
6.	Gujarat	113124
7.	Haryana	178019
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17833
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	66922
10.	Jharkhand	111587
11.	Karnataka	641231
12.	Kerala	26240
13.	Madhya Pradesh	406660
14.	Maharashtra	293483
15.	Odisha	569511
16.	Punjab	41518
17.	Rajasthan	297735
18.	Tamil Nadu	567463
19.	Telangana	771349
20.	Uttarakhand	9314
21.	Uttar Pradesh	770964
22.	West Bengal	155491
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	697
24.	Assam	109857
25.	Manipur	341
26.	Meghalaya	494

1	2	3
27.	Mizoram	1043
28.	Nagaland	0
29.	Sikkim	325
30.	Tripura	1818
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
32.	Chandigarh	1653
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	187
34.	Daman and Diu	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	3576
	TOTAL	6175685

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of fund utilised by OMCs in releasing BPL connections under CSR Scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund Utilised by Industry ₹ in crores	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.75	54.28
2.	Bihar	4.28	24.31
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.28	33.42
4.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.07	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2.10	16.02
7.	Haryana	5.59	23.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.15	1.71
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.30	9.41
10.	Jharkhand	2.34	16.21
11.	Karnataka	21.86	81.29
12.	Kerala	1.16	3.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19.41	55.81
14.	Maharashtra	2.92	44.64

1	2	3	4
15.	Odisha	20.03	73.07
16.	Punjab	1.64	5.01
17.	Rajasthan	9.83	40.55
18.	Tamil Nadu	11.42	79.38
19.	Telangana	48.08	78.62
20.	Uttarakhand	0.14	1.37
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.83	114.26
22.	West Bengal	1.18	23.83
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.09
24.	Assam	3.35	10.39
25.	Manipur	0.01	0.03
26.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.03
27.	Mizoram	0.00	0.13
28.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
29.	Sikkim	0.00	0.04
30.	Tripura	0.01	0.22
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0	0.26
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.03
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0	0.57
	TOTAL	224.75	791.49

Setting up of petrol outlets in Kerala

1136. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new Petrol outlets and LPG dealerships in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Expansion of

Retail Outlets and LPG distributorships by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process and is based on feasibility study. Locations that are found potentially viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans of the OMCs. Accordingly, the OMCs have identified 95 locations for setting up retail outlets and 60 locations for setting up LPG distributorships in the State of Kerala.

Increasing movement of petroleum products through pipelines

1137. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of petroleum/ petroleum products that are transported in India through pipelines;

(b) whether Government intends to increase this percentage; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made to increase the movement of petroleum products through pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In 2015-16, Public Sector Oil Companies have transported around 36% of petroleum products on MMT-KM basis through their pipeline network.

(b) and (c) Oil industry is increasing the transportation of petroleum products through pipelines by way of increasing the capacity utilization and expansion of existing pipelines and laying of additional pipelines.

Higher rates of petrol and diesel

†1138. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates at which petrol and diesel are being sold in India are highest in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, while the prices of crude oil are at their lowest level in global market;

(c) if not, the prices of pertol and diesel in neighbouring countries in comparison to their prices in India; and

(d) whether Government is considering to provide petrol and diesel to its people at cheap rates?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The details of prices of petrol and diesel in India as compared to neighbouring and some other countries are given below:

(Indian ₹/Litre)

	Petrol	Diesel
India	62.51	54.28
France	102.35	87.54
Germany	101.90	84.36
Italy	111.65	99.63
Spain	89.65	79.60
UK	106.01	107.06
Japan	78.83	66.00
Canada	57.03	52.85
USA	42.06	43.07
Pakistan	40.23	47.22
Bangladesh	75.73	57.23
Sri Lanka	55.15	44.78
Nepal	62.94	47.69

Source : PPAC.

As can be seen above, in many countries the prices of petrol and diesel are higher than the prevailing prices of the same in India.

(d) The prices of petrol and diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the OMCs in line with their international market prices other market condition.

Cost effective method for swapping of gas

1139. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government to develop a cost effective and revenue neutral mechanism for swapping of gas across producing and consuming States for the national grid;

(b) whether there is a proposal to treat natural gas and LNG as declared goods to bring about tax parity with crude oil and making prices uniform across State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has issued guidelines dated 15.03.2012 regarding a cost effective and revenue neutral mechanism for swapping of gas across producing and consuming States for the national grid which are given in the Statement (*See* below). In order to bring tax parity for natural gas transportation in swapping arrangements across the country, the Government has made the necessary amendment in Section 3 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Statement

Details of guidelines issued by Government cost effective method for swapping of gas

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas L-12011/10/2011-GP dt. 15.3.2012

Guidelines on Swapping of Natural Gas

Definition[1]

"Swapping" of natural gas is an arrangement whereby a party, hereinafter referred to as the 'first party' supplies gas to a 'second party', at a location sought for by the second party, "in exchange for" the second party agreeing to indemnify the first party from any additional financial liability, on account of supplying [directly or through transporter(s)], an energy equivalent quantity of gas to the first party or first party's representative at another location.

Guidelines

(a) All concerned parties (suppliers, consumers and transporters) to a potential swap transaction should co-operate to arrive at a cost-effective swap arrangement.

(b) The operationalization of swapping should be such that all the parties involved are revenue-neutral over the entire length of the pipeline, with respect to contracts between these parties existing prior to the swapping arrangements.

[1] The reasons to set up such a transaction could be non-availability of gas in the absence of such a swap, as the customer is unable to access RLNG due to uni-directional flow of gas in the pipeline to which he is connected, or where rich gas may need to be swapped for supply to a LPG plant with lean gas intended for a power plant or where it is required for delivery of gas available at a single location to multiple premises of a customer which may not be on the same gas network/pipeline as the gas source. This list of situations is not exhaustive but only illustrative.

(c) The rights and obligations of the parties involved, as set out under their contracts (GSA; GTA. etc.) existing prior to any swapping arrangements should normally continue unchanged unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. However, fresh GTA may be signed between the contracting parties for the actual gas swapped based on the contractual path and attendant tariff in accordance with the PNGRB guidelines.

(d) Any swapping of gas would conform to the extant tariff and other applicable/ relevant regulation of PNGRB and any dispute regarding the same shall be agitated before the PNGRB.

(e) Any present or future additional cost or tax incidence on account of such swapping arrangement shall be borne by the second party (or the beneficiary customer), as the arrangement shall be put in place for its benefit.

(f) If so required (by any party to the swap), the second party (beneficiary customer) would provide an indemnity bond to the first party (supplier of gas) and the transporter(s) or to any other party enabling the swap to ensure that they are not exposed to any statutory/tax claims out of such swapping arrangement.

(g) The allocation(s) of the gas to an allottee (if it has been allotted gas by the Government) and the consequent quantity of actual supply to the allottee should not change on account of the swapping arrangements (the allottee can either be the second party (beneficiary of the swap) or a party enabling the swap).

(h) Full and separate account of the gas swapping transaction shall be maintained by all the parties concerned in terms of end usage of the gas if the gas involved in swapping is allocated by the Government. This account shall be kept and produced before the Government, if required.

(i) Swapping arrangements must ensure revenue neutrality but ideally aim for cost effectiveness, to the extent feasible.

(j) It shall not be open to any entity responsible for transportation of gas to deny swapping of gas if the swapping is technically feasible. In case technical reasons prevent such swapping, such denial shall have to be issued in writing by the entity denying it and must contain technically verifiable details justifying the denial.

(k) For any gas swap transaction complying with these guidelines, parties do not have to approach the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for approval.

(l) Government reserves the right to issue any modifications in guidelines from time to time.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

1140. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times prices of various petroleum products *viz.* petrol, CNG, LPG, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) have been increased during each of the last three years, product-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not reducing the oil prices commensurate with the reduction of prices of crude oil in the international market during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revision in the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Domestic LPG, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and CNG at Delhi since 1st April, 2013 are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See* below).

(b) Prices of ATF, Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 1st April, 2001, 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of these products in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

RSP of Petrol and Diesel in the country are linked to their respective international prices and 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 also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, Public Sector OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

Statement-I

Revision in RSP of major petroleum products at Delhi since 1.4.2013

Date	Petrol	Domestic LPG	
		Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
	(₹/litre)	(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4
01.04.2013	68.31	410.50	901.50
02.04.2013	67.29		
16.04.2013	66.09		
01.05.2013	63.09		847.00
01.06.2013	63.99		802.00
16.06.2013	66.39		
29.06.2013	68.58		
01.07.2013			832.00
15.07.2013	70.44		
01.08.2013	71.28		875.00
01.09.2013	74.10		932.50
14.09.2013	76.06		
01.10.2013	72.40		1004.00
01.11.2013	71.02		954.50
01.12.2013			1017.50
11.12.2013		414.00	1021.00
21.12.2013	71.52		
04.01.2014	72.43		1241.00
01.02.2014			1134.00
01.03.2014	73.16		1080.50
01.04.2014	72.26		980.50
16.04.2014	71.41		
01.05.2014			928.50
01.06.2014			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51		

1	2	3	4
25.06.2014	71.56		906.00
01.07.2014	73.60		922.50
01.08.2014	72.51		920.00
16.08.2014	70.33		
31.08.2014	68.51		
01.09.2014			901.00
01.10.2014	67.86		880.00
15.10.2014	66.65		
23.10.2014		417.00	883.50
01.11.2014	64.24		865.00
01.12.2014	63.33		752.00
16.12.2014	61.33		
01.01.2015			708.50
17.01.2015	58.91		
01.02.2015			605.00
04.02.2015	56.49		
16.02.2015	57.31		
01.03.2015	60.49		610.00
01.04.2015	60.00	621.00	417.82
16.04.2015	59.20		
1.05.2015	63.16	616.00	
16.05.2015	66.29		
01.06.2015		626.50	
16.06.2015	66.93		
01.07.2015	66.62	608.50	
16.07.2015	66.90		
01.08.2015	64.47	585.00	
15.08.2015	63.20		
01.09.2015	61.20	559.50	

1	2	3	4
01.10.2015		517.50	
01.11.2015	60.70	545.00	
16.11.2015	61.06		
01.12.2015	60.48	606.50	
09.12.2015		608.00	419.26
16.12.2015	59.98		
01.01.2016	59.35	657.50	419.33
02.01.2016	59.35		
16.01.2016	59.03		
19.01.2016	59.99		
31.01.2016	59.99		
01.02.2016	59.95	575.00	419.22
18.02.2016	59.63		
01.03.2016	56.61	513.50	419.13
17.03.2016	59.68		
01.04.2016		509.50	
05.04.2016	61.87		
16.04.2016	61.13		
01.05.2016	62.19	527.50	419.15
17.05.2016	63.02		
01.06.2016	65.60	548.50	419.18#
16.06.2016	65.65		
01.07.2016	64.76	537.50	421.16
16.07.2016	62.51		
	62.51	537.50	421.16#

Note 1. Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010 and Non Subsidized Domestic LPG since 13.9.2012 are as per IOCL.

Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

Statement-II

Retail Selling Price (RSP) of ATF at Delhi, since 1st April 2013 (as per IOCL)

Date	ATF ₹/KL
April 01, 2013	66195.89
June 01, 2013	62416.16
July 01, 2013	66033.75
August 01, 2013	70203.15
September 01, 2013	75031.09
October 01, 2013	77089.42
November 01, 2013	73607.26
December 01, 2013	74204.74
January 01, 2014	76241.33
February 01, 2014	74072.20
March 01, 2014	74825.55
April 01, 2014	71800.21
May 01, 2014	71033.87
June 01, 2014	69747.98
July 01, 2014	70161.76
August 01, 2014	70044.87
September 01, 2014	69603.25
October 01, 2014	67525.63
November 01, 2014	62537.93
December 01, 2014	59943
January 01, 2015	52423
February 01, 2015	46513.03
March 01, 2015	50363
April 01, 2015	49338
May 01, 2015	49609.84
June 01, 2015	53353.92
July 01, 2015	51267.36
August 01, 2015	46407.36

Date	ATF ₹/KL
September 01, 2015	40938.24
October 01, 2015	43,184.17
November 01, 2015	43,041.61
November 16, 2015	43052.95
November 17, 2015	44,846.82
December 01, 2015	44,320.32
January 01, 2016	39,892.32
February 01, 2016	35,126.82
March 01, 2016	39,301.31
April 01, 2016	42,157.01
May 01, 2016	42,784.01
June 01, 2016	46,729.48
July 01, 2016	49,287.18

Statement-III

The details of revision in CNG prices at Delhi since 01.04.2013

From	To	Sale Price (₹/Kg)
01.04.2013	24.06.2013	39.90
25.06.2013	07.09.2013	41.90
08.09.2013	26.12.2013	45.60
27.12.2013	07.02.2014	50.10
08.02.2014	02.05.2014	35.20
03.05.2014	01.04.2015	38.15
02.04.2015	17.05.2015	37.55
18.05.2015	01.10.2015	38.00
02.10.2015	01.04.2016	37.20
02.04.2016	01.07.2016	36.60
02.07.2016	Till Date	36.85

Provision of PNG and CNG in major cities

1141. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to every household and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles as a 'green fuel' in all the major cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cities identified, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard and fixed any target for the purpose; 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) to (d) 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. 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.

The details of Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States is given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

List of GAs where bids can be invited by PNGRB as the GA is either directly connected through natural gas pipeline/natural gas source or in close proximity of the same

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
1.	Karnal	Haryana	Dadri-Panipat pipeline/Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	IOCL/ GAIL
2.	Ambala	Haryana	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
3.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
4.	Barnala	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
5.	Patiala	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
6.	Kapurthala	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
7.	Moga	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
8.	SBS Nagar	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
9.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
11.	Palwal	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
12.	Mewat	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
13.	Jhajjar	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
14.	Mahendragarh	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
15.	Jind	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Dadri-Panipat pipeline	GAIL/ IOCL
16.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/ Dadri-Panipat pipeline	GAIL/ IOCL
17.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
18.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
19.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
20.	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
21.	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
22.	Farukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
23.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
24.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
25.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
26.	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
27.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
28.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
29.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
30.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
31.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
32.	Dholpur	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
33.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
34.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
35.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
36.	Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
37.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
38.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
39.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
40.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
41.	Baran	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
42.	Bundi	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
43.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
44.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
45.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
46.	The Dangs	Gujarat	GSPL High Pressure Network/Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GSPL/ GAIL
47.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Dedicated pipeline + Gas Sources	GAIL/ OIL/ ONGC/ Focus

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
48.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RGPL
49.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RGPL
50.	Bardwan	West Bengal	CBM Blocks	GEECL/ Essar
51.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	CBM Block	Reliance Industries Limited
52.	Cachhar	Assam	ONGC Gas Source	ONGC
53.	Solapur	Maharashtra	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
54.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
55.	Nashik	Maharashtra	Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline/East-West pipeline	GAIL/ RGTIL
56.	Satara	Maharashtra	Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GAIL
57.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline/ Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel pipeline	GAIL
58.	Bellari	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
59.	Davanagari	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
60.	Ramanagara	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
61.	Kolar	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
62.	Chikkaballarpura	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
63.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
64.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
65.	Haveri	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
66.	Uttar Kannada	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
67.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
68.	South Goa	Goa	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
69.	Kottayam	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
70.	Thrissur	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL
71.	Puducherry	UT of Puducherry near Andhra Pradesh	K G Basin pipeline network/ East-West pipeline/Gas Sources	GAIL/ RGTIL/ ONGC/ RIL/ GSPC
72.	Karaikal	UT of Puducherry near Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ ONGC
73.	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ ONGC
74.	Thiruvarur	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ ONGC
75.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery Basin pipeline network	GAIL/ ONGC
76.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	CBM Gas Source/Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RIL/ RGPL
77.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
78.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
79.	Khammam	Telangana	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
80.	Rangareddy	Telangana	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
81.	Medak	Telangana	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
82.	Nalgonda	Telangana	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
83.	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
84.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
85.	Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
86.	Latur	Maharashtra	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
87.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
88.	Bidar	Maharashtra	East-West pipeline	RGTIL

Sl. No.	District GA	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
89.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	East-West pipeline	RGTIL
90.	Raebareilly	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
91.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
92.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
93.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline	GAIL
94.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
95.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
96.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
97.	Gadag	Karnataka	Dabhol-Bangalore pipeline	GAIL
98.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL/DVPL-GREP Upgradation	GAIL
99.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL
100.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
101.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	HVJ-GREP-DVPL	GAIL
102.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	CBM Gas Source/Shahdol-Phulpur pipeline	RIL/ RGPL

Statement-II

List of probable GAs en-route upcoming/under implementation natural gas pipelines which can be considered for future CGD bidding depending upon the status of construction of the pipelines

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
1.	Palakkad	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
2.	Mallapuram	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
3.	Kozhikode	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
4.	Kannur	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
5.	Kasaragod	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
6.	Alappuzha	Kerala	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
7.	Mahe	UT of Puducherry	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
8.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
9.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
10.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
11.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
12.	Dharampuri	Tamil Nadu	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
13.	Dakshin Kannada	Karnataka	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
14.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
15.	Mandya	Karnataka	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
16.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
17.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
18.	Kaimur	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
19.	Rohtas	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
20.	Aurangabad	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
21.	Gaya	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
22.	Nawada	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
23.	Nalanda	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
24.	Shekhpura	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
25.	Begusarai	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
26.	Patna	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
27.	Gopalganj	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
28.	Saran	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
29.	Siwan	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
30.	West Champaran	Bihar	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
31.	Bokarao	Jharkhand	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
32.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
33.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
34.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
35.	East Singhbhum	West Bengal	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
36.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
37.	Purba Mednipur	West Bengal	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
38.	Purulia	West Bengal	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
39.	Karimnagar	Telangana	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
40.	Adilabad	Telangana	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
41.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
42.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
43.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
44.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
45.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
46.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
47.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
48.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur pipeline	GSPL India Transco Limited
49.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
50.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
51.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
52.	Pali	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
53.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
54.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
55.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
56.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
57.	Sikar	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
58.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
59.	Churu	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
60.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
61.	Sirsa	Haryana	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
62.	Fatehabad	Haryana	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited/GSPL India Gasnet Limited
63.	Mansa	Punjab	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar pipeline/Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline/Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited/GSPL India Gasnet Limited/ GAIL (India) Limited
64.	Sangrur	Punjab	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
65.	Firozpur	Punjab	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
66.	Faridkot	Punjab	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
67.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
68.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
69.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
70.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
71.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
72.	Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
73.	Ramban	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
74.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
75.	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
76.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	Mehsana-Bhatinda pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited
77.	Tapi	Gujarat	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
78.	Dhule	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
79.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
80.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
81.	Akola	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
82.	Amravati	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
83.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
84.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
85.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
86.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
87.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
88.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
89.	Mahasumund	Chhattisgarh	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
90.	Bargarh	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
91.	Balangir	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
92.	Boudh	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
93.	Anugul	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
94.	Cuttack	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
95.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
96.	Nayagarh	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
97.	Khordha	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
98.	Puri	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
99.	Dhenkenal	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
100.	Jajpur	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
101.	Kendrapara	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
102.	Nuapada	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
103.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited
104.	Subarnapur	Odisha	Surat-Paradip pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
105.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited
106.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited
107.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada-Srikakulam pipeline	Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited
108.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
109.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
110.	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Nellore pipeline	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Limited
111.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
112.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
113.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
114.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
115.	Tiruvanamalli	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
116.	Villuppuram	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
117.	Sriperambudur	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
118.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
119.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
120.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
121.	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	GA (District)	State	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity
122.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
123.	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
124.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
125.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
126.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin Pipeline	Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Increase in crude oil imports

1142. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has sustained crude oil imports at a record and purchased more diesel than it has in the previous three years combined?

(b) whether India is becoming the centre of global oil demand growth;

(c) whether water shortages and disputes between Government owned refineries and their private rivals has further boosted the need for overseas supplies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of import of crude oil and of diesel during 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below). At present, the existing refining capacity is sufficient to meet domestic

demand of POL products (except for LPG and lubricants). However, due to auto fuel specifications requirement, small quantity of diesel (0.729 MMT) was imported during 2012-13 to 2014-15 which further reduced to 0.180 MMT during 2015-16.

(b) India became the third largest consumer of petroleum products during 2015 as per BP statistical review of 2016.

(c) and (d) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited was partially shutdown from 26.4.2016 to 26.5.2016, as the water to refinery was stopped by the District Administration due to water crisis at Mangalore. However, the supply of petroleum products by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies was maintained. Further, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies take decisions on import of crude oil/petroleum products based on demand supply scenario in the country.

Statement

Details of import of crude oil and diesel during 2012-13 to 2015-16

Import of Crude oil - 2012-13 to 2015-16 (P)

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Year	Crude Oil Import
2012-13	184.8
2013-14	189.2
2014-15	189.4
2015-16 (P)	202.9

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell

Import of Diesel

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Products	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
Diesel	0.528	0.077	0.124	0.180

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.
P: provisional data

Reservation to women in allotment of gas agencies

†1143. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on providing reservation to women in allotment of gas agencies;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has so far given any thought in this regard; and

(c) 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) to (c) As per "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship 2016", reservation to women has been introduced in all categories for selection of LPG distributorships. Details of Reservation policy, including for women, as per Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of reservation policy including women as per UGSLD 2016

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel Category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved-Any Person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

Export of gas by private companies

†1144. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private companies of the country that are exporting LPG/PNG;

(b) whether Government is purchasing gas from these private companies;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that price of the gas being sold in the country is much more higher than the price of gas being exported;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of those private companies that have requested for increase in the prices of gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Permission/NOC for re-exporting LPG to Sri Lanka and Bangladesh from Ex-Terminal, Ennore was granted by the Government to Indian Oil Petronas Limited (IOPL)-a JV of Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Petronas Limited in October, 2015. However, no cargo of LPG has been exported from Ennore till date.

(b) As per the provisions of LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order 2000 and LPG (Regulation of Use in Motor Vehicle) Order, 2001, domestic LPG producers are required to sell domestically produced LPG to Government oil companies.

(c) to (e) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Oil depots in North-East States

1145. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many oil depots are functioning today in North-East States, State-wise, with stalled capacities;

(b) what are the criteria for installing the oil depots; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide more efficiency in oil (petrol and diesel) supply in its North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have 11 oil depots/terminals in North-East States. State-wise number of Depots/Terminal with capacities are as under:

State	Nos. of Oil Depots/Terminal	Capacity (In KL)
Assam	6	122,925
Arunachal Pradesh	1	6,748
Nagaland	1	10,850
Manipur	1	6,659
Tripura	1	5,910
Mizoram	1	1,273
TOTAL	11	154,361

(b) OMCs have reported that they follow the following criteria for installation of depot/terminal:

(i) Oil depots and terminals are constructed depending on the market demand.

(ii) Distance between two depots/terminals is kept around 300 km in order to have economic logistic cost. These norms may vary based on the market requirement for strategic markets, hilly area supplies etc.

(c) Considering the future demand of the petroleum products, following projects have been taken up by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) in North-East State for revamping/resitement and modernizing the depots:

State	Projects
Assam	Broad Guage (BG) Railfed Petroleum Storage Depot at Moinarband (Resitement of Ramnagar Depot) in Assam with proposed tankage Phase-I: 30000 KL; Phase-II: 41620 KL (additional).
	Revamping of facilities at Betkuchi Terminal with 10.674 acres of additional land to meet OISD standards.
	Petroleum Storage Terminal with BG Railway siding at Digboi (Resitement of Tinsukia Terminal)–Green Field Project–35130 KL tankage.
Arunachal Pradesh	Revamping of existing Petroleum Storage Depot at Doimukh with BG Railway siding (Existing tankage: 6748 KL; Tankage after revamping: 29500 KL)
Manipur	BG Railfed Petroleum Storage Depot at Malom, (Resitement of Imphal Depot)–Green Field Project–21903 KL tankage.
Tripura	Petroleum Storage Terminal at Sekerkote with BG Railway siding near Agartala, Tripura-(Resitement of Dharmanagar Depot with proposed tankage of 50000 KL).

Increase/decrease in prices of petroleum products

1146. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase and decrease in price of petrol, diesel and LPG since 1st May, 2016 till date item-wise;

(b) the details of the price in Indian currency per barrel of Indian basket of crude oil imported during last six months till date, date of import-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not extending the benefit of falling prices of crude oil in international market inspite of unprecedented profit to Oil Marketing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revision in price of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG since 1st May, 2016 are given below.

Date	Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG	
	₹/litre		RSP	Effective cost after DBTL Subsidy#
			(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95	527.50	419.15
17.05.2016	63.02	51.67		
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93	548.50	419.18
16.06.2016	65.65	55.19		
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70	537.50	421.16
16.07.2016	62.51	54.28		
Current price	62.51	54.28	537.50	421.16

Note: Prices as per IOCL.
#effective 1st January 2015, Modified DBTL Scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

(b) The monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil during January to June, 2016 is as following:

Month	₹/bbl
January, 2016	28.08
February, 2016	30.53
March, 2016	36.42
April, 2016	39.88
May, 2016	45.01
June, 2016	46.96
July, 2016 (upto 21st July, 2016)	44.37

(c) RSP of Petrol and Diesel in the country are linked to their respective international prices and OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, Public Sector OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

Reduction in allocation of kerosene under PDS

1147. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of kerosene under PDS has been reduced ten times in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to monetize and transfer in cash the subsidy element under the PDS especially concerning kerosene;

(d) whether the Central Government has received a representation from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene allocation to 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. Details of total allocation of PDS Kerosene made to the States/UTs from the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 are given below:

Year	Quantity Allocated (in KL)
2010-11	11254878
2011-12	10365726
2012-13	9480006
2013-14	9086858
2014-15	8975538
2015-16	8685384

(c) to (e) Representations from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu were received by the Central Government opposing any move to monetize and transfer any cash subsidy element under PDS, especially concerning Kerosene and also opposing to reconsider scrapping of supply of subsidized Kerosene from PDS.

The PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs has not been scrapped. However, the allocation has been rationalized 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.

With a view to reach the PDS Kerosene to the targeted beneficiaries, it has been decided to implement Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK) during 2016-17 in 39 districts identified in consultation with State Governments spread across nine States of the country, namely; Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Haryana and Maharashtra. 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. Preparation to implement DBTK by the participating States is reviewed regularly.

Price of crude oil

1148. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the international price of crude oil per barrel in 2009 and 2010 and how petrol and diesel were priced per litre then;

(b) what was international price of crude oil during 2015-16 and how were petrol and diesel priced then; and

(c) what are the corresponding figures since April, this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil was USD 69.76 per barrel in 2009-10 and USD 85.09 per barrel in 2010-11. The Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi were ₹ 47.93 per litre and ₹ 38.10 per litre respectively during 2009-10. The RSPs of Petrol and Diesel were ₹ 58.37 per litre and ₹ 37.75 per litre respectively during 2010-11.

(b) The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil during 2015-16 was USD 46.17 per barrel. The RSPs of Petrol and Diesel were ₹ 59.68 per litre and ₹ 48.33 per litre respectively during 2015-16.

(c) The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil in 2016-17 (upto 21.07.2016) is USD 44.05 per barrel. At present, the RSPs of Petrol and Diesel are ₹ 62.51 per litre and ₹ 54.28 per litre respectively.

Free gas connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

†1149. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families who have been provided free gas connections so far, under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana throughout the country;

(b) the number of BPL families in Jodhpur district in Rajasthan, who have benefited from this scheme, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana have been achieved, if so, the plan to meet those and by when the targets set would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As on 22.07.2016, 18.34 lakh new LPG connections have been released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) across the country. Out of these 13,227 LPG connections have been released in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

The Government has announced a target of 5 crore LPG connections to women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17 under PMUY. Target for Financial Year 2016-17 is 1.5 crore and, so far, nearly 12% of the target has been achieved.

Modernisation of units of SAIL

†1150. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the total number of steel factories under SAIL in the country and their production capacity;

(b) whether the work of modernisation is going on in units of SAIL;

(c) if so, the names of these units where the work is going on; and

(d) the time-frame which has been fixed to complete the said modernisation and the production capacity of these units after the modernisation along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAl): (a) State-wise detail of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plants

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

alongwith their crude steel production capacity is as follows:

Name of the State	Name of the Unit	Existing Capacity (in MTPA)
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Steel Plant	3.93
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel Plant	2.20
	IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur	2.50
	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	0.23
Odisha	Rourkela Steel Plant	4.20
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel Plant	4.61
Tamil Nadu	Salem Steel Plant	0.18
Karnataka	Visvesverya Iron and Steel Plant	0.12

(b) to (d) SAIL has undertaken modernisation and expansion of its five Integrated Steel Plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu). All major facilities under modernisation and expansion plan except Bhilai Steel Plant have been completed and are under stabilisation. The Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant is scheduled for completion by December, 2016. The production capacity of SAIL plants for which modernisation and expansion has been undertaken would be as under:

Name of the Unit of SAIL	Crude Steel Capacity (in MTPA)	
	Before Modernisation and expansion	After Modernisation and expansion
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.93	7.00
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.90	4.20
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.80	2.20
Bokaro Steel Plant	4.36	4.61
IISCO Steel Plant	0.50	2.50
Salem Steel Plant	-	0.18

Land acquired for setting Bokaro Steel Plant

1151. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount of land acquired while setting up the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of displaced families are agitating to get their due compensation in terms of money and jobs;

(c) whether it is a fact that the authorities have failed to comply with directions of the Supreme Court on the issue; and

(d) what course of action is proposed to solve this decade old issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The State Government acquired 31287.240 acre of land for setting up of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(b) to (d) There have been some agitations by the 2nd/3rd generations of the displaced persons, primarily demanding jobs. However, BSL has already provided employment to more than 16000 displaced persons so far, which is much more than the number of 6019 families originally identified as displaced. All the pending issues relating to employment to displaced persons has been conclusively decided and settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SAIL *vs.* Deby Lal Mahato dated 5.3.2008 (Civil Appeal no.1774 of 2008) and SAIL has complied with the directions and guidelines given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Surplus land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant

1152. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Plant acquired land far in excess of its requirement;

(b) what is the total amount of such surplus land;

(c) whether it is a fact that such surplus land was proposed to be returned to the original owners and their successors; and

(d) what is the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The Bokaro Steel Plant does not have land in excess to its requirement.

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

Effect on Indian steel industry by Britain's exit from EU

1153. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain's exit from EU has raised apprehensions that it might affect Indian steel industry adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preparatory steps being taken by Government to tackle its negative fallout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Government is not aware of any reports that suggest that UK's exit from EU has raised apprehensions that it might affect Indian steel industry adversely.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Measures to revive Indian steel industry

1154. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently Indian steel industry is witnessing a severe downturn;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any immediate steps to arrest this trend as a short term measure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has formulated and implemented any long term measure to revive the Indian steel industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian steel industry is currently passing through a severe downturn. Globally, demand slowdown and overcapacity have resulted in major steel producing countries adopting predatory pricing strategy and selling their products in India at prices often lower than their cost of production. Consequently, domestic producers have considerably reduced prices eroding their profit margin.

(c) and (d) In order to alleviate the problems faced by domestic steel industry the Government of India has taken various measures. These include:-

(i) Imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 173 steel tariff lines 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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%.

(iv) Amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, in December, 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India.

(v) 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).

(vi) 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.

(e) and (f) The Government is guided by National Steel Policy, 2005 for long term development of steel sector. However, currently, the focus is on taking measures to protect the industry. These measures are given in reply to part (c) and (d) of this question.

Steps taken to achieve tourism growth

1155. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tourism has failed to boom in India despite its varied attractions; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to achieve tourism growth rate comparable to the success story of South-East Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Tourism has not failed to boom in India. The total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively, showing that the number of FTAs has been on a continuous rise over the years.

The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past years for promoting tourism and to attract more tourists in the county are as below:

- Introduction of e-Tourist Visa facility for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports.
- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Infoline handling 10 international languages besides Hindi and English.

- The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism Domestic Offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand line.
- Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/UTs for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Development of islands for tourism

1156. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop 700 islands for tourism across the country;

(b) whether Government has identified these islands;

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

(d) the State-wise estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs and the NITI Aayog informs that the Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary on matters related to Holistic development of islands, in its meeting held on 12.05.2016 has recommended a list of 20 islands for holistic development. The Names of the islands State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below). It was also decided that NITI Aayog will be responsible for the preparation of holistic development plans for these islands.

Statement

List of Islands recommended for Holistic Development by the Committee of Secretaries

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Island
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Smith Island
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Ross Island
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Long Island (Mai-i-tang)
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Neil Island
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Havelock Island
6.	Gujarat	Mamlia Island
7.	Gujarat	Murga Island
8.	Gujarat	Bet Shankhodhar
9.	Gujarat	Alia Bet
10.	Gujarat	Piram Island
11.	Lakshadweep	Kadmat Island
12.	Lakshadweep	Minicoy Island
13.	Lakshadweep	Kalpeni Island
14.	Lakshadweep	Chetlet Island
15.	Lakshadweep	Kiltan Island
16.	Maharashtra	Panju Island
17.	Tamil Nadu	Pamban/Rameshwaram Islands
18.	West Bengal	Sagar Island
19.	West Bengal	Patibunia Island
20.	West Bengal	Jambudwip

Privatization of ITDC hotels

1157. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the privatization of hotels currently owned by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is being considered by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the reasons cited for the decision for such privatization;

(c) whether Government has taken any other measures to make the management of hotels efficient and to make them profitable in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the process of transferring the following hotels/properties to the concerned State Governments:

(i) Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore to the State Government of Karnataka.

(ii) Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur to the State Government of Rajasthan.

(iii) Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati to the State Government of Assam.

In association with the State Government of Odisha, the Government has decided to lease out or sell Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar.

(c) and (d) As a part of ongoing efforts for improving efficiency and profitability of hotels, India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has taken steps to carry out essential renovation/refurbishment works in phased manner over the last few years and is doing aggressive sales and marketing in India as well as abroad.

Initiatives for increasing foreign tourist arrivals

1158. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourist arrivals to India recorded a growth during the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reasons for the increase in the arrival of foreign tourists to the country is because of the efforts made by Government to attract foreign tourists to the country in the form of various initiatives taken by Government through its missions abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-June, 2016 was 4.19 million registering a positive growth of 8.9% over same period of 2015.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, regularly releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the "Incredible India" brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals to the country.

In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, "Know India" seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Financial support is also extended under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme to approved service providers and State Governments/Union Territories for promotional activities undertaken by them in the overseas markets including Sales-cum-study tours, participation in Fairs/Exhibitions and Road Shows and Production of Publicity Material, Sales Tours etc.

Funds to States under tourism development schemes

1159. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and tourist places covered under each of the schemes (i) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit; and (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD);

(b) what are the places covered in the States of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the list of number of projects and amount sanctioned under Fairs and Festivals, Rural Tourism and other schemes in the States, with particularly reference to Punjab?

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 schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan -Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage

Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. Under PRASAD Scheme also thirteen cities 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 various States/Union Territory Administrations including Punjab for Fairs and Festivals during the year 2015-16 and current financial year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes since its launch are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of projects sanctioned to various States/Union Territory Administrations including Punjab for Fairs and Festivals during the year 2015-16 and current financial year.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Fair-Festival	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng River Eco-Tourism Festival (ii) Menchuka Adventure Festival and (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	30.00	30.00
2.	Haryana	Celebration of Surajkund Crafts Mela 2016 in Haryana.	30.00	15.00
3.	Haryana	CFA for Fairs and Festivals (Annual Kapal Mochan Fair, Gita Jayanti Utsav and Pinjore Heritage Festival) in the State of Haryana during 2015-16.	34.50	34.50
4.	Kerala	All India Craft Festival "Sargolsav" 2015	12.50	12.50

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	CFA for Fair and Festivals in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2015-16.	19.00	19.00
6.	Manipur	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth, Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur 2015	50.00	50.00
7.	Mizoram	Celebration of Anthurium Festival and Thalfavang Kut Festival 2015	50.00	50.00
8.	Punjab	Organizing Fairs and Festivals (Harivallabh Sangeet Samelan, Jalandhar and Rural Sports Mela Quila, Raipur District Ludhiana) in Punjab.	12.50	12.50
9.	Punjab	Organizing Fair and Festivals (Sufi Festival at Mohali) in Punjab.	20.00	20.00
10.	Sikkim	(i) World Tourism Day Gangtok, on 27th September 2015 (ii) Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok, on 3rd and 9th December 2015	44.00	44.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	Celebration of Indian Dance Festival at Mamallapuram from 25.12.2015 to 25.01.2016 in Tamil Nadu.	8.00	8.00
2016-17				
	Chandigarh	CFA for Fairs and Festivals in the UT of Chandigarh during 2016-17	30.00	30.00

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes from 2014-15 till date.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme: (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Sanction Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	33.17
Year 2015-16				
1.	North East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
2.	North East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38
5.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan	97.14
6.	Eco Circuit	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pahanamthitta Districts in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.22
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District, Rajasthan under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District,	91.62

1	2	3	4	5
			Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
10.	Wildlife Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	92.22
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Manas-Pobitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam.	95.67
12.	North East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59
13.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit in West Bengal-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island.	85.39
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
Year 2016-17				
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.	99.98
2.	Himalayan Circuit	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97
3.	Tribal Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	84.40
4.	North East India Circuit	Meghalaya	Development of Umiam (Lake View)-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Buddhist Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94

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
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
Year 2015-16			
1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/ Ajmer	40.44
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
4.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Saheb	41.53
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
7.	Uttarakhand	Development of Kedarnath	34.78

Additional funds to Tamil Nadu for development of tourist centres

1160. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken pro-active and innovative measures to make our tourist destinations better equipped to attract more tourists;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu stands first in attracting more domestic and foreign additional funds to Tamil Nadu to develop its tourist centres;

(c) the steps taken and schemes implemented through both Government and Public Private Partnerships to develop the renowned tourist destinations in the country; and

(d) the year-wise total revenue generated from the foreign tourist inflow in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data of domestic and foreign funds received by States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for development of tourism infrastructure. However, the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier, submission of suitable detailed project report and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under Public-Private-Partnership Model in the Large Revenue Generating Scheme to the cap of ₹ 25 crore for the development of tourist trains, cruise vessels, golf course etc.

(d) The year-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) for tourism from 2011 till June, 2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

The year-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) for tourism from 2011 till June 2016.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	FEEs from Tourism in India
1.	2011	77591
2.	2012	94487
3.	2013#[2]	107671
4.	2014#[2]	123320
5.	2015#[1]	135193
6.	2016#[1] (Jan. to June)	73065

#[1]: Provisional Estimates
#[2]: Revised Estimates

Facilities for tourists at Andretta, Himachal Pradesh

1161. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite heritage tag, Andretta, the world famous art village of Kangra district, hardly has any facility for the visiting tourists;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to create facilities for tourists at Andretta; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Andretta in District Kangra is not a heritage village. However, it is famous for Art and Craft village. As such there are no vast infrastructure available for the facilitation of tourists. This is a well known sight seeing place for tourists in day time for which the activities like Sobha Singh Art Gallery, Andretta Pottery, Norah Richard Home, Tea Garden etc. are available.

Moreover, this village is about 13 Kms. from Palampur and about 10 Kms. from Baijnath, the famous tourist places. This village is well connected by motorable road and Kangra Toy Train halt is about 2 Kms. (at Panchrukhi) from Andretta village. One hotel and two home stay units have also been registered by Himachal Pradesh Tourism Department at Andretta. A lot of accommodation in hotels/guest houses/

home stays is available within 10 to 13 Kms. area. Local village market caters to the needs of local residents/tourists visiting this area.

(c) and (d) Himachal Pradesh Tourism Department is owning a building at Andretta and it has been decided to lease out this building to private parties for establishing the tourism related activities like Tourist Information Centre and Public Conveniences.

Proposal from Uttar Pradesh for tourism sector

1162. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to create more job opportunities to the youth of Uttar Pradesh through tourism sector;

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

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Uttar Pradesh Government to Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism is implementing a number of schemes which have great potential for creation of employment opportunities. The details are as under:-

(i) Under the Schemes 'Swadesh Darshan' and National Mission for Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD), launched by Ministry of Tourism in early January, 2015, 13 Thematic Circuits namely, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit and 13 pilgrimage sites namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni have been identified for development respectively under these schemes. Suitable project proposals in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh relating to the identified circuits/sites are eligible for grant of CFA under these schemes subject to availability of funds, liquidation of due Utilization Certificates and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

(ii) Details of the projects sanctioned for the State of U.P. during the last 2 years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(iii) One Central Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) with an in-take capacity of 350 students for Degree/Diploma Programmes is operational in Lucknow. A new IHM at Jagdishpur has also been sanctioned. Besides, with the Central financial assistance provided by the MoT, one Food Craft Institute (FCI) is operational at Aligarh with an intake capacity of 180 students.

(iv) Under the Plan Scheme 'Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP), the MoT has been implementing the 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' (HSRT) to impart short term duration training courses having employable skills in certain hospitality sectors.

(v) The Ministry of Tourism has put in place a scheme for Skill Testing Certification of the existing service providers such as Street Vendors.

(vi) The other capacity development programmes launched by the Ministry include the following:-

a. six days training programme for delivery boys for fast food chains.

b. A ten days training programme for college going students to bring up 'Paryatak Mitra'.

c. A four day sensitization programme for the existing service providers such as Boatmen, Rickshaw pullers, Pandas, Porters, etc.

Statement

The following projects have been sanctioned by MoT for Uttar Pradesh during the last two years.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
2.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
3.	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan (Rajghat) in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Varanasi)	4.56	4.56

Financial assistance to Goa for tourism

1163. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the Government of Goa for development of tourism in Goa or any tourism related projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the finances or other assistance given for development of tourism in the State;

(c) whether the Goa Government has sought any assistance, financial or otherwise with the Union Government for the purpose of developing tourism in the State or otherwise; and

(d) the details and response of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned ₹ 99.98 crore during 2016-17 under Coastal Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Mnorjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa, as sought by the State Government of Goa for the purpose of developing tourism in the State.

Achievements of the Ministry

1164. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in last two years;

(b) whether presentation was made before the Prime Minister 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) the targets set for 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 OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (g) The details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years are as under:

- India moved 13 positions ahead from 65th to 52nd rank in Tourism and Travel Competitiveness Index as per the World Economic Forum Report.
- An increase of 4.5% in Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) and 9.6% in Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) in India was recorded during 2015 over the year 2014. An increase of 8.9% in FTA and 14.1% in FEE was recorded during January to June, 2016 over the same period of the previous year.
- Facilities of E-Tourist Visa has been extended to 150 countries.
- Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 25 projects for an amount of ₹ 2047.77 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and 11 projects has been sanctioned under PRASAD for an amount of ₹ 284.53 crore during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16.
- Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Incredible India Tourist Helpline available in the Toll Free Number 1800111363 in 12 international languages, including in Hindi and English.
- Ministry of Tourism has constituted a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board on 5.10.2015 to help foreign tourists to get better access to Indian health care.
- The Biennial International Buddhist Conclave is organised with the objective of showcasing the rich Buddhist Heritage of the country and encourage inbound tourism to the Buddhist sites.
- The International Tourism Mart is organised every year in North-Eastern States with the objective to highlight the tourism potential in the region.
- An Inter-Ministerial Task Force has been set up for promoting Cruise Tourism in the country.
- Ministry of Tourism has launched a mobile app 'Swachh Paryatan' to ensure proper cleanliness in 25 identified ASI monuments.
- Ministry of Tourism has taken various major initiatives for Human Resource Development in the Tourism Industry.
- International recognition for India as the Birth Place of Yoga.
- Making prominent Buddhist sites including Sarnath more attractive and informative through sound and light shows and illumination of monuments.
- Promoting national integrity and celebrating cultural and culinary diversity of India by organising Bharat Parv as part of Republic Day celebration.

- Setting up the 'Indian Culinary Institute' at Tirupati and its centre at Noida for education, research, innovation in and documentation and promotion of rich Indian culinary arts.

Ministry of Tourism has not made any presentation about achievements before Prime Minister.

There has been an overall improvement in the growth of FTA and FEE in tourism sector during the last two years. The performance of MoT has also improved in terms of facilities provided to tourists and investment made for overall development of tourist destinations and circuits.

The focus of the Ministry is on Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Theme under the 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme and beautification and improvement of amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage sites under the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). Aggressive/targeted publicity and promotion of various tourism destinations and products in the international and domestic markets, capacity development in Tourism and Hospitality Sector, Development of Niche Tourism Products such as Cruise, Medical, Farm, Adventure etc. are amongst other focus areas.

Tourist Visa to foreigners for yoga

†1165. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to provide Tourist visa to foreigners in view of their increasing interest in yoga;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the foreigners are allowed to attend short term yoga programme on Tourist Visa and e-Tourist Visa.

Setting up of tourism hubs in the States

1166. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up tourism hubs in various States of the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments on the incredible sites of the States;

(c) if not, whether Government will encourage to build such eco-tourism spots therein both infrastructural development and financial support; and

(d) if so, how Government would encourage the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD– Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. Under PRASAD Scheme also thirteen cities have been identified for development namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Kedarnath, Dwarka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Kamakhya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni and Patna.

The details of funds sanctioned to the various State Governments/Union Territories including Eco Circuits under both the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD since 2014-15 till date are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes from 2014-15 till date.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Sanction Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83

1	2	3	4	5
2.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17
Year 2015-16				
1.	North East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66
2.	North East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking-Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38

1	2	3	4	5
5.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan	97.14
6.	Eco Circuit	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pahanamthitta Districts in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.22
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District, Rajasthan under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.96
8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	91.62
10.	Wildlife Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	92.22
11.	Wildlife Circuit	Assam	Manas-Pobitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
12.	North East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
13.	Eco Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit in West Bengal-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	85.39
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28
16.	Tribal Circuit	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94
17.	Coastal Circuit	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2016-17				
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	99.98
2.	Himalayan Circuit	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97
3.	Tribal Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	84.40
4.	North East India Circuit	Meghalaya	Development of Umiam (Lake View)-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13
5.	Buddhist Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh	74.94

PRASAD Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Sanction Amount
1	2	3	4
Year 2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29

1	2	3	4
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
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
Year–2015-16			
1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
4.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Saheb	41.53
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
7.	Uttarakhand	Development of Kedarnath	34.78

Special package for developing Ramayana and Krishna circuits

1167. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to make Ramayana and Krishna circuits in different locations in the country in order to attract more foreign as well as domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details of these States;

(c) whether Government has allocated financial package for developing Ramayana and Krishna circuits in the country;

(d) if so, the details of the financial package; and

(e) whether any time-limit has been set for completion of these circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country in 2014-15. Ramayana and Krishna Circuits are among the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

The destinations initially identified for development under the Ramayana and Krishna Circuits in the country are as under:

- **Ramayana Circuit:** Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh); Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar); Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh); Mahendragiri (Odisha); Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh); Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra) Bhadrachalam (Telangana); Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).
- **Krishna Circuit:** Dwarka (Gujarat); Nathdwara, Jaipur and Sikar (Rajasthan); Kurukshetra (Haryana), Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Barsana, Nandgaon and Govardhan (Uttar Pradesh) and Puri (Odisha).

(c) Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, funds are not allocated circuit-wise. The Projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned under the PRASAD scheme for the development of the destinations in the proposed tourist circuits is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Detail	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.35
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

(e) The completion time of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme varies from 18 to 36 months.

Promotion of medical tourism in the country

1168. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Ministry has taken for creating detailed statistics on growth of medical tourism in India;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to actively promote medical tourism in India, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the country-wise details of the number of M-Visa and MX-Visa issued in the last three years;

(d) whether the Ministry has undertaken any co-ordination with AYUSH Ministry in promoting wellness centres in India, that are at par with international standards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, if not, what steps have been proposed to introduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism publishes the data of Nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Visa Type in India in which one of the Visa categories is Medical Visa including Medical Attendant Visa.

(b) The Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets and also undertakes other promotional activities including promotion of Medical Tourism.

(c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals on Medical and Medical Attendant Visa during 2013, 2014, 2015 and January – June, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). The Board works as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. It has representatives from AYUSH, Quality Council of India, National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH). For promoting quality in the healthcare sector, the NABH provides accreditation to hospitals and wellness centres for adhering to

quality standards. Under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, Ministry of Tourism also provides incentives to stakeholders accredited by NABH.

Statement

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals on Medical and Medical Attendant Visa during 2013, 2014, 2015 and January-June, 2016

(a) Country-wise foreigners arrival on medical and medical attendant Visa 2013

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Afghanistan	3523	9482
Albania	0	1
Angola	3	3
Argentina	1	6
Australia	38	197
Austria	0	6
Azerbaijan	2	2
Bahamas	1	-
Bahrain	115	114
Bangladesh	17179	17814
Barbados	0	1
Belgium	2	12
Benin	0	3
Brazil	3	23
Brunei	1	1
Bulgaria	6	10
Burkina Faso	3	5
Burundi	4	12
Cambodia	70	73
Cameroon	29	55
Canada	66	149
Cape Verde Islands	0	1

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Chad	8	6
Chile	0	1
China	5	6
Cog (Congo)	1	6
Colombia	2	2
Comoros	19	25
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	80	160
Cuba	1	1
Czech	0	1
Denmark	8	9
Djibouti	125	191
Egypt	11	20
El Salvador	0	1
Eritrea	4	38
Ethiopia	232	384
Falkland Islands (Malvines)	0	1
Fiji	125	129
Finland	0	6
France	14	16
Gabon	1	-
Gambia	6	8
Georgia	3	11
Germany	24	35
Ghana	57	75
Guinea	0	1
Guyana	0	1
Indonesia	41	31
Iran	24	34

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Iraq	235	271
Ireland	0	24
Israel	0	49
Italy	13	21
Ivory Cost	0	2
Jamaica	0	1
Japan	1	5
Jordan	7	12
Kazakhstan	39	68
Kenya	1429	1371
Kiribati	10	22
Korea (DPR)	0	1
Korea (Republic of)	0	2
Kuwait	10	8
Kyrghyzstan	3	1
Lebanon	1	3
Lesotho	0	1
Liberia	2	9
Lithuania	1	4
Madagascar	2	4
Malawi	44	47
Malaysia	69	110
Maldives	3740	6743
Mauritania	0	1
Mauritius	352	268
Moldova	0	2
Mongolia	4	12
Morocco	2	5

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Mozambique	36	54
Myanmar	396	214
Namibia	0	1
Nauru	11	20
Netherlands	17	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	1
New Zealand	4	15
Nicaragua	0	1
Niger	14	19
Nigeria	5615	7679
Norway	15	12
Oman	1347	1634
Pakistan	1090	1372
Palestinian	4	13
Papua New Guinea	1	-
Person of Unspecified Nationality	0	1
Phillippines	28	24
Poland	8	11
Portugal	2	3
Qatar	1	-
Refugee	1	2
Republic of China Taiwan	0	2
Romania	0	1
Russian Federation	19	26
Rwanda	37	53
Sao Tome and Princip	1	1
Saudi Arabia	188	200
Seychelles	110	169

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Sierra Leone	15	21
Singapore	3	13
Slovak Republic	0	1
Somalia	62	129
South Africa	18	125
South Sudan	57	98
Spain	3	8
Sri Lanka	703	1105
Stateless	1	1
Sudan	359	229
Swaziland	1	-
Sweden	4	38
Switzerland	11	8
Syria	15	22
Tanzania	1075	1341
Tazikistan	17	33
Thailand	7	4
Togo	2	1
Tonga	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	6
Tunisia	1	2
Turkey	8	8
Turkmenistan	0	1
Tuvalu	4	6
Uganda	65	83
UK British Oversees Citizen	1	-
Ukraine	3	3
United Arab Emirates	87	140

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
United Kingdom	64	290
United States of America	106	313
Uzbekistan	814	830
Vietnam	1	-
Yemen	1725	1435
Zambia	25	29
Zimbabwe	13	10
TOTAL	42017	56129

(b) Country-wise foreigners arrival on medical and medical attendant Visa 2014

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Afghanistan	3508	7493
Angola	3	33
Argentina	0	6
Armenia	1	0
Australia	43	295
Austria	0	5
Azerbaijan	7	7
Bahamas	4	1
Bahrain	211	154
Bangladesh	28979	31313
Barbados	0	1
Belarus	7	8
Belgium	0	16
Benin	3	5
Bhutan	0	1
Botswana	0	2
Brazil	3	49
Bulgaria	8	21

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Burkina Faso	2	3
Burundi	60	131
Cambodia	79	105
Cameroon	42	75
Canada	99	183
Chad	9	12
Chile	0	2
China	8	13
Cog (Congo)	7	7
Comoros	20	33
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	61	139
Cuba	0	1
Cyprus	0	2
Czech	0	3
Denmark	10	7
Djibouti	110	179
Ecuador	3	2
Egypt	22	38
El Salvador	0	4
Eritrea	7	89
Estonia	0	2
Ethiopia	352	540
Falkland Islands (Malvines)	0	1
Fiji	225	221
Finland	5	11
France	35	26
Gabon	0	2
Gambia	3	4
Georgia	6	39

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Germany	18	28
Ghana	111	130
Greece	2	0
Guinea	0	5
Guyana	0	3
Honduras	1	0
Indonesia	56	42
Iran	19	39
Iraq	319	439
Ireland	4	60
Israel	2	89
Italy	10	22
Ivory Cost	1	3
Jamaica	1	1
Japan	0	11
Jordan	27	35
Kazakhstan	100	106
Kenya	2356	2263
Kiribati	26	38
Korea (Republic of)	2	11
Kuwait	18	32
Kyrghyzstan	19	14
Latvia	0	1
Lebanon	7	8
Lesotho	0	3
Liberia	4	4
Libya	0	2
Liechtenstein	0	1
Lithuania	1	3

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Macau	1	0
Madagascar	11	22
Malawi	7	11
Malaysia	77	125
Maldives	985	1706
Mali	1	4
Malta	0	2
Mauritania	1	5
Mauritius	600	462
Mexico	0	5
Mongolia	139	196
Morocco	4	4
Mozambique	61	159
Myanmar	558	559
Namibia	2	4
Nauru	18	15
Nepal	2	0
Netherlands	10	10
New Zealand	7	18
Niger	23	21
Nigeria	5805	7351
Norway	15	14
Oman	2390	2937
Pakistan	2421	1811
Palestinian	6	8
Panama	0	1
Papua New Guinea	4	3
Person of Unspecified Nationality	5	12
Phillippines	33	27

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Poland	9	12
Portugal	2	4
Qatar	0	1
Refugee	1	18
Republic of China Taiwan	0	1
Republic of Croatia	0	2
Romania	0	2
Russian Federation	36	46
Rwanda	240	454
Saint Helena	1	1
Saint Lucia	0	2
Sao Tome and Princip	1	1
Saudi Arabia	421	602
Senegal	1	5
Serbia	0	1
Seychelles	16	19
Sierra Leone	14	28
Singapore	10	15
Slovak Republic	0	1
Somalia	302	680
South Africa	43	108
South Sudan	26	30
Spain	5	6
Sri Lanka	882	1345
Stateless	0	4
Sudan	785	550
Swaziland	0	2
Sweden	5	26
Switzerland	5	10

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Syria	19	10
Tanzania	2545	3100
Tazikistan	138	165
Thailand	7	2
Togo	2	4
Tonga	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	7	9
Tunisia	2	0
Turkey	12	6
Turkmenistan	2	9
Tuvalu	32	33
Uganda	457	539
UK British Oversees Citizen	3	3
Ukraine	13	17
United Arab Emirates	72	106
United Kingdom	113	383
United Nations Organization	1	3
United Nations Specialized Agency	0	1
United States of America	150	515
Uzbekistan	2212	2354
Vanuatu	2	2
Venezuela	0	1
Vietnam	0	1
Yemen	4644	3933
Zambia	149	171
Zimbabwe	157	158
Total	63776	75671

(c) Country-wise foreigners arrival on medical and medical attendant visa 2015

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Afghanistan	7861	19644
Aland Islands	0	1
Algeria	2	2
Angola	16	79
Antigua and Barbados	0	1
Argentina	1	4
Armenia	1	3
Australia	40	125
Austria	3	9
Azerbaijan	5	4
Bahamas	1	2
Bahrain	273	228
Bangladesh	52354	68034
Barbados	0	1
Belarus	2	3
Belgium	9	16
Benin	1	3
Botswana	4	9
Brazil	0	54
Bulgaria	9	21
Burkina Faso	4	6
Burundi	64	107
Cambodia	129	153
Cameroon	75	123
Canada	75	189
Chad	8	18
Chile	0	1
China	3	18
Cog (Congo)	2	1

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Colombia	0	2
Comoros	19	43
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	78	138
Costa Rica	0	2
Cyprus	2	2
Czech	1	3
Denmark	12	8
Djibouti	124	188
East Timor (Democratic Republic of)	0	1
Egypt	38	40
Eritrea	16	69
Ethiopia	605	898
Fiji	257	245
Finland	5	5
France	17	39
Gabon	0	3
Gambia	21	32
Georgia	4	27
Germany	14	38
Ghana	63	82
Guinea	3	7
Guyana	0	1
Haiti	0	2
Iceland	4	2
Indonesia	73	82
Iran	38	39
Iraq	5722	5656
Ireland	8	73
Israel	10	59
Italy	10	26

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Jamaica	2	2
Japan	2	9
Jordan	24	21
Kazakhstan	114	121
Kenya	3263	3137
Kiribati	2	0
Korea (Republic of)	0	9
Kuwait	66	108
Kyrghyzstan	46	45
Latvia	0	2
Lebanon	8	14
Lesotho	0	1
Liberia	4	11
Libya	7	13
Lithuania	1	3
Macau	1	0
Madagascar	36	50
Malawi	12	17
Malaysia	49	114
Maldives	704	1132
Mali	1	2
Malta	0	1
Mauritania	2	0
Mauritius	647	527
Mexico	2	3
Moldova	0	1
Monaco	1	0
Mongolia	126	150
Morocco	10	12
Mozambique	233	314

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Myanmar	638	716
Namibia	3	3
Netherlands	18	38
New Zealand	2	34
Niger	19	36
Nigeria	4877	5765
Norway	11	15
Oman	3580	4728
Pakistan	1816	1816
Palestinian	24	17
Panama	0	1
Papua New Guinea	5	8
Person of Unspecified Nationality	12	13
Phillippines	44	33
Poland	4	3
Portugal	3	16
Qatar	12	14
Refugee	1	17
Republic of China Taiwan	0	4
Republic of Croatia	1	2
Republic of Slovenia	0	1
Resident of Kosovo (Unmik)	0	1
Romania	0	1
Russian Federation	51	77
Rwanda	284	508
Saint Christopher and Nevis	0	1
Saint Helena	0	2
Saint Lucia	1	1
Saudi Arabia	758	897
Senegal	3	5

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Serbia	2	4
Seychelles	3	2
Sierra Leone	16	32
Singapore	9	37
Slovak Republic	1	1
Somalia	1140	1932
South Africa	88	117
South Sudan	158	243
Spain	10	5
Sri Lanka	1096	1933
Stateless	2	4
Sudan	1106	763
Swaziland	0	1
Sweden	9	15
Switzerland	10	23
Syria	46	44
Tanzania	2815	3352
Tazikistan	268	319
Thailand	21	3
Togo	2	1
Trinidad and Tobago	4	7
Tunisia	3	1
Turkey	7	19
Turkmenistan	2	23
Tuvalu	24	24
Uganda	502	563
UK British National (Oversees)	0	1
UK British Oversees Citizen	3	5
UK British Subject	0	1
Ukraine	11	19

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
United Arab Emirates	81	77
United Kingdom	122	487
United Nations Organization	1	2
United Nations Specialized Agency	2	0
United States of America	140	475
Uzbekistan	2992	3406
Vanuatu	2	2
Venezuela	1	1
Yemen	2741	2550
Zambia	245	300
Zimbabwe	273	287
TOTAL	99574	134344

(d) Country-wise foreigners arrival on medical and medical attendant visa Jan-June 2016

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Afghanistan	6422	15695
Aland Islands	0	1
Algeria	3	7
Angola	2	42
Antigua and Barbados	0	2
Argentina	0	1
Armenia	1	3
Australia	14	36
Austria	0	8
Azerbaijan	0	1
Bahamas	0	1
Bahrain	179	145
Bangladesh	36539	47991
Belgium	4	5
Benin	0	1

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Botswana	7	0
Brazil	0	14
Bulgaria	9	20
Burkina Faso	2	2
Burundi	26	45
Cambodia	118	118
Cameroon	56	87
Canada	59	75
Chad	1	2
Chile	0	1
China	2	3
Cog (Congo)	2	3
Comoros	11	19
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	23	54
Costa Rica	0	3
Cuba	1	0
Cyprus	0	1
Czech	2	5
Denmark	5	4
Djibouti	76	124
Egypt	20	29
Eritrea	7	36
Ethiopia	389	568
Fiji	156	123
Finland	5	7
France	7	15
Gabon	0	1
Gambia	7	14
Georgia	1	3
Germany	7	19

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Ghana	50	62
Greece	1	2
Guinea	0	2
Hungury	0	1
Indonesia	23	44
Iran	30	32
Iraq	6259	6054
Ireland	3	13
Israel	2	13
Italy	4	5
Ivory Cost	1	2
Japan	4	3
Jordan	16	23
Kazakhstan	42	39
Kenya	1833	1751
Korea (Republic of)	1	2
Kuwait	43	49
Kyrghyzstan	25	30
Lebanon	13	14
Liberia	2	7
Libya	5	4
Lithuania	0	1
Madagascar	16	18
Malawi	6	5
Malaysia	25	63
Maldives	1001	1542
Mali	1	2
Mauritania	1	0
Mauritius	276	217
Mexico	0	1

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Moldova	0	1
Mongolia	50	59
Morocco	8	7
Mozambique	126	166
Myanmar	332	392
Nauru	4	2
Nepal	3	2
Netherlands	16	24
New Zealand	4	9
Niger	6	17
Nigeria	1939	2425
Norway	6	15
Oman	4810	6606
Pakistan	885	899
Palestinian	17	27
Papua New Guinea	1	1
Person of Unspecified Nationality	4	7
Phillippines	21	24
Poland	0	1
Portugal	3	4
Qatar	14	9
Refugee	3	7
Refugee (Non-Conventional) Other Than XXB	0	1
Republic of China Taiwan	0	1
Romania	3	9
Russian Federation	34	41
Rwanda	132	229
Saudi Arabia	335	494
Senegal	1	3
Serbia	0	3

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
Seychelles	0	3
Sierra Leone	23	28
Singapore	8	11
Somalia	797	1607
South Africa	23	35
South Sudan	69	89
Spain	1	2
Sri Lanka	635	1084
Stateless	0	4
Sudan	1053	777
Suriname	0	1
Swaziland	0	1
Sweden	8	10
Switzerland	0	11
Syria	32	38
Tanzania	1023	1248
Tazikistan	140	218
Thailand	8	1
Togo	1	0
Tonga	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3	6
Tunisia	1	2
Turkey	8	12
Turkmenistan	4	28
Tuvalu	22	22
Uganda	307	311
UK British Oversees Citizen	2	4
Ukraine	8	10
United Arab Emirates	48	54
United Kingdom	54	196

Nationality	Medical Attendant	Medical Visa
United Nations Organization	0	1
United Nations Specialized Agency	0	3
United States of America	79	180
Uzbekistan	1892	2288
Vietnam	0	2
Yemen	1408	1469
Zambia	150	149
Zimbabwe	124	130
TOTAL	70535	96856

Beautification of tourist places in Bihar

†1169. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to beautify all the tourist places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the complete details of tourist places in Bihar which have been considered for beautification and amounts provided for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism launched two schemes pursuant to the Budget announcements of 2014-15 for the development and promotion of tourism in the country, including Bihar.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme was launched for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. The National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) was launched to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country.

Thirteen theme based circuits have been identified under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme namely, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. Under PRASAD, 13 pilgrimage sites namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Kamakhaya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni, including two sites in Bihar namely Gaya and Patna Sahib have been identified.

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD for the State of Bihar during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and Prasad Scheme.

2014-15

Swadesh Darshan Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
			TOTAL	33.17	6.63

PRASAD Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Bihar		
	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
	TOTAL	4.29	2.14

2015-16

PRASAD Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
	Bihar		
	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	8.31
	TOTAL	41.54	8.31

Proposal received from Maharashtra for tourism development schemes

1170. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any project proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for the schemes Revenue Generating Project including Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and Destination Development Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and present status of these projects along with job opportunities to be provided to the youth of the State emerging out of these tourism schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance for the project proposal "Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra" received from the State Government of Maharashtra for ₹ 82.17 crore during 2015-16 under the Coastal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra has envisaged that the project is expected to boost the economic development of the area on the basis of the infrastructure being created to attract tourists. The State Government has stated that they would complete the project within 36 months.

Funds allocated to West Bengal for promoting tourism

1171. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the States for promoting tourism during the last two years, particularly for West Bengal;

(b) the State-wise and plan-wise details of projects sanctioned, funds allocated and utilised; and

(c) the roadmap for development of tourism for various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilised including for the State of West Bengal under various schemes of the Ministry are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) launched two Schemes pursuant to the Budget

announcements of 2014-15 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.

Thirteen Thematic Circuits have been identified for development in various States/UTs under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. 13 destinations/sites identified under PRASAD for development.

36 projects worth ₹ 2332.30 crore were sanctioned under both the schemes.

MoT also provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for organizing fairs and festivals, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Statement

Details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and utilized under various schemes in West Bengal

(a) Product/infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) and Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH).

2014-15 (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
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.	Chhattishgarh	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

1	2	3	4	5
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 and 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) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)

2015-16 (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized
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, 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa	99.59	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 and 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/Ajmer	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.	Developmemt of Kedarnath	34.78	4.47
	TOTAL	205.95	38.71

Promotion of tourism in tribal concentration areas

†1172. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy/scheme to promote tourism in the tribal concentration areas and in the left wing extremism affected districts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the district-wise details of facilities extended to promote tourism in the left wing extremism affected districts;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any plan has been formulated/is proposed to be formulated for left wing extremism affected districts of Maharashtra, tribal-dominated districts, Scheduled Caste-dominated districts and for such districts which have immense possibilities of tourism; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits, in 2014-15. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Thirteen Thematic Circuits have been identified for development namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects under Tribal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
2.	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
3.	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40

The major components sanctioned under the scheme in tribal circuits include Tribal products and display centre, Tribal Interpretation centre, Tribal haat, craft haat, souvenir shops, Tourist and facilitation centre, amphitheater, log huts, jetties, watch towers, cottages, pathways, last mile connectivity, cruise boats, signages, bicycle track, canopy walk, nature trail, wayside amenities, parking, gazebos, landscaping, solid waste management, illumination etc.

The Ministry of Tourism identifies tourism circuits/sites for infrastructural development in the country in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation

of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Proposal from Rajasthan for upgradation of tourist sites

†1173. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sent some proposals for upgradation of tourist sites, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether financial approval has been accorded to the proposals sent by Government of Rajasthan, if so, when such approval was given, if not, by when financial approval would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two new Schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan–Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

The details of projects sanctioned to Rajasthan under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year	Sanction Amount
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District, Rajasthan under Desert Circuit	2015-16	63.96
PRASAD			
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44

Literacy rate among tribals

1174. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the literacy rate among tribals;

(b) whether 12th pass boys are only 5.7 per cent and 12th pass girls are only 2.7 per cent;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 2.2 per cent boys and 0.9 per cent girls are graduates, how do these compare with general category population; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve this dismal position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes (STs)at all-India level, as per Census 2011 is 59%.

(b) No, Sir. As informed by the Office of the Registrar General, India, the percentage of 12th passed male and female among STs is 6.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

(c) As informed by the Office of the Registrar General, India, data on graduates are not separately compiled from Census. However, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe Graduates and above, among male and female is 3.9 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively while among the General population, the corresponding percentage for male and female is 11.0% and 9.2%, respectively. General Population is total population excluding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is the line Ministry with regard to the subject of education, and the State Governments/UT Administrations by administering various schemes with the objective of enhancing access to education through provision of infrastructure by way of construction of hostels for ST students, establishment of Ashram Schools, Vocational Training Centres as well as to maximize retention of ST students within the various stages of school education and promoting higher learning by providing monetary incentives in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), Scholarship for Top Class Education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. Ministry also implements a Scheme, namely, 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts' for educational upliftment of ST girls.

Assessment of STs in Jharkhand

†1175. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether genuine assessment of the population of Scheduled Tribes has been done in the Scheduled Tribe dominated State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand, district-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of schemes that the Central Government has presently implemented/ considered to implement in the Scheduled Tribe dominated State of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. As informed by the Office of the Registrar General, India, during Census 2011 all Scheduled Tribes have been enumerated in Jharkhand State.

(b) Based on Census 2011, district-wise population of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Central and State Governments, including State Government of Jharkhand, have been taking various initiatives under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy to ensure that in all development programmes tribals get their due. This addresses education, health, sanitation, water supply, lively hood, etc. issues to improve their economic, educational and social conditions.

Apart from above, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes, namely, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in 23 States and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution in 27 States wherein funds are also provided to Jharkhand State. Also,Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) has been adopted as a strategic process to ensure effective utilization of available financial resources under TSP.

Following educational schemes for STs are also being administered:

1. Umbrella Scheme (consisting of following sub-Schemes)
   - (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students
   - (ii) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students
   - (iii) Constructions of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls
   - (iv) Ashram Schools
   - (v) Vocational Training Centre
2. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students consisting of following sub-schemes:
   - (i) Top Class Education for ST students
   - (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students
3. National Overseas Scholarships for ST students
4. Following Schemes are also implemented by MoTA:
   - (i) Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP.

(ii) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

(iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(v) Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others.

Statement

District-wise population of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	District	Population ST
1.	Khunti	3,89,626
2.	Simdega	4,24,407
3.	Gumla	7,06,754
4.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	10,11,296
5.	Lohardaga	2,62,734
6.	Latehar	3,31,096
7.	Dumka	5,71,077
8.	Pakur	3,79,054
9.	Ranchi	10,42,016
10.	Seraikella Kharsawan	3,74,642
11.	Jamtara	2,40,489
12.	Purbi Singhbhum	6,53,923
13.	Sahibganj	3,08,343
14.	Godda	2,79,208
15.	Ramgarh	2,01,166
16.	Garwha	2,05,874
17.	Bokaro	2,55,626
18.	Deoghar	1,80,962
19.	Giridih	2,38,188
20.	Palamu	1,81,208
21.	Dhanbad	2,33,119
22.	Hazaribagh	1,21,768

Sl. No.	District	Population ST
23.	Chatra	45,563
24.	Kodarma	6,903
	TOTAL	86,45,042

Source: Census 2011

Forest land titles given to other forest dwellers

1176. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the forest land titles given to other forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005, State-wise; and

(b) the time format for completion of process of giving land titles to the other forest dwellers residing in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) 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, a details of claims filed and titles distributed State-wise as on 31.5.2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below). No segregated data for Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) is maintained by this Ministry.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 does not prescribe any time limit for deciding a filed claim.

Statement

State-wise details of claims received and titles distributed as on 31.5.2016

States	No. of Claims received upto 31.05.2016			No. of Titles Distributed upto 31.05.2016		
	Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	400,053	10,959	411,012	167,263	2,107	169,370
Assam	126,718	5,193	131,911	35,407	860	36,267
Bihar	8,022	0	8,022	222	0	222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	860,364	0	860,364	347,789	0	347,789
Gujarat	182,869	7,228	190,097	73,163	3,875	77,038
Himachal Pradesh	5,409	283	5,692	238	108	346
Jharkhand	80,819	2,734	83,553	41,691	1,434	43,125
Karnataka	366,040	6,208	372,248	8,159	144	8,303
Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	0	24,599
Madhya Pradesh	569,719	40,872	610,591	200,541	23,139	223,680
Maharashtra	346,653	8,953	355,606	106,063	4,187	110,250
Odisha	611,479	13,220	624,699	375,316	5,163	380,479
Rajasthan	70,515	685	71,200	35,759	69	35,828
Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	3,723	0	3,723
Telangana	211,973	3,769	215,742	99,486	761	100,247
Tripura	191,376	277	191,653	122,528	55	122,583
Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555
Uttarakhand	182		182	0	0	0
West Bengal	131,962	10,119	142,081	43,187	747	43,934
TOTAL	4,311,233	116,380	4,427,613	1,702,846	43,492	1,746,338

National policy on tribals

1177. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft National Policy on Tribals was formulated by the Ministry way back in 1999;

(b) if so, why the said policy has not yet seen the light of the day; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to come up with a new National Policy on Tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had prepared a draft National Tribal Policy (NTP) in the year 2006. Consultations were held with all stakeholders on the draft NTP. Since then, certain legislative and policy changes have taken place which necessitates further revision of the draft Policy. Meanwhile, a High Level Committee (HLC) was also constituted to prepare a status paper on socio-economic status of Scheduled Tribes and suggest

a way forward.As the recommendations contained in the Report of HLC would have far reaching implications on policy formulation, it has been felt that a new comprehensive, concise and focussed National Tribal Policy be brought out.

Allocation of funds to Uttarakhand for STs

†1178. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request from the Government of Uttarakhand for allocation of funds for the financial year 2015-16 for economic, educational scholarship and social development of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the received proposal and the amount which is yet to be sanctioned;

(c) the time until when the balance amount would be sanctioned and sent to the state; and

(d) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) State Government of Uttarakhand had submitted following proposals for financial assistance under different Schemes of Ministry:

(i) The Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, TA directed State Government to send revised proposal. Revised Proposal has since been received under Scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups for Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan seeking financial assistance of ₹ 2.08 crore.

(ii) Under Scheme of "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan", financial assistance of ₹ 3.89 crore was sought. The proposal was examined in PAC which directed State Government to send revised proposal which is still awaited.

(iii) Under Scheme of "Grant under Article 275(I)", a sum of ₹ 0.92 crore was released.

(iv) Under "Post Metric Scholarship" financial assistance of ₹ 3471.08 lakh was sought. ₹ 900.00 lakh has been released in 2015-16 and arrear amount of ₹ 3817.57 lakh was released during 2016-17.

(v) Under "Pre-matric Scholarship" financial assistance of ₹ 107.00 lakh has been released out of ₹ 324.53 lakh sought.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

MSP scheme for MFP

1179. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the scheme of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MFP);

(b) if so, how many MFPs are covered;

(c) whether Bamboo and Tendu Patta are also covered in the MSP scheme;

(d) if not, why these are not covered;

(e) what are the arrangements for implementing the MSP scheme;

(f) whether Government is satisfied with the present arrangements; and

(g) if not, what steps are being taken to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing the Scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementing this scheme.

(b) Under the Scheme twelve Minor Forest Produces are covered (i) Karanj Seed, (ii) Mahua Seed, (iii) Sal Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Lac, (vi) Chironjee, (vii) Wild Honey, (viii) Myrobalan, (ix) Tamarind, (x) Gums (Gum Karaya), (xi) Bamboo and (xii) Tendu Patta.

(c) and (d) Bamboo and Tendu Patta have been covered under the MSP Scheme. However, a MFP qualifies for coverage under the Scheme only when it is removed from monopoly procurement. Since Bamboo and Tendu Patta are under monopoly procurement in all the States, MSP for these two items has not been declared by the Government of India.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal and administrative Ministry for operationalizing the MSP Scheme and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing technical support for implementing the scheme through State Agencies. Procurement and marketing operations are undertaken by State procurement agencies at pre-fixed MSP and procurement is made directly from the tribals. Government of India provides 75% of the financial support to State Agencies and State Government

are expected to contribute 25% of the amount. 'Revolving Fund' are provided to all State procuring agencies for procurement of MFPs covered under the scheme. Financial support is provided by the Ministry to States for creation of infrastructural facilities like warehouse, modernization of haat, processing units, etc.

Monitoring and Inspection Mechanism include State Level Coordination and Monitoring Committees headed by the Chief Secretary and the District Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee headed by District Collector. The operations are also monitored by Government directly or through TRIFED.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

Setting up of MFPC for MSP

1180. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up a Minor Forest Price Commission (MFPC) to recommend Minimum Support Price (MSP) for such products;

(b) if not, whether the existing arrangement to suggest MSPs is proposed to be changed;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of MSP Scheme; and

(d) if not, what measures are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) At present under the Scheme of "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP" a Pricing Cell is set-up in the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and on the basis of the recommendations of Pricing Cell, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. So far MSP has been provided to ten items *viz* (i) Karanj Seed, (ii) Mahua Seed, (iii) Sal Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Lac, (vi) Chironjee, (vii) Wild Honey, (viii) Myrobalan, (ix) Tamarind, (x) Gums (Gum Karaya).

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Prof. Virginius Xaxa committee for tribals

†1181. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a high level committee headed by Professor Virginius Xaxa for the social-economic development of tribals;

(b) if so, when the report of the said committee was submitted;

(c) the recommendations of the committee and by when these recommendations are proposed to be implemented, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for so much delay to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Professor Virginius Xaxa was constituted on 14.8.2013 to prepare a position paper on the present socio-economic, health and educational status of STs and suggest policy initiatives as well as effective outcome-oriented measures to improve development indicators and strengthen public service delivery to STs and other tribal populations.

(b) The Committee has submitted its report on 29th May, 2014.

(c) and (d) The report contains 111 recommendations cutting across various issues being dealt with by different Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments *viz.,* (i) Legal and Administrative Framework, (ii) Livelihoods and Employment Status, (iii) Education, (iv) Health, (v) Land Alienation, Displacement and Enforced Migration, (vi) Legal and Constitutional Issues and (vii) Delivery of Public Goods and Services. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and no time limit has been proposed for its implementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of price rise in the country

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, let me begin by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion, and also to thank my colleagues from across the parties, who have all jointly signed this notice for Short Duration Discussion which we actually did even two weeks before the Monsoon Session has begun. It is good to have the Minister here who himself is the son of the soil, mitti *ke log*. I am sure he will take some action to correct this, in the spirit, the Minister is here. He is a man from the grass-roots and a son of the soil. I also thought at the end of this discussion, in these two-and-a-half hours we have, there should be some measurable benchmark to find out whether one month or two months or even three months down the line, this discussion has become fruitful, or, it is just another Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha where there is no action taken.

Sir, one way of setting the platform for this discussion is to throw some numbers at the Government about retail inflation, food inflation, vegetable prices, pulses, etc. But I thought, Sir, I would restrain myself from doing that. I think, all my colleagues would speak after this. The less we focus on the numbers because the numbers are well-known. The retail inflation is at 21-month high. The food inflation is up by 7.5 per cent. The vegetable prices are up. The prices of pulses are up by 30, 40 and 50 per cent. The prices of egs, meat and fish are up. The only silver lining here is that if we look at it closely, all the prices are up, it is even worst today to be a vegetarian in India, than a non-vegetarian because comparatively meat and fish are more in control. I hope the Minister has all these figures. So, I am not going to waste much time to set up this discussion giving the figures. Sir, what did we do to make this meaningful and practical discussion on price rise? Some of my colleagues from Mamata didi's Trinamool Congress are practical, and because we are practical we have our feet on the ground. That is why, Sir, you won't be surprised at the great verdict which we got in West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, after the other meeting is finished with the Minister, then, I will continue, because there is an important meeting going on here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please go back to your place.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Thank you, Sir. So, Mamata Didi led us to the famous victory two months ago, and one of the reasons is the feet is on the ground.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Today, Sir, through you, I want to share with the Minister some data, not from the Research Library here, or, from my Research Team in Kolkota of the Trinamool Congress, but I have here with me last week's prices of dal, tomato, potato and other items collected from 30 markets across the country. Sir, I would take just one minute to read this out, because this is more important than the other data. These are some of those thirty markets; Pratibha Market, Surajpur, Noida; this is a local market; Manendra Market from Allahabad; the local market in Rudrapur; Danteshwari Market in Chhattisgarh; Shastri Market from Raipur; Khanna Market in Gobindgarh; Hall Gate Market from Punjab. Then, you have markets from Indore, Bhopal, Jammu, Kalimpong, Kolkata, Agra, Patna, Rampur, Gaya, and this list goes on and on. This list is of 30 markets. Sir, with your permission, I want to table it here after my speech. When we come back to discuss it, rather than looking at any other figures, we look at these 30-40 markets. I don't want to mention the specific names of any States because, then, if I say something about Tamil Nadu, saying that prices are up, my friends here would get upset. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say anything.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I did not say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I did not say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, he did not say anything. Sit down. …(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, this is a serious... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not say anything against Tamil Nadu. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will sit down, but ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. He did not say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I have not said anything against Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, there is an application here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, Mr. Derek O'Brien is using unparliamentary language. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is unparliamentary here?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, there is a word here. ...(*Interruptions*).. I am saying it again, I did not… ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, I am not mentioning the name of any State. You want me to delete the name of Tamil Nadu from the record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. I am not asking you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: The point I am making, Sir, is, I am not mentioning the name of any State. There are 35 markets. The bigger point, the more serious point is, let us make this the benchmark for this discussion. So, I would lay this paper on the Table of the House after I finish.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What is it in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Now, I am not mentioning any State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is trying to provoke you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: If any document, which he has produced, affects me, a copy of that must be given to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, don't worry. Sit down. He really didn't say anything about Tamil Nadu. Listen. It is a very important State in the country.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: He is defaming us. That is what the problem is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. We have shortage of time. You don't look at them. Please proceed, Mr. Derek. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sure, this is a serious discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't look at either side. You address the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, this is a serious discussion. Let us not make it trivial.

So, this is the situation and this is the benchmark we should use. And if this has to be solved, this has to be solved between the Centre and the States.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

The first point I want to refer to, Sir, is that this is a trend. I am referring to the ECOWRAP Report published by the State Bank of India Research which is actually important. It tells us that potato prices increase every two years. The onion prices increase every 2.8 years. Tomato prices increase every 2.4 years. I want the Government to take notice of this Report. It tells us that there may be a possible cartelization or a conscious decision to grow a particular crop in a year by vested interests. That is why I want to flag this issue. Now, today, I am flagging this issue of price rise. But there are others who are much more articulate and erudite than I am, who flagged the same price rise issue in May, 2012, and I quote, "Massive hike in petrol prices is the prime example of the failure of this Government. This will put a burden of hundreds of crores on them." There is another message of November, 2013 by the same person, and I quote, "Wherever I went I saw that people were troubled by rising prices. Suddenly, no leader is saying anything to assure people on this issue." These two tweets were made by the then Chief Minister of a State in western India on these issues. So, the then Chief Minister was very concerned about those issues. I am sure, in his new role today, he will be more concerned about these issues. So, these issues need to be addressed.

Sir, I will not use this discussion to throw brickbats, without a solution. Brickbats have to be thrown because this Government has to be held responsible for the pain they are causing to the people who are not in a descent world. On the ground, there is a considerable pain. This pain is not only restricted today to the prices of essential commodities, but as we discussed in the morning, and so many of my colleagues have raised this issue, it is even extended to the medicine prices and so many other items. But I will not bring that into the discussion today. One of the solutions we are offering is this. If some of the States have made significant progress in how to curb this, the first suggestion which my colleagues had made here in Parliament was in December 2015. It was stated by them that when you are importing, you are importing from far away African countries. The positive solution they gave at that time was, import from them, that is good. But also do import from the neighbouring countries. That was the suggestion we made in December 2015. Sir, there are a couple of other things which are working very well in Bengal. Now, you will say,"Why am I talking about Bengal?" I will tell you about Bengal. According to the Economic Survey of 2015-16, I quote: "The lowest rate of inflation in this country of less than 3 per cent is in Bengal. This was achieved due to the monitoring of prices of the essential commodities because we have set up the task force." Sir, a lot of work has been done in West Bengal. I am not here to blow the trumpet of Bengal, but I am here to share three or four

schemes which were there in Bengal. For example, *Kanya Shree* Scheme which has now become Beti *Bachao Beti Padhao*. But the other scheme is *Sufal Bangla* Scheme where the fair price shops in West Bengal are selling pulses and vegetables at a much lower rate because we are purchasing it directly from the farmers. This is making a significant impact, and I am sure, my colleagues from different States, who will be speaking after me, will all have their own suggestions to offer. I have two, three specific suggestions. I will conclude with those specific suggestions. I do not want to take extra time. But in this, what has bothered me even more is that this Government has inherited good kismat, good luck. But they have not been able to translate the good luck. Now, the good luck is, the crude oil price which was 110 dollar per barrel, has come down to 45 to 47 dollar per barrel. There are six, seven countries where the price of petrol has come down, and the maximum price rise has been from five to ten per cent. In India this is the worst example. What saddens me, what annoys me the most is that in spite of this, those benefits are not being passed on to the consumers because, on the one side, they say, *achhe din*, but *achhe din* are not for the larger percentage of the population. I have three or four simple suggestions to offer. One suggestion is to curb the distress selling by the farmers. You provide air-conditioned vehicles for transport of vegetables. We have provided 40-50 air-conditioned vehicles in Bengal. It has worked. In Bengal, the retail price of potato is ₹ 14 per kg. Guess, who is selling it? It is being sold through the fair price shops by the State Government. These are big issues. There are test drives which are conducted by the State Government to help control the prices. These are some of the bigger issues. And be it chillies or onions, targets have been achieved because of this kind of planning.

Sir, I have to say, as for communications of this Government, as I have said this before, they are very nicely communicating on social media, say, Twitter, Facebook etc. But, Sir, when it comes to these basic issues, they have forgotten who are the people who actually gave them this historic mandate in 2014.

Sir, I will end now. All I have to say is that at the end of it all, we will judge this Government not with whatever figures they give us; and, here, I will end with a story. There was a person who wanted to find out what is 'two plus two'. So, he went to a mathematician. तो mathematician ने बताया कि 'two plus two' तो 4 ही होता है। ठीक है। Then, the same person went to the accountant. जब उसने accountant से जाकर पूछा कि two plus two क्या होता है? तो accountant ने कुछ लिखा और फिर कहा कि two plus two चार ही होता है, plus or minus five per cent. उसके बाद वह आदमी went to the economist, who was part of the Government maybe; जब वह economist के पास गया तो economist ने पूछा, क्या चाहिए? जब उसने पूछा कि two plus two क्या होता है, तो economist ने दरवाज़ा बंद किया, called him closer, उसे बिठाया और पूछा,

[Shri Derek O' Brien]
क्या जानना चाहते हो? This person asked, "two plus two क्या होता है?" तब economist ने कहा, आपको जवाब चाहिए, आप बोलिए, what do you want it to be? Sir, this is the situation here. Fudging of numbers is not the solution. We want to see...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): ये अच्छे quiz master हैं। Mr. Brien, you are a perfect quiz master.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Fudging of numbers and calculations is not what the people of India want to see. So, I go back to where I started. When we come back after thirty days or sixty days, this Government has to be responsible for bringing down those prices in those forty markets of India, for which I have submitted those papers, and the rest of the country. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, hon. Members, I want to present my problem before the House. There are a number of speakers and the time allotted is two-and-a half hours only. The maximum we can go up to is three hours because.... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): This is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... I say this because after this discussion, the decision today, in the meeting with the leaders is to take up one Bill also. Therefore, as per the decision of the leaders, I will be strict with regard to time. I want each Member to ensure that he sticks to the party's time. Now, the Congress has given nine names, and the total time allotted is thirty-seven minutes. What do I do? I am telling you, I will adhere to the time. If you want all the Members to speak, please, not more than five minutes... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: 200 रुपए किलो दाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, prices are so high. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: This is a very important issue. The Bill is not important but it is important to discuss this here. Don't talk about the Bill... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, इसमें आप समय की सीमा मत रखिए। सवेरे ही यह तय हुआ था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सवेरे टी क्लब में यही तय हुआ था। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः सवेरे नहीं **...(व्यवधान)...** There was a leaders' meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, you should listen to this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, one second, सुनिए। Today, at 1.00 p.m., at the leaders' meeting — in that meeting, all party leaders were present — it was decided that two-and-a half hours or maximum three hours upto 5.00 p.m, we would have this discussion and, after that, we would take up the Afforestation Bill. That is the decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, I have to stick to the time and Members should adhere to their party time. That is all what I am saying.

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे ख्याल से लीडर्स की बैठक का निर्णय और सदन का निर्णय, दोनों में अंतर हो सकता है। सदन की राय ही बहुमत है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): आप शुरू तो करिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, कई बार समय तय करने में समय चला जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. I already told you that between five and seven minutes, you have to finish. Not more than seven minutes, in any case.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आज सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। एनडीए सरकार के दो साल के कार्यकाल में शायद हम तीसरी या चौथी बार इसी विषय पर बार-बार चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हर बार हमारी यह अपेक्षा रही कि सरकार की तरफ से जो आसमान को छूने वाली महंगाई है, उस पर रोक लगा दी जाएगी और इसीलिए हम चर्चा करते थे और सब जगह घूमते थे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस अपेक्षा पर एनडीए की सरकार खरी नहीं उतरी है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी हर किसी चीज़ के बारे में twitter पर लिखते रहते हैं, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि जो हमारे देश की सर्व सामान्य जनता है, उनके ऊपर महंगाई की मार पड़ रही है, उसके बारे में भी उनको twitter पर लिखना चाहिए, दलितों पर अत्याचार के बारे में भी लिखना चाहिए, महिलाओं पर हो रहे अत्याचार के बारे में भी लिखना चाहिए। वे बाकी सब चीज़ों के बारे में लिखेंगे, लेकिन अपने ही देश में जो होने वाली चीज़ें हैं, उनका उल्लेख नहीं करेंगे, यह देखकर हमें खेद होता है।

सर, एनडीए सरकार ने दो साल होने पर एक बड़ा जश्न मनाया और जो जश्न इन्होंने यू.पी. में मनाया, यह सरकार स्लोगनबाज़ है और आए दिन स्लोगन देती है कि मेरा देश बदल रहा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह इतना बढ़िया स्लोगन देती है और यह भी एक चुनावी जुमला जैसा है, क्योंकि महंगाई बढ़ाने के लिए यह देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, दलित अत्याचारों के लिए यह आगे बढ़

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]
रहा है, महिलाओं पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के लिए यह आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन सर्व सामान्य आदमी को, जो इस देश का आम आदमी है, उसकी व्यवस्थाएं पूरी करने के लिए कहीं पर भी कोई कोशिश होती हुई दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। यह सबसे बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि महंगाई बढ़ने का ऐसा ही एक समय 2004 में था, जब चुनाव आए थे और एनडीए गवर्नमेंट ने "फील गुड फैक्टर" और "इंडिया शाइनिंग" का नारा दिया था। उन्हें लगा कि अच्छे-अच्छे स्लोगन देने से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को हम मना सकते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद में क्या हुआ, यह पूरी दुनिया जानती है।

सर, सपने दिखाना इनका खेल है। मैंने लास्ट टाइम भी बोला था कि सपनों का सौदागर आता है और हमें सपने दिखाकर चला जाता है। जब अप्रैल, 2014 में चुनाव हुए थे, तो उस टाइम के बीजेपी के अध्यक्ष और आज के हमारे गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष बनाने का वायदा किया था। जो मूल्य है महंगाई का, उसका हम स्थिरीकरण करेंगे, प्राइस राइज़ को रोकने का वायदा किया था और 11 जून को प्राइम मिनिस्टर की लोक सभा में मेडन स्पीच हुई, तो वहां पर भी उन्होंने यही बोला कि महंगाई कम करने के लिए हमारा पूरा प्रयास रहेगा। मुझे लगता है कि उसके लिए जो कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए थे, उसके लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। अच्छे दिन का वायदा तो उन्होंने किया था, लेकिन अच्छे दिन तो आए ही नहीं। जब मोदी जी हमारे सामने आएंगे, तो हम बोलेंगे कि कोई लौटा दे हमारे पुराने दिन, कोई लौटा दे मेरे बीते हुए दिन। वे दिन ही हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छे थे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

सर, कुछ दिन पहले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने मौद्रिक नीति जारी करते हुए बोला था कि महंगाई बढ़ाने का अंदेशा उनको जाहिर हुआ था। ब्याज दरों को तथागत रखने की कोशिश करने के लिए उनको बोला गया था, लेकिन उनको मना कर दिया गया। महंगाई का बढ़ना मौजूदा समय में यह साबित कर रहा है कि जो रघुराम राजन ने कहा था, वही सही था और उसके अंदाज से हमें चलना चाहिए था।

सर, इस सरकार को आम आदमी की फिक्र नहीं है। आम आदमी का पेट घोषणाओं से नहीं भरता है। उनको थाली में रोटी चाहिए, दाल चाहिए, सब्जी चाहिए। वह उनको सस्ते दाम में नहीं मिल रही है। जो काम करने वाले मजदूर लोग हैं, जो ऑर्गनाइज्ड और अनआर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, उनकी इन्कम सीमित है, उनको कोई सातवां वेतन आयोग मिलने वाला नहीं है, उनकी आय में वृद्धि होने वाली नहीं है। आप उनको किस तरह से दिलासा दिलाएंगे, यह आप हमें बताइए।

सर, किसानों की हालत बहुत बदतर है। हम भी किसान परिवार से आते हैं। सभी जगह पर बाढ़ की चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन हमारे मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में अभी भी पानी नहीं बरसा है, अभी भी पानी नहीं आया है। अभी भी हमारे या पीने के लिए पानी टक्कर से लाना पड़ता है। हमारे यहां लगातार पांच वर्ष से बारिश नहीं हो रही है। जो भी धान होता है, उसको बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। जो बिचौलिए हैं, वे किसानों से धान की फसल को बहुत कम पैसों में खरीदते हैं और जब बेचते हैं, तो अपना प्रॉफिट कमाते हैं। यह परिस्थिति है। सर, सरकार ने जो न्यूनतम मूल्य बढ़ाया था, वह बहुत ही कम बढ़ाया था। उसने सिर्फ 60 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल ही बढ़ाया था। सरकार ने तीन गुना दाम बढ़ाने का वायदा किया था, one-and-a-half से ज्यादा।

सर, यह सबको मालूम है और यहां पर जिक्र भी किया गया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में तेल के दाम 150 डॉलर से लेकर 40 डॉलर नीचे आ गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी महंगाई बढ़ती ही जा रही है। काला धन वापस लाने का वायदा किया गया था। हमारे ग्रामीण लोगों ने सोचा कि हमारे खातों 15-15 लाख रुपए आएंगे, इसलिए उन्होंने 'जन धन योजना' के अतंर्गत खाते खुलवाए, लेकिन 15 लाख तो क्या उनके खाते में 15 पैसे भी भी नहीं आए। यह सबसे बड़ी दुखदाई बात है। दो सालों टमाटर की कीमत 424 प्रतिशत और आलू की कीमत 156 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किसान व मजदूर बेरोजगार हैं। सर, हमारी व्यवस्था में कहीं न कहीं खोट है, वरना पर्याप्त सप्लाई के बाद भी महंगाई कम नहीं हो रही है। एक साल में महंगाई 3 प्रतिशत बढी गई है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं एक महिला होने के नाते सदन में यह बताना चाहती हूं कि ब्याज और आलू की यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के समय 10-15 रुपए किलो मिलता था, अभी वह 25-30 रुपए किलो हो गया है।

हमारे देश में अरहर की दाल पर सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव पड़ा है। यह हमारे यूपीए के टाइम में 70 से 80 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गई थी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 90 रुपए हो गई थी, तो यही बीजेपी के लोग चिल्लाते थे कि अरहर की दाल महंगी हो गई है। अब इनके समय में यही अरहर की दाल 180 रुपए से लेकर 200 रुपए तक हो गई है। टमाटर 20 रुपए से बढ़कर 80 रुपए तक हो गया है। हमारे पास सलाद में खाने के लिए टमाटर नहीं है। यूपीए सरकार के समय दालों की कीमत 100 रुपए तक होती थी, अब ये बढ़कर 150 रुपए तक हो गई है। सर, आप उसी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, जहां पर अधिकतर लोग चावल खाते हैं, आज हमें चावल खाने के लिए 60 रुपए प्रति किलो पर देने पड़ते हैं। अगर हम सब्जी लेने के लिए मंडी में जाते हैं, तो पहले सब्जी वाले धनिया और मिर्च मुफ्त में दे देता था, अभी वही धनिया 200 रुपए प्रति किलो के दाम पर बिक रहा है। सर, बहुत ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ गई है। मुझे लगता है कि हम इस महंगाई की कल्पना ही नहीं कर सकते।

सर, हमने हाल ही में बाल मजदूरी का विधेयक पारित किया है। अगर इस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ती रहेगी, तो गरीब मां-बाप को अपने बच्चों को काम पर लगाने के सिवाय और कोई चारा ही नहीं रहेगा। सर, हम यहां हमेशा अपराधों के बढ़ने की बात करते हैं। अपराध बढ़ने का भी मूल कारण महंगाई का बढ़ना है। आज वित्त मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि "There is no panic situation in the country for us to worry." मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं ...(**समय की घंटी**)... वे जिस ढंग से काम कर रहें हैं, उनको लोगों की संवेदना को कम करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं सिर्फ लास्ट में एक बात कहना चाहूंगी और मैंने लास्ट टाइम भी यह बात कही थी और फिर मुझे बार-बार यह याद आती है। हमने इतिहास की किताबों में पढ़ा है कि जब रोम जल रहा था, तब राजा नीरो फिडल बजा रहा था। जब इतनी महंगाई बढ़ रही है, दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं तथा सब जगह पर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तब केंद्र में राज करने वाले लोग बहुत ही असंवेदनशीलता से चुप्पी साधकर बैठे हैं। इन्होंने 2014 में एक नारा दिया था, बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि यह चुनावी जुमला था। मैं उनको उस चुनावी जुमले की याद दिलाकर, अपना भाषण खत्म करूंगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि 'बस हो गई महंगाई की मार, अब की बार.....।' अब इसी को भारत के लोग बोलेंगे, 'बस हो गई महंगाई की मार, अबकी बार कभी नहीं मोदी सरकार", धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली ने अपने केंद्रीय बजट के दोनों भाषणों में कहा था कि मेरी सरकार की मुख्य उपलब्धि महंगाई पर काबू पाना है। मेरे विचार से महंगाई में कमी संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन को परिलक्षित करेगी। हमें आशा है कि आगे चलकर इस वर्ष की समाप्ति पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक मुद्रास्फीति लगभग 5 प्रतिशत रहेगी। इससे मौद्रिक नीति को और सहज बनाया जा सकता है। सरकार ने 2014-15 के बजट भाषण में भी इसका वायदा किया था। इस रूपरेखा में मुद्रास्फीति को 6 प्रतिशत से नीचे रखने के लक्ष्य का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख है। मौद्रिक नीति समिति का गठन करने के लिए इस वर्ष भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम में संशोधन भी करने वाले हैं।

महोदय, जब आर्थिक समीक्षा आयी थी, उसमें भी कहा गया था कि महंगाई 4 से 4.5 प्रतिशत रही है। अभी हमारी रजनी बहन कह रही थीं कि नारे की सरकार है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि 1971 में भी एक नारा लगाया गया था, "गरीबी हटाओ।" क्या वह हट गयी? महोदय, सवाल यह नहीं है। महंगाई का दर्द होना और महंगाई पर राजनीति करना दोनों-दोनों अलग-अलग बातें हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उपसभापति जी, मेरा समय नोट कर लीजिए। मेरा समय नहीं काटिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb, please.

श्री प्रभात झाः महोदय, महंगाई नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार की ओर से सर्वाच्च प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि प्याज जब नहीं बिक रहा था, किसान तड़प रहे थे, उस समय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की सरकार ने किसानों से सरकारी मूल्य पर प्याज खरीदने की व्यवस्था की और प्याज बहुत सस्ती हो गयी थी। यह आप किसे कर रहे हैं? आप किस आलू के भाव की बात कर रहे हैं, कौन से चावल के भाव की बात कर रहे हैं, कौन से अनाज के भाव की बात कर रहे हैं? ..(**व्यवधान**).. महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने पूरे कदम उठाए हैं। आज उसे समझने की जरूरत है। आप आंकड़ों की जुमलेबाजी में हमें घुमाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। जनता के दर्द को यदि कोई समझता है, तो उसका नाम है, एनडीए की सरकार और उसके प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे मालूम है, यह बात आप नहीं सुनेंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): इस से बड़ा मज़ाक नहीं हो सकता।

श्री प्रभात झाः आनन्द जी, कीमत नियंत्रण कोष की स्थापना किसने की? किस सरकार ने उसके लिए करोड़ों रुपयों की व्यवस्था की? आपने कभी की? मैं आप को सुनाने के लिए आपके ही आंकड़े लेकर आया हूं। 20 सितम्बर, 2013 के Economic Times में एक रिपोर्ट छपी थी। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आपकी सरकार के 10 सालों में खाने-पीने की चीजों में ढाई गुना से ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई थी। आज मूल्य वृद्धि नियंत्रण में है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): आज सौ परसेंट बढ़ गयी है।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): आज की बात कीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झाः आप सुन लीजिए। मैं रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर बात करता हूं, मैं जुमलेबाजी नहीं करता। मैं नारे नहीं लगाता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपकी रिपोर्ट कहती है कि एनडीए सरकार के दोनों कार्यकाल में महंगाई ने आम आदमी को त्रस्त कर दिया था। महोदय, ये आंकड़े चौकाने वाले हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देश में सब्जियों के दामों में 350 प्रतिशत की बेतहाशा वृद्धि आपके जमाने में हुई थी। हमारे जमाने में यह वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, यह आप नोट कर लीजिए। दूसरे, 2004 से लेकर

...(**व्यवधान**)... अरे, सुन लीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... 2004 से लेकर 2013 तक प्याज के दामों में 521 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई थी। आपकी सरकार ने 10 सालों में प्याज के दाम बढ़ाए थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप किसे कह रहे हैं? आप दामों को नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाए और जिस कारण सरकार चली गयी। अब आपको महंगाई लग रही है। महाराष्ट्र में क्या हुआ? क्या हुआ झारखंड में? क्या हुआ अभी-अभी असम में? आप जनता को मूर्ख मत बनाइए। महंगाई के नाम पर राजनीतिक रोटियां सेकना बंद करिए। आप अपने गिरेबान में झांककर देखिए कि आपने क्या किया है? महोदय, गरीब परिवारों को कई सब्जियां अपने खाने से हटानी पड़ती हैं। वर्ष 2009 के बाद ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप हमें दालों की कीमत बता रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the Chair. Don't look at them, Shri Prabhat Jha. Don't look at them. ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you please sit down.

श्री प्रभात झाः मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। आप जिस दाल की कीमत की बात कह रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I do not want to interrupt him. ये अपनी सरकार की जवाबदेही की बात करें। ये 10 सालों की बात न करें, तो अच्छा होगा। ये 2016 की महंगाई की बात करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, you can reply when your time comes.

श्री प्रभात झाः महोदय, आप मेरा समय कम मत करिए।

श्री उपसभापतिः आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रभात झाः मैं क्या बोलूं? जब सुनते नहीं हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... रिकॉर्ड पर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे सुनते हैं। ..(**व्यवधान**).. आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रभात झाः आनन्द जी, मैं दूध की कीमत बता रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रभात झाः मैं आज की बात कहूंगा। दूध की ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair ...(*Interruptions*)... You continue speaking ...(*Interruptions*)... You address the Chair.

श्री प्रभात झाः सर, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं। दूध की कीमत 129 फीसदी बढ़ गई थी और अंडा, जिसको आप अंडा कहते हो, उस अंडे की कीमत 124 फीसदी बढ़ गई थी। कितना बड़ा मज़ाक किया था आपने? मैं आपसे किन-किन चीज़ों की बात कहूँ? आप और सुनना चाहते हैं? मोदी सरकार के दौरान जून, 2016 में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक, 5.77 रहा, जबकि नवंबर, 2013 में, जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब यह सूचकांक 11.16 था। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, ये सरकारी आंकड़े कह रहे हैं। यदि चाहें तो आप आरटीआई के माध्यम से और सीधे सदन से भी इनको निकलवा सकते हो। आप महंगाई बढ़ने की बात किससे कह रहे हैं?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः क्या बात है?

श्री प्रभात झाः विप्लव जी, थोड़ा सा धैर्य रखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viplove ji, you are not permitted. Sit down.

श्री प्रभात झाः यह स्थिति, 5.75 पर कब बनी? मैं बताता हूं कि जब दो साल से — आज़ादी के बाद, लगातार दो साल तक सूखा बहुत कम पड़ा है, लेकिन इस बार — यह आप ही ने कहा, अभी रजनी बहिन ने कहा कि सूखा पड़ा है, तो मैं कहूंगा इस सूखे के बाद भी महंगाई पर नियंत्रण किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं, गौरतलब है कि आज़ादी के बाद सिर्फ दो बार, 1965 और 66 में एवं 1986 और 87 में सूखा पड़ा था। अब, इस बार सूखा पड़ा है। उसके बाद भी, ऐसे में यह कहना कि खाद्य महंगाई बढ़ रही है, मुझे लगता है कि यह सरकार के साथ राजनैतिक बदला लेने की बात है। यह जनता की आवाज़ नहीं है। आप जनता से पूछिए कि चावल क्या भाव है, गेहूँ क्या भाव है, आटा क्या भाव है, तेल के क्या भाव हैं और केरोसिन के क्या भाव हैं? मैं चुनौती देता हूं कि क्या इसके दाम बढ़े हैं? आप दाल की बात करते हैं? ..(**व्यवधान**)..

मैं खाद, डीज़ल और पेट्रोल पर नहीं आता हूं, मैं आपको दाल की बात बताता हूं। सरकार ने दाल की महंगाई कम करने के लिए दाल का बफ़र स्टॉक 8 लाख टन से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख टन किया है। ऐसा आपकी सरकार ने नहीं किया था। इतना ही नहीं, अब तक सरकार ने 2016-17 में ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल)ः उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhattacharyaji, he is not yielding.

श्री प्रभात झाः उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार ने अब तक 2016-17 में 1.19 लाख टन दाल खरीदी है और इसको जनता को उपलब्ध कराने में लगी हुई है। इसे राज्य सरकारों को, 120 रुपये किलोग्राम से, subsidised रेट पर बांटने के लिए कहा गया है। अनेक राज्य सरकारों ने इसकी शुरुआत की है। आप किसकी बात कर रहे हैं? सरकार ने राज्यों द्वारा, 120 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के खुदरा मूल्य तक दालों के वितरण की पूरी व्यवस्था की है। इतना ही नहीं, राज्यों को अरहर दाल 60 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से और उड़द दाल 82 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से आवंटित की जा रही है। उनसे कहा गया है कि कम दामों पर बेचो। आप हमारी नीयत पर मत जाइए। हमारी नीयत इतनी साफ़ है। अभी आपने कहा है कि बदल रहा है, अरे बदल रहा है, तो हम 44 पर आ गए हैं, क्योंकि जनादेश मिला है आपको। आपने दस साल तक जनता का खून चूसा, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने दस साल तक जनता को गुमराह किया, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने दस साल तक जनता को बदनाम किया, आपने जनता को दस साल तक महंगाई की आग में झोंका और उसके बाद आप सफ़ाई दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप किस बात की सफ़ाई दे रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप बैठिए, बैठिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रभात झाः आप और सुनिए। उपसभापति महोदय, ये बौखला रहे हैं, अभी और बौखलाएंगे। 10,000 मीट्रिक टन ...(**व्यवधान**)... दालों के, अर्थात् 8,000 मीट्रिक टन ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट सर। ...(**व्यवधान**)... राज्यों को 8,000 मीट्रिक टन अरहर दाल के लिए एवं 2,000 मीट्रिक

टन उड़द दाल के लिए 24.4 करोड़ रुपये की subsidy दी गई है। कोई राज्य बताए कि नहीं दी गई है? आप क्या बात करते हैं?* बोलने के लिए **...(व्यवधान)...** उपसभापति महोदय, देश को साठ साल तक गुमराह करने वाले जब उस तरफ बैठ गए हैं, तो चिल्लाहट मची हुई है, हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। इनके एक नेता धरने पर बैठे। वे एक घंटा बैठे, अब एसी की आदत तो छूटी नहीं है, तो वे आईसीयू में भर्ती हो गए! यह हालत है इनकी! संघर्ष का माद्दा बचा नहीं है, देश को गुमराह मत करिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** हम महँगाई पर नियंत्रण कर रहे हैं, महँगाई पर नियंत्रण करेंगे और 2019 में भी नरेंद्र भाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनाएँगे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your turn comes, but not now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your turn comes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, इन्होंने कहा कि जुमले नहीं बोलते, तो जुमले कौन बोलता है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:* is unparliamentary. That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is expunged. मैंने नरेश अग्रवाल जी को बुलाया है। Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मुझे एक मिनट दीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are taking his time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not take his time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not encroach upon his time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अभी होने वाले वित्त मंत्री जी का बयान सुन रहा था।

श्री उपसभापतिः होने वाले!

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः होने वाले वित्त मंत्री जी का।

श्री उपसभापतिः अच्छा, आप इसका decision लेते हैं!

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः हां, यह हमारी इच्छा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री प्रभात झाः मैं यह भी जुमला स्वीकार करता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः आपको तो खुश होना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...** झा जी, आपको तो खुश होना चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सुनिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः मैं नहीं समझता कि चाहे इधर बैठें, चाहे उधर बैठें, कहीं बाध्यता है कि हम सत्य न बोलें। जब हम आँकड़ों के आधार पर जाते हैं, तो श्रीमन्, हम अपने अन्दर एक भ्रम पैदा कर लेते हैं। आप आँकड़ों की खुशी चाहे जितनी कर लीजिए, हर बार हम बजट में सुन लेते हैं कि हमारी जीडीपी इतनी हो गई, महँगाई की सूचकांक दर घटी, प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ी, हमने बेरोजगारी कम कर दी। हर बार हम बजट में यह भाषण सुन लेते हैं। श्रीमन्, आँकड़े भी प्रस्तुत हो जाते हैं। वे ही जब इधर बैठते हैं, तो आँकड़े की जगह सत्यता पर आधारित हो जाते हैं और वे ही जब उधर बैठते हैं, माननीय रामविलास पासवान जी बैठे हैं, वे दलितों की राजनीति करते हैं, गरीबों की राजनीति करते हैं, जब तक यहां बैठते थे, तब तक सही बोलते थे, लेकिन आज आँकड़ों के आधार पर कुछ और बोलते हैं। अभी एफसीआई का आधार, दाल खरीद और सब चीजों पर बोल कर ये कह देंगे कि देश में महँगाई है ही नहीं! श्रीमन्, आज 10 रुपए और 20 रुपए का नोट जेब में रखना अपने आपको insult महसूस कराना है। अगर एक भिखारी को 10-20 रुपए दो, तो भिखारी भी लेने को तैयार नहीं है। झा जी, कभी-कभी यह स्थिति आती है कि सेंट्रल हॉल में चाय/कॉफी पी लो और जब वेटर कहता है कि साहब, 20 रुपए का बिल हुआ, तो सोचना पड़ता है कि उसके लिए 20 रुपए कहां से लाएँ। यह सोचना पड़ता है कि इसको 20 रुपए कहां से दें। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है? हम स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं, यहां हर बार चर्चा होती है, लेकिन चर्चा का समाधान क्या निकलता है? मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि चर्चा के बाद समाधान निकले। सत्यता स्वीकार करने में क्या बुराई है? आज महँगाई है, पूरा देश जानता है। आँख मींच कर अँधे से भी पूछ लो कि देश में महँगाई है या नहीं। झा साहब, आप अपने घर में हमारी भाभी से पूछ लेना कि यह बता दे कि महँगाई है या नहीं है। आप तो पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हैं, बाजार में सामान वे खरीदती हैं।

श्री प्रभात झाः मैं यह सवाल भाभी से पूछूँगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः वे पक्की आरएसएस वाली तो नहीं हैं! ...(**व्यवधान**)... चलिए, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इनको शर्म महसूस नहीं हो रही है। अभी सरकार ने 7th Pay Commission लागू किया। अगर महँगाई नहीं थी, तो आपने तनख्वाहें दोगुनी, तिगुनी क्यों कर दीं? क्या ये महँगाई नहीं बढ़ाएँगी? जब तनख्वाह ज्यादा होगी, मार्केट में पैसा ज्यादा होगा, चीजें कम होंगी, तो क्या ये महँगाई नहीं बढ़ाएँगी? खुद रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने अभी कहा कि देश में महँगाई बढ़ी है, हमें महँगाई रोकनी चाहिए। हम लोगों ने रिजर्व बैंक से बहुत बार कहा कि अगर आप ब्याज दर नहीं घटाएँगे, तो महँगाई बढ़ती चली जाएगी। लेकिन रिज़र्व बैंक ब्याज की दर को कम नहीं कर रहा है। आज उस गरीब आदमी से पूछिए कि उसकी क्या हालत है, जिसको ईएमआई देनी पड़ती है। उसकी सारी तनख्वाह निकल जाती है, वह ईएमआई कहां से देगा? आप खुद सेवेंथ पे कमिशन लागू कर रहे हैं, यह अलग बात है कि एमपीज़ की सैलरी बढ़ाने में आपको बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है, क्योंकि एमपीज़ पर न तो गरीबी आती है, न बीमारी आती है और न ही कोई दुःख आता है। लोग मानते हैं कि नेता हो गए, तो सब चीज़ अच्छी हो गई, नेता को कोई चीज़ आती ही नहीं है। मैं अभी कह रहा था कि महंगाई का बेसिक कारण आप क्यों नहीं जानते? सरकार सिर्फ इतना बता दे कि किस चीज़ की, किस महीने में कितनी उपलब्धता है और कितनी मांग है, जब तक आप मांग और उपलब्धता के अंतर को दूर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप महंगाई कभी दूर

नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास इसके कोई आंकड़े ही नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां पुराने सरकारी आंकड़े चलते चले आ रहे हैं, उन्हीं आंकड़ों की आबादी इतनी अधिक बढ़ रही है।

दूसरा, अभी देरेक जी भी कह रहे थे कि crude oil का अंतरराष्ट्रीय मूल्य क्या है और हमारे यहां पर पेट्रोल-डीज़ल का दाम क्या है? जो पेट्रोल रिफाइनरी से 21-22 रुपये प्रति लीटर की दर से निकलता है, वह बाज़ार में कं ज्यूमर को 67 रुपये में मिलता है। जब आप डीज़ल का दाम 60 रुपये प्रति लीटर रखेंगे, तो मूल्य तो अपने आप ही बढ़ेंगे, क्योंकि उससे ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन कॉस्ट बढ़ेगी। इस तरह तो मूल्य अपने आप बढ़ जाएंगे। आप व्यापारी को दोष देते हैं। एक जमाना था, जब यह नारा लगता था कि व्यापारी चोर है, काले धन वाला है, लेकिन आज जब आपने डब्ल्यूटीओ लागू कर दिया है, पूरे विश्व का बाज़ार खोल दिया है, तब आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि व्यापारी कालाबाज़ारी कर रहा है। अब तो सरकार खुद ही खरीद कर रही है। अभी प्रभात झा जी कह रहे थे कि आपने कितनी दाल, कितने मूल्य पर खरीदी और कितने रेट में उसको सप्लाई किया, लेकिन उतने रेट पर क्या वह दाल आम कंज्यूमर तक पहुंची? आप अपनी एफसीआई को ही ले लीजिए। आज एफसीआई में कितना करप्शन है? आज अगर आप एफसीआई के माध्यम से, सरकार द्वारा जो रेट तय किए गए हैं, उस मूल्य पर कोई चीज़ खरीदें, तो उसको रखने की कॉस्ट कितनी आएगी? हम तो कहेंगे, पासवान जी आप इतना बता दीजिएगा कि अगर हम एक बोरा गेहूं सरकारी दाम पर खरीदते हैं, तो आपके यहां आने तक और आपके यहां से बाहर जाने तक उस पर एफसीआई की कॉस्ट कितनी हो जाएगी? अगर हमने 160 रुपये में एक बोरा गेहूं खरीदा, तो आपके यहां आने-जाने में ही उसकी कॉस्ट 200 रुपये हो जाती है। एफसीआई की अपनी कॉस्ट ही इतनी ज्यादा है।

दूसरा, आप देखें, आज जो रिटेल प्राइस वाले हैं या आपने जो सरकारी अनाज की दुकानें खोली हैं, उनसे क्या आप यह आशा करते हैं कि वे सही दाम पर उसको बांट देंगे? जहां से निकासी शुरू होती है और आखिर तक, एक छोटे दुकानदार को, जिसको हम लोग अपनी भाषा में राशन की दुकान बोलते हैं, उस राशन की दुकान चलाने वाले को कितनी जगह पैसा देना पड़ता है? कौन सा इंस्पेक्टर उनको छोड़ देता है? डीएसओ, डीएम तक का बंधा हुआ होता है, एफसीआई का बंधा हुआ होता है, जब सबका पैसा बंधा हुआ है, तो आप उससे यह आशा कैसे करते हैं कि वह तेल और अनाज सही रेट पर दे देगा? यह सत्यता है, इसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए। अगर हम इस सत्यता को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और कह देंगे कि सरकार Fair Price Shop को ठीक से नहीं चला रही है या यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। यह जिम्मेदारी हम सबकी है, केवल सरकार की नहीं है। हम इसमें खाली सरकार को दोषी नहीं मान रहे हैं, यहां तो व्यवस्था दोषी है और जब तक व्यवस्था नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक दोष कैसे दूर होगा? आज तक प्लानिंग कमिशन गरीबी की परिभाषा तय नहीं कर पाया है। किस राज्य में बीपीएल की श्रेणी में कितने लोग हैं, यह आप अभी तक तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। आपके चार-चार कमिशन बैठ चुके हैं, सक्सेना कमिशन, तेंदुल्कर कमिशन और तमाम कमिशन बैठाए गए, एक बार तो योजना आयोग ने कह दिया कि जिसकी आमदनी 18 रुपये से 23 रुपये है, वह गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है।

श्रीमन्, हम लोगों के पास भी लोग आते हैं कि हमारा बीपीएल कार्ड बनवा दीजिए, अब तो उसको आधार से जोड़ दिया गया है। हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि आपने इसकी संख्या इतनी

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

लिमिटेड कर दी है, लेकिन आबादी इतनी बढ़ गई है, इसलिए इसको चाहने वाले लोग ज्यादा हो गए हैं। हम कहां से उनका राशन कार्ड बनवाएं और कहां से उनको दो-तीन रुपये किलो में चावल और गेहूं दिलवाएं? इसका नतीजा आज यह महंगाई है।

बेरोज़गारी की क्या हालत है? आपने सब जगह नौकरी बंद कर दी, एफसीआई में बंद कर दी, रेलवे में बंद कर दी, बैंक में बंद कर दी, सरकारी दफ्तरों में बंद कर दी। एक अभियान सा चल गया कि हम नौकरी नहीं देंगे, सरकार बचत करेगी। उस अभियान के तहत बेरोज़गारी की दर क्या हो गई है? आप बेरोजगारी की दर बता दीजिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों ने कितने-कितने करोड़ लोगों को बीपीएल के अतंर्गत लाने के लिए आपसे अनुरोध किया कि हमारे यहां के इन लोगों को बीपीएल की श्रेणी में ले लिया जाए, और उसमें से आपने कितने लोगों को एलाउ किया? इनकी संख्या आप कब बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं? आखिर उसको भी तो देख लीजिए, जो गरीब गांव में रह रहा है, वह कैसे रहता है, उसको क्या चाहिए, उसकी आवश्यकता कैसे पूरी होगी, वह उस श्रेणी में कैसे आएगा, उसको सस्ता अनाज कैसे मिलेगा! बहुत से राज्यों ने तो अपने यहां अपनी स्कीम चला रखी है, तमिलनाडु में अपनी चली हुई है, वहां पर खाना दिया जाता है। मैंने पढ़ा था, वहां पर तमिलनाडु की सीएम की अपनी योजना है, जिसमें सस्ता फूड दिया जाता है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी उत्तर प्रदेश में किया है, हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार ने योजना चलाई है कि गरीब मजदूरों को हम सस्ता खाना उपलब्ध कराएंगे। तमाम राज्यों ने तो अपने राज्यों में ऐसा कुछ चलाया हुआ है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार ने क्या कभी उन योजनाओं को सराहा है? क्या केंद्र सरकार उन योजनाओं के लिए कोई सहायता देने की बात करती है? क्या केंद्र सरकार कभी उन योजनाओं को अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने की बात करती है? हम बदले की भावना से नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं उन राज्यों के प्रति केंद्र की नीयत बदले की भावना जैसी दिखाई देती है, जहां उनकी सरकार नहीं है। आज मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड आपको अच्छे लग रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल आपको बुरे लग रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दिल्ली छोड़ दो, दिल्ली तो एक्सेप्शन है, उसको हम नहीं मानते, दिल्ली के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं कहेंगे, लेकिन ये राज्य आपको इसलिए अच्छे नहीं लगे, क्योंकि ये राज्य अपनी स्कीम चला रहे हैं, ये राज्य अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज सबेरे बहस हो रही थी, जब बैठक में आंध्र प्रदेश वाले विशेष राज्य दर्जे की बात कर रहे थे, तो हम लोगों ने कहा कि केवल आंध्र प्रदेश ही क्यों, देश के अन्य राज्य भी तो विशेष श्रेणी की बात कर रहे हैं, उनको विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा दिया जाए, जैसे बिहार ने मांग की, उत्तर प्रदेश ने मांग की, हमें नहीं मालूम कि बंगाल ने की या नहीं की, बंगाल ने भी मांग की होगी, तो यह एक बहस का मुद्दा है और मुद्दा ही नहीं बल्कि इसका समाधान भी निकलना चाहिए। हम तो कह रहे थे कि हमने खाली असेंशियल चीजों की महंगाई की चर्चा नहीं की थी, हम तो सभी चीजों की महंगाई की बात कर रहे थे। अगर वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, लेकिन होने वाले वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब दे दिया। चलिए, यही अच्छा है।

श्रीमन, मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि महंगाई को पूरे रूप में जोड़ कर देखा जाए और सोचा जाए कि उसका कैसे समाधान होगा। अगर दलगत राजनीति से हटकर हम वास्तविकता पर आएं, मैं कहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं आएं, आने में क्या दिक्कत है, हमारे देश की जनता में एक बहुत बड़ी अच्छाई है कि अगर गलती करके स्वीकार कर लो तो हमारे देश की जनता बहुत जल्दी माफ

कर देती है, लेकिन अगर गलती करके अस्वीकार करोगे, गलती नहीं मानोगे, तो हमारे देश की जनता इरिटेट करती है।

श्री उपसभापतिः आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया, 12 मिनट हो गए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन, मैंने आपसे शुरू में कहा था कि इस चर्चा को समय की सीमा से न बांधें।

श्री उपसभापतिः यह आपका डिसीजन है, मैं क्या करूं? यह हाउस का डिसीजन है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवालः श्रीमन, सत्यता कहां से आई है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय हर बार चर्चा का बिन्दु न बने। हर साल, जब सेशन चलता है, तो महंगाई, बेरोजगारी चर्चा के बिन्दु होते हैं, जिन पर चर्चा होती है और सरकार आंकड़ों के आधार पर जवाब भी दे देती है, लेकिन जब समाधान नहीं निकलता तो हम सबको तकलीफ होती है। उस समाधान में बढ़ती हुई आबादी भी एक बहुत बड़ी रुकावट है। हमें दुख है कि हमारे देश में जनसंख्या को लेकर कोई चर्चा ही नहीं करता। एक बार अटल जी ने जनसंख्या पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी, वह बहुत बड़ी कमेटी बनी थी, लेकिन उसकी एक भी बैठक नहीं हो पाई। आज तो किसी दल में हिम्मत ही नहीं है कि जनसंख्या पर चर्चा कर ले। जनसंख्या पर चर्चा करने में ही डर लगता है, जैसे पता नहीं कैसे क्या हो जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान और चीन को सोचना पड़ेगा, चीन इस पर सोच रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इससे जुड़े सारे मुद्दे देखने होंगे। किसान को भी इससे जोड़ना होगा। होता क्या है कि प्याज की जब उपज बढ़ती है तो प्याज के दाम गिर जाते हैं, किसान एक रुपए किलो, पचास पैसे किलो में प्याज नासिक में दे देता है। कभी महाराष्ट्र के रुई वाले किसान रुई की बात करते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान चावल, गन्ना और गेहूँ की बात करते हैं। हर राज्य में अलग-अलग उपज है और उस उपज के आधार पर हरेक किसान बात करता है। जब किसान कोई उपज करता है, तब उसका दाम गिर जाता है और जब किसान उसको कंज्यूम करता है, तब उसका दाम बढ़ जाता है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता है? आपने अपने मेनिफेस्टो में कहा था ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कि हम किसान को लागत का डेढ़ गुना दाम दिलाएँगे, तो आप उस लागत का डेढ़ गुना दाम दिलाने की भी बात करें, तो वह सही होगा। आदरणीय पासवान जी, मैं तो इतना ही कहूँगा कि जैसे आप पहले बोलते थे, आप याद कर लीजिए, इसमें क्या बात है? हमारे नेता, मुलायम सिंह जी और आप सब एक ही साथ एक मंच पर बोलते थे। उस समय आपकी जो फुली सोशिलस्ट विचारधारा थी, उसे आप पूँजीपति विचारधारा मत बना दीजिएगा। मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा, क्योंकि आप पूँजीपति विचारधारा के साथ गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी विचारधारा जिन्दा रहेगी और उस विचारधारा को मन में रख कर आप जवाब देंगे, तो शायद इस देश की जनता भी संतुष्ट होगी ...(**समय की घंटी**)... और कहीं न कहीं महँगाई का समाधान भी होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I support Nareshji. He has got into the truth. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyan, you have eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He knows what to do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is my maiden speech, but I will try to confine myself to eight minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I am to thank our leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for having made me a Member of this House. In fact, I am entering this Parliament as a Member after nearly two decades. To be precise, it is eighteen years. At least, now I have got the recognition because it is Amma who chose me. I thank her again.

I am thankful to you and this august House for the first opportunity provided to me to record my party's concern about the ever increasing price that affects all the poor and middle classes and also affects more to those who live in rural India.

One research finding says that in the last 24 months up to June 2016, while urban inflation fell from 9 per cent to 5.3 per cent, rural inflation declined from 10.1 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

In the fiscal 2016, rural core inflation was 6.7 per cent as compared to 4.8 per cent in urban. Sub-categories such as health, education, household goods and services and recreation and amusement have all recorded higher inflation in the rural areas last fiscal.

Amma, our Party leader and hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has initiated and implemented many schemes that mitigate the misery of the poor. This misery is the direct effect of the wrong fiscal policies adopted and implemented by the Centre.

Oil price is coming down from 154 US dollars per barrel and at one stage it has reached below 27 US dollars. Actually, the price of brent crude was over 125 US dollars, but NYMEX crude price was 115 US dollars, and came down to 105 and 95 US dollars. Now it is steady at 96 US dollars. At one stage, it came down below 27 dollars but the benefit was not passed on to the poor; the benefit was not passed on to the people. That should have been passed on to the people. Actually the petty reductions rarely announced by oil companies are nothing in comparison to the periodic increase in price effected by these companies. The Government of India also rubs salt to the festering wounds with increase in excise duties. Due to this, actually in the last one year, when the prices started coming down and there has been increase in the excise duty of diesel by ₹ 13.57 and petrol by ₹ 11.57. And to reiterate my point, let me point out that fuel inflation in rural was 6.8 per cent, two-and-a-half times more than 2.7 per cent in urban.

3.00 P.M.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*]

Our Party leader, Amma, has been repeatedly writing to the hon. Prime Minister at every price rise of oil to drop down the increase so that inflation and increase in prices of essential commodities, which are the natural offshoot of oil price rise, can be avoided and curbed. We are yet to see concrete action of the Centre in this regard.

The poor need cure to poverty; not occasional relief, thrown as crumbs to them.

Whether it is the fiscal policy of the Centre or the way the MSP is delayed for farmers, it is quite inadequate. For example, for the coconut farmers, MSP it has been raised by just ₹ 6, after four years. As has been rightly pointed out by the Reserve Bank Governor, there is a lot of frustration about the pace of economic recovery. The Central Government has now advised the State Governments to roll back the taxes on edible oils and pulses. But, the Tamil Nadu Government, under the capable and determined leadership of the hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has already taken a number of measures. On her assumption of Office in May, 2011, she announced and implemented the scheme for free supply of 20 kilograms of rice per month through the Public Distribution System to about 1.83 crore families in the State. Tamil Nadu's Public Distribution System is the best functioning Public Distribution System in the country as recognized by many economists and scholars, both in India and abroad. The supply of free rice in the PDS has greatly helped the vast majority of families in the State and protected them against the rise in food prices.

One litre of refined palm oil is supplied at ₹ 25 and one kilogram each of *urad* and *tur dal* are supplied at ₹ 30 per kilogram to all family card holders as part of the Special Public Distribution System. The State Government incurs an expenditure of ₹ 1,861 crores on the Special PDS out of its own budgetary resources every year. This has been a bulwark protecting the common people in the State against the abnormally high rise in prices of pulses and edible oils in recent months. Actually, the Central Government was giving a subsidy of ₹ 15 for some time and then ₹ 20 on per kilogram of palm oil, which has been given a go-by since for the past one or two years.

Recently, the Government of India imported 5,000 metric tons of un-milled tur *dal* and offered it to the States. Tamil Nadu was the first State to lift 1,000 metric tones. This quantity was processed and supplied through the co-operative network at ₹ 110 per kilogram. Through the co-operative network, farm fresh vegetable outlets are being established in the large cities in the State to ensure that fresh vegetables sourced directly from farms are sold at many outlets.

[Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyan]

The Amma Canteen Scheme, a brain-child of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, which is now renowned across the world and studied by Governments and experts from different parts of India and across the world, has also had a salutary impact on keeping a check on food prices in Tamil Nadu. In Amma Canteens, one piece of idli with sambar is supplied at ₹ 1, curd-rice at ₹ 3 per plate and sambar-rice at ₹ 5 per plate. There are a number of other commodities which are also supplied at reasonable prices in Tamil Nadu. For example, patients are being fleeced by the corporate hospitals. Similarly, pharmacies are also indulging in the same thing. To bring down the prices and to ensure that medicines are made available at reasonable prices, 84 pharmacies have been opened all over Tamil Nadu. A minimum of 15 per cent discount on MRP is given on medicines. I would specifically highlight that Amma Mineral Water, Amma Salt, and Amma Cement Programmes are there to ensure availability of commodities at reasonable prices, which are prone to price increase due to cartelization and other factors. Further, VAT on domestic LPG has also been completely exempted to ensure that price of domestic LPG is kept at a reasonable level in spite of deregulation of LPG prices.

What can the Government of India do to bring down the prices and protect the poor? It can subsidize the food items, including pulses and edible oil. It can roll back the additional excise duty levied on petrol and diesel announced earlier this year. There is an excise duty of ₹ 13.57 levied on diesel and ₹ 11.57 levied on petrol. That should be rolled back. Then, the Government can enable cheaper movement by rail by reducing the freight rates for essential commodities and by reducing the toll collected from private vehicles. The Government of India has announced that it intends to double the income of the agriculturists by 2022. In that case, it should provide adequate input subsidy to farmers to encourage production of pulses and oilseeds with assured price and purchase mechanism. They have now announced the Minimum Support Price for paddy and other commodities. But why is the Government ignoring the coconut farmers? The Government does not recognize them at all.

Around four years back, the Minimum Support Price for copra was ₹ 53.50. In the long run of these four years, it has only increased by six rupees, that is, two plus four, and, accordingly, ₹ 59.50 has been fixed as the Minimum Support Price. Also, they are not getting the Minimum Support Price because of the norms prescribed. For example, it says that the moisture content must be below six per cent. It is very difficult to supply the same at six per cent moisture. Therefore, I want to request the Government that the procurement norms must be made liberal, and, it must be made 7.5 per cent. That would be the best thing. Another thing is that they can buy the de-husked coconuts directly at twenty four rupees a kilo,

which will also satisfy the coconut farmers a little bit. Actually, the coconut farmers are demanding ₹ 100 per kilo. If ₹ 100 is not given, at least, it must be made ₹ 75/- per kilo, and, it must be procured by the Government. This is the position of today. Actually, the price of DAP, the price of potash as also the price of NPK complex fertilizer has gone up. So, the Government must be liberal in giving the Minimum Support Price for all the farm produce. Thank you.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 2016."

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

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

Situation arising out of price rise in the country

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मूल्य वृद्धि पर हो रही अल्पकालिक चर्चा में शामिल होने का मौका दिया। मेरा आग्रह है कि यह सरकार मान ले कि हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में जो बुनियादी चुनौतियां है, इनके हल करने का सामर्थ्य इस सत्ता पक्ष के पास नहीं है, इसका समाधान यह सरकार नहीं ढूंढ़ पाएगी। हालाकि हमें उम्मीद नहीं थी कि यह सरकार भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की बुनियादी चुनौतियां हल कर पाएगी, लेकिन देश में सत्ता पक्ष के इस आश्वासन को कि "अच्छे दिन आएंगे" पर लोगों ने भरोसा किया। आज दो वर्ष निकल गए, सिर्फ तीन वर्ष ही बचे हैं। हमारी तरफ एक कहावत है कि "पूत के पांव पालने में।" यानी इन्होंने दिखा दिया कि इंडियन इकोनॉमी के चैलेंजेज़ को ये सिर्फ बातों से हल कर सकते हैं, इनमें सामर्थ्य और क्षमता नहीं है कि चीजों को ये नियंत्रित कर सकें। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूं, केंद्र सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इन्फ्लेशन के मापदंड के लिए कंज्यूमर्स प्राइस इंडेक्स (सी. पी.आई.) को प्रतीक मानते हैं। इससे खाने-पीने की चीजों का भाव पता चलता है। अप्रैल, 2016 से जून, 2016 के बीच सी.पी.आई. इन्फ्लेशन इंडेक्स 4.8 परसेंट से बढकर 5.8 हो गया है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं सरकार के आंकड़े बतलाना चाहूंगा। यह उपभोक्ता मामलों के मंत्रालय के सौजन्य से है

[श्री हरिवंश]

कि 7 से 14 जुलाई के 2016 के बीच चीजों के भाव क्या थे। गोरखपुर में टमाटर 65 रुपए प्रति किलो, आइज़ॉल में आलू 35 रुपए प्रति किलो, प्याज 40 रुपए प्रति किलो, भटिंडा में मूंगफली तेल 171 रुपए प्रति किलो और तुअर दाल 170 रुपए प्रति किलो, पणजी में उड़द की दाल 190 रुपए प्रति किलो, सरसों का तेल 179 रुपए प्रति किलो, उदयपुर में मसूर दाल 110 रुपए प्रति किलो, पोर्ट ब्लेयर में चीनी 50 रुपए प्रति किलो, मैसूर में चावल 45 रुपए प्रति किलो। ये सारे आंकड़े हमारे नहीं, बल्कि केंद्र सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि आलू, प्याज, टमाटर के भाव कैसे बढ़े। सारे उपायों के बाद चीनी कैसे अनियंत्रित हो रही है, दालों के भाव कैसे अनियंत्रित हो रहे हैं।

मैं दो खबरों का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि जो देश के सबसे बड़े अखबारों में सुर्खियों के रूप में आईं। 15 जुलाई, 2016 की खबर में "थोक महंगाई भी 20 माह की ऊंचाई पर पहुंची"। 14 जून, 2016 की खबर में "रिटेल महंगाई ने छुआ 21 माह का उच्चतम स्तर"। अभी हम लोगों ने सत्ता पक्ष से बहुत सारे आंकड़े सुने। मैं कुछ आंकड़े देकर आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि खुदरा महंगाई बीते 22 महीने के उच्चतम स्तर पर 5.77 फीसदी पहुंच गई है। दालों में 26.86 फीसदी कीमत वृद्धि, चीनी में 16.79 फीसदी वृद्धि। सब्जियां - 14.74 परसेंट कीमत वृद्धि, मसाले - 8.61 प्रतिशत कीमत वृद्धि, मांस-मछली - 6.60 प्रतिशत कीमत वृद्धि, दो साल में अरहर के दाम में दोगुनी वृद्धि और उड़द के दाम में 120 फीसदी वृद्धि। यह स्थिति सरकार के द्वारा दिए गए आँकड़ों की है और वास्तविक स्थिति इससे और अधिक गम्भीर है, जबकि यह सरकार लगातार बात करती है कि हम गांवों के लिए और गरीबों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों की तुलना में गांवों में महंगाई बढ़ने की रफ्तार बहुत तेज है। मैंने उन चीज़ों की भाव-वृद्धि की याद दिलाई, जो रोज़ की थाली के हिस्से हैं। यह सरकार लोगों से रोज़ खाने की थाली तो छीन ही रही है, ऊपर से इस महंगाई की मार सबसे अधिक उन गांवों पर है, जो सबसे अधिक गरीब हैं। गांवों में रिटेल महंगाई की दर 6.45 फीसदी से बढ़कर 7.24 फीसदी हो गई है। अब मैं और तथ्य न रखकर यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब महंगाई का ग्राफ नीचे होता है तो श्रेय केंद्र सरकार लेती है, पर कीमतें बढ़ने पर दोष डालने के लिए राज्यों की बात करने लगती है, जबकि यह शुद्ध रूप से अर्थ-नीति से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है और अर्थ-नीति केंद्र सरकार के हाथ में है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने कुछ सवाल रखना चाहूँगा। ऐसा क्यों होता है कि फसलों और सब्जियों के भाव बढ़ते हैं, पर किसानों को इस भाव-वृद्धि का लाभ नहीं मिलता? क्यों बीच के लोग इसका लाभ उठाते हैं? केंद्र सरकार की अर्थ-नीतियां उनके सामने क्यों असहाय एवं लाचार दिखती हैं? टेक्नोलॉजी और चुस्त गवर्नेंस के दौर में सरकार अब तक इसका क्या समाधान निकाल पाई है? मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वर्ष 2014 के अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में किसानों को उनकी उपज का डेढ़ गुना दाम दिलाने का वादा किया था। उस वायदे का क्या हुआ? तीसरी बात, इस सरकार में किसानों के लिए कितना दर्द है, उसका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। इस सरकार ने किसानों के लिए धान के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में पिछले साल के मुकाबले सिर्फ 60 रुपये प्रति क्विटल की मामूली वृद्धि की। यह शुद्ध रूप से किसानों के साथ घोर अन्याय है। किसानों के वोट लेने के लिए चुनाव में कैसे उनमें भ्रम पैदा किया गया, इस स्थिति को आज देश देख और समझ रहा है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से फिर याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में महंगाई पर नियंत्रण

के लिए ''मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष'' बनाने की बात कही थी। इस दिशा में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, अगली बात यह है कि फाइनेंस बिल, 2016 इस संसद से 2016 में ही पास हुआ। इसका काम मॉनिटरी पॉलिसी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कमिटी बनाना था। इसका मूल काम इन्फ्लेशन, मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने और रेपो रेट तय करना है। इसका गठन जून, 2016 में हो पाया है। इसने अभी तक महंगाई नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या काम किया या क्या कदम उठाए, इसकी सूचना नहीं है। मैं आगे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि महंगाई पर जिन्हें दर्द है, उन्होंने सरकार के दो वर्ष पूरे होने पर भव्य आयोजन किए। अगर सचमुच महंगाई से दर्द था, सूखे में जो दो वर्ष गुजरे और किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ बढ़ीं, तो आपको सरकार ईवेंट मैनेजमेंट से नहीं चलानी चाहिए थी, बल्कि उस ईवेंट मैनेजमेंट का पैसा किसानों के बीच लगाना चाहिए था, गरीब इलाकों में खर्च करना चाहिए था। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... दूसरी ओर यह हालत है कि सरकार के आँकड़े बताते हैं कि रोजगार नहीं बढ़ रहा है और मैन्युफैक्चरिंग की हालत खराब है। इस बीच, आपने सातवें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें भी लागू कर दीं, यानी पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आप समृद्धि का नखलिस्तान खड़ा कर रहे हैं, पर इसके बाहर बहुसंख्यक गरीब हाशिये पर हैं। वंचित आदिवासी और अल्पसंख्यक की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ रही है।

अंत में, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसी स्थिति में बहुत तेजी से सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, गरीबों की हालत दयनीय है और महंगाई अनियंत्रित है। इस सामाजिक तनाव की स्थिति में महंगाई आग में घी का काम कर रही है। इस आग की आंच अभी सरकार तक पहुँच रही है। इस महंगाई की आंच में व्यवस्थाएँ-सरकारें भस्म होती रही हैं, इस बात को यह सरकार जितनी जल्दी समझ ले, उसके हित में है, देशहित में है और लोकहित में है, धन्यवाद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): महोदय, हम हर बार, हर सेशन में महंगाई के ऊपर चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन महंगाई कभी कम नहीं होती या महंगाई की दर कभी कम नहीं होती। इससे हमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता है। महंगाई को लेकर हम जब तक एक स्थायी पॉलिसी नहीं बनाएँगे, तब तक कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। महोदय, महंगाई दर को लेकर इस सरकार ने दो साल पहले काफी वायदे किए थे और महंगाई घटाने की बात कही थी, लेकिन महंगाई घटने की बजाय बढ़ गई है। केवल consumer goods ही नहीं, साग-सब्जी, vegetables, इन सब आइटम्स के दामों में difference आ गया है। महोदय, मैं चार साल से दिल्ली में हूं। यहां dairy products के दामों में भी काफी वृद्धि हो गयी है। एक समय था, जब weekly हमारा राशन चार-पांच सौ रुपए में आता था और उसमें गुज़ारा हो जाता था, लेकिन आज की तारीख में weekly 1,200 से लेकर 1,400 रुपए तक का राशन हमें खरीदना पड़ता है। दलहन की जो समस्या हमारे देश में है, वह हम सबको मालूम है। सरकार को अब सोचना चाहिए कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाल import करके हमारी मार्किट में पहुंचाए। हमारे जितने भी छोटे वर्ग के लोग हैं, चासी-मुलीया लोग हैं, वे per day 100 या 150 रुपए कमाते हैं। वे लोग कहां से दाल या सब्जी खरीदकर जी पाएंगे? महंगाई कम न होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो फायदा हमारे consumer को मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है, क्योंकि पेट्रोलियम में टैक्स नहीं घटाया गया है, जबकि international market में पहले वह per barrel 130 डॉलर था जो अब घटकर 47 डॉलर रह गया है। यह पहले इससे भी कम था, 30 डॉलर per barrel था। इससे हमारे common लोगों को कुछ फायदा नहीं हो रहा है और जब भी हम कहीं जाते हैं तो हमें महंगाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की]

महोदय, हमारी स्टेट ओडिशा ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मेरे ख्याल से जितने भी राज्य हैं, उनमें सबसे पहला राज्य ओडिशा है, जिसने पेट्रोल पर टैक्स कम किया है। मेरे ख्याल से हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। West Bengal और अन्य भी कई ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे विचार से आपको उनसे सीखना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमारे जितने भी गरीब या lower income वाले लोग हैं या average income वाले लोग हैं, उनके पास proper दर पर सामान कैसे पहुंचाया जाए, इसके बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Ashok Siddharth, not here; Shri Praful Patel, not here; Shri K. T. S. Tulsi, not here. Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, inflation is the most iniquitous form of taxation because it hurts the poor the most. The headline's say, CPI inflation rate year on year has turned to about 5.77 per cent in June, 2016, up from 4.83 per cent in March. The CPI inflation was mainly driven by food inflation, which registered an acceleration for the third successive month. Food and beverages sub-group recorded the largest price pressures year on year at 7.4 per cent driven by vegetables whose prices rose by 14.7 per cent month on month and also protein-rich items, sugar, spices and cereals.

Sir, I would like to talk about the five factors which are responsible for the recent spurt. The rise in retail inflation in the recent period is due to a larger than seasonal jump in food prices. Basically, what has happened, Sir, is that the demand-supply imbalance generated by shortages in domestic production induced by two consecutive years of deficient monsoon has led to a gradual edging of inflation. With production trailing demand in recent years, shortages of essential commodities have widened. For example, inflation in respect of pulses has remained very high because the production of pulses has fallen for the second consecutive year. The second factor responsible for the recent spurt is the leakages and inefficiencies in the food management system and inadequate supply chain management. These have also led to the price spiral. The MSP policy, which was highly skewed in favour of rice and wheat, has discouraged the other key items leading to shortfall in their production.

Thirdly, hoarding and speculative activities by the middlemen have created artificial scarcity in some commodities. The benefit of high prices paid by consumers does not flow back to primary producers, that is, farmers. But it is siphoned away by middlemen and speculators who enjoy a free run in an economy of shortages.

The fourth factor is that the infrastructure for post-harvest management of farm products to ensure proper storage and smooth supply to market is quite weak in our country. India, Sir, is world's largest producer of fruits and vegetables. But the shortage and transportation losses for several crops are estimated to be around 30-40 per cent. Unfortunately, there is no silver lining in sight. Although we say that satisfactory monsoon this year and a reasonable spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall along with various supply management measures should moderate the unanticipated flares in food inflation, nevertheless, I would like to warn this august House that there are several upside risks, particularly, there is an uncertainty over oil prices and there is the issue of implementation of the Seventh Central Pay Commission awards. The Reserve Bank Report on Monetary Policy in April, 2016 has shown that the direct impact on inflation, with the Seventh Central Pay Commission recommendations, is expected to be about 1.5 per cent and the indirect effect is going to be around 40 basis points or 0.4 per cent. This is very significant.

Sir, I would like to very briefly talk about seven remedial measures in quick succession. First one is that stringent measures are required, particularly, by the State Governments to crack down on speculative hoarding activities. Secondly, for monitoring of commodity derivatives trading, which may at times fuel a speculative spiral in prices, what is required to put in place appropriate regulations. Thirdly, improving food management policy, by proactively releasing the food stocks of essential items, plugging the leakages and ensuring their availability, that is to say, releasing additional stocks from Government warehouses for supplies to State Governments, is imperative. The Food Corporation of India could also undertake open market sales wherever feasible. At the same time, it is imperative to increase the off-take through existing Public Distribution System. Sir, this would keep in check the price pressure and also ensure more equitable distribution and food security.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Only bullet points, please.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Yes, Sir. Quickly going forward, Sir, efficient market infrastructure, improved storage capacity and faster transportation from producers to customers are the vital areas that need greater attention. The transformation of agriculture has to be steered by raising productivity in agriculture by investing in efficient irrigation technology. It is equally important to gradually move away from the cereal-centric MSP policy towards other items with supportive policy framework and required infrastructure. Policy interventions are required to support sustainable growth in crop production and environmental protection through development of improved and diversified cultivation, eco-friendly and cost-effective pest management practices and efficient seed supply systems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay, thank you.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: One final point, Sir. The rebalancing of the Government expenditure needs to be pursued by staying on the path of fiscal consolidation going forward.

Finally, Sir, a strong monsoon, continued with astute food management as well as steady expansion in supply capacity, especially, in services, could help offset these upward price pressures. Thank you very much.

श्री नीरज शेखरः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिद्धार्थ अशोक जी आ गए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): After this circle is completed, he will be called. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः आप इनको बोलने का अवसर दे दीजिए। यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): He will be called. ...(*Interruptions*)... He will be called. Please wait. ...(*Interruptions*)... He will be called. Shri Sanjay Raut; not present. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder; not present. Shri D. Raja; not present. Shri R.S. Bharathi.

SHRI R. S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the issue of price rise. First and foremost, I would like to thank my beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar, for reposing faith in me and electing me to the Council of States. I also acknowledge the leaders of the Dravidian movement, including our great Anna, who paved the path in this very House for someone like me.

Sir, through you, I would like to assure the people of Tamil Nadu that I will represent them to the best of my abilities and raise the voice of the State at every opportunity. Many of them have spoken about the causes of rising prices. Sir, I would like to say that in my opinion, the main reason for the price rise is the rise in prices of fuels, because agriculturalists depend upon fuel and common people depend upon gas for cooking. So, I would request the Central Government to pay special attention to bring down the cost of the fuels, which has caused great inconvenience to all sections of the people.

Sir, I would not take much time of the House. I would only like to make three points, and I would request the Government to give special consideration to these three points. Sir, I take this opportunity to suggest three easy measures for the Government of India to consider while tackling the price rise. Number one is, checking of hoarding; take swift action against those who indulge in large-scale hoarding of essential commodities. The Union Government needs to evolve a

dedicated multi-disciplinary agency to investigate, prosecute and prevent those who are hoarding food grains and vegetables for the sake of making windfall profits. I urge upon the Government to report to the Parliament, on the action taken in this regard, at least, in the next Session.

The second point is, to improve storage capacity. An RTI reply filed by the 'Times of India' has revealed that nearly 20,000 tonnes of food grains stored in the godowns of Food Corporation of India, were wasted from rotting in one year, *i.e.,* from 2014-15. In one year alone, 20,000 tonnes of food grains were wasted by the Food Corporation of India.

In this respect, I would also like to submit that 60 per cent of the children in India are going to bed hungry. At this stage, Sir, can this be accepted that 20,000 tonnes of food grains is being wasted, and at the same time, 60 per cent of our children go to bed hungry? This cannot be accepted, Sir. The Government has to show special attention towards the Food Corporation of India. At least, in future, we have to improve our food storage facilities and improve the supply-chain management, so that wastage is minimized.

Sir, last but not least, I would request the Central Government to expand the *Uzhavar Santhai Scheme*. In order to benefit the farmers and consumers equally and remove the menace of middlemen, from 2006 to 2011, my leader Dr. Kalaignar, who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, introduced a noble scheme known as *Uzahavar Santhai, i.e*, 'farmers' markets' across Tamil Nadu. This reduced the prices of essential commodities and provided good returns for the farming community as well. I urge upon the Government to introduce such farmers' markets in every district in the country. Sir, with these words, I conclude and thank you once again.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर श्री रघुराम राजन कह रहे हैं। वे चुनौती देते हुए कह रहे हैं कि कोई बताए, महंगाई कहां कम हुई है? महंगाई बढ़ी है। तो जब इनकी सरकार में रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है, महंगाई कम नहीं हो रही है, तो सरकार का यह नैतिक कर्त्तव्य था कि जब ये बोलते, तो यही कहते कि "हां महंगाई बढ़ी है, लेकिन हम महंगाई कम करेंगे।" महोदय, मैं आप से इस सवाल को समझना चाहता हूं। सरकार के सामने जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई दिख रही है, लेकिन जैसे ही सत्ता पक्ष शुरू होता है, इनको महंगाई नहीं दिखती। मैं इनसे वह फार्मूला जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बात है कि आपको महंगाई नहीं दिखती? महंगाई है, यह सब मानते हैं। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि आप जानते हैं कि सावन का महीना चल रहा है, कहावत है कि सावन के महीने में अंधे को हरा, हरा ही दिखाई देता है। तो जब तक आप वहां बैठे हो, आपको महंगाई नजर नहीं आ रही है, लेकिन जब जनता

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

के बीच में जाओगे, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इस समय देश में दो ही समस्याएं हैं — एक आतंकवाद और दूसरी महंगाई और दोनों में आप फेल हो गए हो। आप महंगाई रोक नहीं पा रहे हो, यह सच्चाई है। हां, आंकड़े हैं, महंगाई 7.5 परसेंट तक पहुंच गयी। यहां पर महंगाई बढ़ जाती तो हम मान लेते कि महंगाई बढ़ गयी, लेकिन मेरा सीधा-सीधा सरकार पर आरोप है कि इस देश में जो महंगाई बढ़ी है, वह किसान ने, व्यापारी ने नहीं बढ़ायी है, यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार की बढ़ाई हुई महंगाई है। आपने आते ही रेल भाड़ा 16 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया, तो क्या महंगाई कम हो जाएगी? आप सब से पहले सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ा देते हो, जब सर्विस टैक्स लगाओगे तो जिस चीज की भी सर्विस होगी, उस पर टैक्स बढ़ गया तो महंगाई बढ़ गयी। मोदी जी 15 अगस्त को भाषण देते हैं और आप सर्विस टैक्स लगा देते हो। आप हर चीज पर टैक्स लगा देते हो, इसलिए पीठासीन अधिकारी जी, मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि अब वह दिन दूर नहीं जब इनका वश चले तो हर सांस पर आप टैक्स लगा दोगे। यही बाकी रह गया है, वरना आप हर चीज पर टैक्स लगा देते और आपके लगाए टैक्स से ही महंगाई बढ़ रही है।

आप आज बाजार में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के रेट देख लीजिए। इस हिसाब से आप क्या कर रहे हो? आज बाजार में क्रूड ऑइल का रेट 42.0 प्रति डॉलर है और आप बेच रहे हो, डीजल 54.33 रुपए प्रति लीटर और पेट्रोल रुपए 63.2 पर लीटर। तो यह महंगाई कौन बढ़ा रहा है? यूपीए की सरकार में 110-115-120 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर खरीदकर, हमने 150-155 रुपए के हिसाब से और आप बेच रहे हो 42 डॉलर पर खरीदकर। तो सीधी सी बात है कि आप मुनाफाखोरी कर रहे हो, आप खुद जनता की जेब पर डाका डाल रहे हो। आप गुनाहगार हो कि सस्ता खरीदकर महंगा बेच रहे हो और आम जनता पर महंगाई का बोझ पड़ रहा है। मेरा आप पर यह सीधा आरोप है, अगर हिम्मत है तो खड़े होकर कह दीजिगा कि हम कल से बाजार रेट पर बेचेंगे, तो शायद कुछ राहत मिल जाए।

महोदय, अभी बहन रजनी जी कह रही थीं कि, जब रोम जल रहा था तो नीरो बांसुरी बजा रहा था। बहन जी को यह बात मालूम नहीं है कि जब देश महंगाई में जल रहा था, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ड्रम बजाकर महंगाई कम कर रहे थे। शायद उनकी उस ताल से महंगाई कम हो जाए। ये किसी भी हालत में नीरो से कम नहीं हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप घर में कभी पत्नी से पूछना कि दाल क्या भाव मिली? हमारे समय में दाल का भाव 75 रुपए था तो आप सड़क पर थे और 210 रुपए की दाल खरीदकर आप घर के अंदर बैठे हो? आप सोचिए कि आज क्या हालात हो गए हैं? हां, एक चीज जरूर है कि आप बातें बहुत लंबी-लंबी करते हो, लेकिन आपका उनसे कुछ रिश्ता रहा है। मुर्गी सस्ती, दाल महंगी, अंडा सस्ता, आलू महंगा। इरादा क्या है आपका, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं? अगर मैं आपसे एक-एक चीज़ पर बात करूं, तो सबसे पहले एक चीज़, जिस पर आपसे बात करना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि यह जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है, यह आपकी बढ़ाई हुई महंगाई है। मैं आपसे ख़ास तौर से एक-दो बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। इस महंगाई पर नियंत्रण हो सकता है। आप देखें, आप बाजार में किसान को जो रेट देते हैं — मैं इसलिए सरकार से कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि आज़ादी के बाद से इस सरकार से बड़ी * सरकार आज तक कोई पैदा नहीं हुई है। आप जो कहते थे कि हम किसान को पचास

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर देंगे, आपने वह बढ़ाकर नहीं दिया। उसको, जो पैदावार करता है, उसका दाम नहीं मिलता है, पर बाज़ार में आते-आते यह महंगाई क्यों बढ़ जाती है, मैं आपको इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूं। किसान पचास रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से दाल बेच रहा है, लेकिन बाज़ार में दौ सौ रुपये में आई है, तब ये डेढ़ सौ रुपये कौन खा रहा है? यह डिफ़रेंस किसके पास जा रहा है? मैं आपको बताता हूं कि यह कहां जा रहा है। मुंबई में छापा पड़ा। मुंबई में सत्तर प्रतिशत दाल कालाबाज़ारी और चोरबाज़ारी में रिकवर हुई। उनके घर से, जो रसीद मिली, उसमें उन्होंने टैक्स दिया था, चंदा आपको। क्या आप चंदे के एवज़ में यह महंगाई बढ़ा रहे हैं? किसान को उतना ही मिल रहा है और उपभोक्ता को ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है, तब इसके बीच की महंगाई क्यों बढ़ रही है? आप कहते हैं कि पैदावार कम हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अकेले दाल की पांच परसेंट पैदावार कम हुई है, लेकिन रेट बढ़ गया सवा सौ परसेंट। ऐसा क्यों? मेरा सीधा-सीदा आरोप है कि आप अपने राज में वेल्थ टैक्स तो कम करते हैं, लेकिन आप गरीब पर लगने वाला टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं, क्योंकि आप गरीबों के विरोधी हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, हम तो गरीबों की बात कर रहे हैं।..(**व्यवधान**)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): प्रमोद तिवारी जी, आपकी पार्टी से बोलने वाले अभी पांच सदस्य और हैं।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हम बात कर लेंगे। हम कोलकाता में बात कर लेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप सुनिए। आपकी पार्टी के पांच और स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हम उनसे वह बात कर लेंगे, लेकिन आप तो हमारे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आपका टाइम ओवर है। आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, इतने में तो हो गया था। सर, बस दो मिनट। मैं एक बात कहकर इसको खत्म करना चाहता हूं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद केवल एक ही तबका खुश हुआ है और वह है पूंजीपतियों का। जब टैक्स कम करना होता है, कर्जा कम करना होता है, तो जिन लोगों के हवाई जहाज पर बैठकर ये घूम रहे थे, उनका तो ये एक झटके में 2000 करोड़ रुपये माफ़ कर देते हैं, लेकिन हमारा किसान, जिस पर बकाया है, अगर वह वापस देने में पंद्रह मिनट की देर कर दे, तो उसे जेल भेज देते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम इनसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि यह आपका कौन-सा फॉर्मूला है कि आपका पूंजीपति तो आराम से रह रहा है, सुखी है, लेकिन हमारा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। हमारा किसान आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहा है? आप मुझे आज़ादी के बाद से एक साल का फ़िगर दे दीजिए, मैं आपको चुनौती दे रहा हूं, मेरे बाद बीजेपी को बोलना है, वह साल बता दो, जिस साल में किसानों ने इतनी आत्महत्याएँ की हों, जितनी आपके आने के दो साल के अंदर की हैं? मैं आपको चुनौती देता हूं। किसान मर रहा है, गरीब मर रहा है, आम आदमी मर रहा है, सरकारी कर्मचारी मर रहा है, लेकिन अगर कोई हँस रहा है, तो इस समय भाजपा सरकार में बैठे हुए मंत्रियों पर महंगाई की मार नहीं है, वरना आम जनता पर महंगाई की मार है।

मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक सिर्फ एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं अपनी स्पीच बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दूंगा, इसके बाद टाइम नहीं मांगूंगा। मैं पूरी तरह से सीधा-सादा इल्ज़ाम

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

लगाता हूं कि इस देश में आज की बढ़ी हुई महंगाई का जिम्मेदार अगर कोई है, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार, उसकी नीति, उसके संरक्षण में पलने वाले जमाखोर और कालाबाज़ारी करने वाले लोग हैं। आज इनका एक गठबंधन है। इनका, जमाखारों और कालाबाज़ारियों का एक अपवित्र गठबंधन है, जिसकी वजह से बाज़ार में महंगाई बढ़ रही है और उसके लिए ये जिम्मेदार हैं। जब आप यहां बैठेंगे, तो आप मेरी बात से सहमत हो जाएंगे, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): एक बात है, मैं आपको inform करना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो, सावन का अंधा बोला है, *

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, "सावन के अंधे को सिर्फ हरा-हरा दिखाई देता है", यह कहावत है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने इनको अंधा नहीं कहा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने इनको कालाबाज़ारियों को ...(**व्यवधान**)... देने वाला अंधा नहीं कहा।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY):* Now, Shri Shwait Malik.

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): ऑनरेबल सर, मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा अचरज हुआ कि जिन्होंने 60 वर्ष तक लंबा शासन किया, वे आज कह रहे हैं कि अच्छे दिन कब आएँगे! इससे बड़ा मजाक क्या हो सकता था कि देश की जनता ने आजादी के बाद लंबा शासन करने का सुअवसर सामने बैठे माननीय सदस्यों की पार्टी को दिया और वे आज दो वर्ष की सरकार से यह कह रहे हैं कि अच्छे दिन कब आएँगे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इनका विश्वास ...(**व्यवधान**)... इनका विश्वास अपनी सरकारों में नहीं था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि इनका विश्वास अपनी पार्टी और सरकार से उठ गया था, अब सरकार भारतीय जनता पार्टी/एनडीए की है, इनको भी मालूम है कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, तभी ये माँग कर रहे हैं कि अच्छे दिन कब आएँगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज जो चुनाव में लोक सभा का निर्णय हुआ, लोक सभा के चुनाव में जो ऐतिहासिक निर्णय हुआ कि बहुत वर्षों के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार को देश की जनता ने एक ऐतिहासिक जीत दी, तो उसके कारणों में जाना बहुत जरूरी होगा कि सामने बैठे मित्रों की पार्टी की जो एक जबर्दस्त पराजय हुई, तो उसके कारण क्या थे। यह वह पार्टी थी, जो कहती थी कि गरीबी हटाओ, यह वह पार्टी थी, जो कहती थी कि महँगाई घटाओ और अवस्था क्या हो गई थी — मैं इनके 10 वर्षों के शासन की बात करूँगा — कि मानो आम आदमी की रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट गई थी। चरमराई हुई अर्थव्यवस्था थी अर्थशास्त्री की सरकार की। यही कारण था कि देश की जनता जब त्राहि-त्राहि कर रही थी और एक-एक दिन, एक-एक घड़ी गिन रही थी कि कब चुनाव आए, तो हम इनको एक सबक सिखाएँ। यही कारण था कि आप लोग लोक सभा में आज तक की न्यूनतम संख्या में आ गए हैं और दो साल के बाद इस हाउस में भी ऐसा ही कुछ होने वाला है कि यहां भी न्यूनतम संख्या होने वाली है। उस महँगाई पर जब आप बात करते हैं, तो यह बड़े अचरज की बात है। वह प्याज जब आसमान को छू गया था और हम निर्यात कर रहे थे, ये बात करते हैं महँगाई की कि महँगाई कब हटेगी। 60 वर्ष शासन करने वाले यह बात करते हैं। जब इनको सुअवसर मिला था, तो महँगाई आई क्यों? अगर यह नहीं आई थी, तो जनता ने

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

वह फैसला क्यों दिया, जो एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला है? मैं धन्यवाद करूँगा माननीय श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार का और माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी का, जो लीडर ऑफ द हाउस हैं, कि ऐसी स्थिति, जब मानो देश का शासन से विश्वास उठ गया था, उस समय आकर इन्होंने देश को संभाला। आज उस देश का नाम सारी दुनिया में गौरव के साथ लिया जा रहा है। ये वे मोदी जी हैं, जिन्होंने दो वर्ष में इतिहास create किया, हर पक्ष को देखा। आज महँगाई के लिए जो कहा जा रहा है, एक दाल के लिए जो कहा जा रहा है, वह crop मौसम के ऊपर निर्भर है और वह ठीक हो जाएगी। इनको भी मालूम है कि उसका कारण क्या है। यह ठीक हो जाएगी, लेकिन इनको बाकी चीजें नजर नहीं आ रही हैं। क्या कारण है कि दो वर्ष के शासन के बाद जितने सर्वे हो रहे हैं, उनमें मोदी जी सर्वप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में सब शहरों में उभर कर आ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सिर्फ बातें करने से नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): शेखर जी, प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री श्वेत मलिकः अगर जनता उनके साथ होती, ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर महँगाई पर जनता उनके साथ होती, तो यह निरंतर हार का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सरकार ने महँगाई पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए जो ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया है, मैं उसका विवरण देने जा रहा हूँ। "Exports of onion were restricted through imposition of minimum export price when prices were rising high; retail sale of onion was undertaken from the stock held by NAFED and other organizations; imported 2,000 metric tons of onion from Egypt and China as no demand from the States was received..." इसके बाद जो दालों के लिए किया गया, export of all pulses was banned. Import of pulses was allowed at zero import duty. Stock limit on pulses was extended. Government imported 5,000 MT of tur from other countries. मैं तो एक छोटा डेटा दे रहा हूं कि इस सरकार के द्वारा इम्पोर्ट को घटाया गया और रिज़र्व को बढ़ाया गया। हमारे भाई, प्रभात झा जी ने अभी डिटेल में सब बताया है, आपके आंकड़े भी बताए हैं और हमारी सरकार के प्रयास के संबंध में भी बताया है। हमारी सरकार, चाहे वेजिटेबल्स हों, दालें हों, ऑयल हो या अन्य मूलभतू सुविधाएं हों, उन सबके मूल्य नियंत्रण का पूरा प्रयास कर रही है। आपको इसमें सहायक होना चाहिए कि एक अच्छी सरकार वह काम कर रही है, जिसको आप 60 वर्ष तक नहीं कर सके। मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि इस प्रकार के विरोध से न तो मोदी जी का मनोबल घटेगा और न ही सरकार का मनोबल घटेगा। इसमें जो असली निर्णायक है, वह है भारत की जनता। अब भी जो चुनाव हुए, हमारे पक्ष को जो जनमत मिल रहा है, उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि जनता क्या सोच रही है। जनता को पूरा विश्वास है कि यह देश श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में परम वैभव पर पहुंचेगा और एक बार विश्व शक्ति बनेगा और हर भारतवासी का जो सपना है, वह अवश्य पूरा होगा।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे मूल्य वृद्धि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महोदय मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा एवं आबादी के हिसाब से देश के सबसे बड़े सूबे उत्तर प्रदेश की चार-चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रहीं, परम आदरणीया बहन जी का हृदय की गहराइयों से आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे जैसे एक साधारण से दलित परिवार में पैदा हुए बेटे को देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में बोलने और बैठने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

मान्यवर, महंगाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण और लोकमहत्व के विषय पर मैंने सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों की बातों को बहुत गंभीरता से सुनने का काम किया है। जब से मैंने होश संभाला है और जब से राजनीति में मेरी रुचि बढ़ी है, तब से इस देश में महंगाई, गरीबी, बेरोज़गारी और देश की सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी की व्यवस्था पर सदन और सदन के बाहर चर्चाएं होती रही हैं, लेकिन ये चर्चाएं केवल चर्चाओं तक ही सीमित रही हैं। आज आजादी के 69 वर्ष हो गए, इन 69 वर्षों में शायद ही कोई ऐसा बजट सेशन गया होगा या कोई ऐसा सत्र रहा होगा, जिसमें महंगाई, गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी पर चर्चा नहीं हुई हो, लेकिन महंगाई के कारण क्या हैं, आज तक किसी भी राजनैतिक दल ने उसकी तह में जाने की कोशिश नहीं की है।

मान्यवर, मैं सदन के सामने अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं और यह बताना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई केवल रोजमर्रा की वस्तुओं, दाल, टमाटर, प्याज, आलू, खाद, बीज, डीज़ल, पेट्रोल या जिन वस्तुओं के नाम हमारे सदन में गिनवाए जाते हैं, उन वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने ही नहीं हैं, इसके अलावा भी इसके कुछ कारण हैं। महंगाई का जो सबसे बड़ा कारण मुझे नज़र आता है, उसका सबसे सीधा संबंध गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी से है। जब तक हम गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी को नहीं समझेंगे, तब तक हम महंगाई को ठीक से समझ नहीं सकते हैं। जब महंगाई बढ़ती है, तो सबसे पहले गरीब और बेरोजगार की थाली से खाने-पीने की चीजें गायब होने लगती हैं। जब महंगाई बढ़ती है, तो जो जरूरी वस्तुएं होती हैं, उसमें गरीब और बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को कटौती करनी पड़ती है। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि गरीबी और महंगाई की परिभाषा को लेकर अर्थशास्त्रियों, समाजशास्त्रियों और राजनीतिज्ञों में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन यह सम्मानित सदन और देश की आम जनता इस बात से असहमत नहीं हो सकती कि आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी देश के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत लोग महंगाई और गरीबी के कारण बेहद अपमानजनक स्थितियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। रोजमर्रा की वस्तुओं की महंगाई जिस तेजी से बढ़ी है, उससे इस देश का गरीब, इस देश का बेरोजगार युवा, इस देश का मजदूर, इस देश का किसान, सभी प्रभावित हुए हैं।

महोदय, अंग्रेजों की दो सौ वर्षों की गुलामी के बाद जब यह देश आजाद हुआ था, तो देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता को यह उम्मीद जगी थी कि स्वतंत्र भारत में उन्हें गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, महंगाई और गैर-बराबरी की व्यवस्था के अपमान से छुटकारा मिलेगा, लेकिन आजादी के 69 वर्षों के बाद भी क्या इस देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता को इन चीजों से छुटकारा मिला है? यह मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ। आज आजादी के 69 वर्षों के बाद भी कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, कारगिल से लेकर कोहिमा तक, पूरे देश के गांवों में महंगाई बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। आज भी इन गांवों में व्यक्ति जाति के साथ पैदा होता है और जाति के साथ मर जाता है। हमारे देश के नीति-निर्माताओं ने, हमारे देश पर शासन करने वाली राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, महंगाई की चर्चा तो की, नीतियां तो बनाईं, लेकिन उनको जमीनी हकीकत पर उतारने का काम नहीं किया। क्या कारण है कि जो देश कभी "सोने की चिड़िया" कहलाता था, वह भारत जो विश्व को शांति का संदेश देने वाला भारत आज गरीबी, कुपोषण, बेरोजगारी, महंगाई और प्रतिशोध की ज्वाला में जलने वाला देश बन गया है? क्या कारण है कि हमारी राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने अतीत के भारत का गौरव-गान तो किया, लेकिन अतीत के गौरव को हासिल करने के लिए लेशमात्र भी प्रयास नहीं किया? इसका प्रमाण है कि आज भी इस देश में मौजूद गैर-बराबरी की व्यवस्था, गरीबी व बेरोजगारी के कारण अपराध की दुनिया

में पलायन करता नौजवान, आत्महत्या करता देश का अन्नदाता किसान और आज भी देश की आधी से ज्यादा आबादी खुले में शौच करने पर मजबूर है। हमारे देश की राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने चाहे वह सत्ता पक्ष में हैं, या जो आज विपक्ष में बैठी हैं, इन राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने क्यों नहीं इस देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता को मान-सम्मान, स्वाभिमान से जीने का अधिकार देने का काम किया?

मान्यवर, यह भारत जो "जिओ और जीने दो" की भावना में विश्वास रखता था एवं "बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय" के सिद्धांत को मानता था, जो सिद्धांत भगवान बुद्ध ने इस देश में दिया, आज उस सिद्धांत की हत्या हो गई। आज पूरे देश में "पूंजीपति हिताय और उद्योगपति सुखाय" का नारा लगाया जाता है। आज हमारी सरकार में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं, जब सोलहवीं लोक सभा के चुनाव हुए थे, तो इन लोगों ने बड़े जोर-शोर से नारा लगाने का काम किया था कि "बहुत हुई महंगाई की मार, अब की बार मोदी सरकार"। इन्होंने बड़े ज़ोर-ज़ोर से नारा लगाया था- 'महँगाई इस देश को छोड़ कर जाने वाली है, क्योंकि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं।' इन्होंने नारा लगाया था- 'बीजेपी का पहला काम, लगेगी महँगाई पर लगाम।' इन्होंने कहा था- 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास।' लेकिन मान्यवर, आज जिस तरह से महँगाई बढ़ रही है, तो हमारे तमाम सीनियर सम्मानित सदस्यों ने महँगाई के कारणों पर विचार किया कि जमाखोरी के कारण और बिचौलियों के कारण महँगाई बढ़ रही है। तो निश्चित रूप से मान्यवर, इन्होंने जो नारा लगाने का काम किया था कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', वह नारा सच्चाई में नहीं था। इनका नारा सच्चाई में यह है कि 'पूँजीपतियों का साथ, पूँजीपतियों का विकास।' 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' इनका नारा नहीं है। अगर 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' इनका नारा होता, तो चुनाव के दौरान इस देश के जिन उद्योगपतियों से इन्होंने सहयोग लेकर, बड़े-बड़े प्रचार करके, जनता को गुमराह करके वोट लेने का काम किया था और सत्ता में आए थे और आज जब सत्ता में पूर्ण बहुमत से आ गए, तो वादों को पूरा करने का कार्य करते। अभी हमारे मित्र इधर के लोगों को कह रहे थे कि आप 44 पर आ गए। मैं एक शेर के माध्यम से अपने मित्रों को, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों को, यह समझाना चाहता हूँ कि —

'बुलंदी किसके हिस्से में देर तक रहती है,
बड़ी ऊँची इमारत हमेशा खतरे में रहती है।'

इनको यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि इनका वह दौर भी था कि जब ये दो थे और आज ये पूर्ण बहुमत में हैं। हमने जब से राजनीति में होश सम्भाला है, 1980 में thumping majority में कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट भी देखी है और वह भी आज 44 पर आ गई है। कारण, जो जनता वोट देकर इस देश की पार्टीज़ को सिर पर बिठाने का काम करती है, शासन पर बिठाने का काम करती है, उसी जनता के साथ जब छलावा होता है, उसके साथ धोखा होता है, तो वही जमीन में भी मिलाने का काम करती है।

मान्यवर, महँगाई पर नियंत्रण के लिए भी इन्होंने वादा करने का काम किया था। इन्होंने वादा किया था कि हम महँगाई पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए 'मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष' बनाने का काम करेंगे। इन्होंने कहा था कि किसान अन्नदाता होता है, जो पूरे देश के लोगों का पेट भरने का काम करता है। इन्होंने 'अन्नदाता सुखी भवः' का नारा देने का काम किया था और यह कहा था कि मेरी सरकार आएगी, तो कोई भी किसान हो, हम किसान की उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देने का काम करेंगे। दो वर्ष हो गए, दो वर्षों में अगर हम आज़ादी के इतिहास को देखें, तो किसी

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

4.00 P.M.

भी सरकार के समय दो वर्षों के कार्यकाल में जितने किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ कीं, उतनी किसी सरकार के समय में आत्महत्याएँ नहीं कीं। खास तौर से जहां-जहां पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं, चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र हो, गुजरात हो, राजस्थान हो या हरियाणा हो, वहां पर किसानों ने ज्यादा आत्महत्याएँ करने का काम किया है।

सर, इन्होंने एक वादा और किया था कि मैं देश के गरीब नौजवानों को, बेरोज़गार नौजवानों को प्रतिवर्ष दो करोड़ रोज़गार देने का काम करूँगा। मैं सरकार में बैठे लोगों से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो वर्षों में दो करोड़ के हिसाब से चार करोड़ रोज़गार बनते हैं, तो कितने रोज़गार अभी तक सरकार ने दिए हैं? क्योंकि महँगाई का सम्बन्ध, गरीबी का सम्बन्ध बेरोज़गारी से है और बेरोज़गारी का सम्बन्ध गरीबी से है। कोई आदमी इसीलिए गरीब है, क्योंकि उसके पास रोज़गार नहीं है। आदमी के पास रोज़गार नहीं है, इसीलिए वह गरीब है। यह सीधी-सीधी बात है।

इन्होंने एक और वादा किया था कि 'देश की गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए, गरीबी को कम करने के लिए जो विदेशों में काला धन जमा है, उसे मैं 100 दिनों के अन्दर वापस लाकर हर गरीब के खाते में 15 से 20 लाख रुपये देने का काम करूँगा।' मान्यवर, यह सोशल मीडिया का जमाना है। मैं एक बार ट्रेन में सफर कर रहा था। यह एक सच्ची घटना है, इसीलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। दिन का सफर था, मैं ट्रेन में बैठा था। ट्रेन में एक मां अपने बेटे को, जो छः-सात साल का बच्चा था, उसको अंग्रेज़ी के महीने पढ़ा रही थी। वह कह रही थी- 'जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च, अप्रैल'.. और वह उन महीनों के दिन भी बता रही थी कि जनवरी में 31 दिन होते हैं, फरवरी में 28-29 दिन होते हैं, मार्च में 31 दिन होते हैं, अप्रैल में 30 दिन होते हैं, आदि। इस तरह से वह उसे सभी महीनों के दिन गिना रही थी। लेकिन उस बच्चे ने बरबस ही अपनी मां से पूछ लिया कि मां, किसी महीने में 30 दिन होते हैं, किसी में 31 दिन होते हैं, तो फरवरी में ही क्यों 28 या 29 दिन होते हैं? उस मां के पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं था। उस मां ने बच्चे का मन बहलाने के लिए उस बच्चे से कहा, बेटा, फरवरी में 28 या 29 दिन इसलिए होते हैं, क्योंकि मोदी काका जी ने कहा है कि विदेशों में जो काला धन है, वह 30 फरवरी को आने वाला है। ....(**समय की घंटी**)... मान्यवर, यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। यह उस मां की बात है। वह मां भी इस बात को समझती है कि देश में अब काला धन न वापस आएगा और न किसी गरीब के खाते में 15 या 20 लाख रुपए जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, आज मेरी मेडन स्पीच है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः मैं समझ नहीं पाया। मोदी काका ने क्या कहा था? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय)ः कृपया आप बैठिए। चूंकि आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए आपके दो मिनट और बाकी हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थः मान्यवर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि महंगाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मुझे पहली बार बोलने का मौका मिला। आदरणीय बहन जी की कृपा से मुझे विधान परिषद में बोलने का मौका मिला था। मेरे मित्रों, मेरे सीनियर साथियों ने महंगाई के ऊपर तमाम तरह की बातें कीं और सत्ता पक्ष के मित्रों ने भी बताने का काम किया, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि आज

गरीब महंगाई से प्रताड़ित है, महंगाई से परेशान है। आज आम जनमानस महंगाई के बारे में क्या कहता है? वह कहता है कि पेट कर रहा है रात-दिन मुझसे यही सवाल, एक साथ कब आएंगे रोटी, सब्जी और दाल? मान्यवर, आज गरीब की थाली में रोटी, सब्जी के साथ दाल नहीं होती है, दाल होती है, तो सब्जी नहीं होती है। आज महंगाई की स्थिति यह है कि गरीब को अगर दाल मिलती है, तो चावल नहीं मिलता है, अगर चावल मिलता है, तो रोटी नहीं मिलती है, रोटी मिलती है, तो सब्जी नहीं मिलती है। सब्जी में खास तौर से आलू, जो गरीब का पसंदीदा भोजन होता है, वह नहीं मिलता है।

मान्यवर, मैं फर्रूखाबाद जिले के कायमगंज तहसील का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां आलू भारी मात्रा में होता है। जब वहां आलू पैदा होता है, आलू का सीज़न होता है, उस समय किसान से आलू चार या पांच रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से बिचौलिए व्यापारी खरीद लेते हैं और वही आलू आज बाजार में 30, 35 या 40 रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से बिकता है। इस तरह से गरीब किसान को क्या मिलता है? मैं यह सत्ता पक्ष से जानना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, आपने जैसा कहा कि दो मिनट का समय है, मैं दो मिनट में बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आपके वह दो मिनट भी खत्म हो गये। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: मान्यवर, बीजेपी यह कहा करती है, बीजेपी के लीडर्स अक्सर यह कहा करते हैं कि इस देश को कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत बनाओ। मैं बीजेपी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि छुआछूत मुक्त भारत बनाओ, ये यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि दलितों और महिलाओं के सम्मान और अस्मिता का रक्षक भारत बनाओ, ये यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि बेरोजगारी, गरीबी और महंगाई मुक्त भारत बनाओ? अगर केंद्र में सत्तारूढ़ भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने महंगाई को रोकने के लिए ईमानदारी और जिम्मेदारी के साथ प्रयास किए होते, मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष व मांग और आपूर्ति के अनुरूप अपनी नीतियां बनाई होतीं, तो आज देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में कई-कई बार महंगाई पर चर्चा नहीं करनी पड़ती। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... मैं अपनी बात एक कविता के साथ समाप्त करूंगा। चूंकि मेरे पिता कवि थे, इसलिए थोड़ा-सा असर मेरे अंदर भी है। मान्यवर, मैंने एक कविता लिखी है, जो इस प्रकार हैः—

"महंगाई के चाबुक से जब जन-जन को पिटते देखा।
व्यथित हो उठा अंतर्मन जब अपनों को छलते देखा।।
महंगाई के चाबुक से जब अपनों को पिटते देखा।
व्यथित हो उठा अंतर्मन जब अपनों को छलते देखा।।
बेबस किसान मजलूमों पर क्यों महंगाई की मार है।
मूक बना मोदी शासन क्या अच्छे दिन ही आज हैं।।
रेल किराया माल भाड़ा महंगी सब्जी दाल है।
भूख प्यास से मरती जनता जनमानस बेहाल है।।
किया दिखावा जनता को अच्छे दिन की सरकार में।

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

मोहताज निवाले को जन-जन बस महंगाई की मार है।।
महंगाई का वायरस फैला सबमें हाहाकार है।
पूंजीपति लॉबी मौज में पर बेबस ये सरकार है।।
महंगाई के चाबुक से जब अपनों को पिटते देखा।
व्यथित हो उठा अंतर्मन जब अपनों को छलते देखा।।"

मान्यवर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय भीम!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अगर आप यह कविता पहले पढ़ देते तो भाषण देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): मान्यवर, एक और सत्र, एक और साल और इस सदन में तकरीबन वही चर्चा कि महंगाई हमारे देश में बहुत बढ़ गई है, गरीब आदमी जूझ रहा है, लोग परेशान हैं और यह चर्चा निरंतर करते जाने के बाद भी इसका कोई समाधान हम ढूंढ़ नहीं पाते हैं, यह हमारे सब के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चिंता और दुख का विषय है। स्वाभाविक है कि जिसकी सरकार होती है उसकी जिम्मेदारी ही ज्यादा बनती है। मुझे याद है कि जब हम सरकार में थे और पासवान जी की जगह पर हमारे नेता पवार साहब बैठा करते थे। तो यही चर्चा और हमारे मित्र जो यहां पर हैं और खासकर के वह मित्र मेरे सामने मुस्करा रहे हैं, यह उस बात को जरा ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देने का भी काम करते थे, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि महंगाई एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, गरीबी उससे भी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसका कहीं न कहीं हल निकालना यह हम सब लोगों की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। मैं स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि जब हम भी सरकार में थे, मैं थोड़ी पहले अपने पर टीका करता हूं, बाद में आप पर करूंगा। हमारे टाइम पर प्लांनिग कमीशन ने एक कुछ रिपोर्ट निकाली थी कि 30 रुपए के करीब अगर रोज की कमाई होती है तो वह व्यक्ति गरीबी रेखा के नीचे नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। अगर हम उसको मानते हैं कि यह बहुत बड़ी आमदनी है और उससे हमारी दो वक्त की रोज़ी-रोटी चल जाती है तो हम गरीबी मुक्त हो गए, इस सोच के साथ अगर हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति क्योंकि योजना आयोग राष्ट्रीय नीति का एक प्रमाण होता है, वहां से इसकी शुरुआत होती है। अगर हम इस तरह की बात करेंगे तो निश्चित हम सब लोगों के लिए एक चिंता का विषय बनता है। केवल हम लोग यही बात कर रहे हैं कि टमाटर के दाम क्या हो गए, आलू के दाम क्या हो गए, दाल के दाम क्या हो गए। निश्चित एक विषय होता है, क्योंकि वह दिन-ब-दिन हर गरीब की थाली का विषय होता है, लेकिन उसके साथ इतने बड़े देश में केवल एक वर्ग की बात न करते हुए आज किसान की भी बात करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। किसान अनाज पैदा करता है, सब्जी वगैरह पैदा करता है। It does not end there, किसान भी तो एक उपभोक्ता है। अगर किसान अनाज या सब्जी या कुछ और पैदा करता है तो साथ में उसको दूसरी वस्तुओं को भी खरीदना है बाजार में जाकर। उसको भी अपना दिन-ब-दिन जीवन चलाना है। तो हम उपभोक्ता और किसान में अंतर न समझें। हमारे देश के हर वर्ग के व्यक्ति को कहीं न कहीं आज इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। Even middleclass, आज शहरों में रहने वाला, अगर हम सोचते हैं कि किसी की पंद्रह-बीस-पच्चीस हजार रुपए की कमाई शहर में होती है तो उसको कोई गरीबी का या महंगाई का असर नहीं होता, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि उसको ज्यादा बोझ पड़ता है, क्योंकि उसकी आमदनी सीमित है, लेकिन उसके खर्च का जो तरीका है वह एक अलग तरह का होता है। सिटीज़ में you have to

see people spending on education. आज शिक्षा कितनी महंगी हो गई है? अगर हम प्राइस राइज़ की बात करते हैं तो price rise should not be only restricted to a few items of daily consumption. Education is a very expensive subject for most of the people. Even in small towns and small villages, you find people wanting their children to get good education. So, education has become very expensive. Transportation, आज शहर में कोई द्वारका में रहता है, तो कोई कहीं दिल्ली के मयूर विहार या कोई नोएडा में रहता है या कोई गुड़गांव में रहता है। उसका जो आने-जाने का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है, वह कितना महंगा हो गया है! सारी चीजों को अगर हम लेंगे तो यह महंगाई... आज शहरों में किरायों का कितना बड़ा सिलसिला है। अगर एक छोटा आदमी, 20-25 हजार रुपए की आमदनी करने वाला दिल्ली में रहने की कोशिश करे और कहीं एकदम झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के इलाके में भी सामान्य किराये पर जाएगा तो उसको दो-चार हजार रुपये सहज किराया देना पड़ेगा।

आज यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। हम महंगाई पर एक छोटे-से परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करते हैं, जबकि आज अगर हम देश में महंगाई के बारे में व्यापक तौर पर सोचेंगे तो यह हम सब के लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिए अब सरकार का दायित्व आता है। आपने इसके बारे में केवल दो-चार बातें कर लीं, अच्छी बातें कर लीं कि यह हो जाएगा, वह हो जाएगा; हमने दाल का इम्पोर्ट कर लिया, हमने वह कर लिया और केवल दाल इम्पोर्ट करने से आप सोचते होंगे कि इस महंगाई का सिलसिला खत्म हो गया। अगर आपने लोगों के लिए आलू या प्याज का इंतजाम कर दिया, जैसे कि आजकल यह फैशन हो गया है कि किसी एक राज्य अथवा दिल्ली में महंगाई हो गई, तो 15-20 ठेले कहीं-कहीं पर लगा दिए गए, दो-चार दुकानें खोल दी गईं एवं आपने कह दिया कि यहां "अपना बाजार" या "सुपर बाजार" में यह चीज़ किफायती दाम पर मिलती है और आपने समझ लिया कि हमने महंगाई की समस्या को सुलझा दिया है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... Sir, I have not even started. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): I appreciate the way you are discussing. This is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... But I am helpless. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I know your problem. But I will solve it within a few minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please solve it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please solve the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... ठीक है, बोलिए।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the issue is that the farm income must increase because India still lives in its villages. आज भी देश की जनसंख्या का 60 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में रहता है, जिसकी आय का जरिया आज भी किसानी है और वह कृषि के माध्यम से अपना जीवन-यापन करता है। आज कृषि की समस्या एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। उसकी पैदावार की कीमतों के बारे में बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा। गांव में उसके लिए उसके हाथ में जितना मिलता है और शहर में अंतिम उपभोक्ता के हाथ में वह चीज़ जिस कीमत पर पहुँचती है, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। हम फूड प्रोसेसिंग की बात करते हैं। पासवान जी, आपको भी मालूम है कि cold

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

chain तथा बाकी बहुत सारी चीज़ों में निश्चित रूप से प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन जिस मात्रा में वह प्रगति होनी चाहिए, जिस गति से वह होनी चाहिए और उसका जो सीधा फायदा किसानों को मिलना चाहिए, वह कहीं न कहीं हम अभी तक हासिल नहीं कर पाए हैं। आप एमएसपी की बात करते हैं। Bulk of the procurements of the farmers is through MSP. आज आप एमएसपी की कीमतों गेहूँ में 70 रुपये बढ़ा देते हैं, चावल में 60 रुपये बढ़ा देते हैं। आपको लगता होगा कि महंगाई केवल एक ही चीज़ की है, लेकिन आज किसान के खाद की क्या कीमत है? इस बार आपने उसकी कीमत थोड़ी घटाई, लेकिन खाद की कीमत और मजदूरी...

एक माननीय सदस्यः आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः ठीक है, भाई। पहली बार इसलिए कि पेट्रोलियम के दाम कम हुए हैं। मुझे आप लोग क्या समझा रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... Do you know what the fertilizer is made of? ...(*Interruptions*)... Maximum feedstock for making fertilizers is petroleum products. It is naphtha. If you do not know this, then, why are you making this statement? I am taking responsibly. मैंने आपके ऊपर कोई टीका-टिप्पणी तो नहीं की! मैं तो केवल इस देश की राष्ट्रीय समस्या के बारे में यहां पर जिम्मेदारी पूर्वक बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय)ः आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेलः मैंने तो अपनी सरकार को भी क्रिटिसाइज़ किया कि योजना आयोग ने हमारी सरकार के वक्त क्या कहा था। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं थोड़ा हटकर अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ कि आज यह हम सबके लिए एक बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और हम इस समस्या को सॉल्व करने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज किसान को हर चीज़ की महंगाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आज मजदूरी कितनी महंगी हो गई है! आज किसान को मजदूर मिलता नहीं है और जब मिलता भी है तो उसको इतना भुगतान करना पड़ता है कि उस पैदावार को वह जिस कीमत पर बेचता है, उसमें उसको घर चलाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। कहीं सूखा पड़ जाता है, कहीं अधिक बारिश हो जाती है। ऐसी बहुत सारी समस्याओं से किसान आज जूझ रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, even in the cities, the biggest problem for most of the people is how to make two ends meet. I think, this is a big issue. नई नौकरियां तैयार नहीं होती हैं। The biggest issue, today, is of unemployment. Every person has children at home who are educated. But, at the end of the day, there is no job. In fact, the real issue today is not jobs, but the net addition of jobs. आज जितनी नौकरियां हैं, उनमें से पुरानी जाती हैं और दूसरी खड़ी होती हैं, लेकिन रोजगार के नये अवसर आज हमारे देश में पैदा नहीं हो रहे हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिए एक और सत्र, एक और चर्चा, लेकिन इसका कोई समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। यह हमारे लिए, देश के लिए, राष्ट्र के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब)ः सर, आज हाउस में जो discussion हो रही है, उसमें मैं दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों को सुन रहा था। मैं ऑनरेबल पटेल साहब की praise करता हूं, जिन्होंने neutral बात की। हम जब यहां पर बोलते हैं, तब कई दफा हम यह नहीं सोचते नहीं कि इस

देश के लोग हमें देख रहे हैं, कई दफा वे टीवी पर टेप भी करते हैं, शायद यह हमें पता नहीं है। हम जब बोलते हैं तो हम कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी अच्छी लगे और दूसरी पार्टी माड़ी हो, लेकिन हमारे यहां अच्छा या बुरा कहने से लोगों पर उसका असर नहीं होता, यह सब सिर्फ कुछ देर अखबार में आ जाता है और उसके बाद जो लोगों की असली ज़िन्दगी है, उस समय लोग देखते हैं। इसलिए यह जो महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है, ऐसा नहीं है कि बात थोड़ी सी है और महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा है, जिसके बारे में हमने कभी सोचा नहीं होगा। इसका कारण क्या है? सोचने वाली बात यह है कि हम हर साल महंगाई पर चर्चा करते हैं, केवल आज ही चर्चा नहीं कर रहे। जैसे पटेल जी ने कहा, जब इनकी सरकार थी, तब भी हम इनके खिलाफ बड़ा झगड़ा करते थे और उससे पहले भी तीस-चालीस साल से हम सड़कों पर उतरते थे, कभी असेंबली का तो कभी पार्लियामेंट का घेराव करते थे, कभी सड़कों पर महंगाई के खिलाफ बड़ी-बड़ी कांफ्रेंस करते, लेकिन इसका जो हल है, वह किसी ने अभी तक नहीं सोचा कि इसका कारण क्या है और इसको हल कैसे करें। यह देश की बदकिस्मती है। यही कारण है कि देश में अफरा-तफरी मच रही है। हर वर्ग में जो बगावत हो रही है, उसका यही कारण है कि लोगों का गुज़ारा नहीं होता है, employment है नहीं और महंगाई बढ़ गयी है। ऐसे में लोग क्या करें? वे झगड़े ही तो करेंगे। इसलिए मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूं वह किसी एक के विरुद्ध या एक के पक्ष में नहीं कहना चाहता। हम बीजेपी के एलाइज़ हैं, यह बात दुरुस्त है, लेकिन कोई जादू तो है नहीं कि दो साल में महंगाई दूर हो जाएगी। यह समस्या तो बहुत समय से चली आ रही है। हम सन् 2004 या 2005 में 1.3 मिलियन टन दालें इम्पोर्ट करते थे, अब about 3.5 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह लगातार बढ़ रही है, कम नहीं हुई, इसका कारण क्या है? कारण है, किसान। जिस किसान के बारे में हम कभी सोचते नहीं हैं। हम बातें करते हैं, लेकिन जो किसान आज सबसे ज्यादा प्रॉब्लम में है, उसकी बात हम कभी नहीं करते। जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हम कब तक इम्पोर्ट करते रहेंगे, किस-किस चीज़ को इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। कभी sugar की कमी हो जाती है, कभी बढ़ जाती है, कभी किसान गन्ना सड़कों पर फेंकता है तो कभी वह महंगा हो जाता है। अब sugar इतने high price पर हो गयी है। इसी प्रकार कॉटन है। पिछले तीन साल कॉटन बड़े low price पर रही और अब कितने high price पर हो गयी है। इसी तरह पिछले साल onion सौ रुपए किलो की दर से दिल्ली में बिक रहा था, इस दफा गांव में वह आठ आने किलो नहीं बिका और गुजरात में, महाराष्ट्र में उसे लोगों ने सड़कों पर फेंका, कभी यहां 50 रुपए किलो की कीमत पर potato बिकता है और कभी उसे लोगों ने सड़कों पर फेंका, हमारे जालंधर में कई दफा लोगों ने ट्रालियां की ट्रालियां फेंकी, क्योंकि उसे आठ आने किलो की दर से भी कोई नहीं लेता। इसका कारण क्या है, यह सोचने की बात है। हम सोचते हैं कि यह जो महंगाई है, यह किसान के सिर पर है। किसान की पैदावार की कम कीमत रखें तो महंगाई रुक जाएगी। देश की कितनी बदकिस्मती है कि अगर महंगाई बढ़ती है, price index बढ़ता है तो price rise के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान के सभी मुलाज़िमों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ती हैं, मज़दूर कहता है, हमारी मज़दूरी बढ़े, ट्रक वाला कहता है, हमारा किराया बढ़े, लेकिन किसान के बारे में कभी कोई नहीं सोचता कि उसकी चीज़ का दाम बढ़े। अगर उसकी पैदावार की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी तो Price कमीशन कहता है कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ जाएगी। देश में महंगाई को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे, किसान मरता, मरता और मरता जा रहा है, लेकिन उसकी फसल का दाम नहीं बढ़ेगा। हम कितनी देर तक इम्पोर्ट करेंगे? आज potato की कमी हो गयी है, आज मूंग की कमी हो गयी है, आज मसूर की कमी हो गयी है, आज चीनी की कमी हो गयी है, इसके लिए लांग टर्म

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

पॉलिसी बनानी होगी। सर, मैं थोड़े लफ्ज़ों में कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि टाइम कम है। जब तक आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को उत्साहित नहीं करेंगे, उसको assured price, assured yield, assured marketing — ये तीनों चीज़ें प्रोवाइड करें, ताकि उसकी समस्या का समाधान हो। अब wheat and paddy का glut आ रहा है, कभी इसकी shortage होती है, इसको diversify करके उधर जाएं, ताकि पैदावार बढ़े। एक सबसे बड़ी बात और है, पहले पटेल साहब बोल रहे थे, जब पवार साहब के पास वह महकमा था तो उन्होंने अपनी figure इसी हाउस में दी थी। 8.3 बिलियन डॉलर per year, wastage of food and food items हैं, जिसमें सभी आइटम्स आ जाते हैं, जिसमें vegetables भी आती हैं, जिसमें fruits भी आते हैं, pulses and wheat paddy भी आ जाता है। 8.3 बिलियन डॉलर per year — इसको आप अगर रुपए में जोड़ लें तो यह करोड़ों रुपए होगा। मैं तो इसकी गिनती कर नहीं सकता, लेकिन कोई अच्छा एक्सपर्ट करेगा। अगर इसको ही रोक लें, तो इससे ही देश बच जाएगा। इसके लिए किस चीज़ की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जरूरत है कि बड़े-बड़े वेयर हाउसेज़ होने चाहिए, कोल्ड स्टोरेज होने चाहिए। जहां पर किसी चीज़ की शॉर्टेज है, वहां पर बड़े गोदाम हों और जहां पर ज्यादा सरप्लस है, वहां से दूसरी जगह पर जाएं। देश के किसी कोने में कमी है, किसी कोने में ज्यादा है, इससे बैलेंस हो जाए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... प्रोड्यूसर को प्राइस मिले, कंज्यूमर को ठीक रेट मिले, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई है। आज ही नहीं, हर दो साल बाद महंगाई बढ़ती है और फिर एक साल बहुत डाउन चला जाता है, उसमें किसान मर जाता है। इसको रोकने के लिए हमें लांग टर्म पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ सोचेगी अन्यथा बहस तो साल-दर-साल होती रहेगी, किसान रोता रहेगा, खाने वाला रोता रहेगा, हम बोलकर चले जाते रहेंगे और देश ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महंगाई एक ऐसा मुद्दा है, जिसे पूरे सदन को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और खासतौर से सत्ता पक्ष को, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि सारे वक्ता बोले और सत्ता पक्ष के दो वक्ता बोले, उन्होंने महंगाई पर कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं दिया या कोई ठोस बात नहीं रखी। जहां भी जाओ, वे वही नारा लगाने लगते हैं — मोदी, मोदी, मोदी, मोदी। वे हर बात में, हर वाक्य में वही बोलते रहे और कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं दिया। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... "हर-हर मोदी" कुछ भी बोलो, परन्तु यही बोलते रहोगे, तो उससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि मंत्रिमंडल का विस्तार हो चुका है। अब साल भर तक इंतजार कीजिए, उसके बाद ही दूसरा विस्तार होगा। तब तक के लिए क्यों आप इतना गला सुखा रहे हैं? इसलिए अब कोई ठोस बात बोलिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): आप ठोस बात बोलिए।

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र सिद्धार्थ अशोक जी ने भी कहा कि किस तरह से नारे लगाए गए — "बहुत हुई महंगाई की मार, अब की बार मोदी की सरकार", लेकिन सिद्धार्थ जी को मैं कहता हूं कि अब नारा बदल गया है — "बढ़ती जाए महंगाई की मार, क्यों लाए मोदी सरकार"। अब लोग ये नारा लगा रहे हैं कि "एक ही भूल, कमल का

फूल"। यह नारा जगह-जगह पर लगा है और मुम्बई में भी लगा है, जहां पर लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति क्यों आई, क्योंकि 7.55 प्रतिशत मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ गई है, जो कि एक चिंता की बात है। अब Consumer Price Index जो है, वह 5.77 परसेंट पर पहुंच गया है। ये दोनों बातें बहुत चिंता की हैं। जैसे कि लोगों ने इस बात को रखा कि 2014-15 में सिर्फ एक साल के अंदर चना दाल went up by 51 per cent, अरहर by 94 per cent, उड़द by 88 per cent, मूंग by 10 per cent, मसूर by 20 per cent. यह तो सिर्फ खाने-पीने के चीज़ें हैं। खाने-पीने की चीजें की बात तो रामविलास पासवान जी के डिपार्टमेंट में आती हैं। लेकिन बाकी चीजें पर भी महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। Ministry of Statistics की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार the cost of education has increased by 13 per cent, housing; by 10 per cent, healthcare; by 14 per cent and electricity; by 8 per cent. महंगाई हर तरफ बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसको रोकने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह सब पहली बार हो रहा है। यह पहले भी हुआ है। हर समय कोशिश होती थी और महंगाई को रोक कर जनता को राहत दी जाती थी, लेकिन ये राहत हमें नहीं मिल रही है। एक बात हमारे मित्र ने कही कि होर्डिंग बहुत बढ़ गई है, जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। यह बात चिंताजनक है। जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। आप को राज्य सरकार, मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाना चाहिए और उनका सहयोग भी लेना चाहिए, जो कि हम बिल्कुल भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इम्पोर्ट की बात हुई। मैं प्रभात झा साहब को सुन रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि पांच हजार मीट्रिक टन अरहर की दाल हमने इम्पोर्ट की। जब हमारी खपत चार लाख मीट्रिक टन की हर साल की है, तो पांच हजार मीट्रिक टन दाल इम्पोर्ट करने से क्या होगा? वह तो कुछ दिन के लिए आपके काम आएगी। वह दाल भी ऐसे पोट्स पर आई, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र के पोट्स पर आई, वहां पर जो व्यापारी लोग थे, उन्होंने उसकी होर्डिंग कर ली और वहां पर भाजपा की सरकारों हैं, तो उनको छापा डालकर या कुछ करके, उनको बाहर निकलवाना चाहिए था। आम जनता तक वे चीजें नहीं पहुंच पाईं। इसका हमें ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। आप कहते हो कि हम मदद करेंगे, MSP बढ़ाएंगे। किसी ने कहा कि बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। जब प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब यहां पर वित्त मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वे साउथ एवेन्यू के पास रहते हैं और आजादपुर मंडी में जो चीज़ 20 रुपये किलो मिलती है, वह साउथ एवेन्यू आते-आते 120 रुपये किलो हो जाती है। यह 100 रुपये 15 किलोमीटर के अंदर ही बढ़ाकर बिचौलिए लोग ले जाते हैं। उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत है। आपको एक रिटेल चेन बनानी पड़ेगी कि कैसे आप गांव तक जाकर, किसान तक जाकर सामान कलेक्ट करें और रिटेल चेन में पहुंचाएं। मैं सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि वह इसको लागू करे और MSP पहले से बताए। अगर आप दाल पर किसान का समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ा रहे हैं, वैसे आपने बढ़ाया नहीं है, तो आप उनको पहले सूचित करें, ताकि वे दाल उगाएं। अगर हम उनको एक साल पहले बताएंगे कि हम आगे आपको यह देंगे, तो फिर वे लोग प्रोत्साहित होंगे और वे काम करने की कोशिश करेंगे, जो उन्हें करना चाहिए। आप वह नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसलिए किसान बहुत परेशान हो जाता है।

एक और चीज है, यहां नक़वी साहब बैठे हैं तथा सारे लोग बैठे हैं, ये पहले Forward Trading की आलोचना करते थे। Forward Trading अभी भी वैसी ही है। अगर आप उस समय

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

इसके विरोधी थे, आलोचक थे, तो आपको इसको बदलना चाहिए था। उसकी वजह से बहुत ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ती है, क्योंकि Forward Trading पर आपने जो करना चाहिए था, आपने वह नहीं किया। Shanta Kumar committee की एक रिपोर्ट Food Corporation of India पर है। आपने उसको भी लागू नहीं किया है, जो FCI के बारे में आपके अपने ही MPs की रिपोर्ट थी। अब यह बात आई कि यह वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन आती है। अगर आज आप कर को देखें, tax देखें, 45 per cent tax, मतलब जनता कर से दबी जा रही है। ब्रिटेन में 45 per cent tax है, जो सबसे ज्यादा महंगा माना जाता है। इसी तरह से इंडिया में भी 45 per cent tax हो गया है। आपने Income Tax के अलावा स्वच्छता शुल्क लगाया हुआ है। यदि चाय पीने जाओ, तो भी स्वच्छता शुल्क लग जाता है। उसका यूज़ क्या हो रहा है, उस स्वच्छता शुल्क में दस हजार करोड़ रुपए कलेक्ट हो रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई योजना नहीं है कि देश की कैसे सफाई कर रहे हैं? यह कहीं नहीं दिख रहा है कि यह पैसा कहां जा रहा है। शुरू-शुरू में कुछ दिनों तक, एक होंते तो झाड़ू जरूर लगी थी और अखबारों में फोटे छपे थे। यह स्वच्छता शुल्क का पैसा कहां जा रहा है, जिसको आप टैक्स के रूप में ले रहे हैं, किसी को पता नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ आप किसान की मदद करने के लिए उसका भी सेस ले रहे हैं और किसान रो रहा है, तो यह पैसा कहां जा रहा है? हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री नए आए हैं, यदि ये इसका जवाब दें, तो हमें बेहद खुशी होगी। आज की तारीख में आप यह जान लीजिए कि ट्रेडर्स परेशान हैं, व्यापारी परेशान हैं, दुकानदार परेशान हैं और बड़े उद्योगपति परेशान हैं, क्योंकि रोजगार का सीधा लिंक entrepreneur से, उद्योगपति से है। इस देश का यूथ 2 per cent की दर से बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन रोजगार नहीं है। देश के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति अपने बच्चों को बाहर सेटल कर रहे हैं। जब कोई उद्योगपति अपने बच्चे को बाहर NRI बनाता है, तो 50 या 100 करोड़ भेजता है, उसको वहां घर खरीदवाता है और उसका बिजनेस करवाता है। आज देश से बाहर पैसा जा रहा है, इसलिए आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। मैं यहां कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन यह चिंता की बात है। क्योंकि आपने यह किया है कि हर चीज में arrest का, गिरफ्तारी का provision डाल दिया है। आपने Income Tax में गिरफ्तारी का provision डाल दिया है और FERA को FEMA में कन्वर्ट करके गिरफ्तारी का provision डाल दिया, कस्टम में गिरफ्तारी, एक्साइज में गिरफ्तारी और Service Tax में भी गिरफ्तारी, सीबीआई में तो करते थे। जब सब चीजों में आप गिरफ्तारी दोगे, तो व्यापारी, बिजनेसमैन, entrepreneur घबरा जाता है, क्योंकि उसको अफसर लोग धमकाते हैं कि यह करो, नहीं तो हम तुम्हें arrest कर लेंगे। इससे माहौल बिगड़ा हुआ है और बिजनेसमैन, entrepreneur सब घबराए हुए हैं। आपको यह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि अगर entrepreneur भाग जाएगा, तो रोजगार कौन देगा, क्योंकि सरकारी नौकरियां इतनी नहीं हैं, जिनसे काम चल सके। इसलिए आपको इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा कि कैसे एक अच्छा वातावरण बनाएं। जो हमने वायदा किया था, उसके मुताबिक लोगों को जॉब अपॉर्चुनिटीज़ दें और उनमें बिजनेस करने की एक स्थिति आए। आपको बेरोजगारी के लिए एक लम्बा-चौड़ा प्रोग्राम देना पड़ेगा, ताकि लोगों को फायदा हो। सिर्फ यह " हर-हर मोदी" का नारा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

क्योंकि—

"शोहरत की बुलंदी भी एक पल का तमाशा है,
और जिस शाख पर बैठे हो, वह टूट भी सकती है।"

सवा दो साल हो गए हैं और ढाई, पौने तीन साल बचे हैं, तो कुछ काम करके तो दिखाओ। अगर काम नहीं करोगे, तो सिर्फ नारे-नारे करने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे पहली बार बोलने का अवसर मिला है, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं अपने दल के सचेतक महोदय का, जिन्होंने मेरा नाम प्रस्तावित किया है, उनका और सभी माननीय सदस्यों का अभिनन्दन करता हूं।

महोदय, हम यहां महंगाई के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं और निश्चित तौर पर यह ऐसा विषय है, जो आम जनता से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह बहुत ही ज्वलंत विषय है। ये बात सही है कि हर सत्र में, चाहे पार्लियामेंट में हों या फिर प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं में हैं... इस विषय पर कहीं-न-कहीं, किसी-न-किसी रूप में चर्चा होती रही है और आज भी बहुत ही गंभीरतापूर्वक चर्चा हो रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे वरिष्ठ-जनों ने बहुत से विचार रखे हैं और बहुत सारे तर्क-वितर्क भी हुए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारी सरकार को दो-ढाई साल हुए हैं और हमने महंगाई को पूरी तरह से कम कर दिया है। हम यह भी नहीं कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत जल्दी महंगाई पर कंट्रोल कर लेंगे।

महोदय, अगर हम तुलनात्मक रूप से विचार करें तो आप देखें कि इस देश पर किस पार्टी ने सब से अधिक समय तक शासन किया? अगर आज देश में महंगाई बढ़ाने का काम हमारा है, तो सब से अधिक जिम्मेदार आप हैं, जिन्होंने 50 साल से अधिक समय तक इस देश पर राज किया है। महोदय, इन्होंने कानून व्यवस्था से लेकर आर्थिक नीतियां बनायीं और उन नीतियों के आधार पर हम आज चल रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि आज हमारी एनडीए की सरकार गांव के गरीब, मजदूर, किसान, बच्चे और बुजुर्ग — सब की आवाज को आवाज देने वाले, इस देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार है जिसके नेतृत्व में सरकार काम कर रही है। महोदय, एनडीए की सरकार ने पिछले दो सालों में ऐसे-ऐसे ऐतिहासिक काम किए हैं, ऐसे कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं, जिन्हें देश के इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा और हम यह कह सकते हैं कि चाहे आर्थिक नीतियों की बात हो, चाहे शिक्षा व्यवस्था में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन की बात हो, चाहे इस देश की आंतिरक security की बात हो — इन सब में जिस तरीके से हमारी सरकार और सरकार के मुखिया ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय हैं और ये देश के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस महंगाई को कम करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम बता रहे हैं, आप सुनने के लिए तैयार रहिए। आप इतनी जल्दी हल्ला मत मचाइए। मैं बहुत सारी बातें बताऊंगा। आप अगर महंगाई की बात करते हैं, तो महंगाई के लिए सब से अधिक जिम्मेदार आप हैं। यूपीए की सरकार में जो सब से अधिक भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, वही महंगाई का सब से बड़ा कारण है, जिसने इस देश की महंगाई को प्रभावित किया। महोदय, मैं महंगाई के बहुत से कारणों को बताने जा रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की पहल पर ही किसानों के हित में देश के इतिहास में पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का निर्णय लिया गया। हम किसानों की हालत पर हर साल चर्चा करते रहे कि उन्होंने suicide कर लिया, इतने किसान आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हुए क्योंकि उनकी फसल बर्बाद हो गयी। आज देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसानों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री किसान फसल बीमा योजना

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

लागू करने का बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया। यही नहीं, आगे चलकर देश के इतिहास में पहली बार, आज़ाद भारत में पहली बार रासायनिक खाद की कीमतों में कमी आई। आदरणीय शुक्ला साहब ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि वास्तव में पहली बार यह कमी हुई है। बाकी वक्ताओं ने भी कमी की बात की। आदरणीय जाधव साहब ने, प्रोफेसर साहब ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। हमारी सरकार निश्चित तौर पर उस दिशा में काम कर रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यहां पहली बार चुनकर आया हूं। इस देश में रासायनिक खादों के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार होता था, गड़बड़ियां होती थीं, उन्हें रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने "नीम कोटेड यूरिया" का चलन शुरू कराया। जिसके चलते क्षरण बंद हुआ, जो भ्रष्टाचार होता था, वह समाप्त हो गया। यही कारण है कि महंगाई को कम करने की दिशा में इन सभी बिन्दुओं पर काम हो रहा है। जहां तक खादों की कीमत में कमी करने की बात है, उसमें कमी हुई है, हमने सिंचाई योजना के लिए किसानों के हित में निर्णय लिए हैं। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के लिए, specially 20,000 करोड़ का बजट में प्रावधान किया है। उन्हें उन क्षेत्रों में, उन प्रदेशों में, इसका अच्छा-सा लाभ मिल सके और किसानों के हित में निर्णय ले सकें, इसके लिए हमने ये सब काम किए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक हम अपने प्रदेश की बात कर रहे हैं, तो बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूं। छत्तीसगढ़ में गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक रुपये, दो रुपये किलो में गरीबों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया है। हम उन्हें फ्री में चावल, नमक दे रहे हैं। आप भी यह कर सकते हैं, बाकी आप जो कुछ भी बोलें, क्योंकि आपको तो यही लगेगा, अच्छे दिन तो दिखेंगे नहीं। ऐसा क्यों है? ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि आपने पचास सालों में, इस देश के लोगों को अच्छे दिनों का सपना कभी नहीं दिखाया, आप कभी अच्छे दिन लाए नहीं, ...(**व्यवधान**)... लेकिन आज हमारी सरकार ने ईमानदार लोगों के लिए, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, जो जरूरतमंद लोग हैं, उनके लिए बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम किया है, इसीलिए अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं। आपके लिए, ऐसे लोगों के लिए, जिन्होंने गलत काम किया है, जिनकी भ्रष्टाचार करने में रुचि रही है, अनियमितता मचाकर इस देश के लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये बरबाद किए हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए कभी अच्छे दिन नहीं आ सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रिपुन बोरा (असम): जो 36,000 करोड़ का पीडीएस स्कैम हुआ है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: उपसभापति महोदय, हम महंगाई के बारे में कहना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं। हम कहना चाहेंगे कि आप जहां तक महंगाई के बारे में बात करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए पहले तो आप यहां पर यह बताइए कि यह महंगाई प्याज में कितनी बढ़ गई? आपने बढ़ा लिया न। आज मार्किट में प्याज कितनी सस्ती है?

उपसभापति महोदय, महंगाई तो निश्चित तौर पर बढ़ी है, लेकिन यह महंगाई कहां बढ़ी है? जिस फ़ाइव स्टार होटल में जाते थे, यह महंगाई वहां बढ़ी है। वहां महंगाई इसलिए बढ़ी, क्योंकि सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ाया गया था। आप क्यों जाते हैं? आप वहां जाते थे, इसीलिए महंगाई के बारे में चिंता करते थे। उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात, जिससे महंगाई बढ़ी ...(**व्यवधान**)... महंगाई कहां बढ़ी? महंगाई बढ़ी, क्योंकि वाइन पर, शराब पर बहुत ज्यादा tax लगा दिए गए,

सिगरेट पर ज्यादा tax लगा दिए गए। जो tobacco है, उसका जो उत्पादन होता था, उसमें महंगाई ज्यादा बढ़ी है। यह इसीलिए किया गया ताकि लोग कम से कम लोग उपयोग करें। उससे हतोत्साहित तो हों। उसे बढ़ावा न मिले, उसे कम किया जा सके, इसीलिए ऐसी चीज़ों पर महंगाई बढ़ी है। अगर आप उसके प्रेमी हैं, तो आपको तो बुरा लगेगा ही। आपको तो लगेगा ही कि उसमें महंगाई कैसे बढ़ गई?

उपसभापति महोदय, यह तो गरीबों की सरकार है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सदन में पहली बार, जब उन्होंने संयुक्त रूप से भाषण दिया था, तो गरीबों के लिए इस बजट को समर्पित करने की घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम यह बजट गरीबों के हित में, नौजवानों के हित में, महिलाओं के लिए समर्पित कर रहे हैं और यह बजट उनके लिए है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक और भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं, हमारी सरकार के द्वारा, हमारे खाद्य मंत्री भारत सरकार, माननीय रामविलास पासवान जी द्वारा, जो आज यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेकर, पूरे देश के तमाम राज्यों के लिए, वहां के मुख्यमंत्रियों से बात की, वहां के खाद्य मंत्रियों से बात की। उन्होंने यहां पर संयुक्त रूप से बैठक बुलाकर उन्हें निर्देशित किया कि वास्तव में जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है, आप उसको अपने प्रदेश में कंट्रोल कीजिए, अपने प्रदेश में छापामारी कीजिए, उनका जो लाइसेंस है, उनकी जो भंडारण की सीमा है, यदि उससे अतिरिक्त भंडारण मिलता है, तो उनके विरुद्ध, उन पर कार्यवाही कीजिए। इस आदेश के बाद तमाम प्रदेशों में कार्रवाइयां हुई हैं, पूरे देश भर में छापे मारे गए हैं। 14,507 का उनका जो उत्तर था, यह 14.7.2016 का उत्तर आया है कि पूरे देश में इतनी छापेमारी हुई है, उसकी वजह से भी जो excess stock मिला है, उस पर भी बहुत कार्यवाही हुई है। आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं कि इससे निज़ात पाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कोई काम नहीं किया है। हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सारे काम किए हैं। जहां तक इसका प्रश्न है कि जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है, चाहे काबुली चने की बात हो, चाहे दाल आयात करने में अनुमति देने की बात हो, उसमें भी अनुमति देकर कि हम आयात कर सकते हैं, मैं उस संदर्भ में बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी वर्तमान में बहुत सारी दालें का आयात करके, गरीबों के हित में कुछ न कुछ काम हो, जिससे महंगाई को बढ़ावा न मिले, इसके लिए भी आयात करने के बहुत सारे एग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, हम निश्चित तौर पर कह सकते हैं कि जहां तक सब्जियों की बात है, अगर आप अभी ऑफ सीज़न में कहेंगे कि टमाटर क्यों महँगा हो गया, अगर आप कहेंगे कि प्याज क्यों महँगा हो गया, तो स्वाभाविक है कि आज पैदावार नहीं है, तो उसका crisis तो रहेगा ही और महँगाई बढ़ेगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर हमारे बहुत सीनियर भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय श्री वोरा साहब बैठे हैं। हमारे यहां रायगढ़ जिले में एक ऐसी जगह है, जशपुर जिले में एक ऐसी जगह है, जहां टमाटर के सीज़न में इतना टमाटर होता है कि अगर लोग उसे बिक्री नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो किसान उसे वहीं छोड़ कर चला जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति भी है। इसी प्रकार से आलू की पैदावार के बारे में होता है। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर के आप-पास का पूरा एरिया है, इटावा का पूरा एरिया है, इन क्षेत्रों में भी यही हालत है। इसी प्रकार जब हमारे यहां कटहल की पैदावार होती है, तो लोग कटहल को भी छोड़ देते हैं। वे ट्रक से उसको बेचने के लिए ले जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर उसकी बिक्री नहीं होती है, तो वहीं ट्रक से unload करके उसको छोड़ कर चले

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

जाते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, जब ऑफ सीज़न आता है, तो इस तरह की परिस्थितियां निर्मित होती हैं। इसलिए ऑफ सीज़न में हमें महँगाई तो दिखाई देगी ही। जहां तक खाद्यान्न की बात है, तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि खाद्यान्न में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

उपसभापति महोदय, सदन में जिस प्रकार से आरोप और प्रत्यारोप का दौर चल रहा है, कहने के लिए बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन हम इस प्रकार से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप में न जाएँ और एक सकारात्मक सोच रखें। अगर इस देश में महँगाई बढ़ रही है, तो हम सब मिल-जुल कर उस महँगाई को कैसे कम कर सकते हैं, कहां कमियां रह गई हैं, कहां lapses हैं, उनको दूर करके हम इस देश में एक बेहतर वित्तीय व्यवस्था बनाएँ और इस देश की जनता को एक बेहतर वातावरण दें, जीने का अधिकार दें। इन्हीं भावनाओं के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने हमारी बात को बहुत ही गंभीरता से सुना और इधर देख कर हमें समर्थन दिया, उससे लगता है कि आपकी मुस्कराहट हमारे मनोबल को और बढ़ाएगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a discussion on an extremely important issue that concerns the life and death of our people. Recently, my party had organized a nationwide protest action in which lakhs and lakhs of people participated. That generally shows the manner in which people are concerned about the relentless rise in the prices of all essential commodities. The status of that, Sir, according to the answers given in this very House and in the Parliament by the various Ministers is if you just look at the situation of what is the state of affairs, the overall retail inflation is on a 22-month high, at 5.77 per cent. These are the official figures given here. The food inflation is close to 8 per cent. The media is reporting that 'Food is on Fire'. This is the headline. Prices of potatoes have gone up by nearly 65 per cent, pulses by 27 per cent and vegetables by 17 per cent. This is the relentless burden that has been imposed on our people today through this price rise. Hon. Members from the Ruling Benches have laboured to try and ensure that this is also a responsibility of the State Governments. They should crack down on hoarders, black-marketers, etc. That is true. I am not disputing that. That needs to be done. But look at the responsibility of the Central Government in all that is happening. What is price of *dal* today? Between 2014 and 2016, the gram *dal* has gone up by more than double, 100.65 per cent increase; arhar dal has gone up by 100.26 per cent; urad *dal* has gone up by 99.34 per cent. This is the State of affairs as far as the poor, a vast majority of our people are concerned. And this is not due to only black marketing, which, of course, needs to be curbed. There is no doubt about it that State Governments have a role. But that is not the only reason. Why do I say that? Look at the various decisions taken by the Central Government. All of us know hike in fuel charges increases the rate of inflation in an overall manner, and there is an inflationary spiral that is set in motion when fuel prices go up because of transportation costs.

When this Government took office, the international price of crude was 106 dollars per barrel. It came down to 26 dollars per barrel in January, 2016. It is now going slightly up. It is around 40 dollars per barrel now in July. The fall has been from 106 dollars to 26 dollars. But, in this period, what has been the price of diesel? It is ₹ 54.30 per litre when the refinery delivery cost to the petrol pumps is only ₹ 25.10 per litre. That is more than double the cost that is there at the refinery, which is being charged from the public. Petrol price is ₹ 62.56 per litre. I am talking about Delhi. What is the refinery cost at delivery? It is ₹ 22.94 per litre. It is forty rupees more than what is the refinery cost, which is being charged. Why? It is because after this Government came, it has hiked excise duty on petrol and diesel nine times. As a result, people are paying ₹ 40 more per litre for petrol; they are paying nearly ₹ 35 more per litre for diesel and this is causing an overall rate of inflation all across the country. That is purely the Central Government's responsibility. It's not of any one State. The Government is reaping in its own revenue at the expense of the people. This is one instance of fuel charges.

Now, look at the hikes in the cess that the Government has introduced in the last two years. What are the new cesses? It's a long list that has come out. I am reading out for your information and for the information of the august House. New cesses have been imposed. Service tax has been up in the 2015-16 Budget from 12.36 per cent to 14 per cent; Swachch Bharat cess is 0.5 per cent; Krishi Kalyan cess is 0.5 per cent; infrastructure cess on the vehicles is from one to four per cent depending on the type of vehicle; clean environment cess, which was earlier called the clean energy cess, has been doubled. Then, oil development cess. It used to be ₹ 4,500 per tonne, but it has now been increased to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. *Ad valorem* means including the taxes, what the price is. On that, they have 20 per cent oil development cess. Then, secondary and higher education cess, which has been recovered till 2015, is ₹ 64,000 crores. Not one paisa has been spent. All of all has gone into the Governmental revenue. All the cesses put together, if you look at the road cess and all this, which were there earlier, are the extra burden on the people and that is leading up to the rise in prices. Who pays these cesses? It is the consumer. When the consumer pays all these cesses, it only adds to the rate of inflation. Overall, that goes up – whether it is the fuel price or whether it is the cesses. Sir, please remember that cess has nothing to do with the States. In fact, whatever is earned from the cesses is earned directly by the Central Government and not shared with the States at all. So, all this is revenue to the Centre. If inflation is going up today, it is going up because of these measures for which the Central Government and the Central Government alone is responsible. And, therefore, what needs to be done? It is an overall miserable situation. You heard many colleagues

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]
here speak of the rate of growth of unemployment in our country. The hon. Minister for Commerce, who is not here now, has gone on record here and in the other House to say that 1.35 lakh jobs have been created. How many youth join the job market every year? It is 1.3 crore. As against that, we have created 1.3 lakh. It is one per cent of the newly joining employment market youth. What about the backlog? With this level of unemployment and this sort of price rise, it is actually killing the people. This is causing greater and greater misery, and this is happening directly because of the decisions of the Central Government. Yes, the capabilities of State Governments and what they have to do is a separate matter. But, now, I am raising this issue here because of its importance.

As I said earlier, the life and death question for our people seeks that the Central Government takes measures to remedy this, when they are collecting so much of money for augmenting their revenues. There is nine-time increase in excise duty on petroleum products. If you are imposing all these cesses, find a remedy and see what needs to be done for giving relief to the people through direct benefits or whatever they may be. What needs to be done immediately is that we must ban, and this is a point I had raised, you would be familiar with, Sir, a number of times, forward trading and futures trading on all essential commodities. That is absolutely essential because speculation has taken over everything. Earlier, it was rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, potatoes, everything was there in the speculation market. But, we had done and it worked. In the last decade, once, it was done. Essential commodities were kept out of the futures trading commodities exchange and within six months, the prices fell. But we are not learning from that experience. The Central Government has to do that even if it goes against the interests of some traders, some middlemen. But for the interests of the people at large, this is a measure that needs to be done today. It has reached a situation where power is becoming a part of this speculation. You have privatised power transmission. People, who are transmitting power, private transmitters, are not linking up to the grid. They are not linking up to the grid because of speculation on the pricing and because of that the country suffers power shortages. This speculation has to be reined in. If you are serious about controlling inflation and providing some relief to the people, rein in speculation. Ban, at least, for some time or suspend all essential commodities from your commodities exchanges, futures trading and forward trading. That is absolutely essential. The hon. Minister, our old friend and a very experienced, is here. I would like to impress upon him, through you, to, at least, undertake this step and we will see the results in three months, if they actually do this.

The other point, which is also very important for us to consider in this context, is that price rise or inflation – any economist will tell you – is a classic income redistribution measure. Inflation means the income is redistributed from the consumer to the producer, that is, the consumer pays more, the producer should earn more. In Economics theory, they will tell you that this is the classic case in which you want to redistribute income from the poor to the rich. Such redistribution is happening in our country when the economic inequalities are already widening. You have a hundred US-Dollar billionaires in India today. India is shining for them. Those India shining one hundred US-Dollar billionaires, hundred individuals, have an asset value, amongst themselves, between one-third and one-half of our country's GDP. What does our 2011 Census tell us, Sir? In 90 per cent of the families in India, the bread earner earns less than ₹ 10,000 a month. It is 90 per cent. The figures of 2011 Census came out only a few months ago. This is the difference. On top of this, inflation means further widening of this gap, transferring income distribution from the poor to the rich. But in our country, there is an added thing. Classic economic theory would not explain this. It is not the producer who is gaining. It is the people who trade in between who are gaining the most. Take the example of *dals*. We are buying *dal* and we are assuring our farmers a minimum support price of ₹ 50.50 per kg for *dal*. For how much is it selling in the market? At ₹ 120. How much are we paying to import the same *dal* from farmers in foreign countries? At ₹ 152.

We are paying ₹ 152 for imported dal, in the name of saying that we are providing it for our people. To our farmers you give only ₹ 50.50, but, in between, you sell it at ₹ 120. Who is gaining? We are turning economic theory on its head. Here, inflation does not mean, consumer suffers and the producer gains. Here, inflation means, consumer suffers, producer suffers, and the middleman gains. And it is this speculator and the middleman, who is thriving at the expense of these policies, and that has to be curbed. And that is very important if you really want to address this issue of curtailing inflation. Sir, I beseech the Government, through you. You have raised enough resources through all these cesses. You have raised more than enough resources through all these hikes in excise duties, etc. The Governmental revenues are there. You are earning brownie points from international finance, saying that fiscal discipline is there in India, but, at what cost? Fiscal discipline at the cost of our people! Is that the price we pay? Economic development, after all, is not only GDP growth rates. It is the quality of life of our people. And about that quality of life of our people, what does this Government's own Economic Survey tell you?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When GDP rises, the quality of life should improve. Isn't it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not automatic, Sir. Not at all automatic. Not at all. And that is what I am trying to explain. The GDP grows, and we have 100 US-Dollar billionaires. And the GDP grows more, it will be 150 US-Dollar billionaires. From Shining India, you will have a suffering India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a trickle-down theory.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the law of gravity does not apply in economic theory. Nothing trickles down. If there is anything, it trickles up, and that is the price rise that we are talking about. It defies the law of gravity. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Sir, I am concluding. If this has to be curtailed, on the one hand, the Government will seriously have to address this question of curbing speculation and ban trading in essential commodities and, on the other hand, stop these cesses, these excise duty hikes, and thereby, provide relief to the people and ensure proper MSP. When agriculture growth goes up by one per cent, your overall GDP grows by more than 0.7 per cent and your industry grows by more than 0.5 per cent. India is a rural, farmer-based economy even today. If you forget that, you are forgetting the essence of what India is and, thereby, these sorts of effects will come.

I am glad that this discussion has been initiated by my colleague from West Bengal, whose State Assembly tried twice to discuss this issue of price rise, but was not allowed by the State Government there. But, anyway, I am glad that it has come up here, and I hope that this message will go there. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Endorsing the points made by my comrade, Mr. Yechury, I would like to raise a few issues. Sir, this debate should not end as a ritual that we do in every Session or every year. It should lead to a certain real action by the Government to contain inflation and control prices. Sir, it is a fact that prices are increasing. The prices of all commodities are increasing. The prices of food items, essential commodities, have gone up. The price of education has gone up. The price of healthcare has gone up. The price of housing has gone up. The price of medicines has gone up. The prices of all the commodities have gone up. But there is one commodity whose price is not increasing relatively, that is, the commodity of labour power. That is, the wages of the people are not increasing relatively.

Sir, anybody who knows A, B, C of the Economics knows that the price rise is an issue of demand and supply. Price rise is all about how market forces operate for profit making. Price rise is all about competition among the sellers, competition among the buyers, competition between sellers and buyers. But here is the competition

5.00 P.M.

where the price of labour power is not increasing. It is a question of the income of our people that is not growing. The purchasing capacity of our people is not growing. The other name for the price rise is low income. The other name for the price rise is low wages. I am asking the Minister: How is the Government going to address the issue?

Sir, India has started as a welfare State immediately after Independence. I raised this issue on many occasions. Again, I am reminding the House. Today, the Indian State is transforming itself into a neo-liberal State. You are concerned with the profit of big business houses and corporate houses. You are not that concerned with the interest of the people. People are suffering. Those who live in cities, those who live in villages, they all suffer. That is what the Government should understand. I think there is a need for effective intervention of the State, when I say of the State, it is the Government. I know that there are some State Governments, for instance, the Government of Kerala and the State Government of Tamil Nadu who do intervene in the situation to control prices, to ensure the supply of food items at affordable prices to our poor people. Now, what is happening? We have been demanding that the Public Distribution System (PDS) should be strengthened and streamlined. In fact, we have demanded universalisation of the Public Distribution System. In that context we have also demanded banning of Future Trade. The Government is yet to discuss these issues seriously.

We had enacted the National Food Security Act, and I am asking the Government: Are you implementing the Act? Under that Act, are you ensuring the food items, essential commoidities to our poor people at affordable prices? I am asking you straightaway whether the Government is sincere in implementing the Natioinal Food Security Act. Sir, now it is linked with the Aadhaar Card. Why do you link it with the Aadhaar Card? You allow people to have access to the Public Distribution System with their ration cards. There are several ration cards. Why do you link it with the Aadhaar Card and deny the poor people access to the Public Distribution System?

Sir, now they have introduced one more idea. It is there on a pilot basis in many States. The so-called POS. Do you know, Sir, what POS stands for? It is Point of Sale. Even I am not very clear. What is that POS? But it has been introduced on a pilot basis in several States. There people will have to go and give biometric impression. If it doesn't match, people are denied. On the one side, you talk about the National Food Security Act and on the other side, you deny the access to the Public Distribution System to a large section of our people. What is happening in our country? What is happening with the Central Government? I am asking you.

[Shri D. Raja]

It should be the task of the Government to ensure the implementation of our own Act, this Parliament had passed the National Food Security Act.

Regarding drought, even the Supreme Court has commented that the Government should ensure the NREGA and the Minimum Wages Act in all the drought-affected areas. Forget drought-affected areas. The question is whether the Government is seriously implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and the Schemes under that Act. Sir, the Act carries the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us be sincere to Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi fought for our children and the *daridranarains* of this country. The Scheme carries his name. But you are not giving sufficient funds for the NREGA. You are not giving sufficient funds and you are not asking the State Governments to implement that Scheme sincerely. So, these are all the issues. And, as Comrade Yechury has said, there are larger issues and short-term issues but, as the Government, you can intervene. The question is: why are you not intervening? Why are you not implementing these Schemes? You have been talking about inflation. Inflation is high. Everybody knows about it. I can reel out the figures, the figures given by your Government. The price of crude oil has gone down in the international market. Even the pump price of petrol fell by 17 per cent in India. The Indian crude basket fell by 72 per cent. But it has not been transferred to our consumers. So, price rise is an issue. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... And this issue has to be addressed on a priority basis. The Government talking about 'good days' has no meaning. Even before the last Lok Sabha elections that was the issue and you were accusing this Party for failing in controlling the prices and in containing the inflation. Now, it is two years since you came to power; what have you done? That is my question. Are you competent enough and are you in a position to control the price rise and contain inflation? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, in the interest of the poor people, I make an appeal to the Government. There are unemployment and other issues. We would discuss them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just a second, Sir. I am finishing.

The point is that even the RBI Governor has said this. Now, you may have thousands of opinions about the RBI Governor. I have my own opinion about him. But it is the RBI Governor who had once said that for wiping out the tears of every Indian, our per capita income will have to rise to 6,000 US dollars. ...(*Time-bell rings*)… I am asking you when it would be possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Sit down now.

SHRI D. RAJA: I would like to ask whether the Government has any vision of how to increase the per capita income of our people, increase the wages of our people and increase the income of our people. Until such a visionary approach is there, the Government is bound to fail.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: To correct my Comrade, the Mahatma had said, "Wipe every tear from every eye.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Gandhiji had said that. Now, Shri Narendra Budania.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं। महोदय, आज हम इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो आम व्यक्ति से, इस देश के गरीब से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। मुझे बहुत तकलीफ है यह कहते हुए कि मैं पिछले तीन घंटे से इस बहस को सुन रहा हूं और मुझे यह अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस गंभीर मुद्दे को जो सब को मिलजुल करके इसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए, उस बात को नहीं रखकर यहां पर एक दूसरे की सरकारों पर इस प्रकार का ब्लेम डाल रहे हैं। विशेष तौर पर मुझे तकलीफ इस बात की है कि सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे लोग कोई अच्छा सुझाव देने के बजाए, पिछले 10 सालों में क्या हुआ, इस प्रकार की बात करने में ज्यादा जोर रख रहे हैं। मैं पिछले 10 साल की बात गिनाने लगूंगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि कितने घंटे मुझे लग जाएंगे, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले ढाई साल में आपने क्या किया? आपने ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाए जिससे गरीब का भला हो? जो गरीब के लिए खाने की वस्तुएं हैं, आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, जिनका मूल्य इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने में पूरी तरह से विफल रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले इस वर्ष खाद्य वस्तुओं की जो कीमतों हैं, वे 62 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले इस वर्ष गैर-खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। महोदय, पिछले ढाई साल से, जब भी बहस हुई है, मैं यह सुनता आ रहा हूँ कि हम दाल की कीमतों के ऊपर कंट्रोल करेंगे, हम सब्जियों और खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों के ऊपर कंट्रोल करेंगे। इसके लिए कार्रवाई करने की बात यहां कही जाती रही है। यहां पर जोर-शोर से कहा गया कि हम कालाबाजारियों एवं जमाखारों के ऊपर सख्त कार्रवाई करेंगे, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाएँगे। सदन ने आप पर विश्वास किया, पूरे देश ने आप पर विश्वास किया, लेकिन क्या हुआ, आपने उसमें क्या किया? आपने जमाखारों के खिलाफ कोई प्रभावी कार्रवाई नहीं की, क्योंकि ये जमाखोर सरकार के अंदर पैठ रखते हैं। आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है कि आप इन जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकें।

महोदय, गरीब व्यक्ति के लिए दाल और सब्जी बहुत दूर की बात हो गई है, आज गरीब इनके लिए सोच भी नहीं सकता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में दाल की कमी नहीं है। हमारी माँग 20 मीट्रिक टन की है और हमारी उपलब्धता 21 मीट्रिक टन की है, जो कि दस लाख टन

[श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया]

अधिक है, लेकिन फिर भी दाल के दाम कम क्यों नहीं हुए? दाल के दाम इसलिए कम नहीं हुए, क्योंकि सरकार ने इन व्यापारियों को* मचाने की पूरी छूट दे रखी है।

महोदय, मैं पिछले दिनों एक सवाल का उत्तर पढ़ रहा था, उसमें कुछ प्रदेशों के नाम दिए गए थे। मुझे बहुत तकलीफ है, क्योंकि मैं राजस्थान से चुन कर आया हूँ और राजस्थान के आस-पास के स्टेट्स, जैसे हरियाणा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश में उसके बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिए जाते हैं, कोई बात नहीं बताई जाती है। यह क्यों नहीं बताया जाता है कि वहां पर कितने छापे मारे गए, कितने जमाखोरों को पकड़ा गया, कितने लोगों को जेल में डाला गया और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा किया गया? महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार प्रदेशों के अंदर कितनी तेजी से इन सब चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर मैं चने की दाल की बात करूं, तो हरियाणा में पिछले साल, यानी 14.7.2015 को इसकी कीमत 4,825 रुपए क्विंटल थी, जो बढ़कर 8,900 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल हो गयी। पंजाब में यह 5,100 रुपए प्रति क्विटल थी, जो बढ़कर 8,767 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल हो गयी। मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले साल यह 4,675 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी और इस सप्ताह वहां पर इसकी कीमत 7,917 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। मंत्री जी, आप सुन रहे हैं, आप राजस्थान से चुन कर आए हैं और मंत्री बने हैं। आपको बड़ा सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है, आप राजस्थान की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, जनता आपसे ऐसी उम्मीद करती है। राजस्थान में जुलाई, 2015 में इसकी कीमत 4,800 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल थी और जुलाई, 2016 में यह 7,233 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। महोदय, किस प्रकार से भाव बढ़ रहे हैं? मैंने तो यह चने की दाल की बात बताई है। मैंने यह थोक भाव बताया है। अब आप इसका रिटेल भाव सुन लीजिए। चने की दाल का रिटेल भाव हरियाणा में पिछले साल 52 रुपए प्रति किलो था, जो अभी 95 रुपए प्रति किलो है। इसमें कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है? पंजाब में पिछले वर्ष इसका भाव 56 रुपए प्रति किलो था, जो अब 95 रुपए प्रति किलो है। मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष इसका भाव 49 रुपए प्रति किलो था, जो अब 83 रुपए प्रति किलो है। राजस्थान में पिछले वर्ष इसका भाव 51 रुपए प्रति किलो था और अभी यह 78.30 रुपए प्रति किलो है। देखिए, इसके भाव कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं? मेरे पास पूरे आंकड़े हैं। आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं सभी दालों के बारे में बता सकता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से इनके भाव बढ़े हैं। आप दोनों मंत्री एक ऐसे वर्ग से आते हैं, जो इस समस्या को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। आपको मालूम है कि ये भाव क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? आपको मालूम है कि इन भावों पर कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं हो रहा? क्योंकि आप दबे हुए हैं। आप उन बड़े लोगों से दबे हुए हैं, जो बड़े व्यापारियों से लाभ ले रहे हैं। आप कार्यवाही करने से झिझक रहे हैं। आप कार्यवाही करते हैं तो आपके ऊपर बैन लगता है, ऐसा हमें नज़र आता है। **...(व्यवधान)...** ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Budaniaji, please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः मैं कुछ और बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। महोदय, अभी तो मैंने वे चार स्टेट्स बतायी हैं, जिनमें बीजेपी का राज है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. मैं आपसे पूरा सहमत हूं कि यह बहुत important है, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी ने 9 नाम दिए हैं। मैं क्या करूं?

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः सर, बस हो गया। आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि हमें इन खाद्य वस्तुओं के भावों को नियंत्रित करना है तो हमें किसान की मदद करनी होगी। अगर हम किसान की मदद नहीं करेंगे तो हम पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते, इसलिए किसान को सब्सिडी दीजिए, उसे खाद उपलब्ध कराइए, खाद सस्ते भाव पर उपलब्ध कराइए, खाद पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराइए। मेरे पास सारे प्रदेशों के आंकड़े हैं। आपकी मांग कितनी है और उपलब्धता कितनी है, आपकी सेल कितनी है। आप इसका difference देखेंगे तो चौंक जाएंगे। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः अच्छा अब आप बैठिए। Okay, ठीक है, बस अब हो गया।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. अब बस करिए।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः महोदय, कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं एक नयी बात बताना चाहता हूं।

श्री उपसभापतिः सब नयी बात ही है।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः हम जो दाल आयात करते हैं, वह बहुत महंगे भाव पर करते हैं। पिछले वर्ष जब आप उपसभापति थे और जब मैं इस साइड में बैठा था, तो मैंने EXIM Bank पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि आप आयात और निर्यात के लिए दस हज़ार करोड़ रुपए EXIM Bank को दे रहे हैं और महंगे भाव पर खरीद रहे हैं। आप क्यों नहीं किसानों को सब्सिडी देते, क्यों नहीं उन्हें उत्साहित करते, ताकि वे भाव बढ़ाए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. Okay now. That is all. You have taken 9 minutes.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः महोदय, आज हम दालों को म्यांमार, कनाडा और अफ्रीका से खरीदते हैं। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट म्यांमार से जुड़ा हुआ है। चाहे वह मणिपुर हो, चाहे मिज़ोरम हो, आज मिज़ोरम में हम लोग इतनी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Shri R. S. Bharathi. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Now, Shri R. S. Bharathi.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः जो वहां की जलवायु है, उसमें हम उनको मदद देकर दाल की पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं और गरीब की मदद कर सकते हैं।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH : He has finished. He has already spoken.

श्री उपसभापतिः ठीक है। Then, Shri Ripun Bora.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः इन्हीं बातों के साथ, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में 15 मिलियन हेक्टेयर फेलो लैंड तथा साढ़े 12 मिलियन हेक्टयर खेती के लायक वेस्ट लैंड पड़ी है। इस ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए और उनकी पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिए, तभी किसान आपका होगा, नहीं तो जनता आपको कभी माफ करने वाली नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Yes, Sir. I am on my legs.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानियाः ढाई साल का समय चला गया है और ढाई साल का बचा है, किसान आपके बारे में इतना सोच रहा है और आप उनके लिए इतना भी नहीं कर सकते।

श्री उपसभापतिः रिपुन जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं because your party time is over. Now, Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Thank you, Sir. I am the lone speaker from the North-Eastern State. From the eight States of the North-East, I am the lone speaker. Sir, we have been keenly discussing this very, very important national issue for the last three hours. I want my BJP friends to recall one of their popular slogans in the year 2014, which many of my friends have also cited, that is, 'बहुत हुई महंगाई की मार, अब की बार मोदी सरकार।' So, the Modi Government came in 2014. But, after the coming into power of the Modi Government in 2014 — we are in 2016 — in these two years, how the prices have gone up! I just want to cite examples of two items. That is, during our UPA Government, the prices of all items of pulses were on an average ₹ 65/- to ₹ 75/- per kg. Now, these have gone to ₹ 180/- to ₹ 200/- per kg. In our State, Assam, it is much more than that. I am citing examples of only two items. Similarly, in the case of mustard oil, during the UPA regime, its prices were ₹ 60/- to ₹ 75/- per litre, on an average. Now, it has gone up to ₹ 150/- to ₹ 180/- per litre and it varies from State to State. This is one thing. Sir, the second thing is this. The House will be surprised to know that only in one month, *i.e.*, in the month of May — I am not speaking about the two years of this Government — the inflation rate of food prices was 6.40 per cent; and now in the month of June, it is 7.55 per cent. It is horrible. Similarly, the inflation rate of vegetable prices — here also I am speaking about the month of May — increased from 12.90 per cent to 16.90 per cent; and in the case of fruits, it increased from 3.8 per cent to 6 per cent. This was the increase in just one month. Sir, this is the picture of how the prices have gone up after coming into power of the Modi Government, though they said that they would bring down the prices to half; that was there during the UPA Government.

Sir, price-rise is an issue which is inter-related with various Departments. If the Government takes any wrong policy decision in one Department, it has an impact on the prices. Many of my friends have rightly mentioned this thing. My two friends from the BJP, namely, Shri Prabhat Jha and Shri Malik have quoted the Budget Speech of the Union Finance Minister for the year 2015-16. The Budget Speech was very fine. In the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister has expressed his concern on price-rise. But in the Budget, they have not mentioned how to check it.

By increasing the railway freights and fares, they have broken the record of India after Independence. So, this has an impact on prices.

Similarly, Shri Yechury and other friends also mentioned about the Service Tax and the Swachh Bharat Tax. As regards Swachh Bharat Tax, I want to supplement my friends that by simply raising taxes on public, we cannot get Swachh Bharat. The Swachh Bharat must come from our heart; our heart must be swachh. Unless our heart becomes swachh, we cannot stop the atrocities on women, we cannot stop the atrocities on Dalits and we cannot stop the atrocities on minorities and Muslims.

Sir, one of the wrong policy decisions was this. There are so many factors for price-rise, but the main two factors are: One is exports and the other is hike in the cost of production. Sir, in the last Session, we had a long discussion on drought in the country; and now our country, including Assam, is facing a severe threat of floods. There are severe floods in various States of the country. Sir, this Government has not taken effective steps for combating the drought situation as well as the flood situation. As a result, what happened is this. The agricultural production has come down; and on the other hand, the cost of production has increased. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... But the Government has not taken any steps in this regard. Sir, please give me just one minute. The Government has not taken steps to increase the purchasing power of the people. In order to combat the skyrocketing prices, the Government should take the initiative for increasing the purchasing power of the people. But they are going to increase the purchasing power of whom? They are going to increase the purchasing power of the big businessmen and the corporate sector. In the last year's Budget, they have lowered the Income-tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent for the corporate sector, and thereby they have given them a remission of ₹ 5.50 lakh crores at the cost of the poor people. So, they have increased the purchasing power of the big businessmen and the corporate sector, but not of the poor people.

Sir, I would like to remind my friends that during the regime of the UPA Government, when there was a rise in petrol prices, they protested all over the country. For their protest modes, they used bullock carts, they used horse carts and they used bicycles. When onion price rise was there, they made garlands of onions. Now, I would like to ask my friends: Where has that spirit gone? Now, the fuel prices have not come down. Have they come down? Why are you not protesting? Prices of pulses have gone up to ₹ 200/-

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will my friends take the cause of rise in prices of *dal*? With these few words, I suggest to the Government to ensure effective implementation of food security, envisaged by the UPA Government, and the effective implementation of the Public Distribution System. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai, please take only five minutes.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, जब यूपीए सरकार थी, तब दाल के दाम 70 रुपए किलो तक हो गए थे। उस समय बड़ा हंगामा हुआ। इस सदन में हर रोज बड़ा हंगामा होता था कि दाल कितनी महंगी हो गई है। हर दिन वही बात चलती थी। आज दाल के दाम 200 रुपए प्रति किलो हो गए हैं, फिर सरकार चुप क्यों है? पासवान जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आप डॉ. लोहिया को मानने वाले हैं। डॉ. लोहिया ने 'दाम मांगो नीति' दी थी। आज यह आपके हाथ में है, अगर है, तो क्योंकि सारा कुछ तो PMO के हाथ में रहता है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि आपके हाथ में क्या है, लेकिन अगर है, तो आप वह दाम मांगो नीति लाइए, तब कुछ सुधार होगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। ऐसे ही यूपीए सरकार के ऊपर बहुत सी चर्चाएं हुईं। यहां इनिशिएट करते हुए एक ऑनरेबल मेम्बर बोले कि आपके जमाने में क्या हुआ, यह हुआ, वह हुआ। इसके पहले के बारे में बताने के बजाए, अभी क्या हो रहा है, उस पर विचार करना चाहिए। अभी आपके हाथ में सरकार आई है और फुल मेजॉरिटी भी मिल गई है, तो आप क्या-क्या करेंगे? आपने दो साल में केवल यही काम किया है कि महंगाई की 3 गुना बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। दाल के भाव 3 गुना बढ़े और अनाज के भाव भी बढ़ गए हैं। सातवां वेतन आयोग आया है, तो मुझे कुछ कर्मचारी बोले कि हमारा यह सातवां वेतन आयोग का पैसा, तो दाल खरीदने में ही चला जाएगा। इस तरह से कुछ भी बातें करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आपने आस्ट्रेलिया से दाल मंगाई। हमारे एक मित्र की बीवी ने फोन करके बताया कि यह दाल गलती ही नहीं है। इस दाल को पकाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। यह दाल खाने लायक भी नहीं है। उस दाल में इतनी बदबू आती है कि घर के लोग यहां-वहां चले जाते हैं। मैं आपको बताता हूं कि मुझे कुछ गौरक्षक भी बोले कि यह दाल गाय भी नहीं खाती है। आप यह दाल क्यों लाए, मुझे मालूम नहीं है? आपने लोगों के निवाले से दाल भी निकाल ली और मटन भी निकाल लिया, तो फिर लोगों को प्रोटीन कहां से मिलेगा? मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं गौरक्षक हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गाय कत्ल होनी चाहिए, मैं इसके खिलाफ हूं। लेकिन आप हर जानवर के बारे में बोलने लगे। गरीब आदमी जो हर रोज खाता है, सरकार इन गरीबों के खिलाफ क्यों करती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यूपीए के जमाने में 'राइट टू फूड पॉलिसी' आई थी। उस वक्त हमारे साहब भी थे, वे बड़ी तारीफ करते थे। आज भी सस्ता गेहूं और चावल PDS की दुकान पर ही मिलता है, इसलिए आप दाल भी वहां पर दीजिए। हो सकता है आप कुछ न कुछ थोड़ा बदलाव लाएंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से कुछ अच्छी बातें हो जाएंगी।

मैं आपको दो बातें बताता हूं कि आपने मोजाम्बिक में कुछ जमीन आदि लेकर कुछ करार वगैरह किया है और उसके जरिए आप वहां दाल तैयार करने वाले हैं। उसका क्या हुआ, क्या उस करार का कुछ हो रहा है? अरुण जेटली साहब की एक कमेटी आ गई है, जिसमें निर्मला सीतारमण जी हैं, पासवान जी, आप खुद हैं और राधा मोहन सिंह, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री जी हैं। उसका क्या हुआ और क्या उसमें कुछ निर्णय लिया है?

मुझे लगता है, आप हमें इस की मालूमात देंगे। आपने 2 लाख का बफर स्टॉक बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। अभी इस पर बात चली तो आपने कहा कि इसे 8 लाख टन करेंगे और अब 20 लाख टन की भी बात हो रही है। आज दलहन और तिलहन का क्षेत्र वही है, फिर इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आप दाल कहां से लाएंगे, हमें इस की भी जानकारी दीजिए। आपने अपने स्टॉक में से 20 लाख टन खुला किया है और राज्य सरकारों को कहा कि ये दाल आप लोगों तक लेकर जाओ।

आज मध्य प्रदेश में आपकी सरकार है, गुजरात में आपकी सरकार है, आप वहां बेन को कहिए कि कुछ-न-कुछ करें। महाराष्ट्र में भी आपकी सरकार है, लेकिन वे उस दाल को लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जब हमारी सरकार थी और पासवान जी हमारे साथ बैठते थे, तब ये हमें कहते थे कि राज्यों में हमें यह कार्य करना चाहिए। उस वक्त जो 20 हजार टन अनाज दिया गया, वह कहां गया? आपने ई.डी., आई.बी., स्टेट पुलिस, सब कुछ लगायीं, लेकिन फिर भी नियंत्रण नहीं आया। यह क्यों हो रहा है, इसे हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं? मेरे ख्याल से आपने किसानों की सब्सिडी बंद की और आप हर तरह से किसानों को तकलीफ दे रहे हैं। आज दवा के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और आपके हाथ में कुछ नहीं रह गया है। लोगों ने प्रोटीन खाना ही बंद कर दिया है। महंगाई के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ गयी है, कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, please conclude. These are all repetitions.

श्री हुसैन दलवईः आप तो टीचर रहे हैं ..(**व्यवधान**)... आज स्कूल फीस भी बढ़ गयी है। आपने जो आश्वासन दिए, उन्हें पूरा करें। आप कृपा कर के लोगों के मुंह से निवाला निकालने का काम मत करिए। आपको 2019 तक किसी-न-किसी तरह रहना है, उस के बाद लोग आपको इन बातों का जवाब देंगे। मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापतिः डा. संजय सिंह। प्लीज 5 मिनट में खत्म करें।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम)ः उपसभापति जी, महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हमारे Treasury Benches से और हरेक पार्टी के सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। Treasury Benches से हमारे साथियों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी का काफी गुणगान किया और उन्हें करना भी चाहिए, लेकिन इस के बावजूद महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि इस समय सरकार ने बड़े कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन उन कदमों के उठाए जाने के बावजूद हम महंगाई पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। महोदय, गेहूं के, दाल के, तेल के दाम पहले क्या थे और आज क्या हैं, इस पर बहुत से फिगर्स के साथ लोगों ने चर्चा की है। अच्छे दिन की चर्चा हुई, लेकिन अच्छे दिनों को बेचकर हम आज इस मुकाम पर हैं कि महंगाई पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। केंद्र सरकार ने बहुत से वायदे किए कि हम किसानों के लिए ये करेंगे, मजदूरों के लिए ये करेंगे और नौजवानों को 2 करोड़ रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन ऐसी कोई खास चीज दिखती नहीं है। आज अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं और विजय माल्या हजारों करोड़ लेकर इंग्लैंड में बैठे हैं और किसानों का ऋण भी माफ नहीं हुआ। न मन की बात हुई और न कोई और बात हुई, हां उद्योगपतियों के सैकड़ों करोड़ जरूर माफ हो गए।

महोदय, जहां तक महंगाई का सवाल है, अगर आप केवल किसानों का हाल देखें, तो सब से महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि खेत-खलिहान में जो चीज पैदा होती है, वह सस्ती होती है, लेकिन चूल्हे तक जाते-जाते सब चीज महंगी हो जाती है। आलू किलो में सस्ता होता है, वह तीन-चार टुकड़ों में जब पैकट में जाता है तो महंगा हो जाता है। मटर खेत में सस्ती, लेकिन पैकट और बोतल में महंगी हो जाती है। दूध महंगा है, बच्चों का पौष्टिक आहार महंगा है। इस तरह हर चीज महंगी है। महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार गंभीरतापूर्वक इस बारे में कुछ करना चाहती है, तो वह कोई ठोस कदम उठाए। फिर जीडीपी का गोरखधंधा चलता है, जीडीपी ऊपर जाता रहता है, लेकिन उसका किचन से कोई तालमेल नहीं होता है।

[डा. संजय सिंह]

आज किसान हर चीज़ में परेशान है। वह किस तरह से आत्महत्या कर रहा है, मैं उसकी डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं थोड़े समय में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो सबसे बड़ी खराब चीज़ है, वह यह है कि किसान, जो थोड़ी खेती करता है, उसको समय पर बिजली नहीं मिलती, पानी नहीं मिलता, खाद नहीं मिलती, सही दाम नहीं मिलता। वह बड़ी मुश्किलात के बाद, किसी तरह से खेत में अपना अनाज पैदा करता है, लेकिन जब क्रय केंद्र पर जाता है, तो उसको तीन दिन तक लटकाया जाता है, उसकी फसल की कभी खरीद नहीं होती, लेकिन बीच का आढ़ती सबसे ज्यादा मजे ले रहा है। वह जाड़े में, गर्मी में, बरसात में मेहनत करता है, लेकिन उसकी जो कीमत उसको मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन जो कुछ भी नहीं करता है, वो अपनी दुकान में बैठकर सारा फायदा उठा रहा है। यह सरकार आज कम से कम उनके लिए इतना तो कर दे, क्योंकि हमारे उस किसान के पास कोई सूचना भी नहीं होती है कि उसकी अपनी डिस्ट्रिक्ट की मार्किट में इस समय क्या रेट्स हैं, प्रदेश में क्या रेट्स हैं, या राष्ट्रीय मार्किट में क्या हाल है। जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने लखनऊ में — लखनऊ में आम का उत्पादन सबसे ज्यादा होता है, उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि उसका इंफ्रास्ट्रचर होगा, उसमें cold storages बनेंगे, एयरपोर्ट पर उसकी सारी व्यवस्था होगी, वह एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेगा, लेकिन आज तक एक कदम भी न तो उस समय की एनडीए की सरकार आगे बढ़ी, न आज की एनडीए सरकार बढ़ रही है। दो, सवा दो साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आप किसी एक भी ठोस कदम के बारे में बता दें कि आपने आज तक खेती के लिए, उसके उत्पादन के लिए, गरीब किसान के लिए, गरीब मजदूर के लिए कोई चीज़ की हो? उसके हालात बद से बदतर होते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब हम अच्छी बात हो रही है और तमाम सारे सपने बेचने की बात करते हैं, तो कोई एक concrete कदम होना चाहिए, जिससे महंगाई को आगे बढ़ने से रोका जा सके।

एजुकेशन को लें, तो जो हमारी मंत्री जी थीं, वे आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नीति करते-करते खुद ही बदल गईं। आज शिक्षा का हाल क्या है, आज इंजीनियिंरग कॉलेज़ेज में क्या हो रहा है, मेडिकल कॉलेज़ेज में क्या हो रहा है, युनिवर्सिटीज़ में क्या हो रहा है, आईआईटीज़ में क्या हो रहा है? आप इन सारी चीज़ों के हालात देखने के लिए सोचें।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 2 करोड़ बेरोज़गार ग्रेजुएट्स हैं। आज उनके पास रोज़गार नहीं है। इन सारी चीज़ों पर महंगाई का असर पड़ता है। यह सही है कि आज हर चीज़ महंगी हो रही है और किसान, जो अन्नदाता है, उसकी हर चीज़ सस्ती है। ये जो चीज़ें हैं, जब तक इन पर कंट्रोल नहीं होगा, जब तक सरकार इस पर गंभीर नहीं होगी, तक तक समाधान नहीं होगा।

उपसभापति जी, खेती से लेकर किचन तक, चूल्हे तक जो गैप है, यह गैप जब तक बरकरार रहेगा, तब तक महंगाई भी ऐसे ही रहेगी, तब तक हालात भी यही रहेंगे। आज तमाम तरह की मेडिकल सर्विसेज़ महंगी हैं, आपका कोई सदस्य बीमार है, आपके मां-बाप बीमार होते हैं, तो आपको अस्पताल में बिस्तर नहीं मिलेगा, डॉक्टर नहीं मिलेगा, वेंटीलेटर का धंधा चल रहा है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... जब तक ये सारी चीज़ें कंट्रोल नहीं होंगी ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

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

डा. संजय सिंहः तब तक न महंगाई पर कंट्रोल होगा, न किसान की स्थिति बदलेगी, न

गरीबी हटेगी और न ही ये सारी तमाम चीज़ें होगी। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि, "कोई लौटा दे, मेरे बीते हुए दिन" अच्छे दिन तो आते रहते हैं और ऐसे आते ही रहेंगे, लेकिन हमारी कंडीशन वैसी ही रहेगी। माननीय महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री, वह चाहे पीडीएस मिनिस्ट्री हो, चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री हो, ये जब तक बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर कंट्रोल करने की, उसे सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगी, तब तक हम महंगाई पर ऐसे ही बोलते रहेंगे, क्योंकि ऐसे ही मौका आएगा और हम सदन में इस पर चर्चा करते रहेंगे।

श्री उपसभापतिः ओ. के. मंत्री जी, आपका रिप्लाई।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः उपसभापति जी, नहीं। मैं दो मिनट के लिए बोलना चाहती हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरा नाम है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः नाम है? ..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... मुझे मालूम है ...(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरा लास्ट है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Viplovji, you also listen to me. Your party has taken sixteen minutes extra ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Suppose, you give all fifty names, what do I do?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः उपसभापति जी, मैं बीच में इसलिए खड़ी हुई हूं, क्योंकि पुरानी बातों को मत दोहराइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot concede to this. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Sit down. We cannot function this way. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप बार-बार मत कहिए कि यूपीए सरकार ने क्या किया ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. You gave nine names. If you give fifty names, am I to allow all? No.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः मैं इसलिए बीच में कहना चाहती हूं कि आप पुरानी बातों को मत दोहराइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viplovji, this is enforcing ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप बार-बार मत कहिए कि यूपीए सरकार ने क्या किया, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do like this ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः यूपीए सरकार ने क्या नहीं किया। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only objecting to the principle. ...(*Interruptions*)... My objections is ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप यह मत कहिए कि यह यूपीए सरकार थी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is Vioplov. What can we do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आज आप सोचिए कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, कैसे prices कम कर सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दोषारोपण से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am being defeated by woman power.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः घर की औरत से पूछिए कि वह किस तरह से काम करती है। कृष्णा जी यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, आप इनसे पूछिए कि घर कैसे चलता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कैसी महँगाई हो गई है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब वे सब्जी लेने जाती हैं, तो क्या होता है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह आप अपने-अपने घर जाकर पूछिए। आप केवल यह मत कहिए कि उस समय क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ। आज हम रो रहे हैं। आज हमें आधा किलो मटर लेने के लिए 100 रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, टमाटर-प्याज की तो बात ही छोड़िए। फिर कहते हैं कि हमने बहुत काम कर लिया। विदेशों में घूमने से चीजें सस्ती नहीं हैंगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यहां रहना पड़ेगा, यहां की असलियत से जूझना पड़ेगा, उसे face करना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बाहर से कोई पैसा देने वाला नहीं है और न तो FDI आएगा। आप महँगाई को काबू करिए, नहीं तो जनता आपको काबू कर लेगी, यही मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): उपसभापति जी, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिनमें देरेक ओब्राईन साहब, — हमारे बहुत ही अच्छे, पुराने मित्र, बहुत सारे साथी हमारे मित्र ही रहे हैं — रजनी पाटिल जी, प्रभात झा जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी, बालासुब्रमण्यम जी, हरिवंश जी, दिलीप कुमार तिर्की जी, डा. नरेंद्र जाधव जी, आर. एस. भारती जी, प्रमोद तिवारी जी, श्वेत मलिक जी, अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी, सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भंडर जी, राजीव शुक्ल जी, राम विचार नेताम जी, सीताराम येचुरी जी, डी. राजा जी, नरेंद्र बुढानिया जी, रिपुन बोरा जी, हुसैन दलवई जी, डा. संजय सिंह जी हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... विप्लव ठाकुर जी, आपका भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आप लोगों ने गलती की, आपने उनको बाद में बोलने के लिए कहा, उनको पहले बोलने के लिए कहना चाहिए था। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आप सब लोगों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने कहा कि सिर्फ discussion के लिए ही यह discussion नहीं होना चाहिए और हर साल discussions होते हैं, उनमें से कोई concrete बात भी आनी चाहिए और इस पर निर्णय भी लेना चाहिए। मैं बहुत गौर से सब साथियों की बातें सुन रहा था। ओब्राईन जी ने बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दिए, सब साथियों ने अच्छे -अच्छे सुझाव दिए। सीताराम येचुरी जी ने forward trading के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि दाल के ऊपर forward trading नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं है। फारवर्ड ट्रेनिंग दाल के ऊपर नहीं है। यह चना के ऊपर था, लेकिन हमने उसे बंद करने का काम किया। हम आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि जो भी साथी यहां नहीं बोल पाए हैं, आप हमें सुझाव दीजिए। हम मंगलवार को हमेशा यहां उपलब्ध रहते हैं। आप जब कहें, हम आपको बुला लेंगे। हम लोग चाय पर बैठ जाएँ और जो भी सुझाव होगा, ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपका जो भी सुझाव आएगा, हम उसको गम्भीरता से लेने का काम करेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन चूंकि यहां कहा गया है, तो मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे पास सारे आँकड़े हैं। यदि आप उन आँकड़ों को देखेंगे, तो उन आकड़ों के मुताबिक, हम overall नहीं कहेंगे, क्योंकि Finance Ministry की ओर से कुछ होगा, तो वे कहेंगे, लेकिन जहां तक महँगाई का सवाल है, महँगाई overall 2012-13 में 10.2 परसेंट थी, जो जून, 2016 में घट कर 5.8 परसेंट हो गई है। जहां तक दाल का सवाल है, जितनी चीजों के भी दाम हैं, अगर आप चावल को देखेंगे, तो एक साल पहले यह 27 रुपए 66 पैसे था और 25.7.2016 में यह 27 रुपए 5 पैसे है। 14.7.2015 को गेहूँ 22 रुपए 88 पैसे था और आज यह 22 रुपए 67 पैसे है। वनस्पति तेल 74 रुपए 75 पैसे था और आज 74 रुपए 4 पैसे है। सोयाबीन ऑयल 82.23 रुपये था, अब 82.72 रुपये है ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप जरा सा सुन लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कम से कम रिकॉर्ड में भी तो आने दीजिए, हम आपकी बात पर भी आ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सनफ्लॉवर ऑयल 92.58 रुपये था, उसका दाम थोड़ा बढ़ा है और बढ़कर 95.57 रुपये हुआ है। पाम ऑयल का दाम 65.35 रुपये था, वह 68.14 रुपये हुआ है। मस्टर्ड ऑयल के दाम में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है, वह 102.92 रुपये था, उसका दाम बढ़कर 108.54 रुपये हुआ है। ग्राउंडनट ऑयल 121.41 रुपये था, जो बढ़कर 136.7 रुपये हुआ है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां पर तेल का प्रोडक्शन केवल 40 प्रतिशत होता है, 60 प्रतिशत तेल का आयात हम दूसरे मुल्कों से करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसके बाद चाय का नम्बर आता है, जिसकी आप चर्चा कर रहे थे। चाय का दाम 206.87 रुपये था, अभी लूज़ टी का दाम 197.98 रुपये है। पैक्ड सॉल्ट का दाम 14.75 रुपये था, जो अभी 14.81 रुपये है। मिल्क का दाम 39.43 रुपये था, जो आज 40.43 रुपये है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः दूध 50 रुपये किलो है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः एक मिनट, हम दाल पर ही आ रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... गुड़ का दाम 39.94 रुपये था, अब उसका दाम 42.42 रुपये है। चीनी का दाम बढ़ा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... चीनी का दाम 29.06 रुपये था, जो बढ़ कर 40.15 रुपये हुआ है। इसका कारण यह था कि पूरा का पूरा सदन, खासकर हमारे जो महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथी थे, उनकी बार-बार यह मांग थी कि चीनी मिल बंद नहीं हो, इसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने उसके लिए कई कदम उठाए। इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी से लेकर एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेंटिव देने तक, सारी की सारी चीज़ें सरकार के द्वारा की गईं।

इसके बाद अब प्याज का नम्बर आता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम आपकी बात पर भी आएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देखिए, तीन सीज़नल चीज़ें हैं, प्याज, आलू और टमाटर। प्याज का दाम 29.63 रुपये था, जो आज 16.93 रुपये है। इस सदन में और उस सदन में भी बहुत हल्ला हुआ कि साहब, प्याज सड़ रहा है, सरकार को प्याज खरीदना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलोः पंजाब में ही प्याज 40-50 रुपये किलो मिल रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप कौन सी मंडी का दाम बता रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः ...(**व्यवधान**)... दाम बढ़ जाए, तो हल्ला और दाम घट जाए, तो हल्ला। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दोनों हाउसेज़ में हल्ला हुआ कि प्याज कौड़ी के भाव बिक रहा है, सरकार इसको खरीदने का काम करे और हमने 20,000 टन प्याज खरीदने का काम किया।

दाम के बारे में हम बता रहे हैं कि यह सीज़नल चीज़ है, इसलिए ऐसी चीज़ों का दाम बहुत बढ़ भी जाता है और बहुत घट भी जाता है। इसके कई कारण हैं, जैसे एपीएमसी। आज आप पंजाब में चले जाइए या दूसरे राज्यों में चले जाइए, जहां एपीएमसी है, वहां किसान को मंडी को थ्रू आना पड़ता है। एक ही चीज़ होती है, जो किसान के पास से एक भाव में बिकती है, मंडी में दूसरे भाव में बिकती है और बाजार में आने के बाद तीसरे भाव में बिकती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Order, please. ...(*Interruptions*).. Let the Minister reply, please.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः हमने तो कभी किसी को टोका नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एपीएमसी ऐक्ट में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। फिर जीएसटी वाला मामला है, लेकिन उससे बहुत सुधार नहीं होगा, थोड़ा बहुत सुधार हो सकता है, इसलिए उसको भी हमें करना है। पूरे हाउस को इसे करना है।

इस तरह प्याज के दाम कम हुए, लेकिन टमाटर का दाम थोड़ा बढ़ा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 24.07.2015 को टमाटर का दाम 29 रुपये था, जो आज 39 रुपये है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः टमाटर 80 रुपये किलो है।

श्री हुसैन दलवईः पूरा देश आपकी बात को सुन रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः हुसैन दलवई जी, आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अरे, आप उनको रिप्लाई देने दीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)... Let him reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः दलवई जी, जिस स्कूल से आप पढ़े हैं, उसी स्कूल से हम भी पढ़े हैं, इसलिए थोड़ा शान्ति, शान्ति, शान्ति। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः पहले आप सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः आलू के दाम में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है। उसके बाद दाल आती है। मुख्य रूप से यह सारा जो मामला है, यह चर्चा किसी चीज़ के ऊपर नहीं है, यह चर्चा ज्यादातर सिर्फ दाल के ऊपर है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। यदि आप दाल का देखेंगे, तो एक साल पहले मूंग की दाल 98.20/- रुपए किलो थी, आज मूंग की दाल 95.74/- रुपए है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुरः आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? डेढ़ सौ रुपए का भाव है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः एक मिनट। मसूर की दाल जो है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, he is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Sir, he should not mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, he should not mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सर, मंत्री जी जिस कागज से पढ़ रहे हैं, मैं निवेदन यह करूंगा कि उस कागज को ऑथेंटिकेट करें और सदन के पटल पर रखें, ताकि बाहर जाकर हम उस प्राइस को मीडिया में भी क्वोट कर सकें। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मंत्री जी इसको ऑथेंटिकेट करें कि कौन से डॉक्युमेंट्स हैं, जिनमें यह प्राइस लिस्ट दी हुई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसको ऑथेंटिकेट करना चाहिए। बिना ऑथेंटिकेशन के कैसे मानें? ...(**व्यवधान**)... किन हाथों ने यह लिखकर दिया, कैसे यह मिला? यह डॉक्युमेंट सदन के पटल पर ऑथेंटिकेट करके रखें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः कौन से डॉक्युमेंट के लिए बोलना है? ...(**व्यवधान**)... What is the document? That is all that you need to say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्लः डॉक्युमेंट को ऑथेंटिकेट करें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Now, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please sit down. Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्लः जो भाव आप बता रहे हैं, अगर बाजार में लेने जाओ, तो जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** आप जगह का नाम बताइए, कहां से यह सामान लें? ...(**व्यवधान**).....

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** آپ جگہ کا نام بتائیے، کہاں سے یہ سامان لیں؟ ---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is giving the reply. Let him do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः उपसभापति जी, अगर यह हल्ला करना है सिर्फ हल्ला करने के लिए, तो कोई बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस तरीके से अपनी बात रखी, मैंने किसी को टोका नहीं। राजा जी बोल रहे थे, मैं उसी समय एफसीआई के संबंध में जवाब देना चाहता था। फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग के संबंध में सीताराम येचुरी जी बोल रहे थे, मैं जवाब देना चाहता था, लेकिन मैंने डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया।

श्री उपसभापतिः अब जवाब दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Please continue.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः अब जो ऑथेंटिकेशन का सवाल है, रामविलास पासवान यहां बोल रहे हैं, मीडिया में जा रहा है, आपको लगता है कि गलत बोलते हैं तो प्रिविलेज मोशन लाइए। आप लाइए हमारे खिलाफ, कि ये गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सुनिए, यहां रामविलास पासवान नहीं बोल रहा है, भारत सरकार का खाद्य मंत्री बोल रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, यह

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

सही है कि जो तुअर की दाल है, उड़द की दाल है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... जैसे अब चने की दाल है, तो हमें पता नहीं चल रहा है कि चने की पैदावार में क्या है? मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो प्रोडक्शन है, प्याज का प्रोडक्शन हमारा बढ़ा है, पिछली बार जो 189 लाख टन था वह इस बार बढ़ कर 203 लाख टन हुआ। आलू का जो प्रोडक्शन 480.9 लाख टन था वह इस बार घट कर 455.69 टन हो गया, टमाटर का जो 174 लाख टन था वह इस बार बढ़ कर 181.65 लाख टन हो गया। इसी तरीके से चीनी का जो उत्पादन 284 लाख टन था, इस बार इथनोल वगैरह का प्रयोग हुआ, जो हम लोग भी चाहते थे कि इथनोल वगैरह में जाए, तो 252 लाख टन हुआ। गेहूं का उत्पादन जो 865 लाख टन था, इस बार वह 940 लाख टन हुआ है। चावल का उत्पादन जो 1054.8 लाख टन था, वह इस बार 1033.6 लाख टन हुआ है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि टमाटर में, पोटेटो में, प्याज में पैदावार में कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं? उसके दाम बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण सप्लाई चेन है और दाम के बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण जमाखोरी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अब जमाखोरी के खिलाफ भारत सरकार के पास कोई इंस्ट्रूमेंट नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एक मिनट। अब बार-बार टोका-टोकी कीजिएगा, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)..

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): This is not done. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please allow him to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not proper. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, this is not proper. Please allow the Minister to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am on my legs. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*).. Hon. Minister listened to all what you said...(*Interruptions*)... Now, you listen to his reply...(*Interruptions*)... If you have any doubt after that, get the clarification ...(*Interruptions*)... But don't interrupt him like this. ...(*Interruptions*).. Let him reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister, you please continue. ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सर, मैं आपसे यह कह रहा था कि जो मुख्य मुद्दा है.. अभी इधर से या उधर से हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि आपने खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठक क्यों नहीं बुलायी? हम पिछली बार भी राज्य के जितने खाद्य मंत्री थे, उनकी बैठक बुलाई और इस बार भी 25.05.2016 को खाद्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया। मैं आज से राजनीति में नहीं हूँ। प्रमोद तिवारी जी से लेकर बहुत से लोग कांग्रेस में हैं, वे जानते हैं कि हम लोग किसी चीज़ को छिपाते नहीं हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर जो बहस है, उसका एक सार्थक नतीजा निकले। आप जाकर अपनी-अपनी राज्य सरकार से, खाद्य मंत्री से पूछिए। जो भी अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं, हमने सबको मानने का काम किया है।

सर, बफर स्टॉक की बात की गई। तो 2-3 साल पहले 2014-15 में 171 लाख टन पैदावार हुई, जबकि डिमांड 226 लाख टन हुई। अभी पैदावार 170 लाख टन है, जबिक डिमांड 246 लाख टन हो गई है। मतलब 76 लाख टन का गैप है। भारत सरकार बहुत कम इम्पोर्ट करती है। प्राइवेट वाले इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। उन्होंने पहले 45 लाख टन का इम्पोर्ट किया, दूसरे साल उन्होंने 58 लाख टन का इम्पोर्ट किया, इस बार भी वे

6.00 P.M.

58-60 लाख टन का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां 76 लाख टन का गैप है। अब उसके बाद यदि मार्केट में डिमांड और सप्लाई में अन्तर हो जाए, जैसा हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि यदि डिमांड और सप्लाई में अन्तर होगा, तो दाम बढ़ेगा, तो उसके लिए हम लोग भारत सरकार के द्वारा पहली बार बफर स्टॉक बना रहे हैं। वह बफर स्टॉक आज तक कभी नहीं बना था। पहले हमने डेढ़ लाख टन का किया, बाद में वह बढ़ कर 8 लाख टन हुआ और अभी उसे बढ़ा कर 20 लाख टन का किया गया है। इसका उपाय एक ही है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के दो ही उपाय हैं— एक तो हम किसान को प्रेरित करें कि वे अधिक से अधिक दाल का उत्पादन करें और दूसरा मौसम है, यानी हमारे यहां मौसम ठीक रहे। 425 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल एमएसपी बढ़ाया गया। पिछली बार यह 275 रुपये बढ़ाया गया। बफर स्टॉक के अलावा, हमने एमएसपी के अलावा दाल पर हमने स्टॉक लिमिट लगा दिया। अब उसमें से दो-तीन राज्य सरकारों को छोड़ कर सारी की सारी सरकारें इसे इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही हैं। एक लाख अड़तीस हजार टन सीज़ किया गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप नाम लेने को मत कहिए, लेकिन अभी तक एक लाख अड़तीस हजार टन सीज़ किया गया है। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को अनुमित दे सकती है कि आप स्टॉक लिमिट लगाओ। यदि कोई स्टॉक लिमिट से ज्यादा रखता है, तो आप उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करो, छापेमारी करो और जेल भेजने का काम करो। हम तो यह नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह तो राज्य सरकार को करना है।

सर, इम्पोर्टर्स विदेश से आयात करते थे और म्यांमार के पोर्ट पर रख देते थे। जब यहां पर दाम बढ़ता रहता था, तो वे उसे धीरे-धीरे लाने का काम करते थे। अभी हमने कह दिया है, हमने स्टॉक लिमिट लगायी, तो किसी इम्पोर्टर ने कहा कि हम पर स्टॉक लिमिट लगा दोगे, तो हम 10,000 टन से ज्यादा कैसे लाएँगे? तब हमने कहा कि आपको जितना लाना है लाओ, लेकिन वह पोर्ट पर 45 दिन से ज्यादा नहीं रहना चाहिए। हमने राज्य सरकार को भी कहा है, वह इसके खिलाफ कड़ी-से-कड़ी कार्रवाई करे। हमारे पास है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह टोटली राज्य सरकार का है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, it is 6 o' clock now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not going to disturb the Minister. मंत्री जी जो बोल रहे हैं, उसको हम सुन रहे हैं। वे और बोलेंगे, उसके बाद हम लोग उनसे clarifications भी पूछेंगे, लेकिन अभी 6 बज गए हैं, क्या आप इसके बाद दूसरा बिल लेने की सोच रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... Are you planning to take up the next Bill?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) No Bill ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... See, I hope you know that today, at 1.00 p.m., there was a meeting of the leaders convened by the hon. Chairman. In that meeting, which was presided over by the hon. Chairman, in his presence, it was decided that it is not enough that we have only discussions; the Government Business should also be transacted. Therefore, it was decided ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We are not going to sit up to 10 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know that the LoP was there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The House is supreme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is not the point. See, it is my duty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The House is the supreme authority. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am on my legs. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Every Member has a right to give his opinion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree that you have a right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Are you not seeing that I am standing? Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not listening. In that case, it is a failure of the Deputy Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to admit this because today, with hon. Chairman presiding over the meeting, it was decided by all the leaders that we would complete this discussion and also we would take up one Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. It was decided. It was repeatedly asked and it was accepted, including by the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... Are you not seeing that I am talking? Then, you come here also. You come here and talk. This is very unfair. Let me say. The House is supreme. You can take any decision, but I have to say what I have to say. I need your indulgence also. It is not that I always hear what you say. You should also hear what I say. Listen or don't listen, obey or don't obey, that is a different matter.

So, it was decided, and when it was told that today, this discussion and the Bill would be taken up, no leader opposed and it was accepted. My understanding is that it was decided. Now, why do I say that it is my failure? If the Bill is not to be taken up, it is my failure. I admit that. The reason is that ...(*Interruptions*)... You listen to me. Why don't you listen to me? If I am talking nonsense, you can

say after listening to me that the Deputy Chairman talked nonsense, but listen to me. The time allotted and decided for the Short Duration Discussion was two-and-a-half hours. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It has taken four hours now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. When it started, I said that the time was two-and-a-half hours. ...(*Interruptions*)... What has happened to you? ...(*Interruptions*)... सुनिए...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me say. I said that it was two-and-a-half hours. I asked hon. Members to adhere to the time. Then, a suggestion came from this side and that side that the subject is very important; don't be very strict. Therefore, I was also liberal, the Vice-Chairman sitting here was also liberal, and, that is why, it has come up to 6 o' clock. Had the Chair been strict, it would have been over by 4 'o clock or by 4.30 p.m., and, we would have taken up the Bill. Therefore, if the Bill is not taken up today — it would be on record — it would be a failure on the part of the Deputy Chairman. You do what you want. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): I support you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can't see you as a failure. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us take up the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, let the Minister anyway complete the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are extending the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister complete the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने कई कदम उठाए हैं। जैसा कि हमने कहा कि हम चाह भी रहे हैं कि जो भी माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव आएगा, हम करेंगे। लास्ट में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने हर राज्य सरकार से कहा है। अब हमारे साथी ने कहा है कि विदेश से खराब दाल आ रही है। दलवई जी ने कहा कि उसको यहां लोग खाते नहीं हैं। विदेश में जो प्रोडक्शन है, वहां लोग दाल बहुत कम खाते हैं, यहां भी लोग दाल बहुत कम खाते हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में लोग बहुत ही कम दाल खाते हैं, वहां मछली ज्यादा खाते हैं। विदेशों के लिए दालों का सबसे ज्यादा उपभोक्ता भारत में है। आप कहीं देखेंगे 2012 में जो वर्ल्ड प्रोडक्शन of pulses है, जो आई.सी.ए.आर. के अनुसार है, वह 75 मिलियन टन था, जो घट करके 2013 में 73 हो गया और अब घट करके 71 हो गया है। हमारे साथी ने कहा कि विदेशों से दाल किस रेट में मंगाते हो? हमारे साथी श्री सीताराम येचुरी ने पूछा था। हम तुअर दाल 76 रुपए से लेकर के 99 रुपए प्रति किलो तक मंगाते हैं। जो हमारा यहां लेंडिंग प्राइस है, उड़द की दाल 78 रुपए से लेकर के 109 रुपए प्रति किलो तक मंगाते हैं। बस हम खत्म कर रहे हैं।

हम इतना ही कहना चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों को हम सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर 66 रुपए में तुअर दाल दे रहे हैं और उड़द की दाल 82 रुपए में दे रहे हैं। मेरा यह चैलेंज़ है कि जो

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

भी राज्य सरकार जितना चाहे हम देने को तैयार हैं। हमारे पास पूरी लिस्ट है कि किस राज्य सरकार ने कितना मांगा है और हमने उनको कितना दिया है। मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार की ही जवाबदेही नहीं है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को भी लेनी पड़ेगी। यदि हम राज्य सरकार को 66 रुपए प्रति किलो तुअर दाल दे रहे हैं, अरहर की दाल दे रहे हैं तथा 82 रुपए प्रति किलो हम उड़द की दाल दे रहे हैं, तो क्यों नहीं राज्य सरकार खरीदती है? आपने कहा कि पी.डी.एस. में बांटो। आपको मालूम है कि पी.डी.एस. में 81 करोड़ लाभार्थी हैं। अगर 81 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को एक-एक किलो भी देना शुरु कर दीजिएगा तो कहां आपके पास उतनी दाल है? बहुत राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में कर रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों को करना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सुनिए। जहां तक सब्सिडी का सवाल है, जो हमारे डी. राजा जी ने कहा, ऐसा यूपीए की सरकार ने 2013 में लागू किया था। उस समय यह 11 राज्यों में था, हम 34 राज्यों में कर चुके हैं। केरल और तमिलनाडु में नहीं है। लेकिन तमिलनाडु में जो पुलिस मॉडल है सीज़ करने का, वह बहुत अच्छा है। हम फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत कितना देते हैं? तीन साल हो गए हैं फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट को लागू हुए। दो रुपए किलो गेहूं, तीन रुपए किलो चावल, एक रुपए किलो मोटा अनाज देते हैं। हम बाजार से 30 रुपए, 32 रुपए में चावल खरीदते हैं और हम 81 करोड़ गरीबों को तीन रुपए प्रति किलो चावल गेहूं देते हैं। हम 20 रुपए प्रति किलो में गेहूं खरीदते हैं लेकिन लोगों को दो रुपए में देते हैं। यदि भारत सरकार 30 रुपए में खरीद करके तीन रुपए में चावल दे सकती है तो राज्य सरकार तीन रुपए क्यों नहीं दे सकती है?

जब हम 20 रुपये में से 18 रुपये गेहूं पर दे सकते हैं, तो राज्य सरकार दो रुपये क्यों नहीं दे सकती है? सब चीज़ें आकर केंद्र सरकार पर रुक जाती हैं। आप भी केंद्र सरकार में रहे हैं, हम भी रहे हैं। हम लोग दाम नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ, तीन रुपये किलो चावल दे रहे हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारें हैं, जो अपनी पॉकेट से कुछ देती हैं, वे एक रुपया, दो रुपया कमीशन देने का काम करती हैं। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि दाल की कीमत जब इतनी बढ़ रही है, तो राज्य सरकारें टैक्स क्यों नहीं माफ कर देती हैं? दाल के ऊपर से वे वैट को क्यों नहीं खत्म कर देती हैं? उनसे किसने कहा है कि आप इम्पोर्ट मत कीजिए, उनसे किसने कहा है कि आप छापेमारी मत कीजिए, उनसे किसने कहा है कि आप जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई मत कीजिए? इसलिए उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमारा जो भी है, हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): गुजरात में आपकी सरकार है, तो वहां आप कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करते? ...(**व्यवधान**)... गुजरात, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश में कार्रवाई करने से आपको कौन रोक रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: एक मिनट ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: जहां आपकी सरकार है, वहां आपको किसने रोका है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी लोग ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः भारत सरकार अपने आपको राज्य सरकारों से अलग नहीं कर सकती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, let him complete the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश)ः आप और आपकी सरकार जिम्मेदारी से भाग रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب محمد علی خان:** آپ اور آپ کی سرکار ذمہ داری سے بھاگ رہی ہے ---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him complete the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवानः सुनिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दाल के सिवाय किसी चीज़ की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि हम यह घोषणा करते हैं कि तूअर की दाल 66 रुपये किलो और उड़द की दाल 82 रुपये किलो। जो भी सरकार चाहे वह न खरीदे वह जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करे। उस कार्रवाई का नतीजा दो टर्म है, एक लांग टर्म प्रोग्राम है जो म्यांमार से लेकर मोजाम्बिक तक है। मोजाम्बिक में प्रधान मंत्री जी गए और वहां एमओयू साइन हुआ, उसके बाद दो साल के अंदर दाल की कीमत इतनी कम हो जाएगी कि हल्ला होने लगेगा कि दाल की कीमत बढ़ाइए। सर, अभी जनवरी में दाल की कीमत 43 परसेंट थी, जो फरवरी में घटकर 38 परसेंट हुई, फिर मार्च में वह 34 परसेंट हो गई, अप्रैल में 34 परसेंट हुई, मई में 31 परसेंट हुई है और अब जून में आकर वह 26.9 प्रतिशत बचा है और इस पर हम कब्जा करेंगे, लेकिन हम राज्य सरकारों से भी आग्रह करेंगे कि वे केंद्र सरकार के साथ सहयोग करके जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करके लोगों को सस्ती दर पर दाल बेचने का काम करे। आपने समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)ः सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि दाल के सिवाय किसी चीज़ के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपके खिलाफ प्रिविलेज़ हो जाएगा। दूध, सब्जी, अंडा, गोस्त से लेकर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है, जिसके दाम न बढ़े हैं और आप यह कह रहे हैं कि दाल के अलावा किसी और चीज़ के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं! आप यह क्या बता रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، آنریبل منسٹر نے کہا کہ دال کے سوائے کسی چیز کےدام نہیں بڑھے ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- آپ کے خلاف پریولیج ہو جائے گا۔ دودھ، سبزی، انڈا، گوشت سے لیکر ہندوستان میں ایسی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے، جس کے دام نہ بڑھے ہوں اور آپ یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ دال کے علاوہ کسی اور چیز کے دام نہیں بڑھے ہیں۔ آپ یہ کیا بتا رہے ہیں؟ ---(مداخلت)---

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः मैं आपको बताऊँ ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः हां, बताइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप यह बताइए कि आप इसका समाधान कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं? यह राज्यों को करना चाहिए या वे नहीं करें, लेकिन यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि दाल के अलावा किसी और चीज़ के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। आज हर चीज़ के दाम बढ़े हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह मैं आपके हित के लिए कह रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** ہاں، بتائیے ---(مداخلت)--- آپ یہ بتائیے کہ آپ اس کا سمادھان کر سکتے ہیں یا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں؟ یہ راجیوں کو کرنا چاہئے یا وہ نہیں کریں، لیکن یہ کہنا ٹھیک نہیں ہے کہ دال علاوہ کسی اور چیز کے دام نہیں بڑھے ہیں- آج ہر چیز کے دام بڑھے ہیں ---(مداخلت)--- یہ میں آپ کے ہت کے لئے کہہ رہا ہوں ---(مداخلت)---

श्री रामविलास पासवानः आप लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यदि किसी चीज़ का दाम 29 रुपये था और आज वह बढ़कर 32 रुपये हो गया है, तो बैंक में आप पैसे जमा करते हैं, तो साल-दो साल में कुछ पैसे बढ़ते हैं या नहीं बढ़ते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर के जवाब से हम बिल्कुल असंतुष्ट हैं and we are walking out.

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** سر، آنریبل منسٹر کے جواب سے ہم بالکل مطمئن نہیں ہیں and we are walking out.

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

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a clarification since I initiated this discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to take up the Bill. What is your point? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me take up the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have come here in Parliament to raise issues. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have got a serious question. अपने बयान के समय मैंने प्रेजेंट किया, I laid two papers on the Table of the House certified as per Rule 39(3) the prices from 30 different markets in 17 States in respect of *dal*. What I certified and placed on the Table of the House does not seem to match with the figures given by the Minister. So, my point is, I placed this with all responsibility. Sir, through you, I beg the Minister to look into this because we have made this the benchmark to see that these prices come down. So, these prices, which we got from the markets, and his numbers are not matching.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... अभी बिल लेना है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जावेद अली खानः माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी के reply के ऊपर बात कर रहा हूं। उसके सबंध में मैं अपना clarification पूछ रहा हूं।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** مانیئے اُپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں منتری جی کے ریپلائی کے اوپر بات کررہا ہوں۔ اس کے سمبندھ میں میں اپنا کلیری فکیشن پوچھ رہا ہوں۔

श्री उपसभापतिः अभी बिल लेना है।

श्री जावेद अली खानः बिल लेना है, लेकिन clarification पूछने का हमारा भी राइट है, केवल अगली लाइन से ही clarification पूछे जाएंगे, पीछे वालों को पूछने दीजिए।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** بل لینا ہے، لیکن کلیری فکیشن پوچھنے کا ہمارا بھی رائٹ ہے، صرف اگلی لائن سے ہی کلیری فکیشن پوچھے جائیں گے، پوچھے والوں کو پوچھنے دیجئے۔

श्री उपसभापतिः आप पूछिए। बिल लेना है, लेकिन पूछिए।

श्री जावेद अली खानः मैं यह बात जानता हूं कि अपनी विफलता को, अपनी असफलता को स्वीकार करना बड़ा मुश्किल काम होता है। जब मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे, उस वक्त भी मैं पूछ रहा था और उससे पहले जो वक्ता उनके समर्थन में बोल रहे थे, उस समय भी मैं पूछ रहा था। मंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि दाम तीन होते हैं, खेत का दाम अलग है, मंडी का दाम अलग है और बाज़ार का दाम अलग है। यहां मंत्री जी जो दाम quote कर रहे थे, मैंने कहा कि मुझे उसका पता बता दें कि कहां इस दाम पर सामान मिल रहा है, मैं अपने घर का सामान वहीं से खरीदना शुरू कर दूंगा। वे बता नहीं रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज़, मुझे बताया जाए कि 60 रुपए में दाल कहां मिल रही है और 70 रुपए में तेल कहां मिलता है? मैं वहीं से अपने घर का सामान खरीदना शुरू कर दूंगा।

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** میں یہ بات جانتا ہوں کہ اپنی وِ یفلتا کو اپنی اَسفلتا کو سُویکار کرنا بڑا مشکل کام ہوتا ہے۔ جب منتری جی جواب دے رہے تھے، اس وقت بھی میں پوچھ رہا تھا اور اس سے پہلے جو وَکتا ان کے سمرتھن میں بول رہے تھے، اس وقت بھی میں پوچھ رہا تھا۔ منتری جی نے خود بتایا کہ دام تین ہوتے ہیں، کھیت کا دام الگ ہے، منڈی کا دام الگ ہے اور بازار کا دام الگ ہے۔ یہاں منتری جی جو دام کیوٹ کررہے تھے، میں نے کہا کہ مجھے اس کا پتہ بتادیں کہ کہاں اس دام پر سامان مل رہا ہے، میں اپنے گھر کا سامان وہیں سے خریدنا شروع کر دونگا۔ وہ بتا نہیں رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ پلیز، مجھے بتایا جائے کہ ساٹھ روپے میں دال کہاں مل رہی ہے اور ستّر روپے میں تیل کہاں ملتا ہے؟ میں وہیں سے اپنے گھر کا سامان خریدنا شروع کردونگا۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः मैं बता रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यहां पर हमारे बिहार के साथी हैं। मैं आज से एक सप्ताह पहले मैं अपनी constituency हाजीपुर में गया हुआ था। आप नोट कर लीजिए, हाजीपुर में महनार एक प्रखंड है, महनार प्रखंड में चमरहारा एक गांव है। जब मैं वहां गया, हमारा बिहार डीसीपी स्टेट है, वहां एफसीआई नहीं खरीदती है, राज्य सरकार खरीदती है। वहां के किसान आए, उन्होंने मेरा घेराव किया कि हम अरहर की दाल एमएसपी रेट पर बेचना चाहते हैं, यहां सरकार नहीं खरीद रही है। हमने पूछा कि आपके पास कितनी दाल है तो एक आदमी ने कहा कि मेरे पास 4 क्विंटल है। उसका नाम था, कौशल किशोर सिंह। हमने वहीं से टेलीफोन किया, श्री हेम पांडे हमारे कंज्यूमर के सेक्रेटरी हैं। हमने उनसे कहा कि राज्य सरकार दाल नहीं खरीद रही है, बाज़ार में दाल की किल्लत है, आप तुरंत खरीदिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सुनिए। तीसरे दिन भारत सरकार के द्वारा दाल को खरीदने का काम किया गया। आपकी सरकार की जवाबदेही है या नहीं? इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री जावेद अली खानः तो क्या हम दाल खरीदने के लिए हाजीपुर जाएं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... तब तो दाल यहां से भी महंगी पड़ेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب جاوید علی خان:** تو کیا ہم دال خریدنے کے لیے حاجی پور جائیں؟ ---(مداخلت)---
تب تو دال یہاں سے بھی مہنگی پڑیگی---(مداخلت)---

श्री रामविलास पासवानः हम अपने क्षेत्र हाजीपुर में गए, वहां देखा। आप अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर देखिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further consideration of the Motion moved by Shri Anil Madhav Dave. He has already moved the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am taking up the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at 6 o'clock, I had said that the House will continue till the hon. Minister completes his reply. My submission is, let the first speaker speak and after that, we will take it up tomorrow. So, we can go up to 6.30 p.m. I think that was the consensus. We can take it up to 6.30 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... अगर हम कहते कि कल ही लें तो आपको शक होगा कि बिल नहीं ले रहे। हम आपको रास्ता दे रहे हैं।

†اگر ہم کہتے ہیں کہ کل ہی لیں تو آپ کو شک ہوگا کہ بل نہیں لے رہے۔ ہم آپ کو راستہ دے رہے ہیں۔

वित्त मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली)ः आप दिन में बहुत reasonable होते हैं, लेकिन शाम होते-होते थोड़ा unreasonable हो जाते हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः अगर हम कहें कि कल लें तो आप कहेंगे, बिल को रोकने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि एक स्पीकर बोल ले, तो बिल तो नहीं रुक रहा।

†**جناب غلام نبی ازاد:** اگر ہم کہیں کہ کل لیں تو اپ کہیں گے، بل کو روکنے کے لیے کہہ رہے ہیں۔ اس لیے ہم کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ایک اسپیکر بول لے، تو بل تو نہیں رُک رہا۔

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, बहुत ज्यादा स्पीकर्स नहीं हैं। फर्स्ट स्पीकर जयराम रमेश जी हैं। वही मुख्य स्पीकर हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः आपकी शंका को दूर करने के लिए हमने दस मिनट का कहा, वरना हम कल का ही कहते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی ازاد:** اپ کی شنکا کو دور کرنے کے لیے ہم نے دس منٹ کا کہا، ورنا ہم کل کا ہی کہتے---(مداخلت)---

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इसमें जयराम रमेश जी मुख्य स्पीकर हैं। उसके बाद मुझे लगता है कि सात, साढ़े सात बजे तक यह समाप्त हो जाएगा।

श्री नीरज शेखरः क्या कांग्रेस और भाजपा में कुछ सहमति हो गयी है? क्या आप में बिल को लेकर सहमति हो गयी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Up to 7.00 p.m., okay? ...(*Interruptions*)... Ghulam Nabiji, up to 7.00 p.m.? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh, please start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if it is up to 6.30 p.m., I am not going to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is up to 7.00 p.m., I will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, let us have a compromise, 7.00 p.m. is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: What is this, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... Are we not in the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... Are only the BJP and the Congress in the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... Will they both decide 6 o' clock or 7 o' clock? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, please allow me for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I am protesting, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not get. ...(*Interruptions*)... नाराज मत होइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... नाराज मत होइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Kindly note, tomorrow there is a Short Duration Discussion on a subject which is very important, that is relating to Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, tomorrow also, we will have problem of time. So, let us sit up to 7.00 p.m. and have one or two speakers so that.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be 7.00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, just a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...(*Interruptions*)... 7.00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि ऑनरेबल जयराम रमेश जी जितनी देर बोलना चाहते हैं, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ये फर्स्ट स्पीकर हैं, पूर्व मंत्री भी हैं, वे जितनी देर बोलना चाहते हैं, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। उसके बाद अगर समय मिलेगा, तो दूसरे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स बोल लेंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Jairam Ramesh will start. ...(*Interruptions*)... In any case,.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Just a minute, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, please allow me for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing anybody else. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh can start. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot listen to everybody and take a decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh to start. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not allowed; Mr. Jairam Ramesh to start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, why only left and right? Why not middle? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: So, do we come to the House tomorrow or not? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not talk anything like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Then, please allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have already given. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am

not allowing it. No. ...(*Interruptions*)... I called him. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing you; sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, just tell me when the Indian Medical Council Bill is going to come up because every day I am coming with my preparation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should come every day. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I will come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is your duty to come every day. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whatever you said will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)... आपकी प्रॉब्लम क्या है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्य और बीजेपी के सदस्य ही सदन का समय तय करेंगे? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापतिः ऐसा नहीं। **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा नहीं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अनुभव मोहंतीः सर, ऐसा ही हो रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will name you. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will name you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, all Leaders, including your own Leader,.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: No. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, all Leaders decided to sit and discuss the Bill. That is what I am saying. I have not taken this view or that view. I have only conveyed what has been decided and, therefore, I am proceeding. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I am saying, let us take up the whole Bill then. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why only one speaker? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Oh, you want more speakers! ...(*Interruptions*)... I am very happy. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have a point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yours is a valid point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: They have decided that only one speaker will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... They have decided, till 6.30 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... Somebody will decide 7 o' clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yours is a valid point. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपने ठीक बोला। **...(व्यवधान)...** Why only Mr. Jairam Ramesh? Others should also speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... ठीक है। **...(व्यवधान)...** अनुभव मोहंती, आपकी क्या प्रॉब्लम है? **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, that is what I was saying that when we have decided that we are going to speak on a Bill, when we are going to take up the Bill, then, why all of a sudden, this side or that side decides that after one speaker, there will not be any discussion today. And it will be taken up tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)....

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Continue till 10 o' clock or up to 11 o' clock ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Then, why both of you are stopping? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः हम तैयार हैं, आप 10 बजे तक discussion करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anubhav Mohanty, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Jairam Ramesh to start the speech on the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 — *Contd.**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Bill. The Bill has finally come up for consideration and passage. Before I get into the Bill, I would like to congratulate the new Minister, who has just taken over, and within days of his taking over, he is piloting a very important Bill, which has very

* Further discussion continued from 19th July 2016.

important implications on environmental and ecological security of our country. Sir, he was, as I have described him earlier, an ideal Chairman for every Select Committee, along with Mr. Bhupender Yadav. I would have been happier had this Bill been referred to a Select Committee. He has, of course, become a Minister; Mr. Bhupender Yadav could have chaired it. Many of the concerns, that I am going to express, could have been settled in the Select Committee because it had not been considered by the Standing Committee, and I acknowledge that. I acknowledge that failure of due diligence. However, that was not to be and, today, we are discussing this Bill. I will be supporting the Bill, but I will be proposing an important amendment to the Bill and I would request the Leader of the House and the Minister concerned to give serious consideration to this amendment.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*.]

Sir, CAMPA, as it is called, has a long history. It goes back to 2002 when the Supreme Court ordered the establishment of a Compensatory Afforestation Fund. In April, 2004, the then Government established the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority. Sir, if I recall correctly, in March, 2008, the then Government brought a Bill to establish the institutions to implement the Compensatory Afforestation Fund. This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. That Standing Committee was Chaired by my very good friend who, unfortunately, had to see a distress migration from the front row to the back row; Dr. Maitreyan was the Chairman of that Standing Committee. That Standing Committee comprehensively rejected the Bill that was proposed in March, 2008. However, the Government came forward with the Bill. It was passed in the Lok Sabha, but it was not passed in the Rajya Sabha and the matter then rested there. Sir, I had the privilege of becoming the Environment and Forests Minister on the 29th June, 2009, and the first thing I did, was to discover that ₹ 10,000 crores had accumulated in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund. So, how did this accumulation take place? Every time a forest area is diverted for non-forest purposes, a certain fund, a certain amount of money, has to be deposited by the Government, by public sector companies and by private companies to carry out compensatory afforestation. And I discovered in June, 2009 that the total amount of money that had accumulated was ₹ 10,000 crores. And this was not being utilized. Sir, I went to the Supreme Court. I had to deal with the Central Empowered Committee. I had to deal with an active Supreme Court and I also had to deal with very aggressive *amicus curiae*, Mr. Harish Salve, who was advising the Supreme Court Green Bench. After three months of discussion with the Supreme Court, a compromised formula was arrived at. And the formula was this that every year ₹ 1,000 crores would be released to the State Governments, and after a period of four or five years, there would be a review of this arrangement, and thereafter a decision would be taken.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Sir, I am pleased to inform you that in the first year 2009-10, ₹ 983 crores were actually released to the State Governments. Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States were the big beneficiaries of this transfer. In the next year 2010-11, ₹ 1,100 crores were then transferred to the State Governments. So, Sir, up to now about ₹ 8,500 crores have actually been transferred under the CAMPA Fund to the State Governments. However, the corpuses have increased because forests are being diverted for coal mining, for irrigation projects, for power plants, for National Highway projects. What was ₹ 10,000 crore in 2009 has become ₹ 42,000 crore today. So, I am glad that this ₹ 42,000 crores is now going to be transferred to the State Governments in a formula which is heavily weighted in favour of the States, I think, 90:10 is what is being proposed for the net present value. So, what does this Bill do? Let us be very clear. This Bill empowers the State Governments. This Bill strengthens Forest Departments. This Bill gives an opportunity for a Twitter, tomorrow morning which says, not tomorrow because the discussion on this Bill will continue tomorrow, maybe the day after tomorrow also, that ₹ 42,000 crores have been transferred to the States. But what the Bill does not do is empower forest dwellers. What the Bill does not do is empower the tribal community. What the Bill does not do is empower Gram Sabhas. What the Bill does not do is empower the communities. So, let us be very clear. The Bill transfers money to the States where it legitimately belongs because forest is a Concurrent Subject. It is legitimately transferred to the States. Forest Departments which have traditionally been starved of funds, get more funds for compensatory afforestation and other activities. So, to that extent, I welcome this Bill.

Sir, what is my problem with this Bill? My problem with this Bill is that in one line this Bill ignores the Forest Rights Act of 2006. The Forest Rights Act which is officially known as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament with great enthusiasm. I would like to tell my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, that his leader was one of the greatest votaries of the Forest Rights Act because it was felt that for the first time in independent India that historical injustices on tribal communities were being corrected. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 overruled the colonial era, the Indian Forest Act of 1927. Everybody welcomed it unanimously. But, today, Sir, I am afraid; we are doing bypass surgery on the Forest Rights Act. There is no explicit provision for the Forest Rights Act in this Bill. I am very sorry to say that the Tribal Affairs Minister should have been present here when this Bill is being discussed. He may be held up elsewhere. I have no problem with that, but his absence reflects the dissidence that exists between the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the one hand, and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the other.

Sir, the Forest Rights Act was passed in December, 2006. The Forest Rights Act confers two rights on forest dwellers – individual rights and community rights. Both, individual families get rights of ownership and communities get rights of ownership. In the last seven-eight years, that has been implemented, Sir. But let me point out that, roughly, 17 lakh individual titles have been distributed and, roughly, 49,000 community titles have been distributed. However, these figures mask a different reality. Only 40 per cent of the claims really get converted into actual distribution of titles. That means, out of every five people who apply for titles, only two get it. So, it is a very high rate of rejection in State after State. For community forest rights also, as I said, only about 45,000 community titles have been distributed, whereas something like one-and-a-half lakh titles were claimed. ये सब आंकड़े वेबसाइट से लिए हैं, ये मंत्रालय के आंकड़े हैं, ये मेरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं, मैं authenticate करके टेबल पर रख दूंगा। These are official figures as of April, 2016, when this Government is in power. But I am not making a political point. I am not saying, we did this and you did that. I am just saying that, number one, there has been a very high rate of rejection of claims and, number two, the Forest Rights Act has failed miserably in recognizing community forest rights. Only 45,000 community forest rights have been distributed whereas it has been estimated that this is only about two per cent of the total community forest rights that could have been distributed. So, while on individual rights we may have done well, on community rights we have failed miserably.

Sir, what am I proposing in this Bill? I have circulated an Amendment and I make an appeal to all political parties. I appeal to my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, whose Leader championed the Forest Rights Act. I appeal to my good friends in the Left Parties, who were associated with the passage of the Forest Rights Act. And I really urge even the Treasury Benches, because the Forest Rights Act was passed unanimously and enthusiastically, my Amendment is very simple, Sir. My Amendment says that CAMPA Funds will be used only in consonance with the implementation of the Forest Rights Act. ग्राम सभा की अनुमति के बिना CAMPA का पैसा इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। जहां CAMPA कर पैसा इस्तेमाल होगा, वहां जो पट्टे हैं, जो अधिकार हैं, जो व्यक्तिगत अधिकार हैं और सामूहिक अधिकार हैं, उनकी पहचान होनी अनिवार्य है। इसके बिना CAMPA का पैसा राज्यों को जाएगा, पर उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाएगा।

Sir, the Forest Rights Act, as I said, gives two types of rights.

Sir, I feel you must change the seating arrangement. We must have some desks in front where we can keep all our papers. Sir, the Forest Rights Act, as I said, gives forest rights and community rights. However, the anchor of the Forest Rights Act is the Gram Sabha. Anybody who reads the Forest Rights Act will find that the foundation of the Forest Rights Act is the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha has

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]
the responsibility for certifying the titles; the Gram Sabha has an essential role in the implementation of this Act. Secondly, the Forest Rights Act of 2006 very clearly stipulates what the role of the Gram Sabha is. Sir, in 2013, I had the privilege of piloting the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 which became the new Land Acquisition Law, in the drafting and finalization of which the then Leader of the Opposition, and now, the Leader of this House, played a very active role, a role which he now, of course, would wish to disown. However, in this Act as well, the limited point I want to make is this. We may have differences on the implementation of this Act. The limited point I want to make is that even in this Act, without the permission of the Gram Sabha, no land acquisition takes place in forest areas. So, whether it is the Forest Rights Act of 2006 or whether it is the Land Acquisition Act of 2013, passed by both the Houses of Parliament, the Gram Sabha's role is fundamental, and that is why the amendment that I have moved says that: "Gram Sabha funds shall be used only after the permission of the Gram Sabha." तिर्की जी, ओडिशा में पल्ली सभा है, आप जानते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... वहां ग्राम सभा पल्ली सभा है और इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा मैं आपसे भी निवेदन करता हूँ, क्योंकि आपके मुख्य मंत्री बार-बार कहते रहते हैं कि हम आदिवासी के पक्ष में हैं, हम ट्राइबल्स की सरकार हैं, अगर पल्ली सभा को नज़रअंदाज किया जाएगा, अगर पल्ली सभा की कोई भूमिका नहीं रहेगी, तो क्या बाकी रहेगा? CAMPA का पैसा राज्यों को मजबूत करेगा, CAMPA का पैसा फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को और मजबूत करेगा, पर कौन भुगतेगा? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... अगर ग्राम सभा को नज़रअंदाज किया गया है, अगर ग्राम सभा का कोई रोल नहीं है और फॉरेस्ट राइट्स एक्ट का implementation नहीं होगा, तो CAMPA के लागू होने से क्या फायदा होगा? मेरा कहना यही है कि CAMPA का इस्तेमाल जरूर होना चाहिए, पर इसका इस्तेमाल तभी होना चाहिए, जब ग्राम सभा अनुमति देगी और ग्राम सभा यह कहेगी कि यह सही है और यह हमारी अनुमति से हो सकता है। Gram Sabha has been brought as part of my amendment, and I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment. He may reject the amendment. I have absolutely no problem because all that the amendment does is. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Sir, I am still in the beginning. I need time. I am sorry.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Your party was allotted 30 minutes. But you have five speakers ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I told the hon. Minister that I need time. I am prepared to sit here till midnight. But I need some time. So, please don't ring the bell. So, the amendment has been brought. I request the Treasury Benches to accept the amendment in the spirit in which it has been brought, to solve a major problem, a dichotomy between the Forest Rights Act and the use of CAMPA funds. So, why am I saying so much on the Forest Rights Act? Why am I putting so much emphasis on the Forest Rights Act? I want to give just three examples, the recent examples.

The first example is from Chhattisgarh. नेताम जी, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के सरगुजा ज़िले

में एक घटबरा गांव है, आप तो पूरी तरह यह जानते हैं, आपके पास पूरी जानकारी है। छत्तीसगढ़ की राज्य सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश जारी किया है कि घटबरा गांव के सारे सामूहिक अधिकार कैंसल किए जाएंगे। क्यों किए जाएंगे? क्योंकि वहां किसी कंपनी को कोयले का ठेका दिया हुआ है। मैं कंपनी का नाम नहीं लूंगा। उस coal mine का allocation मैंने किया था, जब मैं मंत्री था। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं। यह allocation राजस्थान की सरकार के नाम पर हुआ था। राजस्थान की सरकार ने इस निजी कंपनी से mine operator के रूप में काम करवाया था, वे सारे कागज़ात मेरे पास हैं। दवे जी, आप देख सकते हैं कि सरगुजा जिले में घटबरा गांव में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने सारे सामूहिक अधिकार कैंसल कर दिए हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर एक बड़ा कोयले का भंडार है और इस निजी कंपनी को यह चाहिए कि बिना अधिकार पहचान किए हुए वह यह माइनिंग शुरू कर सके। यह Forest Rights Act के खिलाफ है। अगर आज छत्तीसगढ़ में यह हुआ है, तो कल मध्य प्रदेश में होगा, गुजरात में होगा, तेलंगाना में होगा, नहीं, तेलंगाना में तो बीजेपी की सरकार नहीं है, वह झारखंड में होगा, महाराष्ट्र में होगा। जहां कहीं भी बीजेपी की सरकार है, वहां पर यह होना जरूरी है। मंत्री जी, इस तरह पहली मिसाल, जो मैं कागज़ात के ज़रिए आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। जिस तरह छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा में Community Forest Rights cancel किए गए हैं, वह दूसरे राज्यों को भी एक रास्ता दिखाता है। अगर यही होता रहा, तो Community Forest Rights की पहचान होना ही असंभव है। इसकी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

दूसरी मिसाल मैं महाराष्ट्र से देता हूं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अभी-अभी एक Gazette Notification निकाला है और मंत्री जी, मैं इसकी सारी कॉपीज़ आपको देता हूं। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है, ये सब सरकारी कागज़ात हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 18 जून को Gazette Notification निकाला है, जिस Gazette Notification का नाम है, 'Village Forest Rules'. इस 'Village Forest Rules' के तहत यह कहा गया है कि Forest Department को Community Forest Rights का अधिकार है। एक तरफ हम कानून बनाते हैं, हम यह कहते हैं कि हम व्यक्तिगत पट्टे देंगे, सामूहिक पट्टे देंगे, दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकार एक अध्यादेश निकालती है, जिसके अनुसार Forest Department को यह अधिकार दिया जाता है कि आप Community Forest Rights ले सकते हो।

11 अप्रैल, 2011 को मैं खुद घटचिरोली जिले में गया था। घटचिरोली में एक गांव का नाम है, मेंढा लेखा, जावडेकर जी को अच्छी तरह से इसकी जानकारी है। मेंढा लेखा हमारे देश का ऐसा पहला गांव बना, जहां बांस की जिम्मेदारी, जिसे forest की भाषा में 'transit passbook' कहा जाता है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी Forest Department से लेकर हमने ग्राम सभा को सौंप दी। मेंढा लेखा में एक गौंड बुज़ुर्ग थे, देवाजी तोफा। उन्होंने हम लोगों से कहा, "दिल्ली, मुम्बई में हमारी सरकार, मेंढा लेखा में हम ही सरकार।" इस तरह वह बांस की जिम्मेदारी ग्राम सभा को सौंप दी गई और मंत्री जी, उस ग्राम सभा को पिछले दो सालों में एक करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हुई, क्योंकि बांस कागज़ की मिलों में भी इस्तेमाल होता है, साथ ही अन्य कई उद्योंगों में भी इसका इस्तेमाल होता है। इस विलेज फॉरेस्ट रूल से दरवाजा खुल गया है कि ग्राम सभा को आप अभी कोई अधिकार नहीं दे पाएंगे, फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट का नियंत्रण बरकरार रहेगा और कम्युनिटी फॉरेस्ट राइट्स जो मेंडालेखा जैसे गांव में ग्राम सभा में सौंपे गए थे, वे अभी फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास ही रहेंगे।

तीसरी मिसाल, पहली मिसाल, जैसा छत्तीसगढ़ का हुआ, जहां कोल माइनिंग के लिए सीएफआर कैन्सिल किए गए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, now your other Members can continue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will take ten minutes more. I was told 7 o'clock; I will finish at 7 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. दूसरी मिसाल महाराष्ट्र की है, जहां विलेज फॉरेस्ट रूल्स निकाले गए हैं, इससे जो कंट्रोल फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट से लेकर ग्राम सभा को दिया गया था, वह वापस फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को लौटाया जाएगा। तीसरी मिसाल, हमारे केंद्रीय मंत्रालय की जो एक गाइडलाइन है, जो जावडेकर जी ने गाइडलाइन निकाली थी, उसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, यह 11 अगस्त, 2015 का है और इस गाइडलाइन्स में है पीपीपी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I will speak after you finish your speech.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is the guideline issued by the Ministry — I am not saying by the Minister — Ministry is a continuing entity; Ministers come and go — of Environment and Forests on 11th August, 2015 for private participation in forest areas. निजीकरण का दरवाजा खुल गया है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि पीपीपी फेल हो गया, दूसरी तरफ हम पीपीपी को निमंत्रण देते हैं कि आइए, हमारे जंगल जमीन में काम कीजिए। यह निजीकरण का रास्ता जो खोला गया है, यह खतरनाक है और यह एक और मिसाल है कि फॉरेस्ट राइट्स एक्ट एक बार फिर इस गाइडलाइन्स के माध्यम से इग्नोर होगा, इसको नजरअंदाज किया जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, for how long do you want to speak?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I told you that I will take ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): But your Party's total time is only 30 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will finish at 7 o' clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Your Party's total time is 30 minutes, and you have five speakers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was told 7 o' clock, and I am going to complete at 7 o' clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after him, will we continue or adjourn?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am prepared to sit here till mid-night. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): We are all ready. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am prepared; you also sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, we are prepared to sit till midnight. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, five minutes more.

Sir, there are detailed provisions in this Bill, which I don't want to get into. But I want to say that there are no provisions for encouraging and supporting community-led afforestation efforts. The most successful example of sustainable forestry in our country is community-led afforestation, and there is no mention of that in the Bill. There is no mention, as I said, of the Gram Sabha and the Panchayats, and the Committees that have been proposed, — my colleague, Shri Digvijaya Singh will be speaking on this —both at the national level and at the State level, are stacked very heavily in favour of bureaucrats and civil servants, and not enough of people who have actual experience with afforestation. Sir, I am sure, the hon. Minister will agree; he is a dedicated environmentalist himself, मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ कि वे मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि CAMPA का पैसा ज्यादातर एफॉरेस्टेशन के लिए नहीं है, परन्तु रीजनरेशन ऑफ नेचुरल फॉरेस्ट के लिए जाना चाहिए। सर, यह हमारे मन में जो पैदा हो गया है कि हम फॉरेस्ट को डायवर्ट कर सकते हैं, पर अब compensatory afforestation कर सकते हैं, यह गलत है। एक तरफ हम नैचुरल फॉरेस्ट को डिस्ट्रॉय कर रहे हैं और यह मानना कि हम कहीं eucalyptus का प्लांटेशन करके उसे कम्पंसेट करेंगे, यह बिल्कुल गलत विचार है। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी regeneration of natural forests पर ज़ोर देंगे और afforestation के बारे में कम प्राथमिकता वे देंगे।

सर, अंत में मैं यही कहूँगा कि यह एक संशोधन है। मैं सबसे विनती करता हूँ कि इस संशोधन का समर्थन करें और मैं खास तौर से दवे जी से दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि जब वे रूल्स बनाएँगे, रूल्स तो बनने ही हैं, विस्तार से बनाएँ, डिटेल में जाएँ और विचार-विमर्श के बाद ही आप रूल्स बनाएँ। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप सिर्फ सांसदों से ही बात करें, परन्तु कई संगठन ऐसे हैं, जो आपके साथ भी सम्पर्क में हैं, आप भी जानते हैं, जिनको इस विषय पर बहुत जानकारी है, तो आप उनसे भी सुझाव लें। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप इस विधेयक को पास करने की जल्दी में हैं। यह पास हो जाएगा, आप बेफिक्र रहिए। आपकी innings एक सिक्सर से शुरू हो रही है और हेडलाइन भी मिल जाएगी "₹ 42,000 crores transferred to the States", परन्तु आप जल्दबाजी मत कीजिए। संशोधन को स्वीकार कीजिए। अगर संशोधन को आप नहीं स्वीकारेंगे, तो रूल्स में तो संशोधन का जो मूलभूत उसूल है, उसको आप रूल्स में लाइए और रूल्स

(**उपसभापति महोदय** *पीठासीन हुए*)

को विचार-विमर्श के बाद ही आप तय कीजिए। मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. It is a limited support. It is a support based on a recognition that we need to unlock the CAMPA problem, after almost ten years. However, the Bill is a step in a direction of strengthening State Governments and Forest Departments. It does not strengthen communities, it does not strengthen Gram Sabhas and it does not strengthen the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Minister to give a serious consideration to what I have said. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had said that we will sit up to 7.00 p.m. If the House is ready, we can extend it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): My request to the hon. Minister is that this Bill can be continued tomorrow. I think, it is an important Bill and all the Members would like to participate.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह जो बिल है, इसको हम लोग पहले ले लेंगे। उसके बाद जो Short Duration Discussion है, वह लेंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Sir, before taking up the Short Duration Discussion, we can take up this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You heard the Minister's suggestion. Mr. Minister, would you repeat?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, before taking up the Short Duration Discussion, we can continue the discussion on this Bill.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): What about the Andhra Pradesh issue, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what is being decided, please sit down. Today, we wanted to dispose of this Bill. There was a suggestion to take up the Bill first and take up the Short Duration Discussion later. Had that suggestion been accepted, we would have disposed of the Bill and also would have taken up the Short Duration Discussion. But we took up the Short Duration Discussion first. Tomorrow, there is a Calling Attention Motion. It would take some time, maybe, one-and-a-half hours. Then, if you take up the Short Duration Discussion, tomorrow, the same situation will arise that the Bill may be... ...(*Interruptions*)... What I am saying is, we should ensure that, along with Members' business, the Government Business too is transacted. Both should be transacted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

7.00 P.M.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Let us continue with the Bill now, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है, तो मुझे जवाब देना ही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः अभी आप पयार्वरण मंत्री नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अनिल जी बहुत काबिल मंत्री हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः चूंकि आपने जिस संबंध में मेरा नाम लिया है, उतना तो मैं बता दूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बाकी जवाब वे देंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is,...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, we will continue with the Bill. Sir, we will continue now. Tomorrow we are taking up the Andhra Pradesh discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can continue for some time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection for taking it up tomorrow, but kindly understand my point. I am also worried because the Chair has a duty to ensure that Government Business is also transacted. Last Thursday we decided that this Bill would be taken up and passed. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday have gone by. Tomorrow, again, I foresee a situation like this. First, we will take up Calling Attention Motion; then, Short Duration Discussion and, by that time, it would be 6.30 p.m. and this can happen again. Therefore, if it is postponed for tomorrow, let us decide like this: first Calling Attention Motion, then this Bill, and then the Short Duration Discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the decision is, first the Calling Attention Motion, then this Bill and then the Short Duration Discussion. That is now agreed to. Now we have the message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) 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 *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 2016.

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

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Special Mentions. Those who want to read can read. Ms. Dola Sen.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair.*]

Need to adopt an effective model for combating left wing terrorism in the country

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, Left Wing Extremism is the most potent threat the country faces today and in order to deal with it, the country requires the Centre and State Governments to cooperate and share responsibility.

In our State of West Bengal, three districts are considered Maoist-infested areas, namely, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia situated in the dense forest area that is generally called *Jangalmahal*.

Over the past five years, a number of welfare projects, measures and schemes like Kanyashree, Sabuj Sathi and Khadya Sathi were initiated and successfully implemented in these parts. Infrastructural developments like making roads and bridges are also taking place. This showcased that combat forces alone cannot solve the Left Wing Extremism problem. Development projects play an important role in winning the hearts of the poorest and the most affected people of that area. Bengal Government's approach has been adopted as a national model for tackling Left Wing Extremism.

Compared to 466 incidents in Chhattisgarh and 310 in Jharkhand in 2015, Bengal witnessed zero incidents and casualties in the last four-and a-half years according to the figures of the Ministry of Home Affairs. To continue bringing Left Wing Extremists back to the mainstream and keeping up the momentum of development in *Jangalmahal* as also other affected parts of the country, the Government must increase the allocation of funds required under the Integrated Action Plan for Left Wing Extremist districts. Thank you.

Reduction in the funds allocated by the Government for Centrally-sponsored Schemes in the States

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Central Government often talks of cooperative federalism. However, the actions of the Centre over the past two years, have not reflected this and States continue to receive step-motherly treatment from the Union Government.

On the one hand, the Government of India increased the devolution to the States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, and, on the other hand, there have been large cuts in budgetary allocations to key Ministries and reductions in the funding of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. This has affected the development initiatives of the States.

The Centre has withdrawn its financial support from 39 major Schemes like the National e-Governance Action Plan, Police Modernisation and the Backward Regions Grant Fund. The Government has also scaled back its share in 58 key welfare Schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, among others.

With the abolition of Planning Commission, States have lost an important platform to voice their concerns and raise matters of public importance. Now, only select issues are raised at sub-groups of the Niti Aayog at the behest of the Centre. Often, the Centre takes unilateral decisions, choosing to ignore the recommendations of the Niti Aayog, as was evident in the restructuring of funding pattern for universal sanitation programme on December 1, 2015.

The Government must explain how State Governments are to carry on with these welfare programmes, and ensure development in the States without adequate funds. Increased devolution of tax funds will not help if they are countered by additional funding cuts across the board.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend.

***Need to take effective measures to ensure admission of poor students in private schools under Right to Education Act**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, despite the good intention of the Government, a large number of children belonging to the disadvantaged groups are still far away from getting education. As per a recent survey, private schools across India fill up just 15 per cent of the nearly 2.29 million seats available for poor students under the Right to Education Act. Despite Literacy and awareness about

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Anil Desai]
giving admission to the poor on priority, despite schools being aware about the instructions and the provision of penalty for violations, admission of the poor in schools is very low. In the smaller cities, where there is no awareness among the poor people about this provision, the situation is worse. In Maharashtra, only 19.35 per cent seats got filled up in 2013-14, whereas in States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the RTE intake in 2013-14 was about 88.24 per cent and 69.38 per cent. In my State, Maharashtra, the situation is very serious.

There are loopholes in the RTE Act. It has not covered all the marginalized sections such as the minorities, persons with disabilities, orphans and street children. The nexus between powerful owners of private schools and Government officials must be broken. In the absence of schools as stipulated under the RTE Act (situated within 1 km. for Class I to V), the poor can't afford to pay the fee and attend schools.

The situation could be improved if the Government started an awareness campaign through the local newspapers and radio among the poor. For a smooth and result-oriented implementation, the Government may consider inclusion of NGOs to spread awareness through social auditing and by promoting social mobilization among communities.

Measures such as giving tax incentives to private schools upon their implementing the 25 per cent norm would work. For instance, Kerala encourages the poor to attend the school of their choice by providing them a transport subsidy. Also, accountability of State-level Education Officers must be ensured.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention.

Need to set up an inquiry into the revelations made in a magazine on the involvement of middlemen to give information about judicial verdicts to corporates and other beneficiaries

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश की एक प्रतिष्ठित अंग्रेज़ी पत्रिका "OPEN" में, हर भारतीय को चिंतित करने वाला लेख छपा है "Inside the Justice Bazar" (An Open Investigation), लेख में उल्लेख है कि हाल के आयकर छापों में ऐसे बिचौलियों की जानकारी मिली है, जो वर्षों से Impunity (दण्ड से मुक्ति) बिना भय के कारपोरेट व अन्य लाभ

पाने वाले पक्षों को न्यायपालिका के फैसलों (Judicial Verdicts) की अग्रिम सूचनाएं देते रहे हैं। इस पत्रिका ने इंटेलीजेंस और आयकर विभाग से बात कर ऐसे चार बिचौलियों (Middlemen) की पहचान की है, जो ऐसे काम करते रहे हैं। न्यायपालिका की साख और भूमिका पर देश की बुनियाद टिकी है। हमारी न्यायपालिका की गौरवमयी पृष्ठभूमि रही है, मौजूदा भूमिका भी प्रेरक है। इस तरह न्यायपालिका पर आम जनता से लेकर हम सबको अटूट विश्वास है। अगर पत्रिका में छपी चीजें सही हैं तो यह अत्यन्त गंभीर मामला है। अगर छपी चीजें सच हैं तो संसद को, न्यायपालिका को अति चिंतित होना चाहिए कि हम किधर जा रहे हैं?

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार व खास तौर से कानून मंत्री से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे इस प्रसंग को न्यायपालिका के सर्वोच्च आसन पर बैठे लोगों से परामर्श कर, उनकी सहमति से आवश्यक कदम उठाएं या जांच सुनिश्चित कराएं, ताकि देश की जनता को सच पता चल सके। सरकारें या व्यवस्था में बिचौलियों की भूमिका या चर्चा ने हमारे लोकतंत्र को मलीन किया है, लेकिन शीर्ष न्यायपालिका पर ऐसी सार्वजनिक चर्चा शायद पहली बार सामने आई है।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my friend.

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूं।

Need for establishment of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Punchhi Commission Report deals with environment, natural resources and infrastructure. In volume VI, it makes important recommendations regarding strengthening the National Water Resources Council, better coordinating the activities of the Inter-State River Basin Authorities and streamlining the functioning of Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. It further states about the need to take a conciliatory approach, fixing timelines for clarificatory and supplementary orders and providing for statutory appeals to the Supreme Court. Experience indicates that these recommendations of the Commission are sensible and can be implemented without difficulty. In addition, time limits should be prescribed for notifying the awards of the Tribunals of the Centre. Speedy action to implement suggestions would reduce delays in implementing awards of Inter-State River Water Tribunals. Time limits should also be fixed for putting in place monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of awards. On February 19, 2013, the Centre notified the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, dated February 5, 2007. The Tamil Nadu Government has since been urging upon the Centre to set up the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee to effectively implement the Tribunal's final order. The hon. Chief Minister

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]
of Tamil Nadu, hon. *Amma*, has impressed upon the Centre the need for doing this several times. I strongly urge upon the Government to immediately establish the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. I also appeal for the speedy implementation of the interlinking of Inter-State rivers, starting with peninsular rivers, in the first instance.

Need to introduce and pass the Bill for reservation of seats for women in Parliament

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the empowerment of women in socio-political and economic spheres is very important for the overall growth of living standards. Women are the wealth of the nation and the empowerment of women is the need of the hour. Their progress and development in all sectors should be accorded top priority. The various schemes and measures for the development of women need a discussion in all apex forums, including the Parliament, and have to be mandatory. The representation of women in politics, jobs and in all spheres of activities needs a substantial increase to bring more women to the forefront.

The State of Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi *Amma*, has been unveiling a slew of measures for development and empowerment of women in all walks of life. The role and greater participation of women in the socio-economic and political sphere is inevitable. The Tamil Nadu Assembly has unanimously passed the Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016, which will provide for reserving 50 per cent of seats in the local bodies for women. There is a need for passing of the Women Reservation Bill in Parliament, as early as possible.

I urge upon the Union Government to introduce and pass 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament, as early as possible.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. My Special Mention is about the demand for constant monitoring of flood situation in West Garo Hills region in Meghalaya. Sir, I lay it on the Table.

***Need for constant monitoring of flood situation in West Garo Hills region in Meghalaya**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I rise to apprise the Centre, while exercising abundant caution, of the situation in West Garo Hills region of my

* Laid on the Table.

State Meghalaya arising out of incessant rains inundating large tracts of agricultural land in more than 60 villages in Salsella and Tikrikilla Development Blocks.

The fury of the Jinjiram, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, is still unabated although there have been human casualties reported from the region. The District Administration has put all its personnel on full alert to take emergency measures in civil defence and disaster management fronts.

Rescue and restoration operations fully equipped with sand-filled bags and bamboo walling are in full swing wherever river-stream embankments under strong current and swirling menace are causing erosion.

The extent of damage in terms of agricultural land with standing crops inundated, human and cattle lives lost, human settlements fully or partially submerged or destroyed is yet to be quantified.

As an abundant caution, I call upon the Centre to stand by in readiness to help Meghalaya in the eventuality of the flood situation in Garo Hills assuming grave proportions and I hope the Centre will respond magnanimously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Okay, thank you very much. Shri K. R. Arjunan, please lay it on the table.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Special Mention is about the demand for including Udhagamandalam (Ooty) under AMRUT Scheme. Sir, I lay it on the Table.

***Need to include Udhagamandalam (Ooty) under AMRUT Scheme**

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, 32 cities/towns in Tamil Nadu were originally qualified for inclusion under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Subsequently, the Government of India, in May, 2015, requested to identify such Urban Local Bodies whose population, as per 2011 Census, was less than one lakh but will increase beyond one lakh before 31.12.2016 because of the newly-added areas.

Udhagamandalam (Ooty) is a Municipality with a population of 88,422 (as per 2011 Census). It has a floating population of 50,000 per day. It is a popular hill station located in the Nilgiris. Tourists from all over the world visit Ooty for its scenic beauty. Ooty is the junction of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. Mudumalai National Park in Niligiri hills is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage site. Ooty also has tea, coffee and spice

* Laid on the Table.

plantations. In order to improve infrastructure in Ooty for its plantation industry and also to improve its tourism infrastructure, Ooty Municipality may please be included under the AMRUT Scheme. I request the Government of India to consider inclusion of Udhagamandalam (Ooty) under the AMRUT Scheme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. Please lay it on the Table.

Need to look into the matter of siphoning of money meant for welfare of tribals in Maharashtra

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I will read at least one paragraph.

Recently, there were reports of money, meant for welfare of tribal communities for creating livelihood-related assets like wells, etc., under the Forest Rights Act, not reaching the intended beneficiaries and being siphoned of. This incident was reported from Nandurbar, one of the poorest districts of Maharashtra. Though an FIR has been lodged in the case but early reports indicate that it is an organized system with corrupt officials involved.

There were reports of false field reports and Utilization Certificates being submitted to get money sanctioned for various schemes. It was found that most of the beneficiaries, against whose names money were released, never received those funds and no assets were created. It was also reported that money was released from the Ministry but never reached the Zila Panchayat accounts and were rather transferred to a private account and taken out from there.

This is extremely disturbing as this money is meant for the welfare and development of some of the poorest, is meant to correct years of oppression and under-development of tribal communities. There are many special schemes run under the Integrated Tribal Development Project through Central assistance but if there is no proper monitoring and oversight of the flow of money, then it is double injustice against the tribal communities at whose expense others are gaining.

The Ministry must look into this incident not just in this district but in other districts of Maharashtra as well, and take all steps necessary to bring the offenders to book and put in place a strong monitoring and accountability mechanism. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Shri K. T. S. Tulsi; absent. Shri Majeed Memon; absent. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa; absent. Shri P. L. Punia. Please lay it on the Table.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Sir, allow me to read two to three lines.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Okay, okay.

Need to take effective measures for modernization of mortuaries in the country under the National Health Mission

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसी सीबीआई ने दिनांक 05.03.2015 को गृह मंत्रालय को राज्यों में पुलिस दल के आधुनिकीकरण की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मोर्चरियों के आधुनिकीकरण का सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन सरकार के अनुसार यह कार्य पुलिस दल के आधुनिकीकरण की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। यही नहीं राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अन्तर्गत मोर्चरी, चीरफाड़ घरों के नवीनीकरण और तकनीकी उन्नयन की कोई भी स्कीम या व्यवस्था नहीं है।

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में ही लोगों के सम्मान व गरिमा को सुनिश्चित करने की बात कही गई है। नागिरकों को जीवित रहते हुए, जो आदर-सम्मान मिलता है, वही उनकी मृत्यु के बाद भी मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन देश में मोर्चरियों, चीरफाड़ घरों की हालत इतनी दयनीय है कि यह लोगों की मानवीय संवेदना को तार-तार कर रहा है। पोस्टमॉर्टम का पुराना तरीका अमानवीय व असंवेदनशील है। वहां रखे शवों को चूहे खा जाते हैं, विसरा के सैंपल खुले में ही पड़े रहते हैं। फ्रीजर व कूंलिग सिस्टम ठीक नहीं होने के कारण मृत शरीर सड़ता रहता है। पोस्टमॉर्टम के लिए लकड़ी काटने वाली कुल्हाड़ी तथा आरी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गांवों में तो खुलेआम परिजनों के सामने पोस्टमॉर्टम किया जाता है। बड़ी संख्या में फॉरेंसिक एक्सपर्ट और मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि राज्यों में पुलिस दल के आधुनिकीकरण की स्कीम तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन में मोर्चरियों के आधुनिकीकरण और तकनीकी उन्नयन का कार्य भी जोड़ा जाए तथा देश में फॉरेंसिक एक्सपर्ट और मेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. Please lay it on the table.

Need to undertake a massive door-to-door polio vaccination programme in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, it is a very important subject.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

The WHO declared India polio-free, and since January, 2011, no wild polio virus has been reported from any part of the country. But, recently, in the month of May, wild polio virus was found from a sewerage treatment plant in Hyderabad during a routine check. It is really a shocking news, not only for Telangana but also for the entire country.

The Government of Telangana immediately sounded a 'global emergency' and ordered to airlift two lakh vaccines from Geneva to immunize more than three lakh children in Hyderabad Ranga Reddy district and its surrounding areas, which clearly gives the seriousness of the problem. The strain called Vaccine Derived Polio Virus has not been seen in the country in the last five years. Doctors feel that it might have been transferred from the West Asian countries, which are well connected with Hyderabad.

Secondly, the Telangana Government, under its immunization programme, is administering vaccines only to eliminate the P1 and P3 strains and not the P2 strain. It is strange why it is being done so. Thirdly, the immunity of a child also plays an important role in containing this strain. Children whose immunity is low are vulnerable to this problem. So, children should also be give nutritious food to fight with such viruses.

Hence, I request the Government of India to undertake massive door-to-door vaccination programme among children in the age group of six weeks to three years in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and in the entire country. As a preventive measure, they should be given an additional dose, monitoring teams must be deployed to these areas and other necessary steps must be taken to ensure that polio does not return to Telangana, and India.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th July, 2016.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 28th July, 2016.

Reduction in the funds allocated by the Government for Centrally sponsored schemes in the States (page 457)

Need to take effective measures to ensure admission of poor students in private schools under Right to Education Act — *Laid on the Table* (pages 457-458)

Need to set up an inquiry into the revelations made in a magazine on involvement of middlemen to give information about judicial verdicts to corporates and other beneficiaries (pages 458-459)

Need for establishment of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (pages 459-460)

Need to introduce and pass the Bill for reservation of seats for women in Parliament (page 460)

Need for constant monitoring of flood situation in West Garo Hills region in Meghalaya — *Laid on the Table* (pages 460-461)

Need to include Udhagamandalam (Ooty) under AMRUT scheme — *Laid on the Table* (pages 461-462)

Need to look into the matter of siphoning of money meant for welfare of tribals in Maharashtra (pages 462-463)

Need to take effective measures for modernization of mortuaries in the country under the National Health Mission (page 463)

Need to undertake a massive door-to-door polio vaccination programme in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (pages 463-464)

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