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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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Shri T. G. Venkatesh

Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

## **LOK SABHA**

Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt

Shri Birendra Kumar Chaudhary

Shri S. P. Muddahanume Gowda

Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque

Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh

Shrimati Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam

Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato

Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani

Shri Tapas Paul

Shri Mutthamsetti Srinivasa Rao

Shri Ramsinh Rathwa

Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy

Shri Raj Kumar Saini

Shri B. Senguttuvan

Shri Rajveer Singh (Raju Bhaiya)

Shri Y. V. Subbareddy

Shri Rameshwar Teli

Shrimati Savitri Thakur

Shrimati Dev Varma (Moon Moon Sen)

Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena



**Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice**

Shri Anand Sharma – *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Ms. Anu Aga

Shri Prabhat Jha

Shri Dilipbhai Pandya

Shrimati Rajani Patil

Shri D. Raja

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh

Shri Tiruchi Siva

Shri K. T. S. Tulsi

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Tariq Anwar

Shri Idris Ali

Shri Sharad Bansode

Shri A. H. Khan Chaudhary

Adv. Joice George

Chaudhary Mehboob Ali Kaiser

Shri Santosh Kumar

Shri Bhagwant Mann

Shri B. V. Nayak

Shri Vincent H. Pala

Shri Vittalbhai Hansrajibhai Radadiya

Shri V. Panneer Selvam

Dr. A. Sampath

Shri M. Udhayakumar

Shri Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli

Dr. Anshul Verma

**Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Prasanna Acharya

Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam

Shrimati Vandana Chavan

Shri C. P. Narayanan

Shri Parimal Nathwani

Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy

Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau

Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Badruddin Ajmal

Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig

Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer

Shri Prabhatsinh Chauhan

Shri Pankaj Chowdhary

Kum. Sushmita Dev

Shri Ninong Ering

Shri Laxman Giluwa

Dr. K. Gopal

Shri Daddan Mishra

Shri Chirag Paswan

Shri Shivaji A. Patil

Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole

Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan

Shri Harinarayan Rajbhar

Shrimati Sandhya Roy

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

Shri Nagendra Singh

Shri Vikram Usendi

Shrimati M. Vasanthi

Shri Prabhubhai N. Vasava

**Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

Shri Mukul Roy — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Ritabrata Banerjee

Dr. K. Chiranjeevi

Dr. Prabhakar Kore

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna

Kumari Selja

Shri Rajeev Shukla

Shri Narendra Kumar Swain

Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Subrata Bakshi

Shri Ram Charitra

Shri Vinod Chavda

Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai Chudsama

Kumari Arpita Ghosh

Shri Rahul Kaswan

Shri P. Kumar

Shri Harish Chandra Meena

Yogi Aditya Nath

Shri Kristappa Nimmala

Shri Rajesh Pandey

Shri Rajesh Ranjan

Shri P. Srinivasa Reddy

Shri Ram Kumar Sharma

Shri Prathap Simha

Shri Dushyant Singh

Shri Kunwar Haribansh Singh

Shri Rakesh Singh

Shri Shatrughan Sinha

Shri Manoj Tiwari

Shri K. C. Venugopal

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA****CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of: The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; The Department of Atomic Energy; The Department of Space; and All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Home Affairs.
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of External Affairs.
Shri Arun Jaitley	The Minister of Finance; and The Minister of Corporate Affairs.
Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	The Minister of Urban Development; The Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and The Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of Shipping.
Shri Manohar Parrikar	The Minister of Defence.
Shri Suresh Prabhu	The Minister of Railways.
Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda	The Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
Sushri Uma Bharati	The Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Ramvilas Paswan	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
Shri Kalraj Mishra	The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	The Minister of Women and Child Development.
Shri Ananthkumar	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of Law and Justice; and The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology.
Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati	The Minister of Civil Aviation.
Shri Anant Geete	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	The Minister of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	The Minister of Rural Development; The Minister of Panchayati Raj; and The Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	The Minister of Steel.
Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs.
Shri Radha Mohan Singh	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	The Minister of Textiles.
Dr. Harsh Vardhan	The Minister of Science and Technology; and The Minister of Earth Sciences.
Shri Prakash Javadekar	The Minister of Human Resource Development.

#### **THE MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

Rao Inderjit Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Shri Vijay Goel	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
Shri Piyush Goyal	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.
Dr. Jitendra Singh	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and The Minister of State in the Department of Space.
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Culture; and The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism;
Shri Manoj Sinha	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications; and The Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways.
Shri Anil Madhav Dave	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and The Minister of State of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

**THE MINISTERS OF STATE**

General (Retd.) V. K. Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri S. S. Ahluwalia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Ramdas Athawale	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.
Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
Shri Rajen Gohain	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
Shri Parshottam Rupala	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
Shri M. J. Akbar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Upendra Kushwaha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Radhakrishnan P.	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.
Shri Kiren Rijiju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.



Shri Krishan Pal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel.
Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
Shri Y. S. Chowdary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
Shri Jayant Sinha	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
Shri Babul Supriyo	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
Shri Vijay Sampla	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Ajay Tamta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.
Shrimati Krishna Raj	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping; and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Shrimati Anupriya Patel	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Shri C. R. Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
Shri P. P. Chaudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice: and The Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

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**THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT**  
**IN THE TWO HUNDREDTH AND FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA**  
*Commencing on 16th November, 2016/25th Kartika, 1938 (Saka)*

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 16th November, 2016/25th Kartika, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

(The National Anthem, “*Jana Gana Mana*” was played.)

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## OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Mr. Shimon Peres**, former President of Israel, and **King Bhumibol Adulyadej** of Thailand.

**Mr. Shimon Peres** passed away on the 28th of September, 2016, at the age of 93. A statesman, who made bold efforts to achieve peace for his country and in the region, **Mr. Peres** earned widespread respect and many accolades, including the Nobel Peace Prize, for the values he stood for in public life. He was a visionary, who strongly believed in the power of knowledge, innovation and technology. **Mr. Peres** will be remembered for his lasting contribution to the promotion of bilateral ties with India. His death is an irreversible loss to Israel and its people, and also to the world at large.

**King Bhumibol Adulyadej** of Thailand passed away on the 13th of October, 2016, at the age of 89 years. Throughout his seventy-year reign, **King Bhumibol** was a unifying figure, deeply revered by the people of Thailand for his grace and compassion. A sagacious and charismatic leader, he played a pivotal role in shaping modern Thailand and in consolidating relations with friendly nations around the world, including India. His death is an irreparable loss to Thailand and its people.

This House joins the bereaved families, the Governments and the people of Israel and Thailand in mourning the passing away of **Mr. Shimon Peres** and **King Bhumibol Adulyadej** and conveys its heartfelt condolences to them in their hour of grief.

Hon. Members, I also refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Dr. A. R. Kidwai**, **Shri M. Shafi Qureshi**, **Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar** and **Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli**, former Members of this House.

**Dr. A. R. Kidwai** passed away on the 24th of August, 2016, at the age of 96 years.

Born in July, 1920, in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh, **Dr. Kidwai** was educated at the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the University of Illinois and the Cornell University in the United States. He was awarded the Honorary Doctorate of Vidya Vachaspati by the Institute of Tibetan Studies in 1997 in recognition of his contribution to Buddhist Studies. An educationist, a distinguished scientist and researcher, **Dr. Kidwai** took active part in the freedom struggle and the Quit India Movement.

**Dr. Kidwai** started his career as a Research and Development Chemist at the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Bombay in 1941 and rose to become the Professor and Head of Department of Chemistry and as Dean of the Faculty of Science, Aligarh Muslim University, and Chairman of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research, Delhi University. He served as the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission from 1967 to 1979.

**Dr. Kidwai** was engaged in the field of education for over 35 years and played a pivotal role in reviving and developing the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara as an International Centre for advanced studies in Pali language and Buddhist studies. He made valuable contributions in modernizing the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, re-orienting the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata as a Centre for Indo-British Cultural Cooperation and re-activating the Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna, as a leading centre of performing arts. He also made significant contribution to modernize education in Madrasahs and integrating them with technical training. **Dr. Kidwai** served as the Governor of many States - of Bihar twice, from 1979 to 1985 and again from 1993 to 1998, of West Bengal, from 1998 to 1999 and of Haryana, from 2004 to 2009. For his distinguished services to the nation, he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2011.

**Dr. A. R. Kidwai** represented the National Capital Territory of Delhi in this House from January, 2000 to July, 2004.

In the passing away of **Dr. A. R. Kidwai**, the country has lost a noted educationist, a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator.

**Shri M. Shafi Qureshi**, passed away on the 28th of August, 2016, at the age of 86 years. Born in November, 1929, at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, **Shri Qureshi** was educated at the Amar Singh College, Srinagar and the Aligarh Muslim University.

A lawyer, **Shri Qureshi** was associated with various cultural, social and sports organizations. He was the Secretary of the Law Society of Aligarh Muslim University; President of the Geographical Society, the Badminton Association of India and the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, Jammu and Kashmir; and Chairman of the Indian Cultural Institute, New Delhi, and the Kho Kho Association of India.

**Shri Qureshi** started his legislative career as a Member of the Rajya Sabha. He represented the State of Jammu and Kashmir in this House from May, 1965 to January, 1967.

**Shri Qureshi** was also a Member of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha. He served as a Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Commerce, Steel and Heavy Engineering, and Railways; Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways and Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation in the Union Council of Ministers during 1966 to 1980.

**Shri Qureshi** served as the Governor of Bihar from 1991 to 1993, of Madhya Pradesh from 1993 to 1998 and of Uttar Pradesh from May to July, 1996. He was also the Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities from 2007 to 2010.

In the passing away of **Shri M. Shafi Qureshi**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator. **Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar** passed away on the 22nd of September, 2016, at the age of 92 years.

Born in December, 1923, at Hadgaon in Nanded district of Maharashtra, **Shri Mhaisekar** was educated at Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad, Osmania University and M.P. Law College, Aurangabad.

An educationist by profession, **Shri Mhaisekar** worked in the field of education, rural development, health, etc. He was founder, Life Member and Trustee of several educational institutions. He was a Member of the Panel on Educational Administration Reorganising Committee, Maharashtra from 1962 to 1965. He was also a Member of the Executive Council of the Marathwada University from 1968 to 1975, Panchayat Raj Evaluation Committee from 1970 to 1972, and State Planning and Development Council.

**Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar** represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from April, 1976 to April, 1982.

In the passing away of **Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar**, the country has lost a distinguished educationist and a noted social worker.

**Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli** passed away on the 24th of September, 2016, at the age of 91 years.

Born in May, 1925, at Mussoorie in Uttarakhand, **Shri Ganguli** was educated at Presidency and Vidyasagar Colleges, Calcutta and Law College, Calcutta University.

A lawyer by profession, **Shri Ganguli** was associated with several associations and workers' unions. He was a Member of the Council of the Bar Association of India, West Bengal, and Council of the All India Association of Democratic Lawyers.

He was also the President of the Forward Seamen's Union and Federation of All India Jute Mills Staff Association. He also served as Vice-President of Bengal Motion Pictures Employees Union.

**Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli** represented the State of West Bengal in this House from April, 1970 to April, 1976.

In the passing away of **Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli**, the country has lost a veteran trade union leader and parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Mr. Shimon Peres, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Dr. A. R. Kidwai, Shri M. Shafi Qureshi, Shri Govindrao Ramchandra Mhaisekar and Shri Salil Kumar Ganguli.**

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

*(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Statement showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Fortieth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President:—

1. \*The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016
3. The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016
4. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016
6. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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\* Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha during the 239th Session.

9. The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016
11. The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Other Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
13. ^The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2016
14. ^The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016
15. \*\*The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) See No. L.T. 6176/16/16]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

### **Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the (EIL), New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) 51st Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5327/16/16]

### **I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

### **II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the IRMRA, Maharashtra and related papers**

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. G.S.R. 772 (E), dated the 8th August, 2016, publishing the Special Economic Zones Rules (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Explanatory Note.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5329/16/16]

^ The Bill could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and was deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

\*\* The Bill was introduced as the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty second Amendment) Bill, 2014.



- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. G.S.R. 884 (E), dated the 14th September, 2016, publishing the National Institute of Design (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5328/16/16]

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

- (a) 57th Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Maharashtra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5330/16/16]

### **Ordinance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fourth Ordinance, 2016 (No.7 of 2016), promulgated by the President on the 28th of August, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5312/16/16]

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### **STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE**

#### **Circumstances leading to promulgation of Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fourth Ordinance, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fourth Ordinance, 2016.

...(Interruptions)...

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR****Re. Suspension of listed business for discussing situation arising out of demonetization of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 currency notes**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, रूल 267 के अंतर्गत हम लोगों का नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सबका नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश को आर्थिक emergency के लेवल पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरे देश में आर्थिक emergency हो गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: कोई मंत्री नहीं..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, allow me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will come to that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will come to that. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Okay, please listen.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): यहां पूरा देश रो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we have given the notice, and other colleagues also have given the notices. You may first hear us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am going to comment on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am going to react on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... A number of notices have been received under ...**(Interruptions)**... please, please, please. Honourable Members, a number of notices have been received under Rule 267 for the suspension of the 'List of Business' today for a discussion on the issue of demonetization of the currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000. I see that there is a general consensus for a discussion. As the House knows, just now in the leaders' meeting there was a total consensus for a discussion on the subject. The Government has also informed that they are ready for a discussion. Therefore, I am allowing the discussion to be taken up right now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किस-किस ने नोटिस दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नोटिस किस-किस का है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Please tell us who gave the notice first. Please read out the names of the Members who gave the notices. There are Members who have given notices.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नोटिस किस-किस का है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I would request you to please read out the names of Members of all parties, who have given the notices in the order they have submitted. Thereafter, you can call any Member and the biggest party Member will speak first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What you want to know is ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किस-किस पार्टी ने नोटिस दिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Which party has given the notice first? Who has given the notice? In that order you please read out the names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No problem. I am agreeing to it. I will read out the names of Members who have given the notices. There is no problem in that. But, after that, we will start the discussion and we will follow the usual procedure. That is number one. Number two, I want to say one more thing, in any case the discussion has to be over by 6.00 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: पूरा देश रुका हुआ है, पूरे देश का काम रुका हुआ है, यहां का काम रुक जाएगा तो ...(व्यवधान)... इस चर्चा पर आप समय की सीमा मत लगाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर समय की रोक मत लगाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने पूरे देश को बंद कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस काम को बंद करेंगे तो क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... पूरा देश ठप्प है। यहां का काम ठप्प हो जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No time limit please.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Please don't fix the time limit. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed; your point is if it is to be continued tomorrow. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... I will take the consensus of the House. Sit down. At that point of time ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। कृपया मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am conceding your request.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा यह कहना है कि यूपी के चुनाव को देखते हुए इस प्रकार का आदेश हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी मत बोलिए। अभी discussion शुरू नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह जो आदेश हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को देखते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी discussion शुरू नहीं हुआ, अभी मत बोलिए। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को जीतने के लिए इन्होंने इस आदेश को लागू किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, discussion शुरू नहीं हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, कृपया बैठिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सबसे पहले समाजवादी पार्टी को बोलने दिया जाए क्योंकि हमने नोटिस दिया है। हमारा नोटिस है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए। Discussion शुरू नहीं हुआ, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will read it. Please sit down.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह उचित नहीं है। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को देखते हुए लिया गया ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश हित में नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, discussion शुरू नहीं हुआ, आप बैठिए। No, no. Nareshji, please don't derail. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, please don't derail. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने अपने लोगों को पहले बता दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... बीजेपी के लोगों को पहले बता दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... वित्त मंत्री से लेकर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion now. I am going to read out the names. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, sit down. I will read out the names who have given the notices. Do you want to read out all the names who have given notices under Rule 267 on this subject? I am going to read out the names of Members who have given notices on this subject on Demonetisation of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000. There are first two notices on other subjects, so, I am not reading out those names. Now, number two, that is the first notice on this subject, Shri Derek O'Brien; the subject is 'Inconvenience caused to common people due to hasty demonetisation'. The next is Shri Anand Sharma on 'Social and economic fallout due to demonetisation of currency and hardships suffered by citizens'; Shri D. Raja on 'Situation arising out of the demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 currency notes in the country'; Shri Sharad Yadav on 'Unplanned demonetisation of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 by the Government causing a lot of hardship to every person in the country'; Shri Naresh Agrawal on 'Decision of the Government to demonetise ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 currency notes'; Shri Sitaram Yechury on 'Social and economic fallout due to demonetisation of currency and hardship suffered by citizens'; Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu on 'Ongoing chaos following drastic, precaution-less demonetisation of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 currency notes'; Shri Prem Chand Gupta on 'Unplanned demonetisation of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 by the Government causing a lot of hardship to every person in the country'; Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad on the same subject; Shri Satish Chandra Misra on 'Problems due to demonetisation'; Shri Pramod Tiwari on the same subject. These are the Notices. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. There are two more notices on the same subject. Number one, by Shri Kiranmay Nanda. The second is that of Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have one request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. As I have already said, we would start the discussion now because there is a lot of concern.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a simple request.

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

Therefore, the Business, as notified today, in the List of Business, stands suspended.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have one request. I completely agree with you that we should go in the order where the Congress would speak first, and so on. The request from my Party is, Sir, because we have a meeting with the Rashtrapatiiji, and since I am scheduled to speak at number 4, could that be put on pause? I will speak at a later time. That is all that I wanted to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. So, we may straightaway start the discussion; Shri Anand Sharma to initiate the discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Those who wish to speak must give their names within half-an-hour.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the debate is taking place under Rule 267. That is what my understanding is.

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Notices that we have given are under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Notices under Rule 267 have been accepted and, accordingly, I have suspended the List of Business for today. I have already given that ruling. Now, those who wish to speak must give their names within half-an-hour. I know that the subject came up just now, but within half-an-hour the names should come.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उन सबके नाम तो इसमें automatic ही आ जाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When it is the turn of their Party, their names would be called. Mr. Anand Sharma, please start.

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## DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मंगलवार 8 नवम्बर के दिन रात्रि 8 बजे के बाद भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने एक घोषणा की, राष्ट्र के

नाम संदेश दिया। देश के इतिहास में पहली बार, आजादी के बाद, एक प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्र को संदेश के माध्यम से एक बड़ा फैसला बताया कि सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि पांच सौ रुपए और एक हजार रुपए के जो करेंसी नोट हैं, जो भारत के अंदर सर्कुलेशन में हैं, सरकार उनको रद्द करती है तथा उनको लीगल टेंडर मध्य रात्रि के बाद नहीं माना जाएगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि देश में काले धन पर प्रहार करने के लिए, आतंकवाद पर रोक लगाने के लिए, यह कदम जरूरी है, क्योंकि यह पैसा आतंकवादी इस्तेमाल करते हैं और भारी मात्रा में नकली पैसा, counterfeit currency सर्कुलेशन में है, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं आरम्भ में एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक काला धन, अपराध का पैसा, ड्रग मनी, counterfeit मनी का प्रश्न आता है, उस पर इस सदन दो राय नहीं है, एक मत है। हम काले धन के खिलाफ हैं, हम आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हैं। हम विरोध करते हैं हर उस शक्ति का, हर उस संस्था का, जो भारत की करेंसी को नकली बनाती है और उसको वे लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जो देश के हित का नुकसान करते हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रश्न यह उठता है कि देश के अंदर 16 लाख 63 हजार करोड़ के करेंसी नोट सर्कुलेशन में थे, उसमें से 86.4 प्रतिशत 500 और 1000 के नोट थे, तो eighty six per cent of currency was scrapped with one announcement of the Prime Minister. अब प्रश्न यह है कि जब यह निर्णय किया, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, आप जानते हैं कि मॉनिटरी पॉलिसी पर रिजर्व बैंक का अधिकार है, क्या यह सरकार ने सोच-समझ कर तय किया था कि 86 प्रतिशत पैसा जो हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार के अंदर है, वह अधिकांश नकली पैसा है? यह प्रश्न उठता है। वह काले धन का पैसा है, यह बुनियादी सवाल आपसे है, क्योंकि भारत में जो cash to GDP ratio है, वह 12 से 14 प्रतिशत के बीच में है। यह भारत की इकोनॉमी की वास्तविकता है। जो नगदी लेन-देन है — किसान से लेकर मजदूर, कर्मचारी, छोटा व्यापारी, ढाबे वाला, धोबी, नाई, जो लोग मेहनत से काम करते हैं, वे न क्रेडिट कार्ड लेकर चलते हैं, न जेब के अंदर चैक बुक लेकर चलते हैं। प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री जी से है कि क्या उस दिन उन्होंने जो कहा, वह इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रख कर यह बात की गयी?

उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात जानना जरूरी है कि इसी साल भारत की संसद को वित्त राज्य मंत्री ने सूचित किया, जब वित्त मंत्री से अगस्त महीने में सवाल किया गया था कि कितनी counterfeit currency है? नकली रुपया कितना है, उस पर वित्त मंत्री का जवाब है, मेरे पास उसका उत्तर है, उसमें कुल counterfeit currency आपने बतायी 0.02 परसेंट fake Indian currency notes, यह सरकार कह रही है। उसको आधार बनाकर यकायक 86 प्रतिशत को निकाल दो और देश में एक अघोषित आपात स्थिति पैदा कर दो कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक शहर में, गांव में, कस्बों में परेशानी में पड़ जाएं। हम यह सोचते हैं कि सरकार ने हर पहलू को मद्देनजर रख कर यह फैसला किया होगा। इसलिए पहले यह पूछना जरूरी है कि काले धन की परिभाषा क्या है? उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे। सदन में पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं। यह काला धन जो शब्द है— अपराध का पैसा, बेईमानी का पैसा समझ में आता है। I consider the usage of the word 'black' and its association as something illegal, as racist. But that is a separate issue. Now, from where does it come? You say, crime money; illegal money; proceeds of crime; tax evasion. खैर यह वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं। यह पहले से चल रहा है, इन्होंने यह शब्द नहीं बनाया है, इसलिए मैं आप पर कोई छींटाकशी

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

नहीं कर रहा हूं। ये तो पहले से ही यह कहते थे, पर यह प्रश्न है, इसलिए हमें इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि क्या यह उचित है या इसके लिए कोई और शब्द बनाया जाए?

उपसभापति महोदय, इसलिए सरकार को यह बताना पड़ेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उस दिन जो कहा कि वास्तविक तौर पर जो पैसा हिन्दुस्तान के बाज़ार में था, घरों में था, गृहिणियों के पास था, किसान के पास था, मजदूर के पास था, सरकारी कर्मचारी के पास था, जो उसकी पगार का था, क्या वह पैसा काला धन था? यह प्रश्न उठता है। पूरी दुनिया में एक संदेश गया कि हिन्दुस्तान की economy केवल काले धन पर टिकी हुई है। केवल अपराधी, काला बाज़ारी और नकली नोट रखने वाले हिन्दुस्तान की economy को चलाते हैं। यह अफ़सोस की बात है। आप निर्णय लें, पर पूरे देश को कलंकित मत करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक हकीकत है कि हमारी economy में कृषि का एक विशेष योगदान है। किसान मेहनत करता है, यह उसकी खून-पसीने की कमाई है। वह दिन-रात धूप में, बरसात में मेहनत करता है, इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान को हाथ नहीं फैलाना पड़ता, भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ती, हिन्दुस्तान अपना पेट खुद भरता है। हमारा अन्नदाता किसान है। वह किसान, जो धरती को जोतता है, मेहनत करता है, वह अपनी फसल मंडी में लेकर आता है। आपकी agrarian economy है क्या? वह उस फसल को टेम्पो में लाता है, ट्रैक्टर में लाता है, भाड़े की गाड़ी में लाता है। जब वह उसको मंडी में बेचता है, तब उसको नकद में भुगतान मिलता है। कई बार पूरी कीमत भी नहीं मिल पाती है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की एक हकीकत है। वह किसान, जिसको उसकी फसल की कीमत मंडी में नकदी में अदा की जाती है, क्या वह किसान काला धन लेकर आता है और काला धन लेकर जाता है? यह प्रश्न उठता है।

उपसभापति जी, किसान बीज खरीदता है। आपने यह फैसला तब लिया है, जब किसान को खरीफ़ की फसल की कीमत मिलनी बाकी है, रबी की फसल की बिजाई शुरू होनी है, किसान को बीज खरीदना है, किसान को खाद खरीदनी है। आज आपने क्या हालत की है? क्या वह सब काला धन है? आज हिन्दुस्तान के खेतों में करोड़ों खेत मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज वे तमाम खेत मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। जो दिन की 200 रुपये दिहाड़ी पाता है, वह एक सप्ताह से लाइन में लगा है, कतार में खड़ा है कि किसी तरह से 200, 2000 रुपये मिल जाएं, पर वे भी नहीं निकलते हैं। मशीनें काम नहीं करतीं, लंबी-लंबी कतारें लगी हैं, करोड़ों लोग लाइनों में लगे हुए हैं।

यह केवल वहीं तक सीमित नहीं है। देश के अधिकांश लोग, जो बाहर खाना खाते हैं, वे छोटे-छोटे ढाबों में जाते हैं, क्या वित्त मंत्री जी यह चाहते हैं, मेरा उनसे यह प्रश्न है कि हिन्दुस्तान का कौन-सा ऐसा किसान है, जो अपनी धोती, तहमद के अंदर क्रेडिट कार्ड की स्वाइप मशीन बांधकर आता है, cheque book बांधकर आता है? कौन-सा ऐसा ढाबा है, कौन-सा ऐसा आदमी फुटपाथ पर खाना बेचता है, जो आपका क्रेडिट कार्ड लेगा? आपने तो कह दिया cashless economy. दुनिया के अंदर ऐसी कौन-सी cashless economy है? अगर दुनिया के अंदर सिर्फ cashless economy होती, जो आप रातों-रात करना चाहते हैं, जिसको दुनिया के बड़े देश भी आज तक नहीं कर पाए, तो उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर गौर करें।

यदि आपकी बात के तर्क को मान लिया जाए, तो बड़ा अच्छा है, फिर तो अमरीका में, सेंट्रल बैंक को डॉलर नहीं छापना चाहिए। यूरोपियन सेंट्रल बैंक को यूरो नहीं छापना चाहिए और इंग्लैंड के अंदर पाउण्ड स्टर्लिंग नहीं छापना चाहिए! क्रेडिट कार्ड-डेबिट कार्ड से काम चलेगा, क्या जरूरत है, पैसे छापने की? आप देश के बाहर जाते हैं, आप जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जाते हैं, उनको खुद तो भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ता, उनके कर्मचारी-अधिकारी करते होंगे, पर उनको भी थोड़ी-बहुत लोकल करेंसी की जरूरत होती है। आपने क्या किया? आपने सब लोगों को, हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम नागरिकों को बिना किसी वॉर्निंग के — हम एक सभ्य देश हैं, rule-based, rule-governed country हैं, संवैधानिक प्रजातंत्र भी हैं। आपने देश के सब लोगों को अपराधी बना दिया! आप कम से कम उनको बताते कि फलां तारीख से हम बन्द करने जा रहे हैं। सरकार का तर्क आया, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने भी यह कहा कि अगर पहले बता देते तो आतंकवादियों को फायदा हो जाता। जिनके पास counterfeit पैसा है, उनको फायदा हो जाता। अब यह ऐसा अजीब तर्क है कि किसी की समझ में नहीं आ रहा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि ज़रा ये बताएँ, कृपा करके ज्ञान दें, प्रधान मंत्री तो इसमें बहुत ज्ञान रखते हैं, वे देश-दुनिया को प्रकाश दे रहे हैं। आपने यह निर्णय किया, आप लोगों को कहते कि हम आपको दो हफ्ते का, एक महीने का समय देते हैं, जैसा कि हमारी सरकार के समय में भी हुआ था। Demonetization पहले भी हुआ, आज़ादी के बाद हुआ। सन् 1946 में पहला फैसला हुआ था, 1978 में दूसरा फैसला हुआ था, जब हजार रुपये का नोट हटा दिया गया था। सन् 2000 का फैसला उस वक्त की एनडीए सरकार का था, जो एक हजार का नोट वापस लाई, पर तब लोगों को समय दिया जाता था। मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह प्रश्न है, यह पूरा सदन और देश देखे, जो अभी तक सिर्फ सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री का प्रवचन सुन रहा है। सब चैनल्स वही दिखा रहे हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि कौन सा आतंकवादी बोरी भरकर रिज़र्व बैंक और स्टेट बैंक के पास जाता है और कहता है कि मेरा counterfeit money बदल दो? आपने यह कैसा तर्क दे दिया? वहां वही जाता है, जिसकी जेब में लीगल पैसा है, मेहनत का पैसा है, जिस पर वह टैक्स देगा, पर आपने उसके बाद क्या किया? आपने उस पर सीमा लगा दी, आपने दरियादिली यह की कि जो लाखों विदेशी सैलानी देश के अंदर आए, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव भी है और कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिनको वित्त मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के बहुत बड़े ज्यूरिस्ट हैं, जो उस रात होटल का बिल नहीं दे पा रहे थे, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपना पैसा एक्सचेंज कर लिया था। सरकार ने 12 बजे पाबंदी लगा दी कि जो विदेशी नागरिक हैं, वे भी केवल 6,000 रुपये ही ले जा सकते हैं। होटल्स ने जो ट्रैवलर्स चेक एनकैश कर दिए थे, जिनके एयरपोर्ट पर ट्रैवलर्स चेक एनकैश हो गए थे, उन लाखों सैलानियों को हिन्दुस्तान ने उनका पैसा उनकी करेंसी में वापस दिया। पूरी दुनिया के अंदर यह सवाल उठ गया। आज के समाचार-पत्र इस खबर से भरे पड़े हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर गौर करें। पूरी दुनिया के बड़े देशों ने, उनके एम्बेसडर्स और हाई कमिश्नर्स ने अपने देश के नागरिकों को यह ऐडवाइज़री भेज दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान आने से पहले कई बार सोचो। आज के अखबार इस खबर से भरे पड़े हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में आपने यह मैसेज दिया कि यह देश काला-बाजारियों का देश है, 86 प्रतिशत पैसा काला-बाजार और अपराध का पैसा है। दूसरा, यह कि आप यहां टूरिस्ट के रूप में तो आओगे, होटल में ठहरोगे, हम आपका पैसा ले लेंगे और हम आपको ही वापस नहीं देंगे, क्योंकि आपने तो चेंज कर लिया, हम तो आपको 6,000 रुपये ही देंगे। फिर आपने गौर किया, माननीय प्रधान



[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

मंत्री जी ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर बड़ी दरियादिली की कि आप 11 तारीख तक पैसा निकाल सकते हैं, अब उसको बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। कतार बढ़ती जा रही है, मियाद बढ़ती जा रही है। आपने कहा कि 4,000 रुपये जाकर बदल लो। धन्यवाद, ऐसे दरियादिल वजीर-ए-आजम! बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र के बारे में एक शेर था:

"उम्र-ए-दराज मांगकर लाए थे चार दिन,  
दो आरजू में निकल गए, दो इंतजार में।"

अब तो हाल यह है कि चार कमाकर लाए थे, दो कमाने में निकल गए, दो बदलने में निकल गए। दो कतार में निकल गए, दो बदलने में लग गए, दो कमाने में, दो बदलने में। दो दिन कमाओ और दो दिन में बदलो। आपने ऐसे हालात पैदा किए। एक बड़ा अहसान आपने यह किया, हर व्यक्ति को आपने कहा कि तुम आओ, हम बड़े न्यायोचित निर्णय करते हैं, आप चार हजार रुपए निकाल लो। हमारा बैंक का खाता है, हम सब का खाता है, गरीब का भी खाता है, कर्मचारी का बैंक का एकाउंट है, बचत खाते हैं, छोटे व्यापारी का खाता है, करोड़ों खाते हैं। आपकी तो ढोलक ही जन-धन योजना की है। अब आप खुद कहते हो कि उनकी जांच करेंगे, आप खुद ही मान रहे हो कि वे जीरो बेलेन्स के एकाउंट्स थे। रोज सरकार कहती है कि हम जांच करेंगे, उसमें पैसा आया, तो हम जांच करेंगे। तो आपने वे क्यों खुलवाए थे? दूसरी बात यह कि एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है, एक छोटा मजदूर है जो खेत में काम करता है, एक मजदूर वह है जो सिर पर ईंट-मिट्टी लेकर इमारतें बनाता है, कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर है, कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो सर्विस सेक्टर में हैं, हम सब लोग हैं, हमारे खाते हैं, उसमें हम टैक्स देते हैं और सरकार टैक्स लेती है, आप उसको कौन सा पैसा कहेंगे? कौन सा अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री का और आपका है कि बैंकों में जमा पैसा निकालने पर आप पाबंदी लगाएं? यह अधिकार आपको किस कानून ने दिया है, किस संविधान ने आपको दिया है? यह आप कैसा देश बना रहे हैं कि पैसा हमारा हो और हम आपसे भीख मांगें कि हमें अपने एकाउंट्स से पैसा निकालने दो? इसको आप न्याय कहते हैं? इसको आप काले धन से लड़ाई कहते हैं? आप भारतवर्ष में यह आर्थिक अराजकता लाए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, जो नगदी भुगतान पर चलती थी, उसकी आपने रीढ़ की हड्डी तोड़ी है। आने वाला वक्त आपको बताएगा।

महोदय, काले धन से लड़ाई के तरीके हैं। आप पढ़ें, 1978 में आरबीआई के गवर्नर थे आई. जी. पटेल, उन्होंने क्या लिखा था? पटेल ही थे वित्त मंत्री, सरकार का फैसला था, आरबीआई के गवर्नर को कहा गया। क्या कहा गया? यह कि सरकार एक हजार, पांच हजार और दस हजार का नोट डीमॉनेटाइज करेगी। उस वक्त ऑर्डिनेन्स आया था। आप तो कोई ऑर्डिनेन्स नहीं लाए, आज तो नादिरशाही है, फैसला हो गया, घोषणा हो गई, अमल करो, परन्तु उस वक्त के गवर्नर ने लिखा था, वित्त मंत्री जी। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आरबीआई के गवर्नर ने फाइल पर लिखा था कि यह फैसला सही फैसला नहीं होगा। उन्होंने उसका कारण बताया, कारण यह बताया कि यह जो पैसा है, अगर आप सोचते हैं कि अपराध का पैसा है या जिसको आप काला धन कहते हैं, ill-gotten money कहते हैं, that would be lying in the pockets or in almirahs or suitcases of the people, that is

wrong and it would be absurd to think that. I am repeating his words. “Because, that money would have been invested in real estate, in bullion, that is, gold, in securities or in foreign exchange or would have gone out of the country.” This is I.G. Patel’s note. Later on, one year later, the then Finance Minister realised it when there was a gold crisis in Morarji Desai Government. The Morarji Desai’s Government had to start releasing the gold held by the Reserve Bank of India. Is this a fact or not? प्रश्न यह है कि आपने तो यह फैसला किया, दो बातें, अगर मैं सही कहूँ कि आप सब बिना डॉक्टरों के सर्जन बन गए। हर चीज पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक है, हम भी थोड़ी सी कर लेते हैं। हर चीज पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक, पाकिस्तान को घर में घुस कर मार दिया, जरूर बदला लो। काले धन पर surgical strike हो गई। गजब की बात है! सारे में यही हो गया, बेचारा हर आदमी कहे, साहब, surgical strike हो गई। अब यह क्या surgical strike हुई? श्रीमन्, पहले तो प्रश्न यह है कि आपके पास सूचना है कि स्विस् बैंक में किसका पैसा है। सूची आपके पास है। लिक्वेटेस्टाइन की सूची आपके पास है। हमारे समय में भी 83 देशों के साथ समझौता था। आपके पास HSBC की सूची है। आपके पास सूची है because of the Information Sharing Agreement that we have signed. If you are trying to give this impression to the country that India started thinking about fighting money laundering and black money, then the Prime Minister is living in a different planet. This had started long back. The former Prime Minister is here, the former Finance Minister is here. And you must acknowledge that the Prime Minister does not have the grace to acknowledge that they started and he is just continuing. तो आप देश को बताएँ कि उस सूची में कौन-कौन हैं। आज प्रधान मंत्री देश को नाम बताएँ। हमारी मांग है कि उस सूची में सब लोगों को नामजद करिए, तो पता लगे कि उनमें से कितने आपको माला पहनाने वाले हैं। ज्यादा बहुमत उन्हीं का निकलेगा। आप उनके नाम क्यों नहीं बताते? आप सूची जारी करिए। आप काले धन की बात करते हैं, लोगों के, गरीबों के पैसे की बात करते हैं, तो सरकार उन तमाम लोगों की सूची जारी करे, जिन्होंने भारत के बैंक से, जहाँ पर गरीब का, किसान का, मजदूर का, कर्मचारी का पैसा है, 5 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा पैसा कर्ज में लिया है और वापस नहीं किया है और 50-50 हजार करोड़ के, 80-80 हजार करोड़ के कर्जों को आपने दो साल के अन्दर restructure किया है। आप यह बताएँ कि आपने दो साल में कितने दसियों हजार करोड़ के कर्ज माफ किए हैं। आप उन लोगों के नाम बताएँ, जिनके कर्ज आपने माफ किए हैं। NPAs कितने हैं — 8 लाख करोड़। क्या आपने किसान का कर्ज माफ किया? आपके फैसलों से किसको फायदा हुआ? आपकी नाक के नीचे से लोग जा रहे हैं, जिन पर PMLA के केसेज हैं, आप उनको नहीं पकड़ते हैं। आपका सारा सरकारी तंत्र, आपका सारा शासन तंत्र उन माननीय लोगों के लिए है, लाभ उनको पहुँचाओ, जो आपके मित्र हैं, चोट उनको पहुँचाओ, जो आपसे सवाल करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक गम्भीर बात सब माननीय सदस्यों के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। यह देश साझा है, हम सबका देश है। यह बात नहीं कि आपकी सरकार है, तो भारत आपका हो गया, हम सरकार में थे, तो देश हमारा था, हम विपक्ष में हैं, तो हम गैर-भारतवासी हो गए। यह आपने एक वातावरण बना दिया है कि आज सवाल नहीं कर सकते। सरकार है, आपने कह दिया। अगर कोई प्रश्न करता है, तो राष्ट्रभक्ति की बपौती आपके पास है, बाकी की राष्ट्रभक्ति

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

पर प्रश्नचिन्ह है कि वे राष्ट्रभक्त नहीं हैं। अगर कोई कहे कि भाई, उरी के बाद हमला हो गया, बारामूला में हो गया, पंपोर में हो गया, सबजियां में हो गया, अखनूर में हो गया, हमारी फौज के अफसर मारे जा रहे हैं, सैनिक मारे जा रहे हैं, भाई साहब, आप तो मरीज की सर्जरी करके आए थे, सर्जरी करने के बाद तो फिर सारा मामला ठीक हो गया, उसके बाद हमारे फौजी क्यों मरते हैं, तो सवाल मत करिए, यह सेना के खिलाफ है, यह देश के खिलाफ है। यह प्रजातंत्र है। नरेंद्र मोदी जी तो हमारी बात सुनने आएंगे नहीं, अब आप कितनी सुना सकते हैं, आप तो सज्जन हैं, सदन के नेता भी हैं, जो कहें, थोड़ा-बहुत सुना देना कि हमने यह कहा है। शायद वे कमरे में बैठ कर सुनते होंगे! आज तक तो वे ही सुनाते हैं, एकतरफा बात होती है, वे सुनाते हैं, सब सुनते हैं। ये ही हालात हैं। आज सवाल यह है, हालात ऐसे पैदा हो चुके हैं कि आपने यह फैसला किया, हम कहें कि आपने यह सूचना क्यों नहीं दी, तो आतंकवादियों को फायदा होता, आप उनकी मदद की बात करते हैं, काले धन वालों को फायदा होता, आप उनकी बात करते हैं। थोड़ा संयम से सोच कर, सरकार को, प्रधान मंत्री को गंभीरता से बात करनी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री तो वे बन चुके, लेकिन जो वे बरसों करते रहे, आप लोगों का विपक्ष में अधिकार था और वे भी प्रतिपक्ष में थे। आज पूरे अढ़ाई साल हो गए और आपके चुनाव जीतने की मध्यावधि पूरी हो गई। आज 16 नवम्बर है। आपने सारी बात बदल दी। आप काला धन बाहर से वापस क्यों नहीं लाए, हम सवाल नहीं कर सकते। कौन हैं आप सवाल करने वाले? नहीं लाए। आज तक आपने पांच करोड़ रोजगार पैदा कर देना था, एक साल में दो करोड़ के हिसाब से, अढ़ाई साल में पांच करोड़ रोजगार, लेकिन हम सवाल नहीं कर सकते। प्रधान मंत्री तो काले धन के साथ लड़ाई में जुझ रहे हैं और सीमा पार सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं। आपने लोगों को जो सपने दिखाए थे, आपके प्रधान मंत्री और आपकी सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ, हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों के साथ वादाखिलाफी की है।

आज देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है, भुखमरी बढ़ रही है। देश में त्राहि-त्राहि है, लेकिन आप एक ऐसी दुनिया दिखा रहे हैं, जहां पर सब कुछ ठीक है, सब कुछ ठीक हो गया है, अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं। अगर अच्छे दिन की परिभाषा यही है, तो देश के लोग कहेंगे कि यह परिभाषा बदली जाए। आपने जो किया, उससे आपने अपनी सारी बातों पर पर्दा डाल दिया और नई बात इस तरह सनसनीखेज तरीके से लेकर आ गए। वित्त मंत्री जी, जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं, आपकी सरकार को उनके जवाब देने होंगे।

आज एक और बात कहनी जरूरी है। जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में प्रवचन दिया, हम उम्मीद यह रखते थे कि पूरा इंतज़ाम किया होगा, पूरी तैयारी की होगी। वह तैयारी जो आपने की थी, उसके बाद यह बदइंतज़ामी कैसे? अगर आपकी तैयारी पुख्ता थी, आपने 86% करेंसी निकाल दी थी, तो अगले दिन वह बैंक में उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए थी। आपने कहा, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि एटीएम को recalibrate करेंगे, इसलिए 9 नवम्बर को बैंक और एटीएम बंद रहेंगे। ठीक बात है, फिर 10 नवम्बर से क्या हुआ कि बैंक में पैसा ही नहीं था। आप इस तरह काले धन से लड़ने चले हो।

उपसभापति महोदय, 500 रुपये और 1000 रुपये का नोट रद्द कर दिया और 2000 का नोट ले आए, जो रंग छोड़ रहा है। बचपन में हमको चूर्ण की पुड़िया के अंदर जो नोट मिलता था,

वैसे ही रंग का एक 2000 रुपये का नोट आप ले आए, जिसको कोई चाहता नहीं है। एक गरीब आदमी 2000 रुपये का नोट लेकर कहां जाए? किसके पास उसका भुगतान करे? सब्जी वाले के पास जाएगा, तो वह कहेगा कि छुट्टे नहीं हैं, ढाबे में जाएगा, तो उसके पास भी छुट्टे नहीं हैं। बचपन में हमको यह सब दिखता था, आपने भी यह देखा होगा। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के स्कूल में गए हैं, वे यह जानते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री भी पाठशाला गए हैं। हम लोगों को बचपन में ऐसा नोट मिलता था, एक खेल भी होता था, जिसमें हमें वही पुड़िया मिलती थी।

कई साथी बता रहे हैं कि आज लाइन में लगे हुए कितने लोग मर गए। खैर, मैं वह नहीं कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि आपकी सरकार संवेदनहीन है। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ एक बात कहनी पड़ती है, प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्र के नाम एक नहीं पांच प्रवचन या संदेश दे दिए। एक प्रवचन गोवा में दिया और गोवा में वे भावुक हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं गाज़ीपुर पर भी आऊंगा। गोवा से शुरू हुआ हूं, तो गाज़ीपुर जरूर पहुंचूंगा। जापान में वे बुलेट ट्रेन में घूम रहे हैं और यहां लोग लम्बी-लम्बी कतारों में लगे हुए हैं। मुझे कहने में शर्म आती है कि सुबह तीन बजे से, एक हाथ में पानी की बोतल और एक हाथ में पानी छोड़ने की बोतल लेकर बुजुर्ग आदमी पूरी-पूरी रात लाइनों में खड़े हैं। अगर बाप सोने चला गया, तो बेटा लाइन में लगा है, अगर बेटा नहीं है, तो बेटी लाइन में लगी या बूढ़ी मां लाइन में लगी है। आपने गोवा में एक बात कही और उसके बाद गाज़ीपुर में भी उसी बात को दोहराया, "मैं भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ रहा हूं और जिन लोगों ने देश को लूटा है...", किसने देश को लूटा है? क्या आपको खाली खज़ाना मिला था? प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिन्होंने देश को बनाया, आपने अपने उन predecessors को, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों को एक साथ अपमानित किया है। सिर्फ जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इन्दिरा गांधी या राजीव गांधी ही नहीं, उनमें चौधरी चरण सिंह, वी. पी. सिंह भी शामिल हैं। उनमें अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भी शामिल हैं, देवेगौड़ा भी शामिल हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, उसमें श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी शामिल हैं, और चंद्रशेखर जी भी शामिल हैं। उसमें सभी पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री शामिल हैं। आपने सारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों को एक साथ कलंकित कर दिया।

महोदय, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते हैं, तो बहुत गज़ब बोलते हैं, क्या कयामत लाते हैं। अब उन्होंने ताली बजाकर क्या कहा, मैं तो यहां ताली नहीं बजाऊंगा, क्योंकि यह माननीय सदन है और मैं सदन की गरिमा को जानता हूं। उन्होंने गोवा में कहा कि भाइयो और बहनो, वे लोग कतार में खड़े हैं, जो 2जी के घोटाले में थे, जो कोयले के घोटाले में थे, जो काले धन का व्यापार करते हैं और जो काले धन के प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं नरेंद्र मोदी, प्रधान मंत्री जी की निन्दा करता हूं कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी, जो पांच-छः दिन से दो या चार हजार रुपए बदलवाने के लिए कतार में खड़ा है, आपने उसे अपराधी कहा, कालाबाजारी कहा, स्कैमस्टर कहा। इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। आपने कहा, पूरे देश ने सुना और पूरी दुनिया ने सुना। इससे बढ़कर गलत बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती। आप इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि टेलीविजन सिर्फ उन्हीं को दिखाता है। लोगों को सुन-सुन कर सिर दर्द हो गया, आप देश पर रहम कीजिए। जब टेलीविजन खोलो, बीच में से नरेंद्र मोदी निकल कर आते हैं। ऐसी बात बोलते हैं, जो लोगों को हज़म नहीं होती है। क्या हो गया है देश में?

महोदय, आगे सुनिए, बात यहीं तक होती, लेकिन वे गाज़ीपुर पहुंच गए। यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पूरा सदन इसे देखे। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मेरी जान को खतरा है, मुझे

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

**12.00 Noon**

मार देंगे। उन्होंने अपनी छाती भी पीटी। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने सब कुछ त्याग दिया। ऐसा त्याग और तपस्या सब लोग कर लें। ऐसे वायदे करें और सपने दिखाएं कि प्रधान मंत्री बन जाएं। पूरी दुनिया घूमो, दिन में पांच बार पोशाक बदलो और फिर कहो कि सब त्याग-तपस्या हो गई। बड़ा त्याग है? आपको कौन मारना चाहता है? सरकार यह बयान दे। आज से संसद का शीतकालीन सत्र आरम्भ हो गया है। अब बताइए, प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी कि इस बारे में सरकार के पास क्या सूचना है, कौन सी साजिश है, कौन से संगठन हैं और कौन से लोग हैं, जो भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या करना चाहते हैं? आपको यह बताना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि ये देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। जब एक बार शपथ हो गई, आप चुनाव जीत गए और यदि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री खुद कहते हैं कि मेरी हत्या हो सकती है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन लोग मारना चाहते हैं, संसद को बताओ, देश को बताओ और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करो। अगर ऐसी कोई साजिश है, तो हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। पूरा सदन उसकी भर्त्सना करता है, यदि प्रधान मंत्री की जान को कोई खतरा है। अगर आप एक भावुकता को ग्रहण कर एक भ्रामक प्रचार करते हैं, तो उस गरीब, उस मजदूर और उस लाचार किसान को कलंकित करने के बाद, इस तरह की भावनाओं को भड़काना, न्यायोचित नहीं है।

महोदय, काले धन की लड़ाई यहीं खत्म नहीं हो जाती। काले धन की लड़ाई अगर आपको लड़नी है, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने पिछले चुनाव के अंदर, चूंकि मैंने चुनाव में कहा था, इसलिए दोहरा रहा हूँ। उस समय वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, तब उन्होंने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दी थी। हमने कहा था कि आप कम से कम 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए अपने प्रचंड प्रचार तंत्र के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना कैम्पेन छोड़कर, जैसे मैच फिक्सिंग होती है, क्रिकेट में होती है और पोलिटिक्स में भी हो गई, आपने ही एक चैनल पर बैठकर इंटरव्यू दिया और हमें चुनौती दी कि हम साबित करें। हमारे पास अब इतने दिन रह गए हैं, इसलिए आप साबित करो कि हम इतना पैसा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद एक इंटरनेशनल मनी वॉच ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें पांच प्रतिनिधि थे। यह दूसरे देशों की बात है, इसलिए मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन उनके राजदूत और हाई कमिश्नर मुझसे मिले, मैं उस समय भारत सरकार का वजीर था। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि *that you are being very generous to your political opponents. As per the Money Watch Group*, जो पैसा इनके पास है, उसके हिसाब से कम से कम 23 या 24 हजार करोड़ रुपए ये खर्च कर रहे हैं। वह पैसा, कौन-सा पैसा आपके पास था? 80-80 जहाज चल रहे हैं, 100-100 हेलिकॉप्टर्स उड़ रहे हैं, तो क्या गंगा में कोई डुबकी लगाकर वह पैसा आया था? वह किसका पैसा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा गाज़ीपुर, तो मैं उस पर जरूर आऊँगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी गाज़ीपुर में गए थे। तो गाज़ीपुर की रैली का पेमेंट क्रेडिट कार्ड से हुआ था या चेक से पेमेंट हुआ था? किसने पेमेंट की? वहां पर खड़े होकर खूब दहाड़ रहे हैं। कर्णाटक में आपके एक नेता की बच्ची की शादी हो रही है। वहां पर क्या तूफान हो रहा है? 500 करोड़ रुपये शादी में इस्तेमाल हो रहे हैं। इनके सारे नेता वहां पर जा रहे हैं और काले धन के खिलाफ... आप उनको गिरफ्तार कीजिए न? हँस क्यों रहे हैं? आप उनको पकड़िए। ये 500 करोड़ रुपये कहां से आए? सारी दुनिया देख रही है। दुनिया भर के अखबार उस पर लिख रहे हैं।

सर, मैं एक गम्भीर बात पर आना चाहता हूँ, जो बड़ी आवश्यक है। वह गम्भीर बात यह है और यह सदन इस बात पर गौर करे कि जहाँ एक तरफ देश में ये हालात आपने पैदा किए, दूसरी तरफ इंतजाम नहीं, पैसा नहीं, एटीएम खाली हैं, लोग परेशान हैं, फिर लोगों के घावों पर, जो घाव भी आपने दिया, उस पर मलहम लगाने की जगह कि आप एटीएम चलवा दें, उस पर नमक-मिर्च प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, आप लोग रोज लगा रहे हैं। जो पैसा मांग रहे हैं, लोगों की बेटियों की शादियां रद्द हो गईं, पिताओं ने, माताओं ने आत्महत्या कर लीं, बारातें वापस जा रही हैं, प्राइवेट अस्पताल पैसे नहीं ले रहा है, मरीजों की लाशों को रिलीज नहीं कर रहा है, मरीज वहाँ तड़प रहे हैं, यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की कहानी है। जिसकी बेटा की शादी टूट गई, जिसके बाप ने आत्महत्या कर ली, जो लोग कतार में खड़े होकर मर गए, उनके प्रति आपको कोई संवेदना है? आप संवेदनहीनता से काम ले रहे हैं।

सबसे गम्भीर बात यह है कि एक तो बदइंतजामी, परन्तु आपने इंतजाम किया, मैं इसे बदइंतजामी नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि आज स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट आई है, उस रिपोर्ट में क्या है? उस रिपोर्ट में यह है कि मार्च महीने से स्टेट बैंक को पता था कि ये 500 और 1000 रुपये के नोट वापस होंगे। अगर मार्च महीने से पता था, तो अब स्टेट बैंक क्यों कह रहा है कि अभी रिकैलिबरेट करने में और तीन-चार हफ्ते लगेंगे? तैयारी क्यों नहीं की थी, जब मालूम था? गुजरात के अखबार में छप गया। अप्रैल महीने में गुजरात में समाचार-पत्रों में छप गया। मैं वह साथ लाया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वह साथ लाया हूँ और सभा-पटल पर रखूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे आप छोड़िए न? आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। सर, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, सोच कर कहता हूँ, ऐसे नहीं कहता हूँ। मेरे पास सब कागज हैं। यह अमर उजाला का है, इसे देख लीजिए। यह 28 अक्टूबर की खबर है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** शर्मा जी..

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं बता रहा हूँ। यह दैनिक जागरण का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, there are a number of speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your party itself has given eight names. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यह Business Standard में छप गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सब लोग इसे देखिए। गुजरात के समाचार-पत्र में अप्रैल महीने में खबर छपी। स्टेट बैंक इंडिया की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसने मार्च में ही रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली थी कि 500 और 1000 रुपये के नोट वापस होंगे। 20 अक्टूबर को यह खबर बाहर आई। 21 तारीख के अंग्रेजी के अखबार में छप गई। फिर, जो दैनिक जागरण है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ा अखबार है। यह सब जानते हैं। आप भी जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके ही प्रिय हैं। आपका उनसे झगड़ा तो नहीं हो सकता। वे झूठी खबर तो नहीं छापेंगे। उन्होंने भी छाप दिया। अब हुआ क्या है, यह गम्भीर बात है। जब इतना बड़ा फैसला होता है, तो उसमें सीक्रेसी होती है, गोपनीयता होती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और आपने कहा कि अगर हम लोगों को कह देते कि नोट बदल लो, तो आतंकवादी बदल लेते, अपराधी बदल लेते। वाह! परन्तु आपने गोपनीयता नहीं रखी। You never kept secrecy. This information was selectively leaked. Your BJP units have deposited crores! इसलिए आज मेरी यह मांग है ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम अभी बताएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): वित्त मंत्री जी को खुद नहीं पता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं इनको नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी इस समय वित्त मंत्री जी के साथ पूर्ण सहानुभूति है। आप नेता सदन भी हैं, मित्र हैं, इतने उच्च कोटि के विद्वान हैं, आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। यह तो व्यवस्था की बात है। यहां तो हुकूमत ऐसी है। हमारे यहां, राजस्थान में एक पुरानी कहावत थी, मैं आप लोगों की तरफ कह रहा हूँ, इस तरफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है:—

"पंडितजी को कहनो है, इसी गांव में रहनो है,  
बिलाव ले गई ऊंट को, हां जी, हां जी कहनो है।"

आपका तो यही हिसाब है। मोदी जी ने कह दिया कि बिल्ली ले गई ऊंट को, तो आप भी कहोगे, नहीं, नहीं, मैंने भी देख लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** आपने यह क्या कह दिया, क्या यह आप पर लागू नहीं होता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हम पर कहां लागू होता है? हम तो बोल रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि यह सदन सरकार की जवाबदेही तय करे। वित्त मंत्री जी, जब आप उत्तर दें... यह जांच होनी चाहिए कि जब अप्रैल महीने में यह गुजरात के अखबार में छप गया, तो 8 तारीख की मध्य रात्रि तक या बैंक के बंद होने के समय तक यानी सायं 5 बजे तक कितने लोगों ने एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का सोना खरीदा, कितने लोगों ने फॉरेन करेंसी खरीदी, कितने लोगों ने बुलियन में इन्वेस्ट किया और कितना पैसा कहां इन्वेस्ट किया? मैं आपको ये सब तरीके बता रहा हूँ। एक Global Financial Integrity Unit है, they have come out with a report about the amount of money which left India between April and September, 2016. आप ये सारी बातें सामने लाइए, उन लोगों की लिस्ट भी सामने लाइए। पकड़ तो लिया आपने गरीब को, उसको बना दिया काले धन का व्यापारी, उसको बना दिया अपराधी और खुद लेकर चंपत हो गए। उन लोगों की कोई सूची नहीं है, क्योंकि वह आपके... जब सूची निकलेगी, तो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा स्कैम, काले धन को दूर करने के नाम पर, सामने आएगा। उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। जब हम इसकी मांग करते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि आप क्यों मांग करते हैं? जब हम इस पर आपत्ति करते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि आप क्यों आपत्ति करते हैं? अब आप यह बात बंद कर दें। प्रतिपक्ष का एक कर्तव्य है। मैंने आरंभ में भी कहा और अंत में फिर दोहराता हूँ कि इस देश में काले धन के खिलाफ कई बार कदम उठाए गए, बड़े कानून लाए गए, 'सूचना का अधिकार' का भी कानून आया, Whistleblowers Act की भी बात हुई, Judicial Accountability Bill की भी बात हुई, Prevention of Corruption Act आया, जिसको आप dilute करना चाहते हैं, Prevention of Money Laundering Act लाया। पहले तो लाया, तो यह दिखाना कि आप ही करते हैं, कृपा करके ऐसा मत कीजिए। देश को इस तरह से मत बांटिए कि आप राष्ट्रभक्त और ये राष्ट्र विरोधी, आप साधु, संत, तपस्वी और यहां सारे दूसरे। यह कृपा कीजिए। यहां पर भी सब लोग देश का सोचते हैं और आप गरीब का सोचिए, देश की economy के बारे में सोचिए। आपके और हमारे, सबके मित्र हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आपके वित्त मंत्री-काल के अंदर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ऐसी बिखरे कि इससे आपको भी दुख हो, देश को दुख हो और गरीब आफत ले।

हम इस आग्रह के साथ मोदी जी की दीर्घायु की कामना करते हैं कि वे बता दें कि उनके पास क्या सूचना है, क्योंकि कोई इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को किसी तरह का कोई संकट हो, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Piyush Goyal. Hon. Members, even though the BAC has not allotted time for this, we proceed on the assumption that this discussion will be of five hours. So, I think, if possible ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, don't fix time-limit for speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole country is crying. ...*(Interruptions)*... वह बात दूसरी है कि ये लोग हंस रहे हैं। ये हंस रहे हैं, लेकिन पूरा देश रो रहा है, इसलिए मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि आप इस पर बोलने का समय दीजिए, इसमें कोई समय-सीमा न हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Shri Piyush Goyal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, what has the Minister to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the Minister saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह तीन दिन चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, इस पर दो दिन, चार दिन, चाहे जितने दिन चर्चा करना चाहें, कर सकते हैं। इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हमने सुबह भी कहा कि हम चर्चा के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: इस पर सकारात्मक और रचनात्मक चर्चा हो तथा सुझाव आए, लेकिन वह समय-सीमा के तहत हो, क्योंकि बहुत से ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स इस पर बोलने वाले हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: समय-सीमा तो आपने 50 दिन की तय कर दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... They have fixed fifty days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, it is agreed to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, the Government is also agreeing. No problem. If it is spilling over to tomorrow, let it be. No problem. You can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Piyush Goyal, please speak.

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। अभी-अभी हमें आनन्द शर्मा जी के भाषण को सुनने का भी लाभ मिला। मुझे बहुत ज्यादा



[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

शेरो-शायरी नहीं आती है, वह आनन्द शर्मा जी का डिपार्टमेंट है, उनको शेरो-शायरी आती है, लेकिन उसमें भी शायद थोड़ी चूक रह गई, जिसको हमारे लोगों ने ठीक कर दिया था। मुझे इतना जरूर विश्वास है कि मेरे मित्र आनन्द शर्मा जी शायद अर्थतंत्र और अर्थशास्त्र के बारे में कुछ कमजोर खबर रखते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से यह कहकर विषय की शुरुआत की कि हम काले धन की लड़ाई में शामिल होना चाहते हैं, हम काले धन का विरोध करते हैं, हम भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करते हैं, आतंकवाद में जो जाली नोट इस्तेमाल होता है, उसका हम विरोध करते हैं, अगर वास्तव में वह सच है तो उन्होंने अपने बाकी के भाषण में जो कुछ कहा, उसमें मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर विषय समझ में नहीं आया कि उन्होंने देश और सदन के सामने क्या रखने की कोशिश की है। आज पूरा देश प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और उनकी सरकार के इस फैसले का स्वागत कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** आठ तारीख से पहले आपने काम कर लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** वास्तव में, कुछ लोगों की चिन्ता स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि शायद इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम से कुछ लोगों को जरूर चोट पहुँची होगी, तकलीफ पहुँची होगी। उनसे मेरी संवेदना है, लेकिन अगर कोई काला धन रखे, कोई भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी समस्या के साथ सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती, उसको तो उसका भुगतान करना पड़ेगा। मुझे लगता है कि इस देश में पहली बार ईमानदार का सम्मान हुआ है और बेईमान का नुकसान हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** टेलीविजन हम भी देखते हैं, हम भी लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया सुनते हैं। हम भी देखते हैं कि किस प्रकार से कष्ट सहने के बावजूद भारत की अधिकांश जनता बार-बार यह दोहरा रही है कि मोदी जी ने यह अच्छा किया, जो लोग काले धन का समर्थन करते हैं, उनको बहुत अच्छा सबक सिखाया और थोड़ा कष्ट स्वाभाविक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यूपी के चुनाव में पता चलेगा कि क्या होने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your chance comes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** गाज़ीपुर में इनको पता चल गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shekhar, don't interrupt like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't interrupt like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Shekhar, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; please, hon. Members. ....**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is a very serious subject and a very serious discussion.

...(Interruptions)... Let us understand, listen to, and when your chance comes, you reply. अपना चांस आने पर आप रिप्लाई कीजिए, अभी आप सुनिए, प्लीज।

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज काले धन के मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो रही है। काले धन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने काफी महत्वपूर्ण डिजीजिन लिया है और मैं समझती हूँ कि यह मामला अति गंभीर है, अति संवेदनशील है। सरकार की ओर से नेता सदन यहां बैठे हुए हैं और इस मुद्दे पर काफी गंभीरता से बात को सुन रहे हैं। मैं समझ सकती हूँ कि वे मेहनतकश लोगों की, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की दुख-तकलीफों को समझते हैं। मैं बहुत ध्यान से माननीय नेता सदन, वित्त मंत्री जी को नोट कर रही थी, ऑब्जर्व कर रही थी कि ये मुझे चेहरे से भी काफी दुखी लगते हैं। बेहतर यही होगा कि यह अति संवेदनशील मामला है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को आप इधर बुलाएं और वे हमारी बात सुनें। मैं समझती हूँ कि नेता सदन इस पर ध्यान दें। प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर जवाब दें, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। यह मेरी नेता सदन से रिक्वेस्ट है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अभी बैठिए।

**सुश्री मायावती:** आपसे भी मैं इसके लिए अनुरोध करती हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका सुझाव है, बैठिए।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** उपसभापति महोदय, भारत में 2014 में जब सरकार बदली तो किस प्रकार का वातावरण था, किस प्रकार के अलग-अलग घोटालों से देश लिप्त था, किस प्रकार से देश भ्रष्टाचार से दुखी था, यह मैं समझता हूँ सभी जानते हैं और उसका निर्णय भी भारत की जनता प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को समर्थन देकर पूर्ण बहुमत से जब इस सरकार को लाई तो जनता की जो उम्मीद थी और उस उम्मीद पर खरे उतरे हैं प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी। शायद इसलिए कुछ लोगों को यह कष्ट हो रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी की जो लड़ाई भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन पर पहले दिन से ही शुरू हुई थी, उस लड़ाई में जो यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है, उस पर मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे सदन और हरेक राजनीतिक दल को खुशी होनी चाहिए थी कि यह इतना निर्णायक कदम देश हित में उठाया गया है। इस देश में 2007 तक ऐसा पाया गया कि लगभग 86 प्रतिशत करेंसी पांच सौ और हजार रुपए के नोटों में चल रही थी। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के पास सभी दस्तावेज आते हैं कि कौन से सीरियल नम्बर और कौन से नोट्स रिजर्व बैंक में या स्टेट बैंक के या गवर्नमेंट बैंक की ट्रेजरी में आते हैं तो आकलन लगा सकते हैं कि कौन से नोट्स सर्क्यूलेशन में हैं और कौन से सीरीज ऑफ नोट्स सर्क्यूलेशन के बाहर हैं। उसमें जानना है कि लगभग आधे से ज्यादा करेंसी पांच सौ और हजार रुपए की कई वर्षों से कभी करेंसी चेस्ट में आई नहीं और वह पैसा शायद भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। उससे आकलन आया कि काफी बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा शायद किधर दबा हुआ है या किसी ने छिपाकर रखा है, शायद काला धन है। स्वाभाविक है कि उसकी कोई सरकारी फिगर स्पेसिफिक तो हो नहीं सकती। तो अगर मेरे मित्र आनन्द शर्मा जी एक जवाब का ...**(व्यवधान)**....

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, for the sake of information, I would like to ask Piyush Goyalji...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am speaking, but he is interrupting. What can I do?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये सज्जन हैं, बैठ जाएंगे। मेरा आपसे एक प्रश्न है कि आप माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सदन को सूचित किया है, यह मेरे पास उत्तर है, उसका आप कंट्राडिक्शन मत करें। जो पैसा कितना है counterfeit, इन्होंने बताया है, या तो आप कहें कि इन्होंने गलत बताया, वरना ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** मैं समझता हूँ कि आनन्द शर्मा जी ने खुद ही अपने आप प्रश्न का जवाब दिया था। वह जो प्रश्न है वह सिर्फ फेक करेंसी के बारे में है। काला धन और जो पैसा भ्रष्टाचार से लोगों ने कमाया, उसके बारे में नहीं है। तो मेहरबानी करके आप जनता को भ्रमित करने की कोशिश न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Piyushiji, if you could yield for a minute ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया और यह निर्णय पूरे कैबिनेट प्रावधान के हिसाब से लिया गया। रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय लिया, इसको सरकार के पास भेजा और सरकार ने इस निर्णय की सराहना करते हुए, कैबिनेट ने मंजूरी दी कि पांच सौ और हजार रुपए के पुराने नोटों को रद्द किया जाए, नए नोट्स आएंगे।

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if he could yield for a minute ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only if he is yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** और हरेक ईमानदार को मौका दिया जाए कि वह अपना पूरा पैसा बैंक में 30 दिसम्बर तक जमा कर सके। ईमानदार पैसे पर कोई रोक नहीं है। जिसके पास भी ईमानदार पैसा है, अपने कैश बुक में बैलेंस होगा या अपनी कमाई होगी या अपनी बचत होगी, मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को कोई रोक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अपना ईमानदार पैसा बैंक में डालने में किसी पर कोई रोक नहीं है। रोक है तो बेईमानों के लिए है, रोक है तो भ्रष्टाचारियों के लिए है, रोक है तो जाली नोट रखने वालों के लिए है। ऐसे प्रतिबंध पर भी एतराज कर रहे हैं। मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आ रही कि अगर कोई कदम भारत में भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन को खत्म करने के लिए एक कड़ी में लिया जाता है — हमने सबसे पहली कैबिनेट में एसआईटी बिठायी, उस एसआईटी के जो सुझाव थे, उन सब सुझावों को हमने स्वीकार किया, जो कई वर्षों से कुछ देशों से गलत तरीके से भारत में पैसा आ रहा था, double taxation agreement में जो tax free benefit मिल रहा था, उस पर रोक लगायी, हमने कई और देशों से करार किया, जहां से exchange of information पहले नहीं होती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आनन्द शर्मा जी यह बोलने में उत्तेजित हो गए कि हमारे योगदान को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो सबके योगदान को 15 अगस्त के अपने भाषण में स्वीकार कर लिया था, लेकिन क्या वे कदम पर्याप्त थे, क्या उन कदमों से सारा काला धन और भ्रष्टाचार रोक पाए? स्वाभाविक है, नहीं। पूरे देश में लोगों को इसकी चिन्ता है।

महोदय एक-एक कदम जो इस सरकार ने लिया — चाहे वह पारदर्शिता से कोयले के ब्लॉक्स की नीलामी हो, चाहे वह पारदर्शिता से spectrum की नीलामी हो — भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन को रोकने के लिए अलग-अलग आयाम इस्तेमाल किए गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सबमें सरकार ने अगर कोई ऐतिहासिक महत्वपूर्ण कदम लिया है तो वह 500 और 1,000 रुपए के नोट को बंद करके सभी को मौका दिया है कि वे अपना ईमानदार पैसा बैंक में डालें और बेईमानों को चेतावनी दी कि अब उनके पास जो पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ है, बेईमानी का, भ्रष्टाचार का, उसकी कोई वेल्यु नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे सदन में सभी लोग चिंतित हैं — आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी कहा, हम भी भ्रष्टाचार की लड़ाई में सम्मिलित होना चाहते हैं, हम भी आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं, जो जाली नोट आतंकवाद या drug cartels यूज करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ हम भी सम्मिलित होना चाहते हैं — ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो भी कदम इस कड़ी में काले धन को रोकने के लिए लिए जाते हैं, उनको पूरा सदन, पूरा देश स्वीकार करे, ऐसी अपेक्षा की जाती है।

वास्तव में ऐसे निर्णय को गोपनीय रखना तो स्वाभाविक था। कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा सुझाव भी दिया कि सात दिन या दस दिन पहले बता देना चाहिए था कि यह कदम उठाने वाले हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि क्या उनकी कोशिश यह है कि हमें मौका दिया जाना चाहिए था कि हम काले धन को बदल सकें, उसको कन्वर्ट कर सकें? ऐसी परिस्थिति में तो गोपनीयता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है और गोपनीयता के कारण ही आज बेईमानों को तकलीफ है, भ्रष्टाचारियों को तकलीफ है और उनके पैसे की कोई value नहीं रही। आप देखिए कि इस कदम के अनेक लाभ हैं। आगे चलकर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था जितनी ज्यादा ईमानदार होगी, जब सब लोग अपने taxes पूरी तरह से भरना शुरू करेंगे, तभी देश में ब्याज की दर कम हो सकेगी, महंगाई कम हो सकेगी, देश में जो tax rates हैं, उन पर नियंत्रण लगाया जा सकेगा। अगर मैं बिजली का उदाहरण दूँ तो अगर पांच लोग बिजली की चोरी करते हैं तो बाकी 95 लोगों को उस चोरी का भुगतान करना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार अगर देश के खजाने में, राज्य सरकारों के खजाने में पूरी तरह से सब लोग अपने-अपने टैक्स भरें तो स्वाभाविक है कि केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा ज्यादा होगा, जिससे वे देश में कल्याणकारी काम कर सकें, गरीबों का कल्याण कर सकें, किसानों का कल्याण कर सकें, महिला शक्ति को बल देने के लिए उन्हें नए रोजगार के अवसर दे सकें, युवाओं का हुनर बढ़े, उन्हें कौशल विकास के अवसर मिलें, वैसा काम कर सकें, Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes के हमारे भाई बहनों को और ज्यादा योजनाओं के द्वारा फायदा दिला सकें — इस सबके लिए पूरी तरह से टैक्स pay किया जाए, टैक्स collect हो, लोगों को काला धन जमा करने का मौका न मिले।

सर, भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए सारे भ्रष्टाचारियों के लिए यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चेतावनी है कि आपका धन सुरक्षित नहीं है, आपके धन पर सरकार नज़र रखती है और जब पूरा ईमानदार पैसा बैंक में आ जाएगा... तब अपने आप सामने आ जाएगा कि कितना पैसा काले धन का बैंक में वापस नहीं आया। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक प्रकार से ईमानदारी का उत्सव और प्रमाणिकता का पर्व पूरे देश में मनाया जा रहा है। हमने आठ तारीख के आठ बजे के बाद कई लोगों से चर्चा की, तो सभी ने कहा कि थोड़ा कष्ट है, कुछ ही दिनों का कष्ट है और वास्तव में ईमानदार लोगों ने अपना पैसा बैंकों में डालना शुरू कर दिया है। हम देख रहे हैं कि दो-तीन शहरों को छोड़कर आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कतारें भी कम हो रही हैं। लोगों को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता नये नोट मिल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब 500 रुपये के भी नोट आ गए हैं। लोगों को बैंकों से 500 के नोट भी मिलने

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

शुरू हो जाएंगे। देश और देश की जनता कुछ कठिनाई सहन करने को तैयार है। उनको यह उम्मीद है और यह विश्वास है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी वास्तव में काले धन, भ्रष्टाचार, आतंकवाद और ड्रग्स के ऊपर जो काला धन लगाए हुए हैं, जो जाली पैसे के माध्यम से जंग कर रहे हैं, इसलिए यह फैसला देश हित में है, जनता के हित में है, कल्याणकारी कामों के हित में है और आज पूरा देश हमारे साथ खड़ा है। मेरे मित्र नरेश जी ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को देखते हुए यह कदम लिया गया है, फिर तो आप कहना चाह रहे हैं कि इस मामले पर हमें जनता का सीधा समर्थन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप जो सोच रहे हो, उसका उलटा होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष अग्रवाल:** मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कदम उठाया गया है, इसका पूरा अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री जी को था, इस सरकार को था और ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति नहीं है कि ऑर्डिनेंस लाना ही जरूरी था। रिजर्व बैंक मॉनिटरिंग पॉलिसी चलाती है, रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय लिया और उस निर्णय के तहत पुराने 500 और 1000 रुपये के नोट को रद्द किया गया। नये नोटों के द्वारा इस सिलसिले को आगे चलाया जाएगा। आपने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात कही है। हमने तो इसको सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक का नाम नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप इसको सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक मानते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। अगर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक काले धन पर है, अगर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक भ्रष्टाचार पर है, अगर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक आतंकवाद पर है, तो यह तो आनन्द जी आपने सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया।

जहां तक आनन्द जी ने बात रखी कि स्विस् बैंक के खाते जिनके नाम पर हैं, वे नाम घोषित किए जाएं। मुझे अभी भी याद है कि इसी सदन में पहले के वित्त मंत्री ने हम सब को अवगत कराया था कि इन खातों के नाम हम इसलिए घोषित नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर खाते के नाम पब्लिकली घोषित कर दिए, तो जो फॉरेन गवर्नमेंट से, विदेशी सरकारों से हमें सूचनाएं चाहिए, वे सूचनाएं मिलनी बंद हो जाएंगी। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि क्या कुछ नेता चाहते हैं कि सरकार ये भूल कर दे और इन नामों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को देने के बदले पब्लिक को दे दे, जिससे उन लोगों को escape route मिल जाए कि विदेशी सरकारों से सूचनाएं मिलनी बंद हो जाएं? मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार का दायित्व है कि वह उन नामों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दे, जिसको हमने पूरा किया है। जैसे-जैसे केसेज़ कोर्ट में आ रहे हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को उसकी पूरी जानकारी, इन्वेस्टिगेशन के साथ दी जा रही है और उन पर उचित तरीके से पूरी कार्रवाई की जा रही है। आप मेहरबानी करके ऐसे गलत तथ्य न रखें, जिससे इन लुटेरों को एक मौका छिपने का मिल जाए।

इसी प्रकार से आनन्द जी ने कुछ अनाप-शनाप आरोप खर्च के बारे में जरूर लगाने की कोशिश की। अब तो आनन्द जी, 2014 के चुनाव का खर्च इलेक्शन कमीशन, इन्कम टैक्स को submitted है और वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध है। आप मेहरबानी करके वेबसाइट खोल कर देख लें, आपको पूरी जानकारी मिल जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2014 में क्या खर्च हुआ और आपके जो आरोप हैं, इन आरोपों में कितना दम है? आपने गलतफहमी फैलाने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा कदम है, जिससे आगे चलकर हर एक व्यक्ति को भ्रष्टाचार करने से पहले सोचना पड़ेगा। जिस पर आगे चलकर हरेक व्यक्ति को भ्रष्टाचार करने से पहले सोचना

पड़ेगा, हरेक व्यक्ति को कालाबाजारी करने से पहले सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको इस बारे में एक स्वाभाविक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। हमारे लेफ्ट के मित्र कई ट्रेड यूनियंस वगैरह चलाते हैं, अगर वे अपने लोगों को बैंक से तनख्वाह दें, तो इस का सीधा लाभ गरीब मजदूर को मिलेगा। हम सब जानते हैं कि आज गरीब मजदूर को तनख्वाह कैश में इसलिए दी जाती है कि कई बार मिनिमम वेजेज के नियम का भी उल्लंघन होता है। हमने पिछले सत्र में मिनिमम वेजेज को 42 परसेंट बढ़ाया है और इतना बढ़ाने के बाद इस का लाभ गरीब मजदूर तक पहुंचे, उसका एकमात्र तरीका यही है कि सब बैंक से पे करें, सब मजदूरों को बैंक मिले और इसके लिए शुरु से ही हमने जन-धन अकाउंट्स पर फोकस किया। जन-धन अकाउंट्स खोले गए और हरेक व्यक्ति के परिवार में एक अकाउंट खोला गया और आने वाले दिनों में जैसे-जैसे एक-एक व्यवहार ईमानदार होने लगेगा, वैसे-वैसे राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार को राजस्व भी मिलेगा, उनका टैक्स कलैक्शन बढ़ेगा और उस से ईमानदार राज्य और केंद्र सरकारें देश में कल्याणकारी कार्य और अधिक मात्रा में करने लगेंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक ऐसा कदम है जिस का समर्थन हम समझते थे कि सदन के सभी राजनीतिक दल करेंगे। महोदय, मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि कुछ चंद दिनों की कठिनाई से अगर हम सब एक साथ लड़ते और जूझते, तो यह कठिनाई भी कम होती और लोगों को जल्द-से-जल्द इस के लाभ मिलते। खैर, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इन राजनीतिक दलों को कोई कारणवश इस का विरोध करना पड़ रहा है या शायद उन्हें चिन्ता है कि जनता ने इस कदम को बहुत पसंद किया है और इस बात की सराहना की है कि देश में एक ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार आयी है जो वास्तव में काले धन, भ्रष्टाचार और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक बहुत ही तेज और मजबूत लड़ाई लड़ने को तैयार है। महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई राजनीति नहीं है, यह सिर्फ राष्ट्र और देश के हित का ही काम है। इसलिए अगर कोई कहे कि हम इस कदम का विरोध करते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि कोई-न-कोई पूछेगा कि क्या आप भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन का समर्थन करते हो जो इस बहुत अच्छे कदम का विरोध कर रहे हो? इस प्रकार यह एक कदम है जो आगे चलकर देश के ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोगों को ईमानदार बनाएगा, ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा राजस्व देश की गरीब जनता के कल्याण कार्य पर लग सकेगा, महंगाई कम कर सकेगा, ब्याज की दर कम कर सकेगा और पूरे देश में जो विकास की यात्रा भारतीय जनता पार्टी और प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार ने बहुत ही जोर-शोर से चलायी है, इस में हम सफलता पाएंगे और इस का लाभ देश की जनता को मिल सकेगा।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि इसी कड़ी में अगर हम व्यापार को देखें तो हम जानते हैं कि वहां से कई जगह tax evasion की खबर आती है। महोदय, एक आरोप लगाया जाता है कि मोदी सरकार व्यापारी व बिजनेस मैन के साथ है। अगर उनके कहने में तथ्य होता कि वे उनके साथ हैं और उन्हें लाभ दिलाना चाहते हैं, तो काले धन पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार यह कदम ही नहीं उठाती। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कदम से साबित होता है कि जो भी काला धन इकट्ठा करते हैं, जो भी भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ जंग लड़ने की अगर ताकत है, तो वह सिर्फ भारतीय जनता पार्टी और मोदी जी में है। महोदय, कई राज्य सरकारों से यह खबर भी आ रही है कि जो उनके over dues हैं या उनके जो कलैक्शंस नहीं हुए थे, वे क्लियर हो रहे हैं। हमें उत्तर प्रदेश से भी यह खबर आ रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सब कॉर्पोरेशंस और सरकार के over dues अब क्लियर हो रहे हैं और पे हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पहल ने

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

ईमानदार लोगों को और ईमानदार बनाने की दिशा में एक और कदम दिया है। आपको इसका तो स्वागत करना ही चाहिए कि आपकी सरकारों को पैसा मिल रहा है। यह भी तय हो जाए कि इस सदन में कौन भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं और उसे खत्म करना चाहते हैं? मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस देश की जनता इस बात को समझ रही है कि जब यह फैसला गोपनीय रखा गया, तो उससे थोड़ी समस्या कुछ दिनों तक होगी। चाहे वह ATM को recalibrate करने में हो, चाहे पैसा अलग-अलग जगह पर पहुंचाने में हो, लेकिन जितनी जगहों से हमने रिपोर्ट ली, सभी जगहों पर जनता ने कहा कि हम थोड़ा कष्ट सहन कर लेंगे। आज मैं आप सबके माध्यम से जनता से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि कोई जल्दी नहीं है, आप 30 दिसम्बर तक अपना ईमानदार पैसा जमा कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** क्या बात कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** किसी भी महिला की बचत का पैसा, किसी भी कारोबार में लगाया हुआ ईमानदारी का पैसा, पूरे तरीके से सुरक्षित है। इस स्कीम के तहत किसी भी ईमानदार के पैसे को एक रुपए का भी नुकसान नहीं होगा। यदि नुकसान होगा तो बेईमान और भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों का नुकसान होगा। ईमानदार लोगों को जल्दबाजी करने करने की जरूरत नहीं है, खुद मुझ को भी लगा कि मैं लाइन में खड़ा होकर कैसे दिखाऊं?...(व्यवधान).... मैं तो क्रेडिट कार्ड से निकाल सकता हूं।...(व्यवधान).... कोई ज्यादा जरूरतमंद आदमी है, पहले खड़ा होकर पैसा निकाल ले।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): गरीब तो लाइन में खड़े हैं...(व्यवधान).... यह गलत बात है।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** इसीलिए मेरी आप सबसे दरखास्त है कि जो लोग क्रेडिट और डेबिट कार्ड से अपना व्यवहार कर सकते हैं। उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने में आप उनकी मदद करें। आप लोग भी इस काम में हमारे साथ जुड़ें और आगे चलकर ईमानदार आदमी का सम्मान हो और बेईमान का नुकसान हो।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता** (झारखंड): आप क्या समझते हैं कि हम आपके साथ नहीं हैं?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** पूरा सदन इस कार्य में एक स्वर से देश को सूचना दे और पूरा सदन इसका समर्थन करे। जिस प्रकार हमने भ्रष्टाचार, बेईमानी और काले धन पर लड़ाई लड़ी है, हम सब मिलकर इस पर देश को एक ऐसा संदेश दें कि हम सभी राजनीतिक दल इसके खिलाफ हैं और आगे चलकर पारदर्शिता और ईमानदारी से देश चल सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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## SEEKING OF PM's PRESENCE IN THE HOUSE

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, मायावती जी ने यहां बहुत ही अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया है और हमें अभी तक यह ख्याल था कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी लोक सभा में होंगे, लेकिन अभी-अभी बताया गया कि लोक सभा adjourn हो गई है। आज वहां किसी माननीय सदस्य की मृत्यु की वजह से लोक सभा नहीं चल रही है। कल माननीय वित्त मंत्री ऑल पार्टी

मीटिंग में थे। मैंने वहां भी कहा था कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को विपक्ष की जो भावनाएं हैं, उनको सुनना चाहिए, क्योंकि आम तौर पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में भी आखिर में आधे घंटे या 15 मिनट के लिए आते हैं। उस वक्त तक मेन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग बोल चुके होते हैं। उस वक्त कोई individual या एक पार्टी वाला Nominated Member बोलता है, लेकिन बड़ी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की absence में बोलते हैं, जिसकी वजह से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को विपक्ष के लीडरों की या बड़ी पार्टियों की भावनाएं, चाहे वह ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में हों या सदन के अंदर हों, उनकी जानकारी नहीं होती है। शायद मैंने कहा था कि अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी विपक्ष के नेताओं के भाषण चाहे ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में सुनें या सदन के अंदर सुनें, तो बहुत सी गलतफहमियां दूर हो सकती हैं और उन्हें बहुत चीजों के बारे में जानकारी भी रह सकती है। चूंकि आज लोक सभा में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, तो मायावती जी ने जो मांग की थी, मेरे ख्याल से शरद यादव जी और सभी दूसरी पार्टीज की, सभी की यही मांग है। हमारे माननीय डिप्टी लीडर जी तो बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी भी बड़ी-बड़ी माननीय पार्टीज के जो लीडर्स हैं, सामान्य लीडर्स हैं, बड़े सीनियर लीडर्स हैं, केंद्रीय मंत्री रहे हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, शरद जी भी केंद्रीय मंत्री रहे हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, शरद यादव जी, हमारे प्रोफेसर यादव साहब भी हैं, और भी अन्य पार्टीज के लीडर्स हैं, कम से कम इनकी भावनाएँ तो सुनें, वरना प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या बोलते हैं, विपक्ष क्या बोलता है, इस पक्ष पर तो हम अलग-अलग धारा में जा रहे हैं। अगर किसी conclusion पर आना है तो हमें इस पर सोचना चाहिए। हम तो खाली टेलीविजन पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुनते हैं, लेकिन हमारी आवाज़ तो टेलीविजन वाला भी नहीं दिखाता, अखबार वाला भी नहीं लिखता और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी नहीं सुनते। हमारी आवाज़ कौन सुनेगा और उस पर निर्णय कैसे होगा? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, कम से कम बड़ी पार्टीज के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा होगा कि वे पूरे दो दिन यहां बैठें और सभी महानुभाव एम.पीज. की भावनाओं को समझें। जो छह-सात बड़ी पार्टीज हैं, कम से कम उनके लिए तो आज के दिन वे सदन में बैठें और उनकी भावनाएँ सुनें। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह मेरी मांग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वे कहते हैं कि उनको आने में एक घंटा लगेगा, तो हम सभी उनका इंतजार भी कर सकते हैं। यादव जी लंच के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रेजेन्स में बोल लेंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का इसके बारे में क्या कहना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی ا زاد): سر، مایاوتی جی نے یہاں بہت ہی اچھا سوال اٹھایا ہے اور ہمیں ابھی تک یہ خیال تھا کہ مانیئے پردھان منتری جی لوک سبھا میں ہونگے، لیکن ابھی ابھی بتایا گیا کہ لوک سبھا ایڈجورن ہوگئی ہے۔ ا ج وہاں کسی مانیئے سدسئیے کے انتقال کی وجہ سے لوک سبھا نہیں چل رہی ہے۔ کل مانیئے وزیرمالیات آل پارٹی میٹنگ میں تھے۔ میں نے وہاں بھی کہا تھا کہ مانیئے پردھان منتری جی کو ویکش کی جو بھاؤنائیں ہیں، ان کو سننا چاہیئے، کیوں کہ عام طور پر مانیئے پردھان منتری جی آل پارٹی میٹنگ میں بھی ا خر میں آدھے گھنٹے یا پندرہ منٹ کے لیے آتے ہیں۔ اس وقت تک میں



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

पالیथिकल पारٹیز کے لوگ بول چکے ہوتے ہیں۔ اس وقت کوئی انفرادی یا ایک پارٹی والا نامزد ممبر بولتا ہے، لیکن بڑی پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کے لوگ مانئے پردھان منتری جی کی غیر موجودگی میں بولتے ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے مانئے پردھان منتری جی کو وپکش کے لیڈروں کی یا بڑی پارٹیوں کی بھاؤنائیں، چاہے وہ ال پارٹی میٹینگ میں ہوں یا سدن کے اندر ہوں، ان کی جانکاری نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ شاید میں نے کہا تھا کہ اگر مانئے پردھان منتری جی سبھی وپکش کے نیٹاؤں کے بھاشن چاہے ال پارٹی میٹنگ میں سنیں یا سدن کے اندر سنیں، تو بہت سی غلط فہمیاں دور ہوسکتی ہیں اور انہیں بہت چیزوں کے بارے میں جانکاری بھی رہ سکتی ہے۔ چونکہ آج لوک سبھا میں مانئے پردھان منتری جی نہیں ہیں، تو مایاوتی جی نے جو مانگ کی تھی، میرے خیال سے شرد یادو جی اور سبھی دوسری پارٹیز کی، سبھی کی یہی مانگ ہے۔ ہمارے مانئے ڈپٹی لیڈر جی تو بول چکے ہیں، لیکن ابھی بھی بڑی بڑی مانئے پارٹیز کے جو لیڈرس ہیں، سامانئے لیڈرس ہیں، بڑے سینئر لیڈرس ہیں، کیندریہ منتری رہے ہیں، چیف منسٹر رہے ہیں، شرد جی بھی کیندریہ منتری رہے ہیں، چیف منسٹر رہے ہیں، شرد یادو جی، ہمارے پروفیسر یادو صاحب بھی ہیں، اور بھی دیگر پارٹیز کے لیڈرس ہیں، کم سے کم ان کی بھاوانائیں تو سنیں، ورنہ پرائم منسٹر کیا بولتے ہیں، وپکش کیا بولتا ہے، اس وپکش پر تو ہم الگ الگ دھارا میں جا رہے ہیں۔ اگر کسی کنکلوژن پر آنا ہے تو ہمیں اس پر سوچنا چاہئے۔ ہم تو خالی ٹیلی ویژن پر مانئے پردھان منتری جی کو سنتے ہیں، لیکن ہماری آواز تو ٹیلی ویژن والا بھی نہیں دکھاتا، اخبار والا بھی نہیں لکھتا اور پردھان منتری جی بھی نہیں سنتے۔ ہماری آواز کون سنے گا اور اس پر فیصلہ کیسے ہوگا؟ اس لئے میری مانگ ہے کہ مانئے پردھان منتری جی، کم سے کم بڑی پارٹیز کے لئے یہ بہت اچھا ہوگا کہ وہ پورے دو دن یہاں بیٹھیں اور سبھی تجربہ کار ایم۔پیز۔کی بھاواناؤں کو سمجھیں۔ جو چھ سات بڑی پارٹیز ہیں، کم سے کم ان کے لئے تو آج کے دن وہ سدن میں بیٹھیں اور ان کی بھاوانائیں سنیں۔ مانئے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، یہ میری مانگ ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اگر وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ان کو آنے میں ایک گھنٹہ لگے گا، تو ہم سبھی ان کا انتظار بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔ یادو جی لنچ کے بعد پردھان منتری جی کی موجودگی میں بولیں گے۔ میں جاننا چاہوں گا کہ سرکار کا اس کے بارے میں کیا کہنا ہے؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय नेता विपक्ष को, माननीय सदन के अंदर बड़ी पार्टी और छोटी पार्टी के बीच अंतर नहीं करना चाहिए।..(व्यवधान)۔

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नहीं, नहीं। आपकी भी बड़ी पार्टी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी पार्टी को छोटी पार्टी क्यों समझते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

---**(मداخلत)**--- آپ کی بھی بڑی پارٹی ہے۔ آپ کی نہیں، نہیں۔ آزاد: جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ اپنی پارٹی کو چھوٹی پارٹی کیوں سمجھتے ہیں۔

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): बड़ी पार्टी को सुनिए, छोटी पार्टी को नहीं सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is unfair.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप अपनी पार्टी को छोटी पार्टी क्यों समझते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ اپنی پارٹی کو چھوٹی پارٹی کیوں سمجھتے ہیں؟ ---**(مداخلت)**---

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सभी पार्टियों को सुनिए, तो अच्छा है। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are equal.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. के. केशव राव: यादव जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं दस-बारह मिनट ही बोलूंगा, 1 बजे के बाद वैसे ही नहीं बोलूंगा, उसके बाद आप जितना चाहें, उतना बोलिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

## DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY — Contd.

श्री उपसभापति: अच्छा, यादव जी, अब आप बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेड़ तो आम का लगाना चाहा था, लेकिन वह बबूल का निकल गया। उसमें इतने कांटे निकले कि देश की आम जनता को उससे बहुत ज्यादा कष्ट हुआ है। बड़े लोग बबूल के पास नहीं आते-जाते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि किसी बड़े आदमी के चेहरे पर इस फैसले से कोई शिकन नहीं आई। मैंने कोई बड़ा आदमी लाइन में लगा हुआ नहीं देखा। 8 तारीख को, जब हम लोग टीवी पर यह न्यूज़ सुन रहे थे, अकस्मात आया कि अभी, 8 बजे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी देश को संबोधित करेंगे। लोगों के मन में स्वाभाविक तौर पर जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न हुई कि क्या बात है? सेना के तीनों जनरल, सेना अध्यक्षों से बात हुई थी, security council के जो security advisors हैं, उनसे बात हुई, हो सकता है कि बॉर्डर को लेकर कोई बात हो रही हो, कोई अन्य मामला हो, लेकिन अपने सामान्य भाषण के दौरान ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

जब यह घोषणा की तो मैं बाहर निकला। मेरे बच्चों ने पूछा, "पापा क्या बात है?" मैंने कहा कि "बात यह है कि सामने खान मार्किट है, उससे सब्जी खरीदने के लिए अब पैसे नहीं हैं। जो पैसे हैं, वे खत्म।" हमने जाकर देखा, पूरी खान मार्किट में दो दिनों में कोई भी एक खरीदार आदमी नहीं था, सिवाय दुकानदारों की गाड़ियों और दुकानदारों के अलावा। ऐसी स्थिति थी। यह स्थिति आपातकाल में भी कभी नहीं आई थी। शरद जी जेल में थे, और लोग जेल में थे, मैं तो बाहर था, लेकिन नेता जी और कमांडर अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया, हमारे आर.एस.एस के कई नेता जेल में थे, हम लोग उनके लिए डबल रोटी, मक्खन आदि सब ले जाते थे। उनको दिक्कत नहीं होती थी। लेकिन इस इमर्जेंसी में दिक्कत यह हो गई कि आदमी अपना पैसा लेकर ही भिखारी बन कर बैंक के सामने खड़ा है कि यह मेरा पैसा है, इसकी जगह मेरा पैसा दे दो। ऐसी स्थिति कभी किसी ने सोची नहीं थी कि आएगी। हम या कोई भी, बार-बार नाम लिया है, बीजेपी के नेताओं ने नाम लिया है, बहन जी का नाम लिया है, मुलायम सिंह जी का नाम लिया है, अगर पैसे के बल पर कोई चुनाव जीतता है, तो कांग्रेस सत्ता में रह कर हारती नहीं। आप, अटल जी, सत्ता में रहे, फिर आप चुनाव कैसे हार गए थे? पैसे से कोई चुनाव नहीं जीतता है, चुनाव जीतता है जनता के मन में पहुंचने से। आपने देखा नहीं है, आप अभी शहर में हैं। मैं जब दिल्ली से इटावा के लिए चला और जैसे ही यमुना एक्सप्रेस वे से नीचे उतरा, तो वहां जो पहली एक छोटी सा बैंक कुबेरपुर, आगरा जिले में आता है, वहां बहुत लंबी लाइन लगी हुई थी, पुलिस बैंक की बिल्डिंग के ऊपर भी खड़ी हुई थी और नीचे भी सब पुलिस थी। पूरी पुलिस को बैंकों के आसपास लगाना पड़ रहा है, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। मैंने गाड़ी को रोक कर देखा, तो उसमें सब गरीब आदमी लगे थे, जिनमें आधे से ज्यादा महिलाएं थीं। हम सब जानते हैं कि यह पुरुष प्रधान देश है, महिलाएं जो नौकरी करती हैं, उन्हें छोड़ कर जो घरेलू महिलाएं हैं, हाउसवाइज हैं, घर का खर्च चलाने के लिए उनको पुरुष जो महीने में पैसे देते हैं, गरीब आदमी है तो पांच सौ रुपए या कोई एक हजार रुपए दे देता है, उसमें से महिलाएं सौ, दो सौ रुपए बचा लेती हैं। इस तरह बीसियों साल में जो पैसे उन्होंने जोड़े, क्या वह कोई ब्लैक मनी है? मैंने आज देखा, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की मां वहां पैसा लेने गईं, जिन्दगी भर में वे 4500/- रुपए अपने रख पाईं, एक-एक रुपया, एक-एक पैसा जमा किया और बैंक जाकर अपना पैसा बदला। ऐसी हालत हर मां की है। तमाम महिलाएं, हॉर्ट अटेक से डेड सी हो गई थीं। उन्हें लगता है कि जिन्दगी भर की कमाई जो हमने पांच रुपए, दो रुपए बचा कर रखे और जब वे ज्यादा हो गए तो पांच सौ रुपए का नोट ले लिया या एक हजार रुपए का नोट ले लिया, बेकार हो गया। आप जाकर देखिए, मेरी बीजेपी के लोगों से प्रार्थना है कि गांवों में या छोटे शहरों में जो बैंकों में लाइनें लगी हुई हैं, उनमें खड़े आदमियों और महिलाओं को देखें कि उनकी शक्ल-सूरत कैसी है? उनमें कौन पैसे वाला है, कौन ब्लैक-मार्केटियर है, कौन ब्लैक मनी वाला है, कौन काले धन वाला है, कौन भ्रष्टाचारी है? कोई भ्रष्टाचारी, रिश्वतखोर लाइन में नहीं है, उसने अपना सब पैसा बदल लिया है। अगर आपके पास ब्लैक मनी आया है, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, आप बताएं कि इस घटना के बाद कितना ब्लैक मनी आया है, कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हुई है, कितने लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स ने असेस किया है? क्या कारण है? अभी हमारे एम. पी. साहब बता रहे थे कि 8 तारीख का यह फैसला है और 5 तारीख को ही पंजाब में बीजेपी के यूनिट के अध्यक्ष कम्बोज जी ने ट्वीट किया, दो हजार रुपए का नोट ट्वीट किया। यही नोट, जो अभी आया है, हमारे पास भी है, जो मैंने स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया से लिया है। यह वहां उनके पास कैसे आया? यह

बहुत ही चिन्ता की बात है, कहीं न कहीं इसमें बहुत बड़ा घपला हुआ है। आपकी जानकारी में नहीं होगा, लेकिन इसकी जांच जरूरी है और इसकी जांच इसलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि इससे जो मंशा है, वह मंशा ही फेल हो गई। दस-बारह परसेंट लोगों के पास इस देश की 90 फीसदी पूंजी है, 90 परसेंट लोगों के पास तो कुछ नहीं है, खाने-पीने का है। तो जो 10-12 परसेंट हैं, आप बताइए कि उनमें से कौन लाइन में खड़ा है? यह किसका पैसा है? आप यह करके क्या करना चाहते हैं? आपको मालूम है कि असली टाइम था, फसल की बुवाई चल रही है। किसान खाद नहीं ले पा रहा है, बीज नहीं ले पा रहा है। आलू की स्थिति यह हो गई, आप कहते हैं कि नुकसान नहीं हुआ, हमसे सुबह पत्रकारों ने पूछा, बाहर उन्होंने हमें घेर लिया, मेरा 10 हजार बोरा आलू कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा हुआ है, एक पैसे का आलू नहीं बिक रहा है, सब सड़ जाएगा। अब क्या यह ब्लैक मनी का आलू था? मैं इसका व्यापार करता हूँ, हर साल 25-30 लाख रुपया बच जाता है। हमारे पास और तो कुछ है नहीं, अबकी बार आपके इस कदम से घाटा हो गया। सारे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में इस वक्त बीज के लिए आलू का जो सीड रखा हुआ है, उसका एक बोरा नहीं बिक रहा है। किराना का जो पूरा मार्केट है, सब बंद हो गया। एक-एक दिन में पूरे देश में सैकड़ों करोड़ की सब्जियां फेंकी गईं, जो perishable vegetables हैं। शरद पवार साहब बेहतर समझ सकते हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं। प्रति दिन perishable vegetables सड़ गईं, फेंकी जा रही हैं, कोई लेने वाला नहीं है, खरीदने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि पैसा नहीं है। यह किसने राय दी कि आपने दो हजार रुपए के नोट छापे हैं? दो हजार रुपए का नोट लेकर आप गांवों में जाइए। दिल्ली में कोई बात नहीं, खान मार्केट में चले जाइए, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन दिल्ली से बाहर जाएँ, गांवों में जाएँ, तो कोई लेगा ही नहीं। वह कहेगा कि साहब, हमारे पास छुट्टे पैसे ही नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात, आप इन बड़े नोटों को बहुत आसानी से जेब में डाल लीजिए, दो लाख, चार लाख रुपए लिए, हाथ में ऐसे डाले हुए चले जाइए, तो पता ही नहीं चलेगा। उसको इलेक्शन कमीशन भी नहीं ढूँढ़ पाएगा।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, यह दो हजार रुपए का नोट देखिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, यह पैसा कम्युनिस्ट लोगों के पास पहले आ गया।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, यह 9 तारीख से मेरे पास पड़ा हुआ है, कोई लेता ही नहीं। इसे कोई नहीं ले रहा है और यह मुझे यहीं अपने बैंक से मिला है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बातें कहीं, वे वैसी बातें थीं, जो व्यावहारिक दिक्कत है, मैं आपको उसके बारे में बताऊँगा। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बाद में कुछ सुझाव दूँगा, लेकिन व्यावहारिक दिक्कत यह है कि जैसे कोई ईंट भट्ठा का मालिक है, वहा सैकड़ों मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको रोजाना पैसा दिया जाता है, बेचारों को प्रति दिन पैसा मिलता है, फिर उससे वे शाम को सब्जी लाते हैं, मसाला लाते हैं, रोटी-सब्जी बनाते हैं, तब खाना खाते हैं। अब उनको देने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। आपने 86 परसेंट नोट बंद कर दिए, तो 14 परसेंट 100 परसेंट को कैसे कवर कर सकता है? सारे मजदूर भूखे मरने की स्थिति में हैं। सारे भट्ठा मालिक, सारे कोल्ड स्टोरेज के मालिक, सारी फैक्टरीज के मालिक परेशान हैं। मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि एम्स में काला पैसा पकड़ा गया, सिक्योरिटी वाला पैसा सफेद करवा रहा था। सिक्योरिटी वाला अपने सिक्योरिटी के एम्प्लॉइज़ को तनखाह नहीं देगा? जब वह तनखाह देने जाएगा और पैसा ले

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

जाएगा, तो वह एक आदमी के लिए तो ले नहीं जाएगा। अगर उसके 800 एम्प्लॉइज़ हैं, तो वह 800 के लिए तनखाह ले जाएगा। आप उसकी गाड़ी को पकड़ लें और यह कहें कि यह ब्लैक मनी है, यह काला धन बांट रहा था, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। वह तनखाह दे रहा था और आप कह रहे हैं कि वह काला धन बांट रहा है। जिनको पकड़ना चाहिए, आप उनको पकड़ नहीं रहे हैं। जिनको पकड़ना चाहिए, उनको प्रश्रय दिया जा रहा है। आपने लोगों का लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया write off कर दिया। पहले यह होता था कि अगर इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न नहीं भरा है, बाबू जगजीवन राम तो भूल गए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम जानते ही नहीं कि यह भरा जाता है, लेकिन अगर इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न नहीं भरा है, तो मान लीजिए कि 6 साल का रिटर्न नहीं भरा है, तो उसकी 6 साल की इनकम को 6 वर्षों में divide कर दी और उस पर जो इनकम टैक्स बनता है, वह बन जाएगा। अब जिस महिला ने 20 साल में 10 लाख रुपया जमा किया है, उसकी एक साल की आमदनी on an average 50 हजार रुपए हुई। अगर उस पर 50,000 रुपये का income-tax लगता है, तो ले लीजिए, वरना उसका खाता खुलवाकर, उसके खाते में पैसा जमा करवा दीजिए और validate कीजिए कि यह एक-एक पैसा सही है। आप इस देश की महिलाओं को आश्वस्त करिए, उनको कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुझे कष्ट इसलिए है, क्योंकि personally मैंने यह सब देखा है। जैसे ही मैं जसवंत नगर में सड़क से निकला, वहां कुछ महिलाएं खड़ी थीं। चूंकि वह मेरा क्षेत्र रहा है, इसलिए मैंने अपनी गाड़ी रोकी। वहां से नेता जी 9-10 बार एमएलए रहे हैं, अब सतपाल सिंह जी हैं। घर-घर का बच्चा-बच्चा मुझे वहां जानता है, इसलिए मैंने थोड़ी देर के लिए अपनी गाड़ी वहां रोक दी। सब महिलाओं ने आकर मुझे घेर लिया और रोने लगीं, यह देख कर मैं बहुत दुखी हो गया। वे कहने लगे कि हमने जिन्दगी भर यह पैसा कमाया और अब हमें इतनी दिक्कत आ रही है कि दो-दो दिन से हम यहां गर्मी में भूखी-प्यासी खड़ी हैं, लेकिन हमारे पैसों के बदले में जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वह हमें नहीं मिल रहा है।

आपको अगर यह काम करना था, तो पहले पूरी currency छपवा लेनी चाहिए थी और उसकी आपूर्ति हो जानी चाहिए थी। The moment, आपने इसे लागू किया, वैसे ही वह currency सारे बैंकों में उपलब्ध होती। यदि आप ऐसा करते, तो आपके सामने आज यह दिक्कत नहीं आती।

दूसरी बात, एक बहुत बड़ा तर्क यह दिया जा रहा है कि यह जो fake currency आती है, आतंकवादी उसका यूज करते हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि हमारे दुश्मन देश इस बात का इंतजार करेंगे कि दो महीने बाद वे इस करेंसी की नकल करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Fake currency आ चुकी है। सबसे खतरनाक चीज़ यह है कि अब जब आपके पास या लोगों के पास करेंसी नहीं है, इस वक्त जो नकली करेंसी आएगी, उसको आदमी original समझ कर हाथों-हाथ ले लेगा। इस तरह पूरे देश में fake currency को फैलाने का इतना आसान समय और कोई हो ही नहीं सकता, जितना इस समय में हो सकता है। क्या पाकिस्तान आपकी अनुमति लेकर इन नोटों को छापेगा अथवा कोई दूसरा देश क्या आपकी अनुमति लेकर इन नोटों को छापेगा? ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि वे इन नोटों को छाप न सकें।

एक प्रचार यह भी किया जा रहा है कि इसमें एक चिप लगी हुई है। अगर इसमें चिप लगी होती, तो अमरीका वगैरह न जाने कितने साल पहले ये चिप लगा देते। यह सब दिखाया जा रहा है, ये सब बातें बाहर में चल रही हैं।

1.00 P.M.

जो पैसा रिश्वत में आता है या नशे के व्यापार इत्यादि से आता है, उस पर जितनी सख्ती से आप रोक लगा सकते हैं, लगाएं। सारा सदन आपके साथ है। कोई इसका विरोध नहीं करता है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख और खेद इस बात का है कि आरोप यह लगाया जा रहा है कि जो लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वे सब काला-बाज़ारियों का और काले धन को सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग हैं। इनमें कोई काला-बाज़ारी करने वाले नहीं हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपकी जो main constituency है, वही सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित है। अभी आपको इस बात का अंदाज़ नहीं है, आपको लगता है कि यह बहुत बढ़िया काम हुआ है, लेकिन जब आप वोट मांगने जाएंगे, तब आपको इसका पता चलेगा। अभी गोयल साहब बोल रहे थे कि लोग बड़े प्रसन्न हैं। क्या सचमुच लोग प्रसन्न हैं? मैंने कल-परसों कहा था कि अगर आप अभी गांव में वोट मांगने चले गए, तो महिलाएं रोटी बनाने के लिए जिस बेलन का इस्तेमाल करती हैं, उसी बेलन से वे आपकी पीठ एकसार कर देंगी। आज के दिन ये हालात हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी जल्दी चुनाव मत करवा देना। अगर जल्दी चुनाव करवा दिया, तो महिलाएं उनको इतना मारेंगी कि आपके कार्यकर्ताओं की पीठ पर हल्दी से सफाई करनी पड़ेगी। यह reality है, मैं यूं ही मज़ाक में यह बात नहीं कर रहा हूं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

आपने Reserve Bank के ज़रिए cooperative banks पर पाबंदी लगा दी कि वहां आप पैसा जमा नहीं करवा सकते। आप जानते हैं कि ज्यादातर गरीब और किसान अपना पैसा cooperative banks से ही लेते हैं, लेकिन आपने cooperative banks पर ही रोक लगा दी है कि आप वहां से कोई पैसा नहीं ले सकते हैं। 90 प्रतिशत किसान कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी और कोआपरेटिव बैंकों से लोन लेता है। उस पर रोक लगा दी गई है कि कोई पैसा जमा नहीं कर सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Professor Sahib, I think, you can continue your speech at 2.00 p.m. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav to continue his speech.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मान्यवर, कुछ लोगों को हल्दी मँगाने की जरूरत पड़ गई है। अभी प्रोफेसर साहब ने बताया है कि उनको अभी जरूरत पड़ गई है। उसके लिए फुटकर नोट नहीं मिल रहे हैं, तो उसकी कोई व्यवस्था करा दीजिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, there is nobody from the Finance Ministry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, पार्लियामेंट में जो एटीएम है, वहां से 2000 रुपये ही निकल रहे हैं, जबकि सरकार ने 2500 रुपये बोला था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): उसमें कैश ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां लाइन लग रही है, लेकिन कैश नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : اس میں کیش نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت) --- وہاں لائن لگ رہی ہے، لیکن کیش نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, जब पार्लियामेंट में यह हाल है, तो पूरे देश में क्या हाल हो रहा होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is nobody from the Finance Ministry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Cabinet Minister is here. That is okay.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो और मेम्बर साहेबान की अनुमति हो, तो मैं अपनी अधूरी बात पूरी करूँ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से किसी को तो यहां होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्री जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए-बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mistryji, sit down. Don't take his time.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, शरद जी मेरे बगल में बैठे हुए हैं। एक बार बिहार के एक भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, आप बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वे सोशलिस्ट थे। वे बोल रहे थे तो अकेले थे।

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्री जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कोई उनको सुन नहीं रहा था कि क्या बोल रहे हैं। लाखों लोग सुन रहे हैं और कल अखबार वाले कहेंगे कि यहां तो कोई आया ही नहीं। यह ऐसी ही बात लगती है।

सर, मैं यह बता रहा था कि सरकार का यह जो कदम रहा, इससे देश की जनता को बहुत सी व्यावहारिक दिक्कतों से गुजरना पड़ रहा है। कई बातों की तरफ मैंने इशारा भी किया था। अब स्थिति यह है कि जब से यह सब शुरू हुआ, तब से गांव में लोगों ने टूथपेस्ट, मंजन, हेयर-ऑइल आदि खरीदना बन्द कर दिया, क्योंकि वे इन्हें खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इनकी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के बीजेपी वाले जो बड़े-बड़े लोग बहुत प्रसन्न हो रहे हैं, इन्हें चार महीने बाद

मालूम पड़ेगा कि इनकी सारी फैक्टरीज बन्द हो गई। इनके बाबा रामदेव का भी मंजन वगैरह नहीं बिकेगा। वह इसलिए नहीं बिकेगा, क्योंकि कोई उसे लेने वाला नहीं रहेगा। गांव का जो आदमी है, अगर उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, तो वह दातुन से अपने दांत साफ करने लगेगा, वह पेस्ट वगैरह नहीं लेगा। वहां यह संकट पैदा हो रहा है। आप लोग इसे पूरा समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

आनन्द शर्मा जी ने शादियों की चर्चा की थी। इस वक्त शादियों का सबसे बड़ा सीज़न है। रोजाना सहरक चल रहा है। लोग रो रहे हैं, क्योंकि जिनकी बेटियों की शादी है, उनके पास उसके इंतजाम के लिए, टेंट के लिए तथा अन्य साज-सामानों के लिए करेंसी नहीं है। ऐसे में या तो शादी टूटे या वे उसकी डेट बढ़ाएँ। लोगों में इसका उत्साह होता है, सबको उत्साह होता है और जिसकी जो हैसियत होती है, उसके हिसाब से वह खर्च करता है। आपका एक एमपी 500 करोड़ खर्च कर रहा है। उससे कोई नहीं पूछ रहा है कि उसका स्रोत क्या है? उसका स्रोत क्या है? आय का स्रोत उनसे कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है और अगर हमारे जैसे लोग 5 हजार रुपए खर्च कर दें, तो पूछेंगे, आप यह पैसा कहां से लाए? अब मंत्री जा रहे हों, टेलीविज़न पर आएंगे, अब कोई डर के मारे नहीं जाएगा। वे सब रोक दिए गए। आज शादियां टूट रही हैं, इनसे बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि चाहे पैसे वाला आदमी हो, चाहे गरीब आदमी हो, लेकिन जब वह अपनी बेटी की शादी करता है, तो उसके मन में यह इच्छा होती है कि वह धूमधाम से अपनी बेटी की शादी करे। आज पेरेन्ट्स के सामने एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, ऐसी विषम स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि वे या तो शादी को आगे टालें या शादी को तोड़ें और शादी तोड़ने की स्थिति में यह होता है कि कहीं-कहीं तो गार्जियन्स, लड़की के मां-बाप आत्महत्या करने तक पर उतर जाते हैं, अगर लड़के वाले मना कर दें कि हम शादी नहीं करेंगे। यह स्थिति है, पूरे देश में यही स्थिति है।

ट्रक्स वगैरह जो सामान लेकर इधर से उधर जाते हैं, अगर कोई ट्रक सामान लेकर कानपुर से गुवाहटी जा रहा है, तो डीजल के अलावा उसे कम से कम 25 हजार रुपए रास्ते में खर्च के लिए चाहिए होते हैं, जैसे कहीं पुलिस वाले कुछ ले लेते हैं, कहीं उसे खाना खाने की जरूरत होती है और इसी तरह की बहुत सी जरूरतें होती हैं। इस स्थिति में वह सारा बंद हो गया है, क्योंकि करेंसी ही नहीं है। अभी पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेम्बर स्टेट बैंक में अपना चेक देकर पेमेंट लेता है, तो उनको पांच सौ का नया नोट नहीं दिया जाता है, उनको दो हजार और एक सौ रुपए के नोट दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि पांच सौ का नया नोट इस वक्त तक स्टेट बैंक में नहीं आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can't you get hundred rupee notes? I think, hundred rupee notes will be available.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, वे पांच सौ के नए नोट के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सौ रुपए का नोट तो पहले से ही मिल रहा था और आज भी मिल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, एक सौ रुपए का नोट तो पहले भी मिल रहा था और आज भी मिल रहा है, मैं तो पांच सौ रुपए के नए नोट की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, अभी बैंक में दो हजार के नोट मिल रहे हैं, क्योंकि पांच सौ के नए नोट अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र) सर, ज्यादातर एमपीज़ ऊपर बैंक में लाइन में लगे हुए हैं।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, इससे किसानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने धान का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 1,500 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल रखा हुआ है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आज किसानों का धान किस भाव में बिक रहा है? पहले उनका धान बिक ही नहीं रहा है और जो बिक रहा है, वह एक हजार रुपए प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है। एक क्विंटल धान पर किसानों को पांच सौ रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। एक्सपर्ट लोग, अर्थशास्त्री लोग अंदाज लगाए कि प्रतिदिन किसानों का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, किसानों को कितना लूटा जा रहा है? यह स्थिति है और आप ब्लैक मनी को रोकने की बात कर रहे हैं और आदमी का जो व्हाइट मनी है, उसको वह लूट रहा है। उसको बचाने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है।

सर, सरकारी अस्पतालों में डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं, इसलिए आदमी मजबूरन मरीज को प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स या प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में ले जाता है। प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में एक निश्चित अवधि तक पुराने नोट देने की छूट होनी चाहिए ताकि लोग इलाज करा सकें, यह मेरी आपको राय है। प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में डॉक्टर्स न उनका इलाज कर रहे हैं और अगर कोई मर जाता है, तो जब तक पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक वे उसकी डेड बॉडी नहीं देते हैं। वहां पर आज यह स्थिति है। मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने थे, लेकिन अभी वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मेघवाल साहब तो क्या करें, ये तो कल-परसों आगरा गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल):** आगरा गए थे, तो कुछ करके ही आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आपसे मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आपने जो काला धन घोषित करने की योजना शुरू की थी, इससे बढ़िया मौका नहीं हो सकता है कि आप उस काला धन घोषणा योजना को फिर से शुरू कर दीजिए, इस वक्त ऐसा माहौल है, जिसमें आपको बहुत पैसा मिल सकता है।

**वित्त मंत्री तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली):** भूले-भटके वापस आ जाएंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सब आ जाएंगे, इसलिए यह कर दीजिएगा। बजाय इस झंझट के कि लोग लाइन में लगे, आप यह कर दीजिए, लेकिन ऐसा मत कीजिए कि अगर कोई एक करोड़ रुपये जमा कराए, तो 90 लाख रुपये आप ले लें और उसे 10 लाख ही मिले। दुनिया में कहीं ऐसा होता है कि 200 परसेंट जुर्माना और 30 परसेंट टैक्स! आप लेना ही नहीं चाहते। पैसा देश में ही तो रहेगा। मेरा आपसे एक अनुरोध यह है कि जब तक रबी की बुआई हो रही है, तब तक किसानों को पुराने नोटों से खाद और बीज खरीदने की छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, अखिलेश यादव जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक चिट्ठी लिखी, जिसमें उन्होंने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिया था। चूंकि गांवों में बैंक बहुत ही कम हैं, इसलिए उनका सुझाव था कि मोबाइल बैंक की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिसके जरिए लोग पुरानी करेंसी को बदल सकें और वहां से नई करेंसी ले सकें। यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। दूसरा,

आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो यह कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहीं यह कहा कि उन्हें मारा जा सकता है, उनकी हत्या हो सकती है, तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसकी जांच जरूर होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर का व्यक्ति यह बात कहे, तो यह एक चिन्ता की बात है। आखिर वे कौन लोग हैं, जो इस तरह की बात कर सकते हैं या केवल political mileage लेने के लिए यह बात कही जा रही है? इसकी जाँच होनी चाहिए और responsibility fix होनी चाहिए कि ऐसे कौन लोग हैं, जो ऐसा कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

अब इन सब बातों से अलग हटकर मैं एक अन्य बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में WhatsApp एवं अन्य ऐसी चीजों का काफी दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। WhatsApp पर तमाम तरह के मैसेजेज़ भेजकर देश के प्रधान मंत्री को जिस तरह से गालियां दी जा रही हैं, वह बहुत ही निंदनीय काम है। वे इस तरह की गालियां दी जा रही हैं कि लोग उनको सुन नहीं सकते।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** इसको रोकना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** इसको रोकना ही नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ साइबर सेल इतना मजबूत होना चाहिए कि वह पता करे कि वह मैसेज कहां से जनरेट हुआ।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** उन पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ऐसा कोई आदमी बचना नहीं चाहिए, जो पक्ष या विपक्ष, दोनों के नेताओं के बारे में इस तरह की बात कर रहा हो। इस वक्त खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री के लिए जिस भाषा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जो गालियां दी जा रही हैं, वे असहनीय हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** हमारी पार्टी के नेताओं के लिए भी वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इस बात पर मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** हम विपक्ष के हैं, लेकिन वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं और प्रधान मंत्री के लिए इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग हो, तो जो लोग भी इससे जुड़े हुए हैं, उनके बारे में आपका साइबर सेल पता करे कि आखिर वे लोग कौन हैं? उनमें से कोई भी बचना नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि कभी इनके ऊपर मैसेज आ जाता है और कभी उन पर कार्टून बना दिया जाता है, यह इतना गंदा है। लेकिन ऐसा मैंने पहले कभी नहीं देखा, जैसा कि अब इस तरह की deliberately योजना कहीं न कहीं से चल रही है, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री को गाली दी जा रही है। इसलिए इस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लोगों के मन में जो यह संदेह पैदा हो गया है कि जब यह करेंसी बन्द की गई, तो उससे पहले ही यह लीक हो गया था। इस पर लोगों ने ट्वीट कर दिया था। पंजाब में आपके किसी पदाधिकारी ने कहीं यह किया था और कहते हैं कि कोलकाता में भी उससे पहले पैसा जमा हो गया था, जो आपकी पार्टी के लोगों ने कर दिया था। अगर राजा पर संदेह पैदा हो जाए तो संदेह का निराकरण जरूर होना चाहिए और उसकी जाँच होनी चाहिए। You should not only be honest but you should appear to be honest. यह बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इसमें जाँच होनी चाहिए, चाहे वह किसी तरह से भी हो। चाहे वह जांच संसद की प्वाइंट कमिटी से हो, लेकिन इस मामले में जांच की कोई न

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

कोई व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिए कि क्या यह लीक हुआ? क्या कुछ लोगों ने अपने पैसे को ठीक तरीके से इधर-उधर कर दिया? पूरे देश में यह संदेह है, चर्चा है और लोग कहते हैं कि बीजेपी के लोगों के माथे पर कोई शिकन नहीं है, वे बहुत प्रसन्न हैं, इसलिए कि सब पैसा बदल दिया गया है। यह संदेह है। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। लेकिन even Caesar's wife should be above board.

**सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली):** जो एतराज कर रहे हैं वह इसलिए कि बदल नहीं पाए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** नहीं-नहीं, इसलिए नहीं, ताकि आपके खजाने में और पैसा आ सके। मान्यवर, इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने बहुत टाइम दिया।

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu):** Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, I also thank hon. Chief Minister, Amma. I think this is a very, very important issue. In the modern world, modern God is money. In other words, money is the modern God. Without money, one cannot survive in this world.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair.*]

Sir, the famous Thiruvalluvar in couplet 247 stated as follows:\*

Sir, I repeat it again:\*

The translated version in English is this. As there is no place for those who are without wealth in this world, there is no place in the Heaven for those who are without kindness to the fellow citizens.

Sir, I will be corrected by Mr. La. Ganesan, if I go wrong. I have already been corrected by my elder brother Dr. Maitreya. And I know our senior advocate, Shri Parasaran, our senior Member, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri Jairam Ramesh and also Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman know better Tamil than me. So, if there is any defect in it, then, it will be corrected by them. As there is no place for those who are without wealth in this world, there is no place in the Heaven for those who are without kindness to the fellow citizens. Sir, my humble submission would be that the Reserve Bank of India is called the custodian of Indian Economy. My honest opinion, subject to correction, is this. With regard to the rural India, the Reserve Bank of India has totally failed. The Reserve Bank of India did not do anything to improve the economic conditions of the poor rural Indians. Sir, the people of our country are appreciated for their saving habits. Everybody is appreciative of it. Even during the Recession, India did not suffer because of its saving habits. Now, there is a danger to this saving habit. Here, I would like to give an example from Andhra Pradesh.

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\*Hon'ble Member spoke in Tamil.

A lady, who married a person who was a drunkard, having children, she earned money and made savings to the extent of ₹ 20,000. After implementation of this Policy, she went to the bank and stood in the queue. But, unfortunately, her money was stolen by somebody. She returned home frustrated and died. I don't want to say that she committed suicide because it is a matter of verification. Whereas, as per the newspaper reports, another gentleman, from Surat, deposited ₹ 80,000 crores even by invoking Section 270(A) of the Income-Tax Act by paying 200 per cent penalty. Even after invoking of that provision, several hundred of crores of rupees will be remaining in his hands. Some experts are saying that provision cannot be invoked. I hope that you get back the entire money by showing the correct accounts. There is a contrast between rural India and urban India. I think, this is a better example. With no *mala fide* intention, I quoted these two examples because our Reserve Bank of India as well as the Central Government are not concentrating on improving the rural economic situation because banks are not available; there is no banking habit among the poor people. In rural areas, it is always faction ridden on various issues. Most of the issues are non-developmental ones. Any villager is not having cordiality with another villager. That is the ground situation, a ground reality. But, in spite of it, in cases of emergencies, like medical emergency, delivery, death, marriage, etc., though the rural people are not having sufficient funds in their hands, these are community-funded. All the villagers are providing the funds collectively. They are not keeping their money in bank accounts. They are pledging their jewels and giving the money so that marriages are celebrated or child deliveries are performed.

My humble endeavour would be, the Government could have abolished the black money State by State, step by step. Of course, an Act was enacted and there was no proper response. Furthermore, some kind of sensitisation should have been made to the people who possessed money and not punish the poor people who are having only a few thousands of rupees in their hands. Without giving a proper warning, the Government has implemented this policy. It has caused a great inconvenience to the poor people. The poor people only are standing in queues. The rich people know how to convert their black money into gold. Yesterday was the last day for the business people dealing in gold to deposit their money. They got sufficient time to convert their money into gold. But, such a facility or knowledge is not available, and money too is not available with the rural people. Now, the rural people have fear and a feeling of insecurity.

Our hon. Chief Minister Amma is totally against black money, against corruption. She has made it very clear in all the election manifestos. The black money is against the principles of the AIADMK. Now, it is very clear that the Government must take appropriate steps to see to it that the poor people do not suffer any longer. Everybody

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

is opposing black money, everybody is opposing corruption. The poor rural people are not indulging in any money-laundering. They have only the hard-earned money with their physical labour and saved it. Now, they are asked to stand before the banks. Our rural economy is already ruined. They are living in indebtedness. There must be a protection for them.

I thank Mr. Vice-Chairman. I also request the hon. Finance Minister to provide a definite solution for all the problems. I, once again, thank hon. Amma. I thank you, Sir.

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** सर, मुझसे पहले जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कही है, उनके साथ स्वयं को जोड़ते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका काले धन को बंद करने का जो कदम है, इस देश में बरसों-बरस से हम लोग भी चिंतित और दुखी हैं कि काला धन बंद होना चाहिए, काले धन का धंधा टूटना चाहिए, बंद होना चाहिए। आपने भीतर के काले धन के ऊपर हाथ डाला है, बाहर के काले धन पर, मुझे नहीं लगता कि आप आज नहीं, और दस साल बाद भी कुछ कर पाएंगे। मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। हालत यह है कि गलियां सूनी है, सड़कें बंद हैं, दुकानों पर ग्राहक नहीं हैं, कई जगह बंद हैं। हम ईमानदारी सामने लायेंगे। गलियां सूनी हैं, रास्ते बंद हैं, दुकानों पर ग्राहक नहीं हैं, कई बाजार बंद हैं, सर्राफे में सोना बिक चुका है और सर्राफे वाले ताला बंद करके घर बैठे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने ऐसा काम किया है, जैसे कोई राजधानी ट्रेन से, चलती ट्रेन से कूद पड़े, ऐसा आपने काम किया है। आपने पूरे देश को लाइन में लगा दिया है। आपने किसको लाइन में लगाया है? जो ईमानदार लोग हैं, जो मेहनत करते हैं, पसीना बहाते हैं, दौलत बनाते हैं, उनको आपने लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया है। जो मां, बहन, बेटियां हैं — सदियों से हमारी रीति है, रिवाज है, हमारी तहजीब है कि घर में जो मां, बहन, बेटियां हैं, वे संवेदना से भरी हुई होती हैं। वे ही घर के किसी संकट के लिए अपनी पुटिया में, खुटिया में, कोठी में बगैर घर के किसी आदमी को बताये हुए पैसे जमा करती हैं। यह ऐसा रिवाज है कि कई बार पूरे परिवार को संकट से निकाल लेता है। याद रखना जिसे आप हिन्दुस्तान का अर्थ तंत्र कहते हैं, उसमें और यूरोप के अर्थ तंत्र में बहुत अंतर है। यह जो हमारा आर्थिक तंत्र है, उसकी जो बुनियाद है, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा हमारी मां, बहन, बेटियों का हिस्सा होता है। जो बिल्कुल बूढ़ी है, लाचार है, उसको भी आपने लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया है। जो विकलांग है, उसको भी लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया है, जो पेंशन लेने वाले लोग हैं, वे बूढ़े लोग होते हैं, जया जी ठीक कह रही हैं, आपने उनको भी लाइन में लगा दिया है। आपने इसको इतने न्यायसंगत तरीके से किया है कि सभी लाइन में खड़े हो जाओ। आज ही 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया... यह जो एन.पी.ए. वाले लोग हैं, उसमें आज 1200 करोड़ रुपया तो अकेले माल्या का है।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद):** आज डिस्कशन भी चल रहा है।

آفانڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آج ڈسکشن بھی چل رہا ہے۔

**श्री शरद यादव:** देखिए, क्या है हमारा देश? बाहर का और भीतर का जो हमारा अर्थ तंत्र है, आर्थिक जगत की विडम्बना देखिए, 8 से लेकर 9 लाख करोड़ रुपया एन.पी.ए. है, आपने

60 हजार आज ही... क्या विडम्बना है कि एक तरफ पूरा देश और गरीब, किसान, मजदूर तो लाइन में लगा है और आपने टोटल 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया और 1200 करोड़ अकेले... मुझे पक्की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन जब मैं घर गया था, तो मुझे घर पर बताया। आपने पूरा का पूरा भारत कई दिन के लिए बंद कर दिया। बहुत बुरी हालत है? प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी व्यथा बता रहे थे, वे बोल रहे थे, ऐसी हालत है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मित्रों, जरा गांव चले जाओ। आप अपने कस्बे में वैसे ही चले जाओ और देखकर आओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** मार खाएंगे।

**श्री शरद यादव:** मार नहीं खाएंगे। अगर ये देश मारने वाला होता तो ये काम नहीं होता। आप यह भी जान लीजिए कि ये लाइन में लगे हुए लोग इसलिए बगावत नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास जीवन भर की पूंजी है। अगर वह पैसा नहीं होता, वह पूंजी नहीं होती, तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश संभाले नहीं संभलता। जब उनके पास जिंदगीभर की पूंजी है, तो लाइन के बाहर निकलते ही अगर कोई गड़बड़ होती है, तो उनके जीवनभर की संपत्ति गड़बड़ा जाएगी।

महोदय, आज 25 लाख ट्रक्स खड़े हैं। जब ये ट्रक चलते हैं और ड्राइवर को ढाबे पर खाना खाने के लिए रुकना पड़ता है, तो उसे खुल्ला पैसा देना होता है। वही हाल पुलिस वालों का है। तो ढाबे से लेकर पुलिस से लेकर तमाम तरह के लोगों को फुटकर पैसे की जरूरत होती है, चिल्लड़ की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए आज ट्रक बंद है, सब्जी मंडी सूनी है क्योंकि सब्जी खेत में है। आलू का हाल अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया। खेत में हर तरह की सब्जी यानी टमाटर, आलू, मूली से लेकर जो भाजियां हैं, वे सब की सब या तो खेत में सड़ रही हैं या मंडी में सड़ रही हैं। आप चांदनी चौक जाकर सर्राफे का हाल देख लीजिए। महोदय, इस पार्टी को बनाने में अगर किसी का सब से पहला हाथ रहा है, तो वह दिल्ली के लोगों का था और चांदनी चौक आपका सब से बड़ा ठिकाना था। वहां आपका चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि घूमकर आए। मैं कल वहां था और वहां की हालत देखकर आया हूं। अरुण जी, आप तो उसी इलाके में रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि 30 दिन की तकलीफ होगी। पी.एम. ने 50 दिन मांगे हैं, लेकिन भूखा पेट 50 दिन wait नहीं करेगा। हां, हमारे जैसी हैसियत वाले लोग कर लेंगे, लेकिन जो गरीब है, दिहाड़ी मजदूर है, उसका पेट 50 दिन तक धीरज नहीं रख पाएगा। वह ठहर नहीं पाएगा। इस तरह सारे चांदनी चौक से लेकर मंडी तक सब जगह कबूतर उड़ रहे हैं। मैं कबूतर वाले कई ठिकानों को देख रहा हूं, वहां लोग अनाज नहीं डाल पा रहे हैं यानी कबूतर और पक्षियों को भी दाना नहीं मिल रहा है। वे भी भूखें घूम रहे हैं। अरे भाई, ये आपने कैसा तमाशा किया? कबूतर जैसे पक्षी की आज बुरी हालत है यानी ऐसी हालत बना दी जैसे चलती हुई ट्रेन से पूरे देश को धकेल दिया। दूसरी तरफ काले धन वालों की दसों उंगलियां घी में पड़ गयी हैं। अगर कोई पैसे वाला है, तो मैं कहता हूं कि मेरे पास आओ। मैं ऐसे बहुत से लोगों को जानता हूं जो आज इधर-उधर घूम रहे हैं। वे एक हजार के 800, 700 और 300 भी दे रहे हैं।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** मुंबई में 300 मिल रहे हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव:** जो दिहाड़ी है, जन-धन वाला है, उसके लिए लोग बैंकों में खड़े हैं। अरुण जी, मैंने जिंदगी में कभी बैंक में खाता ही नहीं खुलवाया। यहां मेरा खाता स्वर्गीय मधु लिमये जी ने खुलवाया था। उन्होंने इंतजाम किया था। उसमें मेरा टी.ए., डी.ए. का पैसा अपने आप जाता

[श्री शरद यादव]

है। बैंक मेरी आदत में नहीं है। तो देश के लगभग 60-70 फीसदी लोगों की आदत में बैंक नहीं हैं। हमारा सारा धन्धा, सारा व्यापार कैश पर चलता है, नकद पर चलता है और हुंडी पर चलता है। आपने जो यह पुराने नोट बंद करने का काम किया है, जिस दिन यह बंद हुआ था, तो हमें भी लगा था कि अच्छा है कुछ हो जाएगा, लेकिन चारों तरफ जो हालात बने हैं, इसके चलते कई तरह के दलालों का रोजगार बहुत बढ़ गया है। आज गांवों के इलाकों में कहां बैंक हैं? जो बैंक हैं, वे कहीं दूर-दराज के इलाकों में हैं। गांवों के लोग तो एटीएम का नाम ही नहीं जानते हैं और वे छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पांच सौ और हजार का नोट काले धन को बढ़ा रहा है। आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि जो करेंसी है, उसका जो लेन-देन है, वह 85 फीसदी पांच सौ और हजार के नोट में है। इसका क्या मतलब है? मैं मानता हूं कि गांवों में 85 फीसदी लोग नोटों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे, इनका इस्तेमाल हो रहा था। आपने चारों तरफ ऐसा धन्धा खोल दिया है कि काला धन नहीं, इससे भी ज्यादा काला धन लोग पैदा कर लेंगे। जो सच्ची और ठीक कमाई है, जो मेहनत की कमाई है, उस मेहनत की कमाई से यह काला धन जेनरेट हो गया। यहा दिल्ली में जो बैंक वाले हैं, जो यहीं आपके इलाके में हैं, बैंक की कूव्वत और ताकत नहीं है कि जो आपने फैसला किया है, वे उसका जवाब दे सकें। तो हालात तो ऐसे हैं कि आज सारा देश लाइन में है और वे लोग लाइन में हैं, जिन्होंने ईमान से पैसा कमाया है। आज आपने ईमान को लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया है और बेईमान चैन से है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि वे नींद की गोली खा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि कई-कई दिनों से लोग लाइन में भूखे और प्यासे खड़े हैं। आपने जो यह किया है, तो सरकार आपकी है, विश्वास आपके ऊपर है। आज पूरे देश में अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है और हिन्दुस्तान में किसान के घर में सबसे ज्यादा अनाज आया हुआ है। अभी राम गोपाल जी बता रहे थे कि पहले धान का मूल्य 1500 रुपया मिल गया, लेकिन अब जो बचा हुआ धान है, वह हजार रुपए में बिक रहा है। आज वह 800 रुपए में बिक रहा है। आज धान की फसल की यह हालत है। आप एक बात जान लीजिए कि जो किसान है, वह फसल का मूल्य कोई चैक में नहीं लेता है, वह नकद में लेकर आता है। जो वह नकद में लेकर आता है, उसके बाद यह हालत है। किसान लोग अगली फसल के लिए खेत तैयार कर रहे हैं, खेत जोत रहे हैं। इसके लिए उसे खाद चाहिए, बीज चाहिए। आज हर तरह का बीज गोदामों में भरा है और वह बीज देने वाला कैश मांग रहा है। आप किसान के लिए क्या इंतजाम कर रहे हैं? आपने और सब लोगों के लिए तो इंतजाम किया है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए आपने क्या काम किया है? कैश पेमेंट से ही उनका सारा काम होता है। उनका सारा ट्रांजेक्शन कैश में होता है। पहले उनका धान 1500 रुपए में बिक गया और उनके पास वह कैश है। अब जो फसल बिक रही है, वह 800 और 700 रुपए में बिक रही है। किसान यह कैश अगली फसल के लिए रखता है। अभी तो वह इस हालत से मर रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की वैसे ही हालत खराब है और किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। कैश लेने के लिए लाइन में लगने से कितने लोग मरे हैं? अखबारों में तो उनकी संख्या 25-30 बताई जाती है। लेकिन ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं। उस किसान के लिए, उसकी अगली फसल के लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है, आप उसको क्या सहायता दे रहे हैं, क्या राहत दे रहे हैं? आज यह जो डिबेट हो रही है, इसका मकसद यह भी है कि आपने अपना — मुझे नहीं लगता कि अरुण जेटली जी को इस नोटबंदी का पता होगा। इनको बताया था या नहीं बताया था? यदि इन्हें पता होता, तो ये हमारे मित्र हैं, ये हमें जरूर बताते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये हमें बताते, इन्होंने हमें बताया नहीं। कहां, किस कोने में, किस जगह



पर खुसुर-फुसुर करके यह फैसला हो गया, यह पता नहीं चला। आपसे पूछा था या नहीं पूछा था? हम अंदर की भी सब चीजें जानते हैं। आपसे पूछा या नहीं पूछा?

आपने एक के बाद एक बहुत से उपाय भी किए हैं। कभी 2 हजार की लिमिट से बढ़ाकर 2500 कर दिया है, कहीं 2500 की लिमिट को भी बढ़ा रहे हैं, कहीं 20,000 की लिमिट को बढ़ा रहे हैं। आपने यह पूरा चुनाव काला कर दिया है। जो आदमी दिक्कत और तकलीफ़ में खड़ा है, आप तो उसके हाथ भी रंग रहे हैं। क्या बिगड़ जाएगा? अगर वह दूसरी बार भी ले जाएगा, तो क्या ले जाएगा? आपने माल्या को 1200 करोड़ रुपये दे दिए। आज भी 1200 करोड़ रुपये ले गया और भाग भी गया, लेकिन आप 4,000 रुपये वाले आदमी को स्याही लगा रहे हो, यानी चूना लगा रहे हो। यह क्या कर रहे हो? अरुण जी, आप एक बात जान लीजिए कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान बहुत दिक्कत और तकलीफ़ में है। वह पहले से ही है, लेकिन इस काम के चलते उसकी हालत ऐसी खराब हुई है कि उसको बीज नहीं मिल रहा, खाद नहीं मिल रही।

आज मजदूर नहीं मिल रहा है। मनरेगा के चलते पहले ही मजदूर नहीं मिल रहे थे, इसके चलते अब और बुरी हालत हो गई है। इस किसान के लिए कोई राहत और कोई रास्ता निकालें। यह बहस क्यों हो रही है? इस किसान के लिए क्या रास्ता बने? अभी अखिलेश ने एक रास्ता बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स को तत्काल बुलाइए। आपके महाराष्ट्र के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने कुछ राहत दी है। आप तत्काल उनको बुलाइए। आप उनको कल बुलाइए, परसों बुलाइए। आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसान और मजदूर के हाथ खाली हैं। उसके हाथ खाली ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि कल उसका भविष्य भी चौपट होने वाला है। उसके खेत में फसल नहीं लगने वाली है। मैं यदि थोड़ा-सा भी किसान हूँ, तो मान लो कि यदि चार दिन, पांच दिन, दस दिन पीछे भी अनाज डाला गया, तो वह फसल मारी जाएगी। फसल लगाने का यह बढ़िया और सबसे बेहतर समय है। आप किसान के मामले में उनको बुलाइए। यदि आपने उनको नहीं बुलाया, तो आने वाले समय में हम सभी लोगों में से आपको कोई माफ़ नहीं करेगा।

यह सदन है। आपने तो निश्चित कर दिया, लेकिन इस सदन की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। इसमें जो लीकेज हुई है, उसको भी देखना होगा।

बैंक्स में यह जो पैसा आया है, उसके लिए आपने कहा है कि यह बोनस वगैरह या आपने जो तनखाह बढ़ाई है, उससे आया है। अभी जवाब देते समय और लोग और बोलेंगे। यहां पर, खास कर आर्थिक मामलों के बहुत विशेषज्ञ बैठे हैं। यदि आपकी और उनकी बात का मेल हो जाए, तो मुझे उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन सब लोग अभी कह रहे हैं कि आप कोलकाता में जमा हुए, कहीं कुछ हुए, कहीं लीकेज हुई। कहते हैं कि गुजरात में महीना, डेढ़ महीना पहले — अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इसको गोपनीय रखना था, लेकिन पूरे देश भर में इसमें लीकेज होने की अफ़वाह है। लोग कह रहे हैं, यह जो पटेल है, इनका क्या नाम है? उर्जित\*, पुराने नाम अच्छे थे। उर्जित ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो उर्जित के दस्तखत हैं, ये पहली बार इस पर हैं, पर ये तो दो महीने पहले आए हैं। और प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि हमने छह महीने पहले चुपचाप यह काम कर लिया है, इसमें हम छह महीने से लगे थे। अकेले लगे थे, या आपको साथ लेकर लगे थे या यह जो नया गवर्नर है या रघुराम राजन रहे हैं, किस-किस के साथ लगे थे?

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र):** पटेल के साइन तो हैं, न!

**श्री शरद यादव:** मगर पटेल तो दो महीने पहले आए हैं। आप पटेल हैं, तो आपको पता है, लेकिन यह दो महीने पहले आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनका पटेल जाग गया, देखो।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** आजकल देखो, पाटीदार एक हो रहे हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव:** ये देख रहे हैं, नोट पर पटेल का नाम लिखा हुआ है।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** पटेल का नाम आया, तो आपको शिकायत क्यों है?

**श्री शरद यादव:** शिकायत नहीं है, मैं इनकी खुशी का मजा ले रहा हूँ। मैं भी एन्जॉय कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** इधर भी पटेल बैठा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** नहीं, नहीं, पहले आप पटेल नहीं थे, अब बने हैं पटेल, कुछ दिन से बने हैं। हम लोग आजू-बाजू में रहने वाले हैं, क्या हम जानते नहीं है? तो यह जो लीक है, हो सकता है यह लीक न हुआ हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि लीक नहीं हुआ होगा, लेकिन यह लीक हुआ, क्योंकि उसमें आप नहीं थे। उस खुसुर-फुसुर में आप नहीं थे, पक्का मुझे ऐसा लगता है, मेरा अनुमान है। तो यह लीक हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सोशल मीडिया में नोट छप गया है, नोट पहले छप गया है।

**श्री शरद यादव:** हां, आप कह रहे हैं कि पहले किसी ने दिखा दिया।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** पहले दिखा दिया इनके पंजाब के अध्यक्ष ने।

**श्री शरद यादव:** अब उसको निकालो, या उसका कुछ करो, बड़ी गलत बात है।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** उसने आपको क्यों नहीं बताया? अरुण जेटली जी ने तो नहीं बताया, वह तो बता देता।

**श्री शरद यादव:** उसने तो दुनिया को बता दिया। वह तो ईमानदार आदमी है, हमें बता दिया, आनन्द शर्मा जी को बता दिया। आपने, गुलाम नबी जी ने पहले ही मुझे बताया था। बात यह है कि लीकेज का क्या इलाज करोगे? बहन मायावती जी जेपीसी के लिए कह चुकी। मैं कहता हूँ कि जांच हो जाए। यह जो जेपीसी है, यह पॉलिटिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट है, राजनैतिक। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि जेपीसी बनाइए, लेकिन जांच में हमारे जैसे किसी आदमी को रखिए, क्योंकि हम बहुत फकीर आदमी हैं और ईमान के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति करते हैं। हम अपना खेत बेच देते हैं और चुनाव लड़ते हैं। तो हमें इसमें जरूर रखिए। ईमान के साथ, समझ लीजिए, उसमें कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होगी, ईमानदारी से हम काम करेंगे और यदि गड़बड़ हुई तो कोई आदमी बच के नहीं निकलेगा। हमें उसमें जरूर रखिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** हवाला में सब को फंसा दिया।

**श्री शरद यादव:** आज हवाला को जानिए, सारी दुनिया कह रही है कि हमने नहीं लिया,

हमने नहीं लिया, हमने नहीं लिया, हमने कहा कि हमने लिया पांच लाख। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चिमन भाई पटेल के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** इन्होंने तो रिजाइन कर दिया।

**श्री शरद यादव:** हमने रिजाइन भी कर दिया कि जब तक जांच नहीं हो जाएगी, हम सदन में नहीं आएंगे।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** हम मंत्री बनाने वाले थे देवेगौड़ा जी के टाइम पर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद यादव:** हां। खड़े होकर बोलो।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, इस बात का मैं सबूत देता हूँ। स्टीयरिंग कमेटी युनाइटेड फ्रंट के हम लोग इनको मंत्री बनाने वाले थे और इन्होंने कह दिया कि हवाला में मैंने कबूल कर लिया है। तो हमने कहा कि कबूल कर लिया है, तो अब मंत्री नहीं बन सकते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री बनने को मौका भी ये खो बैठे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** सबूत में सुलह कैसे हो गयी?

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** मंत्री पद भी खो बैठे उस समय।

**श्री शरद यादव:** अब बताइए, हमारा ईमान तो बिल्कुल एकदम सौ फीसदी टेस्टेड है। अरुण जी, इसमें हमें कहीं न कहीं रखिए। कहीं न कहीं इस लीकेज में ...**(व्यवधान)**..

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** आपकी बहस तो मैंने ही की थी।

**श्री शरद यादव:** हां, आप मेरे वकील थे और इन्हीं की दया से हम यहां खड़े हैं, नहीं तो जेल चले जाते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** और उन्हीं की सरकार में आप मंत्री बने थे।

**श्री शरद यादव:** इसलिए तो हम सब चीज जानते हैं। हमारा ऐसा रिकॉर्ड है कि हम सब के साथ रहे हैं, एनडीए में भी रहे हैं और युनाइटेड फ्रंट में भी रहे हैं सीताराम येचुरी के साथ। इसलिए हमने दो बार आपके कहने से भारत बंद करा दिया था। हमारी दोस्ती-यारी चलती है। आपने यह खुद ही भारत बंद करा दिया, भारत बंद कराकर पूरा भारत लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** शरद जी, आप कितना टाइम लेंगे?

**श्री शरद यादव:** आपको खुद मजा आ रहा है, लेकिन वे जानते हैं कि बहुत दिक्कत में हैं। आप जिस जगह से आए हैं, वहां लोग दिक्कत में हैं या नहीं हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरुण जी, डेढ़ करोड़ शादियां हैं, डेढ़ करोड़ बेटियों की शादियां हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डेढ़ करोड़ शादियां हैं और उसी शादी में राम गोपाल जी जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बेंगलुरु वाली शादी के तो क्या कहने हैं! हिन्दुस्तान के जितने पुराने monuments हैं, गजब का आदमी है, ऐसा चमाचम, ऐसा जलवादार और पूरा टीवी बाग-बाग है। यह जो डिब्बा है, वह ऐसा दिखा रहा है कि जो दूसरा शादी करने वाला है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह शरमा नहीं रहा है, उसके घर में जो रुपए थे, वे ही काम नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि उसका यह जलवा है कि पूरा डिब्बा उसको दिखा रहा

[श्री शरद यादव]

है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब-गुरबा डेढ़ करोड़ शादियां हैं। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। ये जो शादियां हैं, इनके लिए कुछ राहत करिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे कि हम हैं, शादी वाली महिला, मां-बहन-बेटियों को दिक्कत न हो, वहां किसी तरह कोई भी हाथ नहीं डालेगा। अभी आपकी गाजीपुर में जो रैली हुई, उसमें आपने यह वचन दिया है। जिनके यहां शादी है, वहां जो पत्रा निकालता है, लोग उसको ढूँढ़ रहे हैं कि इसने कैसा पत्रा निकाला कि हमको दुर्गति में पहुँचा दिया। उस पत्रा वाले पंडित जी को लोग ढूँढ़ रहे हैं, उसको मारने के लिए तैयार हैं कि तूने हमारे लिए कैसे पत्रा निकाला कि हमारी बुरी हालत हो गई। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसकी जरूर जांच होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि देश की जनता बहुत ...**(व्यवधान)**... गम्भीर नहीं, तबाह है, तंग है। वह लाइन में खड़ी है, कहीं बगावत न हो जाए, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा है। मैंने पूछा, मैं तो पूरे देश में घूमता रहता हूँ, मैंने पूछा कि चुपचाप लाइन में कैसे खड़े हैं, बोले कि साहब, करें क्या, पैसा पास में है, यदि दंगा हो गया, तो पैसा ही चला जाएगा। देश भर में जेब कतरे फैल गए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी जेबकतरी हो रही है कि आप अंदाज नहीं कर सकते। वे लाइन में खड़े हो रहे हैं, यहां खड़े हो रहे हैं, वहां खड़े हो रहे हैं, यहां मारा, वहां मारा। काला धन कितना बनेगा, क्या बनेगा, ये बताएँगे, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि NPA के चलते इनका बैंक डूब रहा था। बैंक डूबने वाला था, आपके इस काम से हो सकता है कि उसे राहत मिले। अरुण जी बताएँगे कि बैंक की हालत क्या है, financial institutions की हालत क्या है, इससे उनको कुछ राहत मिली कि नहीं। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो शादी वाले, जो किसान, जो गरीब हैं, जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, आप उनका ध्यान रखिए। आप बैंक में देखिए, वहां लोगों को लगाइए, सारे बैंक वालों को कहिए कि वहां दलाल खड़े हो गए हैं। बैंक में लोगों का खाता नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो जन-धन है, उसके लिए एक्सप्रेस में बहुत पहले छप चुका है, वह गलत है, बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने अपना पैसा जमा करके बनाया है। वह बैंक में जाएगा, दूरदराज के इलाकों में, वहां दलाल खड़े होंगे। वे कहेंगे कि तेरा पैसा जमा नहीं होगा, तू हजार ले जाएगा, दो हजार ले जाएगा। वे उसका पैसा लेकर कहेंगे कि तुम्हारा पैसा नहीं ले रहा है, बैंक वाला भी उनसे मिल जाएगा और गांव-गांव में इन ठेकेदारों का, इन दलालों का, इन लुटेरों का खेल बन गया है। इसलिए यह सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि बैंक को बिल्कुल पूरी तरह से ऐसा तैयार करिए और इसमें पूरे एमपीज और एमएलएज को जांच के लिए रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, आप जेपीसी चाह रहे हैं, तो जेपीसी एक political instrument है।

अंत में, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका निपटारा किसी जज से मत कराइए। आज कल हम जज से बहुत डरते हैं। यानी ऐसा है कि judicial inquiry में कुछ गड़बड़ हो सकती है, लेकिन इस सदन में गड़बड़ नहीं हो सकती है। आप जेपीसी बनवाइए। जेपीसी में बहुमत आपका होगा, बहुमत हमारा नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसमें सच्ची बात निकल कर आएगी। वह राजनैतिक हथियार है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज देश का जो रास्ता बंद हो गया है, व्यापार और उद्योग-धंधा बंद हो गया है, आदमी के जीवन को चलाने वाली हर तरह की गाड़ी ठप हो गई है, रुक गई है, इसके लिए आप तत्काल बैठिए। यह लाइन कम नहीं होने वाली है, यह बढ़ेगी। इस सदन में यह बात मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूँ कि यह लाइन कम नहीं होगी, बढ़ती ही जाएगी। इसलिए तत्काल बैठ कर, इसके लिए कोई रास्ता बनाइये। नया रास्ता यह है कि आपको यह देखना होगा कि किसानों को, शादी वालों को और जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, उन सबको आप कैसे राहत देंगे और जो छोटे उद्योग बंद हो गए हैं, उनको आप कैसे राहत देंगे।

यह जो मामला आपने बनाया है, जो नोटबंदी की है, इसके चलते जो दिक्कतें सामने आई हैं, उनको दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी भी आपकी है। तत्काल बैठ करके आप इस काम को कीजिए। नोटबंदी का काम आपने किया है, इसलिए इसके चलते जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, जिससे लोग तंग हैं, तबाह हैं, बरबाद हैं, बदहवास हैं, उन लोगों को राहत देने का काम भी आप करिए। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम हमारे मित्र और सीनियर, शरद जी की बात सुन रहे थे। उन्होंने कुछ बातें दिल बहलाने के लिए कहीं और कुछ गंभीर बातें भी कहीं, लेकिन वास्तविकता बड़ी कठोर है। सबसे पहले मैं उस कठोर वास्तविकता के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

जिस हालत से आज हमारा देश और देश के लोग गुजर रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि उसके बारे में, उन घटनाओं के बारे में या तो इस सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है या फिर जानकारी होते हुए भी वह चुपचाप बैठी हुई है, जिसके चलते ये परेशानियां और भी ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि पिछले 70 साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ है और अब हम ही आकर सब कुछ करने वाले हैं, हम हमारे देश को सुधार रहे हैं।

Sir, there was a French Emperor, Louis XV, who very famously said once, "After me, the deluge!" I think the Prime Minister has added a prefix to that, saying, "Before me, the void; after me, the deluge!" I think that is where the country is being taken.

We have also seen demonetisation. The Leader of the House has gone on record to say that both of us have grown up together for the last 40 years, on the opposite side of the fence, of course. In 1978, there was demonetisation. I think you were the President of the Delhi University Students' Union and I was the JNUSU President. Morarji Desai demonetised currency. Till then, I had never seen a thousand rupee note in my life. What was demonetised then was a thousand rupee note which we had not seen. It was not in daily circulation. Today, what has been demonetised? What is being called demonetisation or actually a withdrawal of notes? These are notes through which 86 per cent of our cash transactions are being done today. The country today is living on transactions of 14 per cent cash transactions because the replacements are not there. And what is the result of all this? What is the actual reality now?

Sir, when it happened, on 9th morning, I went to Lucknow. My Party people usually come to receive a comrade. In Lucknow, they had to pull the car out of the parking lot. We couldn't get it out because when we paid ₹ 500 as parking fee, they said, they wouldn't give us change or accept the note. There was no other note. People had to leave their cars and go walking. What situation are you creating? Then, you get telephone calls from fishermen from as far away as Kerala. They say, "I have caught the fish, the trader is here, he is willing to buy the fish,

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

**3.00 P.M.**

but he is paying in ₹ 1,000 and ₹ 500 notes. If I take that, I can't buy anything; I can't keep my family alive today. And if I can't do that, I can't go to catch fish tonight again. If I don't sell the fish, the fish would rot. If I sell the fish, I can't use these notes." What are you creating? Take the case of agricultural labour; daily labourers take their wages for the day, but then, they can't use it and they can't live on it. आप क्या कर रहे हैं। अभी आपने श्री शरद यादव जी को सुना, जो हमारे किसानों के बारे में बता रहे थे। फसल खड़ी है। कुछ लोग कहीं 700 रुपए और कहीं 800 रुपए में बेच रहे हैं और आज सुबह खबर आई कि वे 200 से 250 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल पैडी को बेच रहे हैं। यह डिस्ट्रेस सेल नहीं, तो और क्या हो रहा है? आप कैश इकनॉमी के बारे में बोलते हैं। आज अब जब यह सब हो रहा है। आज दिल्ली से कोलकाता के नेशनल हाइवे पर 4 हजार ट्रक खड़े हैं। कन्फेडरेशन ऑफ ट्रांसपोर्ट कांग्रेस वाले तो इससे ज्यादा संख्या बता रहे हैं और मैं तो सिर्फ एक ही नेशनल हाइवे की बात कर रहा हूँ। वे वेजीटेबल्स एंड फ्रूट्स ले जा रहे हैं। हर मालिक ट्रक ड्राइवर को रास्ते में खर्च के लिए 3 या 4 हजार रुपए देता है। बिहार के लाइन ढाबे, जिन्हें बिहार के लाइन होटल कहते हैं, जब आप बिहार के लाइन होटल में जाएंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि क्रेडिट कार्ड से खाना खाओ, किस का मजाक बना रहे हैं?

महोदय, मैंने अपना बात ल्यूइस दि 15 से शुरू की, तो मुझे Marie Antoinette की याद आ रही है। याद है न फ्रेंच रिवॉल्यूशन के टाइम पर वे कहते हैं, if they can't find bread, why don't they eat cakes? अब हमारे पास यह Modi Antoinette आ गया।

If you don't have paper, use plastic'. कहां से लाएंगे? I mean, what is the coverage of your plastic money? Only 2.6 crores out of 113 crores of Indians have got credit cards. Fourteen lakhs are the card readers in your retail shops, and outlets for 113 crore people. Will that run our economy? Eighty per cent plus is a cash economy in our country, which is called the payments and settlements system. From your truck drivers to your fishermen, to your daily workers, to your agricultural labour and to your farmers, everybody is suffering. In the morning, I showed the two-thousand rupee note in my pocket. I got it from this bank here. Nobody is willing to take it because they can't give me change; I can't spend it for anything. With that two-thousand rupee note, Sir, I travelled from here to Chennai by flight. At the airport, I couldn't buy anything. From Chennai to Tirunelveli, I went by the Nellai Express straight. On the train, I couldn't buy my food or coffee. I landed up there and came back to Delhi, I still have that note! What is this? What are you doing to this country, Sir? And you look at this entire thing. What are you doing? Tea garden workers are committing suicides out of economic distress. In Assam, there is a bye-election the day after tomorrow. So, for the Assam tea gardens workers, the Central Government has given an exemption, but not for the Bengal and Darjeeling tea garden workers. What is happening? When my senior colleague is saying that this

should be investigated, this should be investigated. I am glad that you are giving this exemption. But when you are giving this exemption to Assam tea plantation workers, why are you not giving it to other tea plantation workers? Maharashtra Government has declared today that ₹ 500 or ₹ 1000 notes can be used for cinema tickets. What is this? We can't use that one-thousand rupee note or five-hundred rupee note to buy a cup of tea or eat our food, but you can buy cinema tickets. What else is it but allowing the black money to be converted into white? Yes, there is an accusation but I am making it. How are these exemptions given by pick and choose? I have here with me the details, along with the Bank Account, MICR number of Indian Bank branch in the Central Avenue, Kolkata, where, on 8th November, a few hours before the Prime Minister's announcement, one crore of rupees in 100 packets of 500 and 1,000 notes was deposited by the local BJP unit in the bank. Prove me wrong. I will be happy. Prove me wrong, but this is evidence. I have all these details here. So, what Sharad Yadavji was saying is correct, that it has to be investigated. This is what has happened all over the place; that you heard earlier. And, then comes this *Paytm* advertisement with Prime Minister appearing on it telling people to move to a cashless society. It is no longer 'Jai Hind'. Now, the Prime Minister is appearing in advertisement saying 'Jio Hind'. What is happening? One country in the world has moved into a cashless economy, and that is Sweden. It has taken them all these years because they have 100 per cent coverage of Internet for all the citizens in Sweden. Everything can be done on your IPads and on the Internet. What is the coverage of Internet today in our country? What is the coverage of your 4G and all these things on your mobile phones? Wealthy persons have four phones with them. You can't count the number of sets and say that so many people have them. So, where are you taking a cashless economy in a country like India where 86 per cent of all your economic activities are cash transactions? Payments and settlements are the cash transactions by the day. It is absolutely white money. It is not black money. I will come to black money later. Sir, this only reminds me of a Roman Senator. I am sorry to say I am going back into history, maybe medieval history, but we had a Roman Senator, whose name was Gracchus, who was talking about a Roman Emperor, one of the Caesars, not Julius Caesar, but he was talking about Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus, if you want the full name.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

And, what does this Senator say? I am sorry I am quoting this because this has ...(Interruptions)... You are already looking at the watch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to look at that. Why do you worry about that? I did not stop you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I thought Jatiyaji would have been better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is only because of preconceived notions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am very grateful. You have been very gracious. You have always been very accommodative.

So, I was just quoting this Roman Senator. What does he say? I quote, "I think he knows — he is talking about the Emperor — what Rome is. Rome is the mob. Conjure magic for them and they will be distracted. Take away their freedom and they will still roar. The beating heart of Rome is not the marble of the Senate, it is the sand of the Colosseum. He will bring them death and they will love it." Now, it is ominous, but I am recollecting this because that is what is actually happening here. Now, if this is the sort of difficulties the people are being put to, even then I will be willing to give this Government some degree of iota of credit if we are going to achieve any of the objectives that we have been told that this move is going to achieve. The hon. Prime Minister mentioned four objectives. One of them is controlling the black money. Now, all of us here have spoken in the last one decade, many times on black money. I think, at least, on four or five occasions, I have spoken on what needs to be done about black money. We want it controlled. We want it eliminated. And, the World Bank now says that as per latest figures, 20.7 per cent, or nearly 21 per cent, of the Indian economy is in the black economy, that is, more than one-fifth of our economy. No doubt, this has to be controlled, this has to be taken away. But then, where is this black money? All estimates say that six per cent of this black money is in cash, and, remember, people who generate this black money are not misers. They do not keep their black money stacked under their beds. Their black money is in circulation. Their black money is making more black money. Their black money is in real estate, and, now when the 500 and 1000 rupee notes are not there, you have a 15,000 rupee coin, that is, a gold coin and the gold imports have surged in the last four days. According to one estimate, it has nearly tripled. So, this is where the buying is going on. Jewellers have advertised this. I have got SMS messages on my phone, they are being sent to everybody, saying that "our shops will remain open throughout the night and till 20th December, we will accept 500 and 1000 rupee notes; you can convert black money into gold". Are you catching black money or giving them opportunity to covert that into white?

Sir, it was this very Prime Minister who told the whole country that ninety per cent of the black money generated in our country is lying offshore and is lying in tax havens. He, not we, told this. During the 2014 elections, he promised fifteen lakhs of rupees into accounts, into my account, into everybody's account and said that we all would get fifteen lakhs of rupees because the black money would come

back. So, if it is all there in tax havens, what are you doing? Is this going to get that money back? The Swiss authorities say that they have given a list to this Government. We do not know. We debated it earlier. The hon. Finance Minister said that 'because of legal problems, we can't make it public'. You know about the Mauritius route and the Singapore Free Trade Agreement. They account for more than half of these inflows. Instead of doing anything in all these areas, you want to control black money. Is this going to control black money? It will be six per cent, if it is going to control also. But in the bargain, Sir, it is like the Prime Minister clearing a pond to kill the crocodiles forgetting that the crocodiles can survive on land also. The big crocodiles have survived and the small fish have died. The small fish are dying now. The crocodiles are all surviving.

Sir, let me tell you what did we see in the newspapers today The State Bank of India has 'waived' ₹ 7,000 crore from their Non-Performing Assets on account of loans that were not being returned. In this House, the hon. Minister...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): They have 'provided' for it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What does that mean?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let me tell you, जो एनपीए है, वह due ही रहता है, लेकिन for posterity जो बैलेंस शीट क्लीन करना होता है, उसके लिए वे प्रोवाइड करते हैं कि अगर नहीं आया, तो उसके लिए यह प्रोविजन है, लेकिन वह वसूलना ही है और वह वसूलने की जिम्मेवारी कम नहीं है। यह किसी को माफ नहीं होता है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मंत्री महोदय, आप ही ने कहा, मैं आपको व्यक्तिगत रूप से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, collective responsibility के तहत कह रहा हूँ कि यहीं पर एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने कहा कि 2014-15 में एनपीए से 1,12,078 करोड़ रुपए राइट ऑफ हो गए।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: 'Write-off' does not mean 'ऋण माफी'. It does not mean that a loan ceases to be a loan. You will still pursue the loan. The entry in the books changes, that is, from being a performing asset, it becomes a non-performing asset. Performing asset is one where interest is being serviced; non-performing asset is one where interest is not being serviced but you will still continue to preserve it. So, there is a little bit of malapropism involved in it. Do not go by the literal meaning of 'write off'. It does not mean 'ऋण माफी' in banking terms. A loan still remains a loan, and you still continue to pursue it.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम यही कह रहे हैं कि ये सब जो इतना complex समझाया ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is only shifting in the accounting system, but you still continue to pursue to recover the loan. ...(Interruptions)...



SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The liability of the borrower does not go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: In effect, Sir, it is something that is not going to be realized. So, whatever you do, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is not necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Government do the same thing for my farmers? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let's put the records straight. ...*(Interruptions)*... This loan was sanctioned — Mr. Anand Sharma also raised it — when this Government was not in power. This was restructured when another Government was in power. This is the only loan for which a second restructuring was granted by that Government. So, we inherited a terrible legacy. Now, today, only in the accounting books, the performing assets become non-performing. That's all. Otherwise, the liability to pay and the right to recover still remains. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But according to my information, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: कितने किसानों का आपने राइट आफ किया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वही बात मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपका एकाउंटिंग सिस्टम इतना काम्प्लैक्स है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं भी वही बात कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is, it says that between 2014 and 2016, these NPAs have trebled in many cases. Now, whether it is a legacy you got from them or not, the fact remains that on paper, the figures are treble. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is because the interest keeps adding up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The figures have trebled. The point is very simple, Sir. He says, one of our erstwhile colleague's things were also restructured again. All of us know that he used to sit there. That is why my hand is being pointed there. उनकी रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग हो गयी। आप तो जानते ही हैं। एन.पी.ए. की बात हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: हमारे किसान आज आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उनकी कर्ज-माफी नहीं होती है। आप उनके लिए भी कुछ कीजिए, उनके जिन्दा रहने के लिए भी कुछ कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. आपने कहा कि आप उनको पैसा तो देंगे, आनन्द जी ने भी कहा। अभी एक कार्टून छपा है। वैसे उसका हाउस में जिक्र करना ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन एक लम्बी लाईन लगी हुई है, रिजर्व बैंक से मुड़कर विठ्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस तक

पहुंची हुई है, 500 और एक हजार रूपए के नोट बदलने के लिए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सुराख बनाकर एन.पी.ए. वाले भाग रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, please continue.

**श्री शरद यादव:** क्या उनके ब्याज पर आप कुछ राहत देंगे? ..(व्यवधान).. किसानों के लिए आपने कुछ नहीं किया। उनके लिए भी कुछ करें। ...(व्यवधान)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now the point, Sir, is, black money problem is not going to be solved by this. Black money is not a stock. It is a flow, the bulk of it. Maybe there is a stock of 5 per cent or 6 per cent, but the bulk of it is a flow. Those avenues you are not blocking. And if you don't do that, you cannot stop black money. By this way, you are killing the poor. The small fishes are dying and crocodiles are actually enjoying their lives. That is the first objective which cannot be fulfilled.

The second objective is about counterfeit notes. Sir, the counterfeit notes, our hon. Finance Minister presented it in the Budget last year, and then the Indian Statistical Institute of Kolkata done a study that out of 1,418 lakh crores, whatever be the figure, that is under circulation, 0.028 per cent or 400 crores is the counterfeit currency. It is his own statement in Parliament, that is what Mr. Anand Sharma says. For that, you had to do something like that, burdening crores of our people! What is the guarantee that counterfeit currency would not come for your 2,000-rupee note? We have already been shown one in Bangalore for this 2,000-rupee note. This is not the way to stop the counterfeit currency. We want to stop the counterfeit currency. I will be the first one to come in complete support of the Government if you tell me the effective measures that you are taking. Locate them and the source where this is happening. Stop them. Take action. Punish them. Give them a deterrent punishment so that others don't follow them. We all will be there in your support. But this is not the way to stop it. That claim is also a bogus claim.

The third claim that has been made is that it is being done to fight terror funding. After 26/11, in this House we went on debating over a new law to combat terrorism. The Leader of the House was at that time the Leader of the Opposition. On many issues we had agreed with the then Government, which is now sitting on the other side, as to how the terror funding had to be stopped. Bulk of it is done through electronic transfers. And what laws were needed to monitor those transfers. That is how all the stringent laws came up for opening an account. Those laws came up for electronic transfer of your funds. That is where the terror funding is taking place. Do you mean to say that the terrorists outside the Taj Hotel in Mumbai were carrying gunny bags of cash? Who are we fooling, Sir? Terror funding has

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to be stopped. If that has to be stopped, monitor your electronic transfers properly and then cut off that source. Many countries in the world have done it. There you have the United Nations Resolutions on how to stop terror funding. Follow those. But is this the way to do it? Then they will say that it will disturb the ease of doing business. The Government is asking international agencies to please improve India's index. That is the state of affairs we are in. But that is a different matter.

Finally, it is corruption. If you stop these 500 rupee notes and 1,000-rupee notes, do you think corruption will stop? Now the corruption will double with this 2,000-rupee note. How are you going to stop the corruption? As far as stopping corruption is concerned, so many times we have told you that you are looking only at its demand side. A poor fellow gives ten rupees. And they don't even call it corruption. They call it 'services rendered'. In the balance sheets of corporate accounts, you have this for 'services rendered' to siphon off big commissions. That is corruption. But when a petty fellow gives ten rupees for something, that is corruption which you want to catch. But what about the big fish? On corruption, I have said this earlier in this House and I am repeating it again. Unless you tackle the supply side of corruption, you cannot stop corruption in this country. Why don't all of us agree on this? I am tired of going on raising it, but I will raise it. Corporate funding of all political parties should stop. Let the corporate funds go to the Election Commission or the Government of India. Let us all sit together and have a system of State funding of elections. Why should the corporates fund you or me? For them it is an investment. With me, they will be mistaken, but maybe with you, there is a chance that you may be the Government tomorrow. But with me, that would not happen. Therefore, my rate will not be so high. But it is an investment. Stop that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are talking about State funding and corporate funding of elections through the Election Commission. So why don't you move a Private Member's Bill?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why a Private Member's Bill? I moved them officially so many times ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Digvijaya is very right. Immediately they will call it a Money Bill and then the Rajya Sabha will be out of the picture. Anyway, you do that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, your suggestion is very constructive.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the second thing is, you add the expenditure of political parties along with candidates under the ceiling. Increase the ceiling if you want. But, don't give this open-ended exemption. Political parties spend what they want and how they want. Where have we reached? With a corporate name on the

plane, the Prime Minister-elect can go for election campaign. Hundreds of helicopters are employed. Everybody says that it is party fund. Where is that money coming from? So, stop that. Put that under the ceiling and do it if you are serious. I know that there will be very few takers for what I am proposing. But if you are serious about stopping corruption, you stop the supply side of corruption. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, I think your Government – the Finance Minister can correct me – has brought about this amendment to the FCRA so that foreign funding can come to political parties. Why? Or is it funds from foreign?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, it is not. Let us again be very clear. With sectoral caps in some sectors having risen, the old definition of a foreign source under FCRA was that if an Indian company has a foreign investment beyond a certain limit it will be deemed to be a foreign entity. So, the only amendment is that companies, which are incorporated in India and doing business entirely in India, merely because they have certain element of foreign component, can't be considered a foreign source. If that were to happen, then necessarily it would lead to a greater evil that whatever cheque donations are coming into the political system, which are at least transparent, would also disappear. That was the object.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, the point is, they can transfer money from here to the foreign unit and send it back to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... That can be done.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an Indian company giving out of its Indian accounts and doing business in India. That is the FCRA amendment.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Anyway, you stop the supply side of corruption. So, none of the four points that the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned stand on any sound footing – whether it is black-money or whether it is counterfeit currency or whether it is terror-funding or whether it is corruption. So, if these objectives are not to be fulfilled by this, what is the meaning of this move? What is the meaning of this move? Let me tell you one thing. Just now Mr. Sharad Pawar was drawing my attention to it, a very correct thing. The Kerala Chief Minister is here. He has called a meeting of all the Members of Parliament. You have allowed the banks to accept these currency notes and give change. But, what about your district cooperative banks? At State level, it has been allowed but not to the district and rural cooperative banks. Bulk of the people and bulk of Indians today, who are actually dealing with this, are in rural cooperative banks. And these are all very, very healthy banks. Their NPAs are less than one per cent or two per cent. But you don't allow them to change. It means the ultra rich can come here and do it, but in rural areas, where 86 per cent of your population is actually dependent on these bank transactions, you are not allowing it. What is the meaning of this? The

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people can easily pass it off saying that it is *Tughlaqshahi*, the Mohd. Bin Tughlaq regime. ...(Interruptions)... नादिरशाही, तो लूट वाला मामला हो गया। ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, Sir, this is not meeting the objective of what the Prime Minister has set out to do on the basis of making this move of withdrawing 1000-rupee and 500-rupee notes. People are suffering and the suffering is increasing, Sir, by the day. By the day, it is increasing because I am surprised, in the last four days, the lengths of the queues have even grown. It is a pitiable condition. Look at the jokes that are being circulated in the social media.

Somebody comes and asks somebody: "How far is the Bank?" He says: "It is two kilometres." He said: "Do you want me to take a bus or should I walk down?" He said: "No. Just stand behind me, we are in the queue." You know that.

That is the state of affairs today. This is going on. Why are you agonizing Indian people? Anyway, agonizing is to convey, I mean, an idea or a notion that I control your personal life. I control your personal life and I control your existence. What is this but a fascist message? Why is all this being done? Tell me. None of the four objectives can be met with this. Those who can get away scot-free are getting away scot-free. He says, go to the banks, cashless society, plastic money etc. What banks? In our rural areas, 80.8 per cent of the rural population is not covered by banking system. Sir, 80.8 per cent! And, geographically, Sir, 93 per cent of the geographical areas in rural India are not covered by banks. What banking Prime Minister wants us to go to? What plastic money? What banking? Which world are you living in? There is a '*Chamakta Bharat*' or a '*Shining India*'. For them, Paytm, for them e-wallets, for them all these things will be there but I tell you the percentage, what it means - a miniscule per cent. Whole of India, that is, Bharat is '*Tarasta Bharat*'. That does not have access to these banking facilities, does not have access to your plastic money. When 86 per cent of your cash transactions are in 1000 and 500 rupee notes, you suddenly withdraw them, it is a complete mayhem that you have created. One source said, '25 suicides in the last six days', but the numbers are still increasing. People cannot get their fathers or mothers or children treated in hospitals. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में पैसा नहीं चल रहा है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I just do not know where this country is being taken. If this is the case, where there are selective ways in which you are providing relief, for your State Government in Assam, because there is a bye-election, tea gardens will get their wages. It is very good they will get the wages but why not in Bengal and Darjeeling? No. Your units in Bengal can go and deposit four hours before the Prime Minister announces. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सब जगह है। और जगह भी हुआ है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: जी, और जगह भी हुआ है।

श्री शरद यादव: इसकी जांच करिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What are all these? This has to be investigated and, I think, the consensus of the House must be taken. If there should be a JPC, let there be a JPC. Let there be a proper investigation into this and we really would like to know what the motive of this Government in doing this is. Before every Parliament Session, something like this is done so that the Parliament discussion is entirely derailed. We cannot talk about what is happening to our people, how they are dying out of hunger now.

श्री शरद यादव: Judiciary में ताला लगा हुआ है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Judicial appointments and many other important issues are there. You just hijack the whole thing away like this and doing for what!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are 452 vacancies in High Courts.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There are 452 vacancies in the High Courts. Your poor litigants are suffering. There is an increase of 26 per cent in farmers' suicides. You are not able to provide relief to your *annadata*. Instead of discussing all these things, we are now stuck in this. Therefore, I say, what our demand is, apart from this matter being investigated and a JPC that I have stated. The Prime Minister has now said – I am shocked – fifty days more is required. He said that fifty days more are required for alternative arrangements to come into place. Till that alternative arrangements are not in place, allow these notes to be transacted for all white transactions at public utilities and public purposes. Do not stop them for usage in hospitals, usage for transport, usage for railway tickets, usage for all these things. You get your alternatives ready. ATMs are not calibrated. Then he says that it took them ten months of preparation. Mr. Sharad Yadav has said that. What are you preparing if you don't have the alternatives in place? So till the alternatives are in place, allow them. The Chief Ministers of Kerala and Tripura have written to the Prime Minister saying that — currency is a Central subject and it is on the Central List — permit the State Governments to accept these 1,000 and 500 rupee notes for all State Government transactions and public transactions. That permission must be granted immediately. Karnataka has also said that. Most of the State Governments should do the same thing.

Thirdly, this facility that has been given to your nationalized banks and central banks, etc., should be extended to rural cooperative banks with immediate effect.

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

That has to be done immediately. That is the only thing that can provide relief to the rural population on a big scale.

Finally, Sir, please have this entire thing investigated. I beseech you, in this House, to accept this demand that this should be completely investigated and till alternative arrangements are put in place — the Prime Minister has declared 30th December to be the final date after which these notes will not be valid — allow them to continue.

Sir, I hope that the Government will take this seriously not because anybody or an individual is saying but because the whole country is saying this. So please take this seriously and respond to it. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Kumari Mayawati.

**सुश्री मायावती:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी हाल ही में कुछ दिन पहले अर्थात् 8 नवम्बर को केंद्र सरकार एवं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा देश में काले धन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए, खास तौर से 500 रुपये तथा 1000 रुपये के नोट पर पाबंदी लगाने का जो फैसला लिया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि इन्होंने यह फैसला बिना तैयारी के अधिकच्चा व अपरिपक्व तरीके से लिया है, जिससे पूरे देश के गरीबों, मेहनतकश लोगों एवं मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों के सामने जो अनेक विकट समस्याएं पैदा हो गयी हैं, इसलिए मैं उनके हितों के लिए कुछ जरूरी बातों की तरफ केंद्र सरकार का, खासकर प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री जी इधर हाउस में मौजूद रहते तो अच्छा रहता, परन्तु उनके साथी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, वे मेरी बात उन तक जरूर पहुंचाएंगे, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करती हूं। इस बारे में मेरे बोलने से पूर्व कुछ दलों के माननीय नेताओं ने, खासतौर से विपक्ष के जो नेतागण हैं, उन्होंने बहुत कुछ बोला है और विस्तार से अपनी बातें रखी हैं। पार्लियामेंट का सत्र तो आज से शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन सत्र शुरू होने से पहले और आज भी संसद के बाहर भी प्रेस वार्ता और प्रेस नोट के जरिए मैंने काफी कुछ इस संबंध में अपनी बात रखी है। और अपनी बात देशवासियों तक पहुंचायी है। मैं उसे फिर से यहां दोहराना नहीं चाहती, लेकिन फिर भी संक्षेप में इस संबंध में मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि केंद्र सरकार ने बड़े नोटों पर बिना तैयारी के जो पाबंदी लगायी है, उससे अब पूरे देश में आम जनता को ऐसा महसूस हो रहा है जैसे कि आर्थिक इमरजेंसी लग गयी हो। मैं यह गलत नहीं कह रही हूं। आप देश के किसी भी हिस्से में चले जाएं, शहर या देहात में चले जाएं, 9 नवम्बर से पूरे देश के अंदर ऐसा लग रहा है, जैसे कि आर्थिक इमरजेंसी लग गयी हो और एक प्रकार से भारतबंदी का माहौल पैदा हो गया है। ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे भारत बंद हो गया हो और हालात काफी भयंकर हो गए हैं। इस में काफी लोगों की जानें भी गयी हैं, लेकिन वे सदमे की वजह से नहीं गयी हैं। मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहती हूं कि आपने बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगाने का यह फैसला लिया, उसके सदमे से ये जानें नहीं गयीं, लेकिन जो गरीब, मेहनतकश और मध्यम वर्गीय लोग हैं, उनके सामने आने वाली दिक्कतों के बारे में आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया, खास तौर से गरीब लोगों के संबंध में ध्यान नहीं दिया।



महोदय, मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहती, लेकिन ये लोग जब बीमारी की हालत में सरकारी हॉस्पिटल में इलाज के लिए गए, तो वहां पर उन्हें लिखकर दे दिया कि आप मेडिकल स्टोर से ये दवाएं ले लो। प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में गए तो कहा गया कि ये बड़े नोट नहीं चलेंगे, आप छोटे नोट लेकर आओ। इस तरह उनकी हालत का आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। महोदय, खास तौर से गरीब लोग जब मेडिकल स्टोर्स पर दवा लेने गए, उन्होंने अपने स्टोर्स के शटर बंद कर दिए। जब वे पैसे लेकर गए और उनसे कहा कि ये 500 या 1,000 रुपये हैं, तो 100 रुपए की दवा के लिए उन्हें कहा गया कि अगर आपको दवा चाहिए तो 500 रुपए दे दो। इस तरह 100 रुपए की दवा के बदले उनसे 500 रुपए ले लिए गए। महोदय, यह तो मैंने बीमार लोगों की हालत बतायी। इस के अलावा जब वे रोजमर्रा की चीजें लेने के लिए गए तो वे स्टोर्स जिन पर सरकार ने थोड़े दिनों के लिए छूट दी थी, तो 200 रुपए के सामान के लिए उन्हें कहा गया कि 500 दे दो, 600 रुपए का सामान है तो 1000 दे दो। इस तरह गरीब, मेहनतकश और मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों को अपनी रोजमर्रा की जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए भी बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और अभी भी करना पड़ रहा है। खास तौर से जो किसान लोग हैं, वे इस समय अपने खेतों में बुवाई करना चाहते हैं, उनके पास बीज और खाद के लिए पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इसी प्रकार उन्हें बच्चों की फीस की प्रॉब्लम है, बच्चों की शादी के लिए पैसे की प्रॉब्लम है। जब ये गरीब, मेहनतकश और मध्यम वर्गीय लोग एटीएम व बैंकों में पैसा लेने के लिए गए तो शुरू के दो दिन तो यह मालूम हुआ कि एटीएम खराब पड़े हुए हैं, बैंकों में पैसा नहीं है। लोग रात 12 बजे से लाइन लगाकर बैठे रहे, लेकिन उन्हें पैसा नहीं मिला। इस तरह उनकी बहुत बुरी हालत रही है, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यह फैसला लेने के बाद जापान गए और उन्होंने वहां इंडिया के बारे में ऐसे कहा, जैसे कि बहुत बड़ा तीर मार दिया हो। गरीबों और मजदूरों के लिए उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया हो, मेहनतकश लोगों व मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम किया हो। इन्होंने वहां पर बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहीं, लेकिन जब वे इंडिया वापस आए और उसके बाद जब वे दो-तीन जगह गए, तो उन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा, मैं उसकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहती। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं करप्शन के खिलाफ हूं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर की रैली में जो भीड़ लाई गई थी या वहां जिस तरह का माहौल देखने को मिला, वह टोटल करप्शन से भरा हुआ था। मैंने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलाकर कहा भी था कि दूसरों को सलाह देने से पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने गिरेबान में भी झांक कर जरूर देखना चाहिए। उन्होंने अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, अपितु देश में दूसरी जगह गोवा में भी कहा और जहां भी ये गए, इन्होंने कहा कि यह मैंने कोई यकायक फैसला नहीं लिया, एकदम यह फैसला नहीं लिया है। यह फैसला लेने से पहले मेरी 10 महीने से सीक्रेट तैयारी थी, पिछले दस महीने से मेरी गुप्त तरीके से तैयारी चल रही थी।

महोदय, मैं सरकार के लोगों से पूछना चाहती हूं और आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि 10 महीने का समय बहुत होता है। यदि आप बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगा रहे हैं, आपको लगता है कि इससे करप्शन रुक जाएगा, तो हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। आपने पाबंदी लगाने से पहले यह कहा कि हमने 10 महीने की तैयारी की थी, तो यह 10 महीने की तैयारी बहुत होती है। यदि इन्होंने सही मायने में यह तैयारी की होती और बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगाने के मामले में ये गंभीर होते, तो 10 महीने के अंदर ये पूरी तैयारी कर सकते थे। जब ये कहते हैं कि हमने 10 महीने के बाद फैसला किया है, तो आज हमें पूरे देश के अंदर जो



[सुश्री मायावती]

हाहाकार मचा हुआ नजर आ रहा है, अफरा-तफरी का माहौल है, मैं समझती हूँ कि हमें यह अफरा-तफरी देखने का माहौल नहीं मिलता, आज देश में जो त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है, वह हमें देखने को नहीं मिलती। आम चर्चा तो यह है कि 10 महीने के अंदर..... तो 10 महीने का समय बहुत होता है, लेकिन 10 महीने में क्या इनको अपनी पूरी तैयारी नहीं करनी चाहिए थी? माननीय उपसभापति जी, 10 महीने के बारे में आम चर्चा है और मैं पूरे सदन को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि हम बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगाकर करप्शन को रोकेंगे और आतंकवादियों की ताकत को भी कमजोर करेंगे, तो मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि 10 महीने का समय बहुत होता है। जब ये बड़े नोट बंद करेंगे, तो उसके बाद जो किस्म-किस्म की दिक्कतें पैदा होंगी, समस्याएं पैदा होंगी, उनसे कैसे निपटना होगा, गरीब लोगों व मेहनतकश लोगों को कैसे राहत मिलेगी, मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों को कैसे राहत देंगे? इस ओर एक्सरसाइज करने के बजाए, तैयारी करने के बजाए, हमें आम चर्चा सुनने को मिल रही है कि इस 10 महीने की अवधि के अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने केवल अपनी पार्टी बीजेपी और अपने खास लोगों व कुछ चहेतों, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और धनरासेतों के बड़े-बड़े नोटों को ठिकाने लगाने के लिए ही 10 महीने का समय लिया है। सही बात तो यह है। इन्होंने दस महीने में यह किया है। यदि इन्होंने ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से इन दस महीनों में यह जो आम फैसला लिया है, यदि इन दस महीने के अंदर इसकी तैयारी की होती तो आज इन दस महीनों के बाद यह जो प्रॉब्लम क्रिएट हुई है, यह नहीं होती। इन्होंने दस महीने के अंदर इस ओर ध्यान देने की बजाय अपनी पार्टी की तरफ ध्यान दिया। अपनी पार्टी में खास लोगों को, खास तौर पर उनके जो मुट्ठी भर चहेते बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, धनरा सेठ हैं, उनका जो काला धन है, उनके जो बड़े-बड़े नोट हैं, उनको ठिकाने लगाने की तरफ केंद्र की सरकार ने और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है। ये लोग इनके बड़े-बड़े नोटों को ठिकाने लगाने में दस महीने से लगे रहे हैं। अब जो मजे उड़ा रहे हैं, उनको कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। उनके पास बड़े-बड़े नोट भी हैं। मान लीजिए, यदि वे कुछ नोट ठिकाने नहीं भी लगा पाए, तो उनके लिए उन्होंने सुनार लोगों का प्रबंध कर दिया है। उन्होंने सुनारों को अपना पैसा, काला धन दे दिया है। इतना ही नहीं, इस दौरान, इसके कारण से भी जो बड़े-बड़े नोट थे, उनकी बड़े पैमाने पर कमीशनखोरी भी शुरू हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, खास तौर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जो लोग हैं, इधर, जो मंत्री लोग खास तौर से बैठे हैं और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी खास तौर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये कहते हैं कि हम करप्शन के खिलाफ हैं, हमने ईमानदारी से यह डिसिजन लिया है, ये कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी में कोई करप्शन नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहती हूँ, मैं माननीय सदन के सामने कोई ज्यादा पुराना example नहीं रख रही हूँ, मैं माननीय सदन के सामने ताजा-ताजा example रख रही हूँ और वह ताजा उदाहरण यह है कि कर्णाटक से बीजेपी के एक वरिष्ठ नेता एवं देश के नंबर 1 खनन माफिया की लड़की की शादी में इनके द्वारा 500 करोड़ रुपये पानी की तरह बहाने का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है। ये जो 500 करोड़ रुपये हैं, इनको पानी की तरह बहाने का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन सरकार इस पर चुप है, क्योंकि वे बीजेपी के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं और बहुत ही बड़े खनन माफिया हैं।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग, खास तौर से प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर यह कहते हैं कि हम करप्शन के खिलाफ हैं, हम खनन माफिया के खिलाफ हैं। वे पूर्वचल में जाकर,

बुंदेलखंड में जाकर कहते हैं कि हम खनन माफिया के खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि कर्णाटक का, देश का जो नंबर 1 खनन माफिया है, यदि आप उसी पर अंकुश लगा दें और सख्त कार्यवाही कर लें, उससे काला धन निकाल लें, तो पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनका भला हो जाए।

यह पूरा सदन जानता है कि जब लोक सभा के आम चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने यह कहा था कि विदेशों में जो काला धन जमा है, हम उसको सौ दिनों के अंदर वापस ले आएंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित, पूरे देश के अंदर जो प्रत्येक गरीब परिवार है, उसके हर सदस्य को, उस काले धन में से 15 से 20 लाख रुपये सरकार की ओर से फ्री देंगे। इस सरकार को बने हुए लगभग ढाई साल पूरे हो जाएंगे, लेकिन वह काला धन वापस नहीं आया है। वह काला धन तो वापस नहीं आया है, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि कर्णाटक के, देश के नंबर 1 उस खनन माफिया की ईमानदारी से जाँच करा लें, यदि उसका काला धन ले लें, तो आप जो उत्तर प्रदेश में मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं कि जनता आपके साथ आ जाए, लेकिन जनता आपके साथ नहीं आ रही है, आपको भाड़े के लोग, टिकटार्थी लोग इकट्ठे करने पड़ रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा करने से आपके ऊपर, आपकी पार्टी के ऊपर उनकी थोड़ी-सी दया हो जाएगी। यदि आप कर्णाटक के उस खनन माफिया के काले धन पर शिकंजा कस लें और उसका पूरा पैसा इकट्ठा करके उत्तर प्रदेश के हर गरीब परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 15 से 20 लाख रुपये वह खनन माफिया वाला पैसा दे दें, तो शायद आपके ऊपर थोड़ी कृपा हो जाएगी, लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता है कि आप ऐसा करने वाले हैं। आपको मालूम है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर पावर में तो नहीं आने वाले हैं, क्योंकि इनको यह मालूम है कि इन्होंने लोक सभा आम चुनाव के दौरान जो चुनावी वायदा किया था, वह वायदा इन ढाई सालों में पूरा नहीं किया, इनको यह मालूम है कि जनता इसका हिसाब मांगेगी। इन्हें यह मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विधान सभा चुनाव में जनता इसका हिसाब मांगेगी, इसलिए इनको डर है कि कहीं कर्णाटक का वह पैसा भी इनके हाथ से न चला जाए। लोग तो इनको वोट देने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह जो नंबर 1 खनन माफिया है, सरकार उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है, पर ये अपने आपको कहते हैं कि हम दूध के धुले हुए हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब इन्होंने यह फैसला लिया, तो इन्होंने यह कहा है कि विरोधी पार्टियां इसलिए चिल्ला रही हैं — ये लोग कह नहीं रहे हैं, क्योंकि इनको मालूम है कि इन्होंने काला धन इकट्ठा किया है। इनका ऐसा करना अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिए है, लेकिन मैं सरकार को, खास तौर से बीजेपी के लोगों को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो काला धन इकट्ठा करने वाली बात है.. बाकी विरोधी दल के लोग अपने बारे में खुद बोलेंगे, लेकिन जहां तक बीएसपी का सवाल है, बीएसपी के बारे में सबको मालूम है कि बीएसपी एक पॉलिटिकल पार्टी बाद में है, मूवमेंट पहले है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के बताए हुए रास्ते पर चलकर इस मूवमेंट को अभी तक यहां पहुंचाया है। इस देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं, जो मध्यमवर्गीय लोग हैं, उनके खून-पसीने की कमाई से मेंबरशिप के जरिए, उनके डोनेशन के जरिए हमारी पार्टी ने धन इकट्ठा करके अपनी पार्टी को यहां तक पहुंचाया है। हमारी पार्टी ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरह विदेशों से चंदा नहीं लिया है। हमारी पार्टी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरह बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से, धन्ना-सेठों से पैसा

[सुश्री मायावती]

लेकर या फर्जी मेंबरशिप बनाकर अपनी पार्टी नहीं चलाती है। हमारी पार्टी ईमानदारी, निष्ठा से अपनी पार्टी को चला रही है। अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिए जो आपने यह कहा कि दस महीने से तैयारी की है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आपकी कोई तैयारी नहीं थी, आपने दस महीने में केवल अपना पैसा जो पांच सौ रुपए वाला नोट है और हजार रुपए वाला नोट है, उसको ठिकाने लगाया है और जो पूंजीपति हैं, उनका पैसा ठिकाने लगवाया है। आपने गरीब लोगों की तरफ, मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों की तरफ, मेहनतकश लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। अपनी इसी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिए यदि आप लोग विरोधी पार्टियों के ऊपर और खास तौर पर बीएसपी के ऊपर आरोप लगाएं कि दाल में कुछ काला है, इसलिए ये लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, दस महीने का समय बहुत होता है। आप अपनी कमी को छिपाने के लिए जो कह रहे हैं कि हमारी पूरी तैयारी थी, यह आपकी केवल हवा-हवाई बात है। इनका यह फैसला देश के जनहित में न होकर पूर्ण रूप से अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ वाला ही है। इनकी वास्तव में दस महीनों की तैयारी पूरी होती, तो फिर पूरे देश में ऐसी आर्थिक इमर्जेंसी और भारत-बंद वाले हालात पैदा नहीं होते और अपनी इस कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिए न ही इनको आतंकवाद का सहारा लेना पड़ता। जैसा मैंने आप लोगों को बताया कि न ही इन लोगों को विरोधी पार्टियों पर हमला बोलना पड़ता कि ये अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिए हमारे सही फैसले का विरोध कर रहे हैं और न ही प्रधान मंत्री जी को किस्म-किस्म की इमोशनल ब्लैकमेलिंग, यानी भावनात्मक ड्रामेबाजी करनी पड़ती और न ही अपनी बूढ़ी मां को बैंक में पैसा बदलवाने के लिए आसमान के नीचे लाइन में खड़ा करना पड़ता। ऐसी किस्म-किस्म की ड्रामेबाजी इनको नहीं करनी पड़ती और न ही इनको अपनी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए 50 दिन का जनता से समय मांगना पड़ता।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि एक तरफ तो ये कहते हैं कि हमारी दस महीने से पूरी तैयारी चल रही थी, तो फिर अपनी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए ये 50 दिन का समय और क्यों मांग रहे हैं? जरूर दाल में कुछ काला है, काला ही नहीं, पूरी दाल ही काली लग रही है। इसके साथ ही यहां एक यह भी सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह जो फैसला, जो बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगाने का फैसला लिया है, इनकी सरकार को केंद्र में बने हुए पूरे ढाई साल हो गए हैं, तो ढाई साल के बाद यकायक यह क्यों याद आ गया है? जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब और अन्य दो राज्यों, यानी पांच राज्यों में विधान सभा के आम-चुनाव एनाउन्स होने के लिए मुश्किल से एक-डेढ़ महीने का समय बचा है, तो अब इनको क्यों याद आया इन बड़े नोटों पर पाबंदी लगाने का? इसका मतलब यह है कि इनकी हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। इन्होंने ढाई साल के अंदर, यानी लोक सभा आम-चुनाव के दौरान जो इन्होंने देश की जनता को अच्छे दिन दिखाने का वायदा किया था, किस्म-किस्म के वायदे किए थे, गरीबों को, मेहनतकश लोगों को, मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को, विभिन्न क्षेत्र में लगे लोगों को, खास तौर से छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के बिजनेसमैन को किस्म-किस्म के वायदे किए थे, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ इन वायदों पर ढाई वर्षों के अंदर एक-चौथाई हिस्सा भी अभी तक इन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया। तो इनकी हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है।

4.00 P.M.

सही बात तो यह है कि इन्होंने अपनी इन कमियों पर पर्दा डालने के लिए जल्दबाजी में यह सब फैसला लिया है। यह गलत फैसला लेकर, बिना तैयारी के फैसला लेकर देश की जो गरीब, मेहनतकश आम जनता है, जो मध्यम वर्गीय लोग हैं, उनको इन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर पीड़ित किया है, उनको बड़े पैमाने पर दुख पहुँचाया है, केवल अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिए, सही बात तो यह है। लेकिन इन्होंने अपने इस राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में जो यह जल्दबाजी में बिना तैयारी के अधिकच्चा फैसला लिया है, अपरिपक्व फैसला लिया है, जिससे देश की आम जनता त्राहि-त्राहि कर रही है, वह अति पीड़ा में है, अति दुखदायी है। मैं आज बताना चाह रही हूँ, आप लोग सुन लीजिए और सुन कर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी बता देना, यह मैं आपको बताना चाह रही हूँ, अब ये कह रहे हैं कि आपका भाषण तो वे जरूर सुन रहे होंगे, चाहे किसी का सुनें या न सुनें। मैंने कहा कि आज की जो डिबेट चल रही है, उसे नहीं भी सुन रहे हों, हो सकता है कि वे नींद की गोली खा कर न सो गए हों, अभी तो वे गाजीपुर में जाकर उल्टा ही बोल रहे थे, वे कहीं खुद ही न नींद की गोली खा कर सो गए हों। यदि वे सो भी गए हों, तो आप लोग उनको बता दीजिए कि इन्होंने जो अधिकच्चा और बिना तैयारी के जो फैसला लिया है, मैं समझती हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में कुछ समय के बाद जिन पांच राज्यों में असेम्बली का इलेक्शन announce होने वाला है, उन राज्यों में इनको वहां की जनता जरूर सजा देगी। यही नहीं कि सिर्फ पांच राज्यों में, सन् 2019 में जब लोक सभा का आम चुनाव होगा, तो उसमें भी आप लोगों को इसकी तगड़ी सजा जरूर मिलेगी। मान्यवर, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने अब बैंक से पैसा निकालने के लिए स्याही लगाने का भी प्रावधान किया है कि वह कहीं दोबारा न आ जाए। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो स्याही लगा रहे हैं, उसकी वोटिंग अभी हो जाए। सन् 2019 में जो इलेक्शन होने वाला है, उसकी वोटिंग अभी हो जाए, तो मालूम हो जाएगा कि जनता आपके इस फैसले के साथ में है या नहीं। मान्यवर, मैंने अपनी जो भी बातें रखी हैं और मुझसे पूर्व विपक्ष के जिन माननीय नेताओं ने भी अपनी बातें रखी हैं, सरकार की ओर से भी बातें रखी गई हैं, वह तो उनकी मजबूरी है, क्योंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के फैसले के खिलाफ जाएँगे, तो अगले दिन ही उनकी मिनिस्ट्री चली जाएगी। **...(समय की घंटी)...** उनकी मजबूरी है, उनको लीपापोती करनी है। मान्यवर, मैंने अपनी जो भी बातें रखी हैं और मुझसे पूर्व विपक्ष के जिन माननीय नेताओं ने भी अपनी जो बातें रखी हैं, वे बातें देश व जनहित में काफी गम्भीर व अति संवेदनशील हैं। इसलिए सरकार ने जो फैसला लिया है, उस पर विपक्ष ने आज जो बातें रखी हैं, उन सभी बातों को आगे रख कर देश व जनहित में इनके फैसलों की जांच होनी चाहिए। हमारे शिव सेना के लोग इधर बैठे हैं। मेरे ख्याल में वे भी इस मामले में सरकार के साथ नहीं हैं। मैं उनका थैंक्स अदा करती हूँ। उनको लग गया कि हम कहां गलत जगह बैठ गए। पंजाब वालों को भी सोचना चाहिए, हमारी बहन बैठी हुई हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारी बहन भी जरूर सोचेंगी कि यह क्या हो रहा है। इसलिए इसकी जो जांच है, यह जेपीसी से हो जाती, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता, लेकिन यह जांच समयबद्ध होनी चाहिए। केवल ऐसा नहीं कि सरकार वाले सोच रहे होंगे हम जेपीसी मान लेंगे, यह समयबद्ध होनी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, मैं यह चाहूँगी कि आज विपक्ष के माननीय नेताओं ने जो अपनी बातें रखी हैं, उन्होंने बहुत डिटेल में अपनी बात रखी है और उन्होंने अपने कुछ सुझाव भी सरकार को दिए हैं, मैं यह समझती हूँ कि जब इस सदन में चर्चा खत्म हो जाए, एक दिन और चले, दो दिन और चले, तो मैं चाहूँगी कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस चर्चा का जवाब दें, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ अब मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करते हुए आपसे रज़ा लेती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 16th of November, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

<b>BUSINESS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOTTED</b>
1. Consideration and passing of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.	Two hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Two hours
(b) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Two hours
3. Consideration and passing of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha - to replace an Ordinance.	Two hours
4. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Four hours (To be discussed together)
5. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.	

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a request with regard to the time allotted for the Factories Bill. The time for discussion should be increased from a mere two hours. Otherwise, we normally rush through. Most of the time, in order to pass the Bill, we simply rush and the hon. Members don't get enough time to speak their mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I have read out is the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: These things need to be looked into by the Rules Committee. When we raise the issue here during Zero Hour, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, sometimes, says that he would be speaking to someone. Then, nobody knows what happens to that. It is to be treated as an assurance in this House so that we at least know that the Government is responsible. The Government has to answer to it. ...(Interruptions)... For the Factories Bill, the time for discussion should be increased, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, what I read out is only the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. If you want to increase the time, when it is taken up for discussion, you are free to raise it at that point of time. The House can always take a decision on that. What I have reported is the BAC decision. The House is supreme and it can take a decision. If the House wants, it can extend the time.

With regard to the other point you raised on assurance, if the Minister has given an assurance, then there is a Committee on Assurances.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Minister gives assurance only during Question Hour. When we raise an issue in Zero Hour, when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister assures us that he would talk to the concerned Minister, nobody knows what happens after that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want a ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if it is a Zero Hour mention, if the Minister has said in the House that he would examine it or convey it to the concerned Minister, it is an assurance. The Committee on Assurances can take up that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Then this rule should prevail, Sir.

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#### DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY — *Contd.*

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह चर्चा 8 नवम्बर, 2016 को सरकार के द्वारा लिए हुए निर्णय पर है। सरकार के द्वारा अचानक 500 रुपये और 1000 रुपये के नोट, जो हमारे देश में चलन में थे, उसी वक्त से बंद करने के बारे में जो निर्णय लिया गया और उसके पश्चात देश में जो परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई, उसी पर आज हमारा सदन चर्चा कर रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

काले धन को समाप्त करने के लिए, आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए या नकली नोटों के चलन को रोकने के लिए सरकार की जो पहल थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका सारे देश और देश के सारे राजनीतिक पक्षों ने स्वागत किया है। इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए जो सरकार के द्वारा कदम उठाए गए, उनके लिए हमने कहा था कि जहां तक इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति का सवाल है, उसके लिए ये कदम सही हैं। जब इस तरह के कदम उठाए जाते हैं, तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसके पश्चात होने वाली परेशानियों से निपटने के लिए अथवा इस तरह के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त तैयारी होनी चाहिए। स्वाभाविक तौर से हम सभी लोगों को यह लगा कि सरकार ने निश्चित ही इसकी पूरी तैयारी पहले से ही की होगी, क्योंकि हमारा देश कोई छोटा देश नहीं है।

अभी हमारे कुछ मित्र स्वीडन की बात कर रहे थे। जब हम विश्व के अन्य देशों की बात करते हैं, तो सबसे पहले हमें यह सोचना होगा कि वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था और हमारे विशाल भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में बहुत अंतर है। हमारा देश 125-130 करोड़ की विशाल आबादी का देश है और

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

विशेष बात यह है कि हमारे यहां कैश इकोनॉमी का चलन है, अन्य देशों की तरह बैंकिंग या प्लास्टिक इकोनॉमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। महोदय, जब यहां पर वर्ष 1978 की डीमॉनेटाइजेशन की बात हुई, तो वर्ष 1978 में पूरे देश की चल मुद्रा का एक प्रतिशत मुद्रा बड़े नोटों में थी, बाकी सारी मुद्रा छोटे नोटों में थी। अब यदि वर्ष 1978 में डीमॉनेटाइजेशन हुआ और अब अगर हम आज वर्ष 2016 में उसी तरह से डीमॉनेटाइजेशन कर के अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार हम अपने आपको ही झांसा दे रहे हैं। इस बात को कोई भी स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और अभी सब लोगों ने आंकड़े दिए, परन्तु मैं उन्हें दोहराऊंगा नहीं, लेकिन यह जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि जहां आज देश की मुद्रा 87 परसेंट बड़े नोटों, यानी 500 और 1000 के नोटों में है, वहां जब सरकार इतना बड़ा कदम उठाती है और इतना बड़ा निर्णय लेती है, तो हमें तो 8 तारीख की रात को अपेक्षा यही थी कि निश्चित रूप से 9 तारीख की सुबह से सरकार ने इसे काउंटर करने के लिए पूरे कदम उठाए होंगे और सारे प्रावधान किए होंगे, जिससे सामान्य लोगों या देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर इसका कोई विपरीत असर न हो।

महोदय, अभी मैं देख रहा था और मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 50 रुपए का नोट आज मेरे हाथ में भी बहुत दिनों के बाद आया है, नहीं तो आजकल 500 और 1000 रुपए का नोट सबके हाथ में होना स्वाभाविक बात है, लेकिन इस छोटे से नोट में भी लिखा हुआ है कि "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of fifty rupees." या मुद्रा के ऊपर जो भी आंकड़ा है और गारंटी है कि "I promise to pay." हालांकि 50 रुपए के नोट के ऊपर गवर्नर, रिजर्व बैंक नहीं लिखा है, मगर जो भी है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह हमारे देश का लीगल टेंडर है और इसमें सरकार या जो हमारा सेंट्रल बैंक है, रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, इसके माध्यम से हर व्यक्ति को यह एक आश्वासन मिला हुआ है कि यह मेरा पैसा है और जब भी मैं चाहूंगा, इस मुद्रा का मूल्य मुझे हमेशा प्राप्त होगा। आपने 500 रुपए के नोट में लिखा है "I promise to pay." वही लिखा है, जो इसमें लिखा है।

महोदय, कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज जब 87 प्रतिशत हमारे देश की मुद्रा चलन में है और उसे रातों-रात बन्द कर दिया गया, तो स्वाभाविक है, जैसा बहन जी ने कहा कि देश में एक अफरा-तफरी का माहौल निर्मित हुआ है और आज किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मुझे करना क्या है। अब 87 परसेंट मुद्रा और वह भी भारत जैसे देश में चलन से बाहर हो जाए, तो स्वाभाविक है कि देश में अफरा-तफरी का माहौल बनेगा। आज हमारा देश अमेरिका की तरह नहीं हैं, जहां पर दूध लेना है या टूथपेस्ट लेना है, तो कन्वीनिएंट स्टोर में गए और वहां अपना एक क्रेडिट कार्ड स्वाइप कर दिया और वहां से जो भी चीज लेनी है, ले ली। इसी प्रकार से यदि पेट्रोल पम्प पर गए, तो वहां भी कोई कैश लेता नहीं है। वहां पर भी क्रेडिट कार्ड से काम होता है।

महोदय, अभी हमारे देश में मुश्किल से 2 करोड़ क्रेडिट कार्ड हैं और हमारे देश में 130 करोड़ लोग हैं। हम कहां से इसकी पूर्ति करेंगे, कहां तक हम लोगों को क्रेडिट कार्ड इश्यू करेंगे। हमारे देश में यदि 2 करोड़ क्रेडिट कार्ड हैं, तो यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। इसका मतलब यही हुआ कि आज देश के 100 आदमियों में भी मुश्किल से एक आदमी के पास क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं है। That is why that is the problem. New ATMs have to be recalibrated because



वह नोट के साइज के साथ मैच नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए आज सुबह ही मुम्बई से मुझे मेरे एक मित्र का फोन आया कि मेरी पत्नी आज अलग-अलग 12 एटीएम में गई, लेकिन एक भी एटीएम काम नहीं कर रहा था। यह परिस्थिति आज मुम्बई में है और यही परिस्थिति आपको दिल्ली के पार्लियामेंट हाउस में नजर आती है। अब आप सोचिए कि जब यहां हमारे बड़े शहरों में और बड़ी जगहों पर यह परिस्थिति है, तो छोटे-छोटे शहरों में क्या स्थिति होगी? आज ओडिशा के किसी छोटे गांव में जाइए या तमिलनाडु के किसी बैकवर्ड एरिया में जाइए या झारखंड अथवा पंजाब के किसी छोटे कस्बे में चले जाइए, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां इस परिस्थिति का लोग कैसे सामना कर रहे होंगे। यह तो कल्पना के बाहर है। हम लोग केवल यहां कह रहे हैं। मीडिया को तो सब बातें अच्छी-अच्छी नजर आ रही हैं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से हम लोगों को इस बारे में चिन्तन करना चाहिए और इसी वजह से आज हम इस हाउस में इस अहम चर्चा में भाग ले रहे हैं। सर, इस बात का फैसला 8 तारीख को हुआ, उसी दिन शाम को मेरा एक नौकर, जो मेरे घर में काम करता है, वह 50 हजार रुपये का एडवांस लेकर अपनी बहन की शादी करने को जाने के लिए ट्रेन में बैठा। वह शादी चार दिन बाद थी। वह ट्रेन में अभी बैठा है और वह अभी गांव भी नहीं पहुँचा है, उसके पहले ही इन नोटों का चलन बन्द हो गया। अब उस व्यक्ति की अपने गांव में पहुँचने तक यह अवस्था हो गई कि उसको वहां से पहले तो आगे घर जाने के लिए टैक्सी वगैरह की जरूरत थी, वही उसको नहीं मिल रही थी। जैसे-तैसे वह किसी तरह अपने गांव में पहुँचा और वहां से उसने मुझे फोन करके कहा कि साहब, इसमें आप मेरी मदद कीजिए। मैंने कहा कि देखो, हम कितने भी सामर्थ्यवान होंगे, लेकिन इस मामले में हम तुम्हारी कोई मदद नहीं कर सकते। सर, हम क्या मदद करेंगे? उसके 50 हजार रुपये फिजिकल कैश को उसके गांव में छोटे नोटों में कन्वर्ट करके मैं भी क्या दे सकता हूँ, आप भी क्या कर सकते हैं? जितना वह असहाय था, उतना ही असहाय मैं भी अपने आपको महसूस कर रहा था। इसी वजह से आज जो पूरे देश में परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है, इसके बारे में अभी भी सरकार को शायद..

पीयूष भाई, आपने यहां पर सरकार का पक्ष रखा। सरकार के उद्देश्य के बारे में यहां पर किसी ने भी प्रश्न नहीं उठाया है, लेकिन आप जब इतना बड़ा कदम उठाते हैं, तो उसके लिए आपकी पूर्व तैयारी जो होनी चाहिए थी, इसके बारे में आपने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। इसीलिए मैं मुम्बई का भी कल का एक किस्सा बताता हूँ। आपको वह जगह पूरी तरह से मालूम है—कालबा देवी। पिकेट रोड से मन्दिर के लिए जब टर्निंग करते हैं, वहां पर एक बैंक की ब्रांच है। वहां पर बहुत सारे लोग जमा थे। बैंक के बाहर जो माहौल था, लिट्रली लोग एक-दूसरे के ऊपर चढ़ाई कर रहे थे, एक-दूसरे को कोस रहे थे। मैंने खुद गाड़ी खड़ी करके, उसका कांच उतार कर सुना। वे आपको भी बहुत अच्छी तरह से, प्यार भर कर, ढेर सारा कोस रहे थे।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये जो 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये 500 और 1000 रुपये के नोट के रूप में थे, इन पर मैंने अपनी बात में कहा कि आधे से भी अधिक नोटों के सीरियल नम्बर बैंकिंग सिस्टम में आ ही नहीं रहे थे, जिसकी वजह से यह आकलन हुआ कि हो सकता है कि पैसे की कुछ होर्डिंग हुई हो। पहली बात तो यह है। सर्कुलेशन में जो 6-7 लाख करोड़ रुपये थे, उतना पैसा चंद ही दिनों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। अगर हम सब इसकी होर्डिंग न करें और नये नोटों को फिर से एक बार मार्केट में आने दें, इसे सेंसेशनलाइज न करें, जब उद्देश्य सबको अच्छा लगा है, उद्देश्य अच्छा है..



**एक माननीय सदस्य:** होर्डिंग कैसे हुई, यह तो बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** एक मिनट। He has yielded to me for a minute. आप भी अपनी बात जरूर रखिएगा। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर लोग थोड़ा सब्र रखें और तीन-चार दिन में यह मामला सुधर जाए, तो उसमें सभी का हित है। जब सभी उद्देश्य की तारीफ कर रहे हैं, तो ब्लैक मनी खत्म करने के उद्देश्य में हम सबकी सहमति है। अगर हम यह अफरा-तफरी न मचाएँ और लोगों को भेज-भेज कर डुप्लीकेट लाइन में खड़ा न हों, तो चन्द ही दिनों में अपने-आप ही यह मामला सुलझ जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** आपने यहां पर स्पष्टीकरण किया। आप ही सोचिए। आप बात कर रहे हैं कि लोग लाइनों में दोबारा खड़े न रहें और अफरा-तफरी न मचाएँ। एक आदमी को मुश्किल से आप 4,000 रुपये नोट बदल कर दे रहे हैं। यदि आपने उसको एक बार 4,000 रुपये नोट बदल कर दे दिया, तो क्या उसका काम हमेशा के लिए पूरा हो गया?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अपने बैंक से वह 24,000 रुपये निकाल सकता है।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** क्या बात कर रहे हैं आप? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन सा बैंक 24,000 रुपये देगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ज़रा बताइए, 24,000 रुपये किसके पास हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप थोड़ा बैंकों में जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

آجناب محمد علی خان: سر، --- (مداخلت) --- آپ تھوڑا بینک میں جائیے  
--- (مداخلت) ---

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** मैं समझता हूँ कि आप जितना कम बोलेंगे, शायद आप बचेंगे। आप ज्यादा मत बोलिए, क्योंकि जो परिस्थिति ग्राउंड पर है, वह बिल्कुल अलग है। मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, बैंक में डिपॉजिट करके 24,000 रुपये निकाले जा सकते हैं।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** पीयूष भाई, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं आपकी कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please address the Chair.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** लेकिन आम आदमी की जो परेशानी है, हम भी और आप भी, सब इस सदन में जन-प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर बैठे हैं। आज क्या परिस्थिति है? आप यह जो काले धन की बात कर रहे हैं, बड़े लोगों का काला धन... ये सब बात छोड़िए। 99 परसेंट लोग, जो आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मानने वाला छोटा व्यापारी, छोटा धंधा करने वाला, जो अपनी धोती में पैसा बांध कर बाजार में जाकर खरीद-बिक्री करता है, उसको आपने जो आघात पहुंचाया है, उसका अंदाजा अभी आपको लगा नहीं है। आपके लिए यह बात सोचने वाली है। बहन जी को मालूम है

कि हापुड़ और हाथरस की मंडी में अभी गुड़ की जो चक्की बनती है, वहां पर जो व्यापारी गांव या कहीं और से गुड़ खरीदने के लिए आता है, उसको कोई पहचानता नहीं है, जब वह धोती में पैसा बांध कर लाता है और वहां नोट रखता है, तब उसके ट्रक की लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग होती है। वहां पर उसका कोई चेक मंजूर नहीं करता है और उसका कोई आरटीजीएस नहीं होता है, उसका कोई बैंक अकाउंट नहीं होता है। 90 per cent of India's trade is in the informal sector and you cannot change that. आप नोट बदलने की मंशा रखिए, यह खुशी की बात है, लेकिन आज जो उसको परेशानी हो रही है, उसका क्या? हमारे और आपके लिए इधर बोलना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन अगर आज एक दिन हमको और आपको घर जाने पर बीवी, बच्चे पूछें कि आज हमारे लिए खाने का क्या इंतजाम है और अगर हम उनके खाने का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उस घर में, उस परिवार पर क्या बीत रही होगी? किसी के बच्चे के स्कूल की फीस भरनी है, वह नहीं भर पा रहा है या जैसे मैंने शादी का उदाहरण दिया, बहुत सारे अनगिनत ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जिनको अलग-अलग वक्ताओं ने अपने-अपने भाषण में कहा है। मैं हर चीज को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

**श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र):** पीयूष जी ने जो बात कही है, उसके संबंध में मैं कुछ सुधार करना चाहता हूँ। कोई आदमी 24 हजार रुपए अपने अकाउंट से तभी निकालेगा, जब वह उसके अकाउंट में होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, don't respond to that.

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** इसको छोड़ दीजिए, I am not going into that.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** आप डिपॉजिट करके निकाल सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** पीयूष जी, मैं आपकी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Praful, please address the Chair...**(Interruptions)**...You need not respond to each and every point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister should not make incorrect statement...**(Interruptions)**...Please correct him...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** आनन्द जी, आज बाजार में, मंडी में, दिल्ली की मंडी में चले जाइए, हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव, शहर में छोटे-छोटे बाजार लगते हैं, हफ्ते के बाजार लगते हैं। वहां पर उन बाजारों में कितनी सब्जियां सड़ गईं, किसी ने मछली की बात कही, कितना फ्रूट सड़ रहा होगा, जिसको आज के आज कमा कर खाना है, उसको आज मजदूरी नहीं मिली, आज हमारे महाराष्ट्र में, अभी पवार साहब कह रहे थे कि वहां पर खेतों में जो गन्ना कटाई होती है, उसको जो मजदूरी चुकानी होती है, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। वहां पर कटाई के सीजन में मजदूर बाहर-बाहर से आते हैं, लेकिन आज उसको मजदूरी नहीं मिल पा रही है। आज कितने सारे ऐसे informal sectors हैं। मैं बीड़ी उद्योग से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, मुझे मालूम है कि बीड़ी उद्योग में आज जो 50 लाख लोग काम करते हैं, उनके contractors को तो चेक से पेमेंट होती है, लेकिन उनको तो मजदूर को ultimately कैश में ही पेमेंट करना होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह तो उसको मिलना नहीं है। ऐसे कितने ही सेक्टर्स होंगे।

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

आज कंस्ट्रक्शन इंडस्ट्री की बात करते हैं, बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि कंस्ट्रक्शन इंडस्ट्री में सब दो नंबर का काम होता है और इसी की वजह से ब्लैक मनी की बुनियाद है। चलिए ठीक है, इस बात को मान लिया, लेकिन उस कंस्ट्रक्शन इंडस्ट्रीज से जुड़े कई लोगों से मैंने बात की और आप और हम जानते हैं, मुम्बई में हम लोग बहुत सारे ऐसे लोगों को जानते हैं, उनका यह कहना है कि चलिए बोलते हैं न कि ब्लैक मनी कंस्ट्रक्शन में है या बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री में बहुत लगता है, लेकिन उस इंडस्ट्री को आज 80-80, 90-90 परमिशन्स भी तो लेनी पड़ती हैं और क्या एक भी परमिशन बिना पैसे के हो रही है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या आपने उसको ease of doing business में दुरुस्त किया? आपकी बात नहीं है, हमारे देश में बहुत सारी ऐसी बीमारियां पारंपरिक भी हैं, इसलिए अगर आप एकाएक सोचेंगे कि हम उसको "चट मंगनी, पट ब्याह" की तरह सब प्रॉब्लम्स को रातों-रात सॉल्व कर दें, ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कोई legitimate नहीं है। इन सब प्रॉब्लम्स को सॉल्व करने के लिए इसमें हर आदमी को समावेश नहीं करना चाहिए था। मैं मानता हूँ कि काले धन के खिलाफ आप किसी भी तरह से मुहिम चलाइए, आप इससे भी बड़ी मुहिम चलाइए, उसमें कोई इश्यू नहीं है। अभी कई लोगों ने political funding की बात की। बहन जी ने भी बात कही। आज political funding के बारे में हम और आप सब जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र):** वे नहीं जानते हैं।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** अच्छा, आप नहीं जानते हैं, हम लोग जानते हैं कि प्रॉब्लम क्या है? इसी तरह से चुनाव में क्या हो रहा है, हम सब लोग इसे समझते हैं। आप भी जानते हैं, हम भी जानते हैं कि प्रॉब्लम क्या है? आप तो पार्टी के ट्रेज़रर भी हैं। उसमें परेशानी सबको हो रही है। इसमें आपको सुधार करना होगा। आज काले धन और पोलिटिकल फंडिंग के कारण लोगों को जो परेशानी हो रही है, उसे भी आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं लेकिन अंजान बनने की कोशिश करते हैं।

आप अभी बोल रहे थे कि बैंकों से सबको पैसे मिल रहे हैं। मैं आपको यहां एक किस्सा बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पूना में एक डी.सी. बैंक है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है। उसका व्यवहार आपने बिल्कुल बंद कर दिया है, टोटल बंद कर दिया है। You cannot draw even a single paisa. And, I am telling you. महाराष्ट्र हो या उत्तर प्रदेश हो, सब जगह, पूरे इंडिया में, वहां जितने खाते होंगे, उनमें से 50 परसेंट सैन्ट्रल में होंगे, उनमें फार्मल बैंकिंग सिस्टम नहीं होता है लेकिन आपने उनको टोटली बंद कर दिया है।

आप देखें कि पंजाब में कितने कोऑपरेटिव बैंक है। उनका आप क्या करेंगे? इसलिए मेहरबानी करके उनके लिए बहुत सारी चीजें स्वीकार करने की जरूरत है। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि आपका उद्देश्य गलत है, लेकिन आज लोगों को जिस तरह की परेशानी हो रही है, उसके लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता तुरंत निकालने की जरूरत है।

अगर आप किसी से कहो कि तुम 50 दिन कम से कम भूखे रहो, 51वें दिन हम आपको भोजन देंगे, 50 दिन तक भूखा रहकर तो वह मर जाएगा। इक्यावनवें दिन आपका भोजन लेने के लिए वह जिन्दा रहने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए आज जिस तरह की परिस्थितियां हैं, उनका कहीं न कहीं समाधान करना होगा। किसी न किसी स्तर पर हमें उनका सामना करना पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह से नोटों की बात भी है। अभी कल आपके इकोनॉमिक अफेयर्स सेक्रेटरी का क्या आफिशियल बयान आया। उन्होंने कह दिया कि जिन नोटों का रंग निकलता है, वह सही नोट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यदि किसी नोट का रंग निकले तो वह असली नोट है। मेघवाल साहब, आप जरा इसे देखिए। आपके शक्तिकांत दास का यह आफिशियल बयान है। I have got it. I have seen it. It is in the newspapers. मतलब, अगर जंग लगेगा तो आपके दो हजार रुपए के नोट को पकड़ेगा कौन? I cannot understand. नोट लेकर बारिश में मत जाओ। I am willing to validate it. How can you expect the Economic Affairs Secretary to say something like this? I am telling you something that I can validate. I am not telling something in the air. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am just concluding. I am only requesting you कि इस प्रकार की चीजें आप न करें। मेरी आपसे केवल यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो भी आपने कहा, उसमें कुछ संशोधन करके लोगों को राहत देनी चाहिए। इस बारे में आप लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोचने की जरूरत है; वरना आज जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उसके कारण उस सामान्य आदमी को आज बहुत परेशानी है, जो आपको सबसे ज्यादा मानता है, वही आज सबसे ज्यादा चिन्तित है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप ध्यान दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Praful Patel. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-chairman, Sir, I welcome this historic decision taken by the Government. And, I want to point out that in the run up to the 2014 General Elections, the Prime Minister had promised transformational change in the economy. The people of believed him, believed in the NDA, and that is how we came to power with a thumping majority. And, it is this change that is now being ushered in step by step. Whether it was the auction of the coal mines or spectrum, which was done in a transparent manner; or, it is the GST now, which will change the face of our economy; or, now, eliminating the black money, which is linked to corruption, through this step, I think, the people of India have welcomed these measures. Sir, we must understand the genesis of the problem. How was so much black money created in the country? I go back to the time of Mr. Nehru. Many of my friends sitting across would recall that there was an allegation that Mr. K.D. Malviya had taken ₹ 5,000/- for elections and he had to resign. That was the kind of money which was then in the system. I remember that my late father was very close to the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi. When the '67 election was fought, the total money available at Mrs. Gandhi's command was ₹ 18 lakhs. Motilalji, you have run Congress Party's affairs, of the Treasury, thereafter. I tell you a very interesting thing. At that time, it was said that the syndicate had collected ₹ 80 lakhs and they would capture the votes through money power. This was the

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kind of money that was then available in the system. Thereafter, as time passed on, Mrs. Gandhi was advised by some socialist friends that the way to end disparity in this country would be to raise income taxes and apply wealth tax. The marginal rate of income tax was then brought up to 90 per cent ; on top of that, there was a two per cent wealth tax, which meant that if you want even ₹ 3,00,000/- a year, you were in the 90 per cent category and you had to pay wealth tax on top of that. So, actually, you were paying something like 98 or 99 per cent of your income in taxes. That is when the generation of black money started. This has been witnessed all over the world. Whenever taxation rates are very high, black money is created. Even in some European countries, this phenomenon has been witnessed. Sir, black money and corruption are always linked. Moving on from Mrs. Gandhi's time or towards the end of our regime, one started hearing of some scams, whether it was the rag import scam or some defence deals which were then talked about, or the Russian wheat deals, which, then, were very much in the news. Black money started getting generated. It started this cancer which came in, which started affecting all organs of society. But the real impetus to this really came in the last 10,12 years when we saw the Commonwealth scam, the 2G scam, the coal scam, that is where huge bribes were paid, which are always in black. The generation started and the resultant bribes went into the real estate sector where the boom came and more black money got created. That, Sir, created a parallel economy which was creating havoc in the system. The Government has to correct this. Because, if you don't do it now, your future generations will suffer. Sir, this also started creating social tensions, ostentatious display of wealth. We are witnessing today how a wedding is taking place in the South. All this is creating a lot of tensions in society. As I said earlier, this black money has affected every organ, be it our politics — elections have become so expensive and it hurts everybody — or, be it media. Today, all of us are victims of the paid media. That is the biggest expense at election's time. So, obviously, the Prime Minister is duty-bound to correct it. Sir, this Government and the Prime Minister announced the river cleaning programme. This is also an extension of that. The river of the economy is being cleansed with this step. Sir, the money that is now going to be collected or which is now being deposited in the banks will be used to fund the farmers, small businessmen, startups, and all that section which is in need of bank finance.

Sir, I agree that this has caused a pain all around. My State is also suffering; everybody is suffering. But, Sir, I just want to give one or two examples. Even when a child is born, the mother goes through pain. But, then, after that pain comes the joy, the kind of joy that the child then brings to the family all around. When

a patient is very sick, the patient is given intravenous, which causes pain, but it is that intravenous injection which eventually cures the patient. This is what the Government is trying to do, and I am sure, our future generations will reap a lot of benefit from what the Government is doing.

Sir, as I said earlier, I empathize and my Party empathizes with those who have suffered. And I have a few suggestions for the Government. First of all, cooperative banks have now been barred from giving money. Sir, this is causing a huge problem to the farmer. My Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister. Sardar Parkash Singh Badal has urged both the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister that please allow the farmer to go to the cooperative banks to change his money, and this must be done immediately. Second, Sir, the private hospitals are not being allowed to collect cash. Of course, the statement made by one of the Secretaries was that they can convert money, but it is very simple. You collect the PAN number of the patient or the person who is paying the money and let them deposit the money. Why should a patient suffer?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: But if you don't have the PAN number?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Then how will you collect three-four lakhs in cash?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: But there would be many who would not have PAN number. Farmers in Punjab always ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, Nareshji, you need not reply to him. You address the Chair, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sorry, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, similarly, this is the marriage season all over the country. Sir, I have urged the Finance Minister before also, and I urge him again that any member of the family, that has a marriage in the family must be allowed to withdraw, at least, two lakhs of rupees because there are difficulties being faced and the Government must come to their aid.

Similarly, Mobile ATMs should be sent to remote villages so that farmers and the people living in remote areas do not suffer. Sir, one more thing I would like to mention which I hope the Finance Minister will pay attention to that there have been reports in the newspapers – and the Chartered Accounts have said this – that if you deposit any amount of money in the bank, as the law stands, you only have to pay 30 per cent tax, and there can be no penalties. The hon. Finance Minister

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has said that there is two-hundred per cent penalty but the Chartered Accountants have given their opinion that as the law stands today – unless they come with a retrospective law in the next Budget – there is no such penalty. I hope that the Finance Minister would reply to this point. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Second, Sir, I have a suggestion. Today there are brokers, touts, fixers, who are fixing deals. They say, you give one crore, take jewellery worth seventy lakhs, take property worth seventy lakhs. Put an end to all this, and my suggestion is, like you had the Scheme where you said, pay 45 per cent tax and the balance is yours, now you make it 65 per cent tax and the balance goes to the person who deposits the money, but don't give them cash. Give them a three-year bond. So, you will have hundred per cent money. These fixers, touts and brokers will all be eliminated, and this way a lot of money will come to the system.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nareshji, please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I would take just one minute, Sir.

In the end, again, I would say that the problem is serious and I know that the pain will not go away in the next week or within ten days. So, whatever few suggestions I have made, I hope the Government would take them seriously and act upon them. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Nareshji. Now, Mr. Prem Chand Gupta – not present; Mr. Joy Abraham – not present; Mr. Sanjiv Kumar – not present. Dr. Keshava Rao. Now, Mr. Finance Minister, is what he said right that if money is deposited in the banks, you would have to pay just 30 per cent tax?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is an existing law which would apply, the provisions under the existing law. I think what Mr. Gujral is referring to is when somebody declares it as a part of his current income and when current income is taxable at the rates provided in the Income Tax Act. But if the current income suddenly becomes 5,000 per cent of last year's income, will it be treated as current income or otherwise?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: But it can always become double of that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Mr. Rao has been given the floor.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, if you want me to speak, I would do so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): All right. Mr. Prem Chand Gupta.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। श्रीमान जी, 8 नवम्बर को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के नाम संदेश दिया और लास्ट मिनट में कहा कि पांच सौ और एक हजार रुपए के नोट का demonetization किया जाता है और आज रात 12 बजे के बाद यह पेपर का टुकड़ा हो जाएगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस प्रकार की स्टेटमेंट expect करना वाजिब नहीं लगता। एक legal document को, legal tender को यह कहना कि वह 12 बजे के बाद महज एक कागज का टुकड़ा हो जाएगा, उससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं रहेगा — देश और दुनिया में कोई भी इस चीज़ को appreciate नहीं करेगा।

श्रीमान जी, terrorism, black money और mafias का जो पैसा है, उसके ऊपर लगाम लगाने के लिए सरकार कोई भी कदम उठाती है तो उसमें किसी को कोई objection नहीं है। आपने देखा होगा कि हाउस में सभी पार्टियों ने इस संबंध में सरकार को समर्थन देने का काम किया, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से इस फैसले को लागू किया गया है, उसमें दस महीने की मेहनत के बारे में बात की जा रही है कि दस महीने से प्लानिंग चल रही थी। मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि वे कौन से planner थे, जिन्होंने यह प्लान किया और करोड़ों लोगों को सड़क पर त्राहिमाम की स्थिति में छोड़ दिया। आज लोगों की क्या स्थिति है, उनकी क्या दुर्दशा है कि आज वे केवल चार-साढ़े चार हजार रुपए बैंक से exchange कर सकते हैं। हमारे साथी पीयूष गोयल साहब ने कहा कि साढ़े चार हजार रुपए रोज निकाल सकते हैं। वह मज़दूर, जिसे 6-7 हजार रुपए, दस हजार रुपए महीने में मिलते हैं, वह लाइन में लगेगा या रोज पैसा निकालेगा? उसे अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करना है, अपने परिवार का पालन करना है। वह रोज लाइन में खड़ा होगा — उसे रोज पैसा मिलेगा नहीं, हफ्ते में एक बार मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अगर 6,000 कमाता है तो साढ़े चार हजार रोज कैसे निकालेगा?

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** कोई हफ्ते में 6,000 रुपए कमाता है तो वह कैसे निकालेगा, आप यह तो बताइए?

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** जो 6,000 रुपए कमाता है, वह बैंक में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? आप एक समृद्ध परिवार से आते हैं। आप अपनी स्थिति के अनुसार सोच रहे हैं। आप उस आदमी की स्थिति के बारे में सोचिए जिसे रोज मेहनत करके अपने परिवार का पालन करना होता है। श्रीमान् जी, आज स्थिति यह है कि किसान के पास बीज के लिए पैसा नहीं है, किसान के पास फर्टिलाइजर खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। हमारे यहां चार हजार ट्रक पूरे देश में कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और वेस्टर्न सेक्टर गुजरात से गुवाहाटी, असम आगे तक उनकी क्या स्थिति है? वे फ्रूट्स, वेजिटेबल्स carry कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि हमारे साथियों ने कहा है कि कोई फिश लेकर जा रहा है, कोई मीट लेकर जा रहे हैं। कोई कुछ लेकर जा रहा है, कोई perishable चीज़ें लेकर जा रहा है, उनकी क्या स्थिति है?



[श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता]

आपके कौन से प्लानर्स थे, मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ? जब इसकी 10 महीने से प्लानिंग चल रही थी, तो आपके नये गवर्नर साहब ने 2000 रुपये के नोट पर दस्तखत कैसे किये? अगर 10 महीने से प्लानिंग चल रही थी, जो उर्जित पटेल साहब, जो रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर हैं, उन्होंने कैसे दस्तखत किये? आपके सेक्रेटरी, इकोनॉमिक अफेयर्स बोलते हैं कि अगर पानी लगाकर नोट का रंग उतर जाता है, तो इसका मतलब है कि वह असली नोट है। आप देश को किस स्थिति में लेकर जाना चाहते हैं? आप लोग देश में chaos पैदा करने के अलावा और क्या काम कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमान् जी, कैश इकोनॉमी और ब्लैक इकोनॉमी दो अलग-अलग चीजें हैं। जो कैश इकोनॉमी है, जिसको महीने में 25 हजार रुपया, 20 हजार रुपया, 15 हजार रुपया, 10 हजार रुपया मिलता है, वह बैंक में जाता है और 10 हजार रुपया जमा कराता है और 10 हजार या 5 हजार रुपया निकाल कर ले आता है। वह फिर से बैंक में जाता है और रुपया निकाल कर ले आता है। इस तरह से आपने पूरे देश को त्राहिमान कर दिया है। मैं बैंकों की स्थिति बता रहा हूँ। यहां पर माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद बैठे हुए हैं। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की जो मसौड़ी में ब्रांच है, पटना के बराबर में है, वहां पर एक पैसा जमा नहीं हो रहा है और एक पैसा विद्झॉ नहीं हो रहा है। आप एटीएम की बात कर रहे हैं और मैं स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की बात कर रहा हूँ। आपकी क्या प्लानिंग है? यह ठीक है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक स्टेप लिया। आप पूरे देश को और पूरी दुनिया को क्या इंप्रेशन दे रहे हैं? सभी लोग आपके इस काम के, इस मूव के अंगेस्ट हैं। यह आप देश के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अहित कर रहे हो। आप देश का माहौल खराब मत करिए। अगर देश का माहौल खराब करेंगे, तो यहां पर जो इन्वेस्टमेंट आ रही है, इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी देश-देश घूम रहे हैं, वहां पर वे इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं, एफडीआई की बात कर रहे हैं। ऐसा इंप्रेशन मत दीजिए कि इस देश में सारे चोर बैठे हैं, सब काला बाजारी बैठे हैं, हमारे सारे ऑफिसर्स करप्ट हैं, सब पोलिटिकल सिस्टम करप्ट है, आप यह इंप्रेशन मत दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा इंप्रेशन देंगे, तो आप देश का अहित कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि प्रफुल्ल भाई ने बताया कि छोटे दुकानदार हैं, जो हफ्ते में फेरी मार्केट लगाते हैं, उन लोगों का क्या होगा? कश्मीर से जो फ्रूट आ रहा है, उसका कोई खरीदार नहीं है। बाजारों में सब्जियां सड़ रही हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने 2000 रुपये का नोट दे दिया और किसी को एक किलो दूध लाना है, तो वह बाकी पैसे कहां से लेकर आएगा? इस तरह आपकी प्लानिंग बहुत ही misconceived है, आपने गरीबों, किसानों का, छोटे व्यापारियों का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा है। आपने उनका बड़ा अहित किया है। मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। आप तो बड़े चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट हैं, विद्वान हैं, आपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चरमरा दिया है और अगर आप इसे immediately war-footing पर पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम से ऊपर उठकर नहीं देखेंगे, तो देश का बड़ा अहित हो जाएगा। आप inflation की बात छोड़िए, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था deflation में भी जा सकती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** मान्यवर, जब व्यापार नहीं होगा, अर्थ-व्यवस्था में कुछ भी एक्टिविटी नहीं होगी तो आप कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि सरकार को रेवेन्यू मिलेगा, लोगों के हाथों में पैसा distribute होगा? फिर आप दूसरे लोगों को जो ब्लेम करते हैं, उसे बंद कीजिए। बिहार चुनाव में आपकी एक-एक मीटिंग में 10-10 करोड़ का खर्च हुआ, आप बताइए कि उसे आपने किस क्रेडिट कार्ड

से पे किया? महोदय, 2-2 हजार बसैं लोगों को ढोकर ला रही हैं और उनका खाना चल रहा है। आप बताइए कि वह खर्च आपने किस क्रेडिट कार्ड से पे किया? श्रीमान, हमारा देश यूरोप या अमेरिका नहीं है। यहां पर जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, उस वक्त से माताएं व बहनें अपने बच्चे की पढ़ाई के लिए, शादी के लिए अपनी सामर्थ्य के हिसाब से 100-100 रुपए, 50-50 रुपए बचाती हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Guptaji, please conclude.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह जो impression दे रहे हैं कि काले धन के लिए, naxalism के लिए या cross-border terrorism के लिए या नकली करेंसी के लिए आप लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Guptaji, please conclude.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** उसमें पूरा देश आपके साथ है, लेकिन आप जो सोच रहे हैं कि आम जनता को तकलीफ देकर कुछ कर लेते हैं, तो उसमें सफल नहीं होंगे। अगर आपको यह करना था, तो उसे हायर लेवल पर करते। आप को गरीब आदमी को मारने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आज गांवों और interior की जो स्थिति है, मैं बता रहा हूँ, आप चैक कर लीजिए। अभी मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल में लोक सभा का उपचुनाव होना है ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, yesterday, in the all-Party meeting, it was decided, and the Leader of the Opposition was also there, that there would not be a time-limit at all, as far as this discussion was concerned. I had repeated it three times and the Minister concerned, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, said that they would see to it that all the Members are allowed to express their views. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this morning also, it was said ...(Interruptions)... three days' discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly listen. ...(Interruptions)... One moment.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, I will be very brief.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute. Dr. Rao, there has been time allotted to every party and every group. ...(Interruptions)... One moment. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. Why don't you listen? The Chair is very gracious. For a Member, who was allotted 10 minutes, we gave 20 minutes. He has been allotted 8 minutes. Now, he has spoken for 12 minutes. So, the Chair is very gracious. Don't say that we are restricting. Please understand.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** सर, आप तो हमारी सोच के आदमी हैं। आप से उम्मीद है कि आप हमें बोलने का मौका देंगे।

श्रीमान जी, मैं कह रहा था कि गांवों और interior में जो स्थिति है, उससे आप लोग अपने नेताओं, अपनी पार्टी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को जरूर अवगत कराएं। सर, शहडोल में लोक सभा का उपचुनाव है। वहां के रहने वाले एक सज्जन, जो हमारे वकील भी हैं, उन्होंने

[श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता]

मुझे बताया कि आपकी पार्टी के लोग वहां गए और नारे बाजी की। गांव वालों ने उनको बुलाया और बिठाया तथा उनकी पिटाई की। उनको मुर्गा बनाया और फिर उनसे ही उल्टे नारे लगाए, यह सच्चाई है। रवि शंकर जी, मैं गलत नहीं बोल रहा हूं। It is a matter of fact. आप इसको चैक करवा लीजिए। मैं यह नहीं बोल रहा हूं कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी एचीवमेंट मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। मैं आपके सामने एक वस्तुस्थिति रख रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Guptaji, please conclude.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता:** देश में क्या हो रहा है, पूरे देश का किसान बहुत तकलीफ में है। अगर इसका तुरंत कुछ न कुछ समाधान नहीं किया गया, तो वह एक anarchy की स्थिति हो जाएगी और पूरे देश में दंगे-फसाद भी हो सकते हैं। इसके अलावा क्या कुछ हो सकता है, आप यह सोच लीजिए। आप ऐसा इंप्रेशन क्रिएट मत कीजिए कि जैसे आप ही काले धन के साथ लड़ाई करने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं। हम लोग भी इस मामले में बहुत ठीक हैं। श्रीमान जी, मैं इतना ही कहकर आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं आज जब एक अत्यंत गंभीर विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, तो सबसे पहले मैं कांग्रेस के उस स्टैंड को दोहराना चाहता हूं, जो हमारे नेता ने कहा था और बाद में सभी लोगों ने कहा है कि यह सबसे बड़ा स्कैम है, सबसे बड़ा स्कैंडल हुआ है। जो एक पवित्र नाम लेकर काला धन समाप्त करने के लिए मुट्ठी भर अपने दोस्तों, अपने मित्रों, अपने शुभचिंतकों और अपने पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए भाजपा की सरकार ने इन पांच सौ और हजार के नोटों को बंद किया है। यह एक ऐसी स्थिति है, जो इन्होंने पैदा की है, इसलिए मैं जेपीसी की मांग को सबसे पहले रखता हूं और क्यों हो, उसके तथ्य मैं आपके बीच में रखता हूं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, आज कैसे हालात पैदा कर दिए हैं? आज हालात ये पैदा कर दिए हैं कि मां-बाप के पास पांच सौ और हजार के नोट हैं, डॉक्टर पांच सौ के नोट नहीं ले रहा है और बच्चा उनकी आंखों के सामने मर रहा है। उसके बाद उस मां-बाप पर क्या गुजरती होगी, शायद हम यहां बैठे सभी लोग जानते हैं। आज हालात ये हैं कि जेब में पैसे हैं, लेकिन कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। भूख से लोग बिलबिला रहे हैं और पांच सौ, हजार के नोट चल नहीं रहे हैं। शायद उन लोगों को चिन्ता नहीं होगी, जिनके घर में ऐसा नहीं होगा, लेकिन जिन घरों में बेटियां होंगी, जो परिवार को मानते होंगे, उनकी क्या हालत होगी? मैं कल ही प्रतापगढ़ से लौटकर आया हूं और ऐसे कई मां-बाप को जानता हूं जिनके घर बारात आने वाली है, लेकिन वे नहीं जानते कि उनकी बेटियों के हाथ कैसे पीले होंगे। आप लोगों की बहुत हाय ले रहे हैं, आपको बहुत बद-दुआ लग रही है। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं पिछले सात-आठ दिनों में जिन शहरों में गया हूं, इलाहाबाद, प्रतापगढ़, लखनऊ और तो छोड़िए, प्रधान मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र वाराणसी में चले जाइए, बैंकों के सामने, एटीएम के सामने लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी हैं। सुबह से शाम तक लोग लाइनों में खड़े हैं और जब वे खिड़की के पास पहुंचते हैं, तो अंदर से कह दिया जाता है कि पैसा खत्म हो गया, ये हालात हैं। गांवों में स्कूल बंद हैं। जब पूछते हैं कि क्या हुआ, लड़के सड़क पर क्यों खेल रहे हैं? तो बताया जाता है कि मास्टर साहब लाइन में

**5.00 P.M.**

लगे हैं। हालात ये हैं कि छोटे कारोबारी के सामने भुखमरी की नौबत आ गई है। वहां पर कोई प्लास्टिक के नोट नहीं चलते हैं। वह थोड़ा पैसा इकट्ठा करता है, थोड़ा माल लाता है और थोड़ा बेचता है। उसकी तो दिन भर भी दो हजार की बिक्री नहीं होती और आप तो एक आदमी के हाथ में दो हजार पकड़ा रहे हो। अगर वह 20-25 रुपए का कुछ खरीदेगा, तो वह अदा कहां से करेगा? आप व्यावहारिक होकर बात करिए। आज जो गांव की हालत है, मैं आपको वह बयान कर रहा हूं। जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, इस सरकार को उनके हालात नहीं मालूम होंगे, क्योंकि यह सरकार तो पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है, यह पूंजीपतियों का ख्याल रखती है। सबको हालात मालूम होंगे कि आज वह मजदूर, जो रोज गांव से आकर शहर में खड़ा होता था, आज उस मजदूर को दिन-भर की मजदूरी देने के लिए कोई नहीं आ रहा है। वह अगर मजदूर की मजदूरी दे भी दे तो सीमेंट कहां से लाए, ईंट कहां से लाए, काम कहां से कराए? हालात ये हैं कि मजदूरों के घरों में फाका पड़ रहा है। आज हालात यहां तक पहुंच गए हैं।

और तो छोड़ दीजिए, आपने जो कदम उठाए हैं, उससे बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ रही है। शहर में जो सबसे बुरी हालत हो रही है, वह यह है कि बहुत से लोगों के बच्चे शहरों में पढ़ रहे हैं, जो शहरों में पढ़ते हैं, वे सुबह, शाम होटल में कभी यहां खाना खाते हैं, कभी वहां खाना खाते हैं, उनके पास पांच सौ, हजार के नोट हैं, लेकिन इन बच्चों को कोई खाना खिलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इन छात्रों को होटलों में खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। क्योंकि उनके पास कोई परिवार नहीं है, इसलिए उनको कोई सहारा भी नहीं है। सबसे बुरी हालत तो उनकी है। मैं आपको कल की एक कहानी सुना दूं। कल मैं एक कार्यक्रम में गया था, एक किसान, जो हमेशा "जय श्रीराम" बोलता था, क्योंकि वह भाजपा का बड़ा कट्टर समर्थक था, कल बड़ी जोर से आया, उससे तपाक से हाथ मिलाया। मंगल का दिन था, वह मंदिर से उतरकर आ रहा था, मैंने पूछा क्या हुआ, आज क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हो? वह बड़ा बूढ़ा था, कहने लगा भस्मासुर की कहानी सुनी है? हम किसानों ने ही शिव भगवान बनकर मोदी जी की सरकार बनवा दी थी, यह तो कलियुग का \* है, जिन्होंने बनाया था, उन्हीं के सिर पर, किसानों के, मजदूरों के, नौजवानों के सिर पर हाथ रख रहा है। आज आपकी हालत भस्मासुर जैसी हो गई है। मेरे ख्याल से जिन्हें थोड़ी पौराणिक कहानी मालूम होगी, वे जानते हैं कि भस्मासुर का अंत कब होता है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन आपने जो हालात पैदा कर दिए हैं, उनकी वजह से आप 2017, 2019 में अपने सिर पर हाथ रखकर नाचोगे और खुद भस्म हो जाओगे। आज आपकी यह पोजिशन बन गई है।

आप कहते हैं कि इससे तस्करी रुक जाएगी, ड्रग्स का कारोबार रुक जाएगा, लेकिन जिस सरकार में ड्रग्स का सबसे ज्यादा कारोबार हो रहा है, वहां तो आप सहयोगी हैं। आप रोक क्यों नहीं लेते? पंजाब में, मैं नाम ले रहा हूं, आंकड़े कहते हैं कि वहां सबसे ज्यादा ड्रग्स की तस्करी होती है। आप तो वहां लाल बत्ती जलाकर घूम रहे हैं, वहां आप कैसे ड्रग्स रोकेंगे? ड्रग्स लाने में तो आप सहायक हो। आप उस सरकार में सहायक हो, जहां सबसे ज्यादा ड्रग्स का प्रयोग होता है। वह तो आप कर नहीं पा रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने गरीब आदमी का जीना दुश्वार कर दिया है। आपने किया क्यों? मैं पूछता हूं, आपको जरूरत क्या पड़ी थी?

आपकी सरकार की जिंदगी के पांच साल थे, उसमें से ढाई साल बीत गए हैं, अब आपसे

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

लोग पूछते हैं कि 15 लाख कहां हैं? आपके पास इसका जवाब नहीं है। आपसे लोग सवाल पूछते हैं, लेकिन आप हर मोर्चे पर असफल हो। प्रधान मंत्री जी 8 बजे आते हैं और 8 बजे कहते हैं कि थोड़ी देर बाद, 12 बजे के बाद 500 और 1,000 के नोट "शब्द" क्या इस्तेमाल किया, मुझे आपत्ति है, उन्होंने कहा कि ये रद्दी कागज के टुकड़े हो जाएंगे। 500 रुपये? कौन रद्दी का टुकड़ा हो जाएगा? जिस पर आपने लिखा है, "मैं धारक को", अगर वह 500 का नोट है, तो उस पर लिखा है कि "मैं धारक को 500 रुपये देने का", अगले शब्द पर गौर कीजिएगा, "वचन देता हूं।" यह किसका वचन है? यह भारत सरकार का वचन है, यह रिजर्व बैंक का वचन है।

मगर आपने जो आचरण किया है, उससे भारत सरकार और चिट फंड कंपनी में फर्क क्या रह गया? चिट फंड कंपनियां भी तो यही करती हैं। वे वचन देती हैं कि तुम रुपये दो, हम 12 महीने में, 18 महीने में उनको दुगना कर देंगे और फिर 12, 18 महीने में एक दिन तंबू का खेमा उखाड़कर भाग जाती हैं। आपने तो भारत सरकार की हालत चिट फंड कंपनियों वाली कर दी है। यदि आपने कहीं चिट फंड वाली कंपनियों में ऐसा किया होता, तो अब तक आप पर मुकदमा दाखिल हो जाता। कायदे से, यदि भारत सरकार ईमानदार है, तो आपको अपने ऊपर मुकदमा दाखिल कराकर इसकी जांच करानी चाहिए कि आपने अपना वचन तोड़ा है।

आपने वह वचन कहां दिया था? आपने भारत को कहां वचन दिया था? वह एक लीगल प्रॉमिसरी नोट था। आपको अधिकार नहीं था। आपको अधिकार आरबीआई के रूल 26 (ए) (बी) से मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का जो 26 रूल है, वह कहता है कि आप एक सीरीज़ को खत्म कर सकते हैं। आपने सीरीज़ खत्म नहीं की, आपने 86.4 परसेंट करेंसी को खत्म कर दिया। आपको यह अधिकार कहां से मिला? आपने यह \* किसको दिया? आपने नाम तो काले धन का लिया, सच पूछिए तो आपने हिन्दुस्तान के 125 करोड़ लोगों को \* दिया है, हिन्दुस्तान के 125 करोड़ लोगों के साथ \* किया है। हम लोग जब विदेश जाते हैं, तो आपकी सरकार की तारीफ करके आते हैं, क्योंकि वह भारत की सरकार होती है, लेकिन मैं यह पहली बार देख रहा हूँ, अगर हिम्मत हो आप लोगों में, तो मेरी इस बात को कोई पहुंचा देना कि ऐसी परंपरा नहीं रही है, क्योंकि जब भारत के प्रधान मंत्री बाहर जाते हैं तो अपने देश का गुणगान करते हैं, अपने देश के महत्व को बताते हैं, लेकिन आप यहां ऐसा कदम उठा कर जाते हैं और वहां आप कहते हैं कि मैंने एक हाथ से काला धन, तस्करी, ये सब रोक दिया है। आपका वायदा इस भारत को सोने की चिड़िया बनाने का था, आपने इसको तस्करों का देश बना दिया, काले धन का देश बना दिया और वह भी विदेश की धरती पर बैठकर। आप भूल गए कि आप इलेक्शन मीटिंग में एड्रेस नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि जापान में कहीं एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबोधन कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका यह आचरण निंदनीय है, आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए, आपने भारत माता का अपमान किया है। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तस्कर, काले धन का नाम लेकर आपको 125 करोड़ लोगों को अपमानित करने का अधिकार किसने दे दिया? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, कारण बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आपसे क्यों ऐसा कह रहा हूँ। आप तो कह रहे हैं कि काले धन के लिए दस महीने से तैयारी कर रहे हैं, आप कर रहे थे, बड़े सिस्टमेटिक तरीके से कर रहे थे, पहले 30 हजार डॉलर ले जाने की आपने अनुमति दी थी, धीरे से चुपचाप बढ़ाया

और 75 हजार डॉलर कर दिया, फिर बढ़ा कर 1 लाख 25 हजार डॉलर कर दिया, फिर 2 लाख 30 हजार डॉलर कर दिया और फिर अपने दोस्तों-यारों के माध्यम से भेज दिया। वायदा तो था कि काला धन वापस लाएंगे, लेकिन आपने हिन्दुस्तान का धन विदेश भेज दिया। यह आपकी सरकार के बनाए हुए नियम हैं, मैं उन नियमों का उल्लेख करता हूँ और इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। मैं बिल्कुल विजय माल्या की आपकी दुखती रग पर हाथ नहीं रखूंगा, मैं ललित मोदी का नाम भी नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि एक लाख करोड़ रुपए पिछले तीन महीने में जमा हुए हैं और आपके प्रिय राज्यों में जमा हुए हैं। जहां आपकी सरकारें हैं, वहां ज्यादा जमा हुआ है। यह प्रमोद तिवारी नहीं कह रहा है, यह स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के आंकड़े कह रहे हैं। सामान्यतया जहां पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा होते थे, पिछले चार-पांच महीने में वहां एक लाख करोड़ रुपए जमा हुए हैं, यानी चालीस-पचास हजार करोड़ रुपए पिछले तीन-चार महीने में आपने खपा दिए। जहां पर भाजपा सरकारें हैं, वहां पर आपका आचरण यह रहा है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ, आपने काले धन को जिस तरह से खपाया है और उसके बाद जिस हालात में ऐसा किया है, वह सामने है। मैं तो आपकी सरकार को बहुत ज्ञानी-ध्यानी समझता था, मेरी गलतफहमी थी, मैं अक्सर गलतफहमी में आ जाता हूँ। आप पर देश ने भरोसा कर लिया था कि अगर देश पर दुश्मन का हमला होगा, तो आप संभाल लोगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से एक सवाल पूछता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि आप चिन्ता मत करो, आप जाना, अगर आपके पास सफेद धन है तो आपको चार हजार रुपए मिल जाएंगे। कौन सा चार हजार मिलेगा? अभी तो आपको मालूम ही नहीं था कि चार लाख एटीएम मशीन से दो हजार रुपए का नोट निकालने वाला इंस्ट्रूमेंट ही नहीं लगा था। वहां आदमी जा ही नहीं सकता था, रुपया निकल ही नहीं सकता था, क्या यही तैयारी थी? भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसा बोला। क्या उन्हें नहीं बताया गया था कि अभी तो आपके एटीएम तैयार ही नहीं हैं? दूसरे दिन बेचारे जेटली साहब कुछ थोड़ी-बहुत सफाई देने में उतरे। उन्होंने कहा कि हां, हां, उसमें उसे लगाने में हमें तीन से चार हफ्ते लग सकते हैं। फिर उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी बोले कि आप हमें पचास दिन दे दो, हम पचास दिन में आपके सपनों का भारत बनाएंगे। इन पचास दिनों में क्या होगा? आपको मालूम है। खरीफ की फसल तैयार हो गई, किसान के घर में धान आ चुका है, खलिहान से निकल चुका है। इन पचास दिनों में सात सौ, आठ सौ, नौ सौ रुपए में कोई खरीदार नहीं मिल रहा। आप यह बारह सौ, चौदह सौ छोड़िए, ... सर, घंटी मत बजाइएगा, मैं इस समय लय में हूँ। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धान को खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं मिल रहा है, किसान लुट रहा है, उसको हर क्विंटल पर चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपए का घाटा हो रहा है और शायद आपको मालूम नहीं होगा, यह खेती करने वाले लोग उधर नहीं बैठे हैं, मैं किसान हूँ, आपको बता रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में रबी की फसल में दो फसलें होती हैं, मुख्यतया गेहूँ और आलू। आज किसान गेहूँ का उन्नतशील बीज खरीदता है, लेकिन नहीं मिल रहा है। वह कहाँ से खरीदे? आलू कोल्ड स्टोरेज से निकलता है, उसे वह बीज के रूप में खरीदता है, फिर उसके बाद बोता है। वह कहाँ से खरीदे? शायद इनको यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी के वचन पर 50 दिन चला जाए, \* तो वह 50 दिन बाद जब आलू बोएगा, तो दिसंबर-जनवरी में टेम्परेचर इतना ठंडा हो चुका होगा कि वह आलू जमेगा नहीं, अंकुरित नहीं होगा। लुट गई रबी की फसल, लुट गई खरीफ की फसल। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने किसान को जीते जी मार डाला है। वह किसान, जो

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

अन्नदाता है, जो धरती का भगवान है, आपने उसको भिखारी बना दिया है। इस देश का किसान आपको कभी माफ करने वाला नहीं है। आपने यह भी कह दिया, जो मन किया, आप कहते चले गए, पर मैं आपसे एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 125 करोड़ लोगों का विश्वास तोड़ा है। हम सब कहते थे, आप उस कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, जिस पर कभी पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू बैठते थे, शास्त्री जी बैठते थे, इंदिरा जी बैठती थीं, चौधरी चरण सिंह बैठते थे, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बैठते थे, लेकिन आज मालूम है कि आप किस लाइन में खड़े हो गए हैं। पिछले कई सालों में किसी सभ्य देश ने, किसी विकसित देश ने यह demonetization नहीं किया। किया किसने है? अब आप उसी लाइन में चलिए, ज़रा ध्यान से सुनिएगा। किया था कर्नल गद्दाफी ने, तानाशाह था। दूसरा किसने किया था? मुसोलिनी ने, तानाशाह था। तीसरा हिटलर ने भी किया था। अगर चौथा नाम लिया जाएगा, तो हम तो आपको बैठाते थे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी के साथ, आप जाकर बैठ गए \* आज चौथा नाम किसका लिया जाएगा? जब कहीं लिखा जाएगा कि किन-किन लोगों ने किया, तो उनमें चौथा नाम होगा हमारे \*। आपने ढाई साल में कहां से कहां पहुँचा दिया! मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ...(समय की घंटी)... मैंने अभी बस शुरू किया है, खत्म करने में थोड़ा टाइम लगेगा। मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Pramodji, how much time you need?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I will take time. I request you. I plead with you. I again request you to give me some time. Please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You are making very valid points. But please listen. There are six more speakers from your Party.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I will not take more than twenty minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Already fifteen minutes are over.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं। I have some questions to ask. Please. आप कहते हैं कि एटीएम से ढाई हजार निकलेगा। आप बड़े भारी बादशाह हैं, आप कहते हैं कि एटीएम में जाइए, ढाई हजार मिल जाएगा। आप कहते हैं कि एक्सचेंज में जाओ, 4,500 मिल जाएगा, बैंक में जाओ, 24 हजार तक मिल जाएगा। यह कौन सा पैसा है? आप कोई खेरात में हमें दे रहे हैं। यह हमारी मेहनत की कमाई का पैसा है। उससे ज्यादा आप कैसे रोक सकते हो, हमें बताओ। वह पैसा, जो हमने बैंक में रखा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 238.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One minute please. There is a point of order.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऑनरेबल प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने बहुत विस्तार से अपनी बात कही। ऑनरेबल प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने यह बात बार-बार कही कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने



यह कहा कि जो 500 और 1,000 के नोट हैं, वे रद्दी के टुकड़े हो गए। मैं प्रमोद तिवारी जी की जानकारी के लिए और देश की जानकारी के लिए केवल इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस दिन अपना भाषण किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में देश को जानकारी दी है, उसमें उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे हैं, उस शब्द को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। "भाइयो और बहनों, देश को भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन रूपी दीमक से मुक्त कराने के लिए एक सख्त कदम उठाना जरूरी हो गया है। आज मध्य रात्रि, 8 नवंबर, 2016 को रात्रि 12 बजे से वर्तमान में जारी 500 और 1,000 रुपए के करेंसी नोट लीगल टेंडर नहीं रहेंगे, यानी ये मुद्राएँ कानूनन अमान्य होंगी। 500 और 1,000 रुपए के पुराने नोटों के जरिए लेन-देन की व्यवस्था आज मध्य रात्रि से उपलब्ध नहीं होगी। भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन और जाली नोट के कारोबार में लिप्त देश विरोधी ...**(व्यवधान)**... और समाज विरोधी तत्वों के पास मौजूद 500 और 1,000 रुपए के पुराने नोट अब केवल..."...**(व्यवधान)**... यह काला बाजारियों के लिए कहा है कि जो काला बाजारिए हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो काले धन के माध्यम से गरीबों के हक पर डाका डाल रहे हैं, उनके पास जो नोट हैं, वे रद्दी का टुकड़ा हो जाएंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें किसको आपत्ति हो सकती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** इसमें point of order की क्या बात है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, इसमें किसको आपत्ति हो सकती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो काला बाजारिए हैं, जो बेईमान हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, उनके पास जो पैसा है, वह कागज का टुकड़ा हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** जो ईमानदार लोग हैं, जो आम जनता है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो कमजोर तबका है, उनका जो पैसा है, वह सुरक्षित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी पूरी सुरक्षा की जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है, इसलिए "कागज के टुकड़े" का जो शब्द है, उसको डिलीट किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will be looked into. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will go through the record and the Chair will look into it. ....**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह दूँ, point of order का एक्सपर्ट तो मैं हूँ, ये कब से इसके एक्सपर्ट हो गए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... It was a matter of explanation. जब आप बोलते, तब आप स्पष्ट कर देते।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें point of order कहां से आ गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी भी सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बोला, शायद आपने ठीक से सुना नहीं। जब से नजमा जी रिटायर हुई, आप जरा कम खयाल रखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप खयाल रखिए, नहीं तो फिर वहीं पहुंच जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, उसको छोड़िये। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रखिए, रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको जब कभी आप ध्यान से सुनिएगा, उन्होंने जापान में क्या कहा, गाजीपुर में क्या कहा, गोवा में क्या कहा और यहां क्या कहा, जब सब मिलाकर पूछेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...



श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): आप सदन को मिसलीड नहीं कर सकते।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding for him. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, has raised a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): They are misleading the country. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Chair will go into the record. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, it is a. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं इन्सिस्ट करता हूँ, जो मैं बोला हूँ, मैं उसको दोहराता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि ये 500 और 1000 रुपये के नोट सिर्फ कागज के टुकड़े रह जाएंगे।...(व्यवधान).... मैं अपने शब्दों को दोहराता हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... दृढ़ता से दोहराता हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को \* दिया। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश के साथ \* किया।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: बेईमानों और भ्रष्टाचारियों के लिए ये कागज के टुकड़े हैं।...(व्यवधान).... ईमानदारों के लिए, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए ये कागज के टुकड़े नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान).... बेईमानों और भ्रष्टाचारियों के लिए, घोटालेबाजों के लिए ये कागज के टुकड़े हैं।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: प्रधान मंत्री का, सरकार का, एक चिट फंड कंपनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के रूप में...(व्यवधान)....

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: चोट कहीं लगी है, आपका निशाना कहीं और है।...(व्यवधान).... आप ऐसी बात क्यों कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)....?

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप बैठिए, बैठिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप जरा कम बोलेंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप मुझे धमकी मत दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I never interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... He is a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... But comparing our.....(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: इनके कहने का क्या मतलब है कि यह अच्छा रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा।...(व्यवधान).... ये मुझे धमकी दे रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान).... मंत्री जी क्या कर लेंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I never interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... I never interrupt but comparing \* to say the least. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not go on record, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go into the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is something derogatory, that will be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He should withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very, very unfair and unparliamentary also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We will go into the record and if there is anything derogatory, it will be....*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** रवि शंकर जी ने जो कुछ भी कहा, मैं अपनी बात फिर से दोहराते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी सभ्य देश ने, किसी विकसित देश ने यह नहीं किया था। जिन लोगों ने यह किया था, मैंने इतिहास के उन व्यक्तियों के नाम पढ़ दिए हैं, उनमें एक थे कर्नल गद्दाफी, उनसे क्या आपको एतराज है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bhupenderji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** नहीं सर, यह जो डिस्टर्बेंस हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जो डिस्टर्बेंस हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*... अरे भैया, बैठ जाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Stop the Interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि मेरी बात से कुछ नमक मिर्च लग रही है, तो आपका उत्तेजित होना स्वाभाविक है। I am concluding in two-three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But you said, twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Already, twenty-one minutes over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, twenty-one minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants another twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot be taking the whole of their time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you are presiding here.

मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक विनती करता हूँ। मैंने जो कहा है, उसको फिर दोहराता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब इतिहास की तुलना बड़े लोगों से की जाती है, तो उनके सत्कार्यों से की जाती है। किसी सभ्य और विकसित राष्ट्र ने यह कार्य नहीं किया। 124 साल पहले अमरीका ने यह काम किया था, लेकिन उसके बाद दोबारा नहीं किया। सिर्फ तीन लोगों ने इस काम को किया था और उन तीनों के नाम हैं, कर्नल गद्दाफी, मुसोलिनी, हिटलर और चौथा नाम है, \*।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): आप यह क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऐसी बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thakurji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not saying anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Why is he repeating it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is quoting history. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is clarifying what he has told earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, he can take care of himself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down when the Chair is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रदीप टप्टा (उत्तराखण्ड): मेरा कहना है कि आप इतिहास से कुछ सीखो, नहीं तो इतिहास बन जाओगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am a very good student of history, that is why I was repeating this. मैं फिर से दोहरा दूँ, हिटलर, मुसोलिनी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pramodji, how many more minutes do you want?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, you are a very kind person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, only three-four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have eight speakers. Please stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, you tell me how many minutes I have.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take two more minutes. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only two minutes; nothing more.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी:** सर, अब चूंकि दो मिनट हैं और आप मानेंगे नहीं, इसलिए मैं कनक्लूड करता हूं। मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने यह किया क्यों है, काला धन वापस जाए, रुके, यह इरादा आपका नहीं है, क्योंकि काले धन से, जिस दिन से आपकी पैदाइश हुई थी, पुरानी पार्टी से आपका नया नाता नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत पुराना नाता है। एकमात्र राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष है, जो टीवी पर नोट गिनते पाया गया, तो वह आपकी शानदार पार्टी का है, किसी दूसरी पार्टी का नहीं। आप ही की पार्टी के लोग हैं, जो नंबर दो का पैसा ले रहे थे, तो कह रहे थे कि पैसा भगवान से कम नहीं होता, खुदा से कम नहीं होता। यह आप ही की पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने कहा था। आपका तो काले धन से बड़ा पुराना रिश्ता है।

महोदय, मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि इन्होंने 500 और 1000 रुपए के नोट इसलिए हटाए हैं, ताकि गरीब मरे, किसान मरे, लोग परेशान हों, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा यह काम इसलिए इन्होंने किया है कि जो इनके मित्रों का एनपीए हुआ है, जो कर्जे का ब्याज इन्होंने अपने मित्रों का माफ किया है, वह एक लाख दस हजार करोड़ रुपए का है और मॉनेटाइजेशन से जो पैसा आएगा, उससे आप अपने एनपीए करने वाले दोस्तों को फिर कर्जा देने के लिए इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, जिससे काला धन उनके पास जाए, जिन उद्योगपतियों का एकाउंट एनपीए डिक्लेयर हो गया है। आपकी नीयत देश को सुधारने की नहीं है। देश तो उसी दिन सुधर जाएगा, जिस दिन आप सुधर जाएंगे, क्योंकि देश में जितनी भी गड़बड़ियां हैं, वे सब आपकी वजह से हैं। आप सुधर जाएं, देश अपने आप सुधर जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं एक मित्रवत् सलाह देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से आरोप लगे, वहां विधान सभा में भी कल लग गया है, तमाम अखबारों में लग रहा है और वॉट्सऐप पर जो मैसेज आ रहे हैं, वे सुनने लायक नहीं हैं। उन्हें मत सुनिए, वॉट्सऐप बन्द रखिए, क्योंकि ऐसी-ऐसी गालियां लोग दे रहे हैं कि मुझे बुरा लग रहा है, आपको कितना बुरा लगता होगा। आप सोचिए, आपकी तो नौकरी भी उन्हीं से चल रही है। क्या-क्या लोग कह रहे हैं। मैं आपसे एक बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। एक ही रास्ता है कि सच्चाई सामने आ जाए, इसके लिए आप एक जेपीसी बना दीजिए। जेपीसी सारे आरोपों की जांच कर ले, जिससे सच्चाई सामने आ जाएगी। मैं इतना कहूंगा, काला धन आप समाप्त नहीं करना चाहते, बल्कि उन मित्रों को उपकृत करना चाहते हैं, जिनके सहारे आप सत्ता में चुनकर आए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the entire country is eagerly watching what is happening and who is saying what.

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

उन्हें किसी के कटाक्ष को सुनने में रुचि नहीं है कि यह कौन है, वह कौन है, किसने इमर्जेंसी लगाई, किसने विपक्ष को जेल में डाला, किसने प्रेस पर सेंसरशिप लगाई, किस ने जेपी को जेल में डाला, किसने देश के लाखों लोगों के फंडामेंटल राइट्स को खत्म कर दिया, किसने जेपी को जेल में डालकर संविधान में संशोधन कराया, किसने पार्लियामेंट के पांच वर्षों के कार्यकाल को छः साल कराया। यदि ऐसा मौका आएगा, तो आप भी अपने कार्यकाल को 10 या 15 साल करा सकते हैं। ऐसा करने वाले कौन हैं, उसमें भी लोगों की रुचि नहीं है। इसका कारण क्या है, क्योंकि आप बहुत पुरानी बातों को कह रहे हैं गद्दाफी वगैरह, ये कट ऑफ हो गए हैं, ये बहुत पुराने हो गए हैं। उनके बारे में चिन्ता करने का विषय नहीं है। विषय है — लोग जानना चाहते हैं, जो महायज्ञ .... The great transformation the Prime Minister is trying to bring in this country; who are supporting the transformation, who are opposing the transformation, is the main issue. That is the benchmark. I expected people from the other side, all learned friends are there because they have more experience all these years, 50 years plus हम 50 दिन कह रहे हैं, आप उसे सहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, मगर 50 साल हमने आप लोगों को झेला है, देश ने भी झेला, हमने भी झेला। इसमें 50 साल के बारे में आप लोग चिन्ता क्यों करते हैं? सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि यहां जो मौका मिला, उसका उपयोग करके इनके ऊपर कटाक्ष करने, उनके ऊपर कटाक्ष करने या शाप देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। जो होना है, वह 2014 में हो गया और जो होना है, बाकी है, वह 2019 में दोबारा होगा, उसमें भी कोई अनुमान नहीं है, विश्वास नहीं है। आप लोगों को विश्वास है न? सब चेंज हो गया, बदलाव हो गया, सब हमारा साथ दे रहे हैं। आप थोड़ा 2019 तक वेट कीजिए, तब आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि कितने और भी मार्जिन से आप हारना चाहते हैं। उस समय लोग तय करेंगे। सर, मेरा यह कहना है, I am coming back to the main issue. What was the issue on which we fought elections in 2014? The issue was mainly corruption, scams, scandals, coal scam, 2G scam, Commonwealth Games scam, scam after scam. That was the issue. Not only those scams, but there were other scams also. That was the issue. It was debated. We put forth our point of view; you put forth your point of view effectively. You tried to defend but people were offended and then they gave a mandate to us. Now some people are saying suddenly. कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं परसों मैंने देखा, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह फंडामेंटल राइट है। क्या ब्लैक मनी होर्ड करना फंडामेंटल राइट है? क्या ब्लैक मनी सर्कुलेट करना फंडामेंटल राइट है? क्या पाकिस्तानी जाली नोट देश भर में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना फंडामेंटल राइट है? जो आतंकवादी हैं, जो अलगाववादी हैं, जो स्मगलर्स हैं, जो टेरिस्ट्स हैं और जिन लोगों के पास इन सब का पैसा है, क्या उनका यह फंडामेंटल राइट है? मैं आपकी अनुमति से आज दिल्ली से निकले हुए एक अखबार यहां टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। “Red funds in black hole — ₹ 7,500 crore amount of money buried in the red corridor of jungles. I do not want to quote extensively from that. They gave some more details. Same is the case about what happened in Assam also, the other day a lot of money was thrown on the main roads by the so called terrorists and their supporters. The point is that the people expected us to take a clear stand. The entire Parliament should have taken a clear-cut stand, yes, what

is happening is bad, this proposed move is good and these are the shortcomings in that. ये कमियां हैं। ये-ये प्रिकॉशंस लेने थे, यह नहीं लिया, यह प्रिकॉशन लो, यह हमारा सुझाव है। ऐसी बहस होगी, देश की जनता ने यह अपेक्षा की थी। मगर दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि कुछ लोग बेसिक प्रिंसिपल को अपोज कर रहे हैं। बाहर बता रहे हैं कि हम अपोज नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अन्दर अपोज कर रहे हैं और हमें डिक्टेटर्स के साथ कम्पेयर कर रहे हैं, वैसे लोगों के साथ कम्पेयर कर रहे हैं। यह क्या dilemma है? आप पहले dilemma से बाहर आइए। कांग्रेस पार्टी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृपया वह अपनी लाइन तय करे। किसी पार्टी की निन्दा करना मेरा उद्देश्य नहीं है। I have no intention. But please come out of this dilemma. Are you in favour of these hoarders? Are you in favour of the smugglers? Are you in favour of the people who are hoarding this money, who are distributing these counterfeit notes, who are running a parallel economy? Or are you in favour of some strong steps? Are you in favour of taking some corrective steps if necessary? Let it be very clear. Unfortunately, it is lacking. This step of the Government led by Shri Narendra Modi has enhanced the confidence of the people in the political system itself. It was lacking for years. यह तो होगा ही। कोई भी आएगा, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। That was the impression. वह भावना थी। वह भावना अब दूर हो रही है। लोगों को विश्वास आ रहा है कि भई, एक व्यक्ति आया है, जो कम से कम करके दिखा रहा है और ठोस कदम उठा रहा है। तो इसलिए सर, इतनी तकलीफ होने के बावजूद भी लोग अभी भी प्रधान मंत्री जी की देश भर में प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं। आप टीवी चैनल्स देख रहे हैं। कुछ चैनल्स हमारे खिलाफ भी चला रहे हैं, फिर भी उसमें लोगों से पूछ रहे हैं, तो लोग बता रहे हैं कि यह तकलीफ तो है, लेकिन फिर भी देश के हित में अच्छा है। ‘Temporary pain for long term gain’ is buzz word across the country. Sir, I can assure the entire country of one thing, if your money is valid, it will not become invalid. Some of the issues raised by my friends in detail, relevant issues, will be answered, not the other issues; Gaddafi and other issues. We do not want to go into that. If your money is valid, it will not become invalid. Take that assurance. About other things, we will discuss. Some people are saying ‘suddenly’. What is sudden? Everybody should be informed to take precautions and move it to other places and then announce! Does it mean that everybody should be informed to take precautions and move it to other places, and we should, then, announce the step? Is that your suggestion? I am not able to understand!

Sir, the Prime Minister wants every citizen to be pure, not only in thought but also in action. That is why we have ‘Swachh Bharat’. What is ‘Swachh Bharat’? It is not just about cleaning the roads, cleaning the schools or toilets, *mandirs, masjids, gurudwaras or churches*. That is also a part of the campaign. ‘Swachh Bharat’ means Clean India. Secondly, तन से, मन से और धन से स्वच्छ । ‘तन’ means body, ‘मन’ means mind. Purity of mind means ‘*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*’, no atrocities against women, no black money, following the rules of the game, no atrocities on weaker sections,

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discrimination on the basis of religion or caste. मन से वह परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। तीसरा, धन से; it is the money which is wreaking havoc on the political system, as somebody has mentioned, as also on the public life in the country and which is widening the gulf between the rich and the poor, where the poor are becoming poorer while the rich are becoming richer. The refrain is that यह तो हुआ नहीं, दो साल में हुआ नहीं। मेरे कुछ मित्र कह रहे हैं कि आपने उद्योगपतियों का यह किया, वह किया। क्या देश में सभी उद्योगपतियों ने दो साल तीन महीने में इतना बड़ा होकर, इतना पैसा इकट्ठा कर लिया? I would like to put one straight question to all the people who spoke in that language. Were these rich people, the corporates, who have so much money, born and grew only in these two years and three months of the Narendra Modi Government? Who was in Government in Delhi? From Parliament to Panchayats, from *Mukhya Mantris* to municipalities, पूरा अधिकार आप लोगों के हाथ में दे दिया। Crony capitalism किसने बनाया? किसके जमाने में 2G scam, coal scam और CWG scam हुआ? Do some soul-searching and, then, point an accusing finger at us. Please don't use that language at all. It will hurt you. It will boomerang on you because you have ruled the country, and ruined the country, for long. That is one point.

Secondly, Sir, the Prime Minister wants a behavioural change in the country. The behavioural change, change of mindset, मन में परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। खुले में शौचालय की जो व्यवस्था है, वह बंद होनी चाहिए और अगर लड़की पैदा हो गई, तो उसको मारने की जो प्रवृत्ति है, उससे बचना और साथ ही साथ देश में तन से, मन से, धन से साफ तरीके से पूरा व्यवहार हो, यह प्रधान मंत्री का उद्देश्य है। You may disagree; you may try to heckle me too, but the country is welcoming it. The country is behind the Prime Minister. Sir, this is literally a war on corruption and black money. You have to decide on which side you are. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, it is a war. It is a *mahayagna*. You have to decide. It is like the *Takshaka* went and caught hold of Indra's chair; in the *yagna*, at the end of the day, Indra was also about to fall. He had to leave the *Takshaka*, the *sarpa*, at that time. So, similarly, anybody trying to defend these offenders would be taken to task by the people.

Sir, I now come to the main issue about the decision taken by this Government. It is an important decision taken by this Government. I am also a Minister in this Government. Now, on day one, what was the agenda of the Cabinet? The first item on the Cabinet's agenda on day one was constitution of a Special Investigation Team headed by Justice M.B. Shah, as suggested by the Supreme Court, which you had neglected for a year or more; you had not bothered to implement the Supreme Court's advice or directive. The first thing that was taken up at Narendra Modi Government's first Cabinet meeting, as the first item of the agenda, was about constituting a Special Investigation Team. There were only two issues on



the agenda that day. One was the SIT and the second one, what my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, could not do despite his intent, was about bringing an Ordinance on Polavaram. The Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets (Imposition of Tax) Act, 2015, which came into effect on July 1st, 2015, was another step. The other steps initiated in line with the Government's thinking included constitution of a multi-agency group into Panama Paper leaks, joining global efforts to combat tax evasion and black money by signing Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEIO). That was the third step. The fourth was the Information Sharing Arrangement with the US under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance (FATCA). That was the fourth initiative taken by the Government. Fifth is, India entered into a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, DTAs, in several countries, including tax havens like Mauritius and Cyprus. An Automatic Exchange of Information Agreement was also negotiated with Switzerland to clamp down on black money. These are the steps taken by our Government. You have not bothered about it. Those Agreements, which have prevented those countries from giving the information where they took shelter, were all entered during our period or earlier in your regime's period, not by our Government. But our Government is seriously committed to eradicate black money. We have taken all these concrete steps not in one day, तीन महीने या छः महीने जो आप बता रहे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। From the day one to November 8, one after another, the Prime Minister was trying to vacate black money, get the black money, identify the offenders and also take them to task.

Sir, recently, the Income Declaration Scheme was also implemented, and at that time, the Prime Minister warned on *Man Ki Baat* that this would be the last chance for tax evaders. Sir, this is what he has said on *Man Ki Baat*. If some people have not heard it and they have not understood it also, and they were still thinking ऐसा तो होता रहता है, ऐसा तो बोलते रहते हैं। पुराने जमाने में भी ऐसा होता रहा है, अब ऐसा कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, then, we can't help it. Now, some of them are in such a position, Sir, that they can neither sleep nor weep. That is the position of such people because they have money behind their beds and they are not able to do anything. Now, that is why they are trying to puncture this by diverting the attention of the people by making dubious and ridiculous arguments of trying to puncture the entire campaign. I appeal to the people, the political parties, please don't do it. Whatever the shortcomings, you are entitled to raise them; it is your duty, your bounden duty, to come to the House and explain that and highlight the problems of the people. But, questioning the very intentions, questioning the very process, which my friend, Shri Pramodji, has done it now — trying to say who are against it, whoever does it, whose names he has given, etc. — is very, very objectionable, Sir. The Prime Minister on his *Man Ki Baat* said, before taking any extreme step, the Government



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must give a chance to the people, and so, my dear brothers and sisters, this is a golden chance for you to disclose your undisclosed income. And in other way, this is the way out to save yourself from any trouble that could arise after 30th of September, 2016. Please underline this. I do not want that you should face any problems after 30th September. This is what the hon. Prime Minister himself said on *Man Ki Baat* addressing the entire country. Anybody who has got some sense, anybody who has got some fear of law, could have responded positively. Some of them have responded also. Some money has come out also, ₹ 65,000 crores. You may say it is a very small amount because you have more knowledge of how much money was accumulated in the last fifty years. You will be knowing that. But, at least, ₹ 65,000 crores also is not a small amount. Some good amount of money has come up from the foreign banks accounts also. That is my fifth submission.

Then, Sir, the news about this leak is absurd. Some Opposition Parties are getting impatient and making absurd allegations. I don't want to link it with any elections. My friend, Nareshji, was telling it is all because of U.P. Sir, in this country, every six months, every one year, there is an election festival, one election or other takes place. After U.P., it may be H.P. After that, it may be some other State. Like that, lots of elections are taking place in the country. If you do anything, people will try to attribute, no, no, people kept in mind that you have done it, people have this in mind that you have done it and all. So, that argument has no validity at all.

Then, the Prime Minister and the Government firmly believes that our country is mostly made of honest people. But dishonest people are in minority, minority not in the sense of religious or other minority. People who are looting and cheating the system, their number is few, but they are mighty, they are powerful, they have kept all this money, not the ordinary people, not the farmer, not the labour, not the toddy tapper, not the weaver, not the fisherman, not the household maid and all. They don't have. Only the top people or the rich people or some politicians, maybe, here and there. — I don't know, I don't want to get into that terrain also--and then some organizations which are involved in anti-national activities, are really worried. So, people who have thrived on corruption, people who have thrived on opportunism and nepotism, greed, electoral malpractices etc., are now trying to put an accusing finger at this Government. Sir, it needs guts to say ऐसा कभी हुआ नहीं है। एक आग्यूमैंट यह है। दूसरा आग्यूमैंट यह है कि पहले भी ऐसा हो चुका है, मोरारजी भाई के जमाने में हुआ है। अभी चिदम्बरम जी ने बोला कि मोरारजी के जमाने में हुआ है। The total amount that was involved at that time was ₹ 8,600 crores roughly. What is the size of the economy at that time and what is the size of the economy now? You must understand. What was the

circulation of the higher denomination notes at that time? It was 5-6 to 7-8 per cent. Now, it is 82 to 84-86 per cent. Everybody is discussing about that very action. So, the problem is very serious now. That is why this serious step has been taken by the Government. The Prime Minister has shown that he has the political will and the administrative skill. That is why he has taken this decision. Sir, the Prime Minister is regularly taking the review meetings. He is trying to address whatever problems are coming up one after another. And every primary point is being addressed too. Now, about the demonetization of currency, our friend Pramodji was telling as if a big crime has been committed. Pramodji, you had done the devaluation of money and who was the Prime Minister at that time Shri Narendra Modi? In 1975, you put Emergency and who was the Prime Minister at that time-Shri Narendra Modi? You tore the Press and who was the Prime Minister-Shri Narendra Modi? You devalued the rupee and defamed the country. Who was the Prime Minister at that time? Now, the entire world, including the International Monetary Fund and every organization, is saying that India has taken a good leap. The Prime Minister of the country is being appreciated by one and all. You go around the entire country, at every nook and corner, आप अटक से लेकर कटक तक, कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक सभी राज्यों में जाकर लोगों से पूछिए, किसी भी व्यक्ति के मन में सरकार की नीयत के बारे में, मोदी जी के कमिटमेंट के बारे में कोई शंका नहीं है, यह आपको मालूम हो जाएगा।

एक विषय तकलीफों के बारे में है, जो कि temporary हैं। उन तकलीफों के बारे में लोग चर्चा करते हैं, जो स्वाभाविक है। Sir, I am from a village. Recently, I went to Atmakur taluk, Chiramana village in Nellore district, my own district, and I asked a farmer कि क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि सर, थोड़ा सा है, पर आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अच्छा किया है। फिर मैंने उनसे पूछा कि अगर ऐसी तकलीफ है और आप दुकान में जाएंगे तो क्या होगा? इस प्रकार की बातें करते-करते उन्होंने कहा कि सर, बच्चे को पैदा करना है तो उसके लिए भी कष्ट झेलना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने तेलुगु में उसे प्रसव वेदना कहा। जो प्रसव वेदना होती है, उसमें 15 दिन, 20 दिन और फिर 48 घंटे में मां को इतना दर्द होता है, जिसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि हम लोग पुरुष हैं।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): एबॉर्शन में भी होता है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु**: उसका मुझे अनुभव नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... बच्चा पैदा हुआ है, उस समय मैंने अपनी पत्नी की हालत देखी है। Then afterwards, the moment, the mother hears the sound, जिसे तेलुगु में "केका" कहते हैं, जब वह आवाज आती है, तो बहुत संतोष होता है, बहुत आनन्द महसूस होता है, with a great relief. This, as I told you, temporary thing is also going to get a long-term gain. Please understand this and don't try to haggle it and don't try to hit the poorer section.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH**: When is the mother going to give a cry of happiness?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rameshji, already people are enjoying it. You are going to know of it a little later and that is because you are not the mother, you are only a father. Sir, what are the effects, side-effects and after-effects of demonetization? We have to analyze it. Sir, it will give a fillip to the farmer economy. Second, it will improve the tax collection. It will open up opportunities for the poor and middle classes. It will badly hit the funding for arms smuggling, espionage, terrorism and put an end to large circulation of counterfeit currency. I was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs where Members had expressed their concern – Neerajji was there and Nareshji was also there — particularly in the border districts, not all the districts, everybody can understand how serious the problem is. So, we have to keep all these things in mind, all aspects of what our neighbour is trying, that is, aiding, abetting, funding, training terrorism and also circulating this counterfeit currency and then parallel economy being run by some people. Ultimately, the worst affected are the poor people. One of the reasons is why the poor today are seen as dumb fellows, the way people are making the celebrations and the way they are spending a huge amount of money! Without working hard, they have earned the money. This fellow, in spite of working hard, is not able to have that much facility. So, that is why, the moment, this decision is taken, whether you know the full consequence of it or not, the common people are very happy with the Prime Minister and also they are all appreciating about the boldness of this decision. I know, Sir, there is a lot of earburning among some people. Some are very angry; some are very angry about Shri Narendra Modi. They are angry for so many reasons, and some of them have become intolerant from the day one he has become the Prime Minister. There is a new intolerance, *i.e.*, intolerance towards the mandate of the people. That is the mandate of the people, Sir. The people have given a mandate to Modiji. After a gap of 30 years, able leader, stable Government has come to the country. Things are changing.

Sir, small, small issues are being raised, even about urea shortage. I, as an MLA, used to raise this issue in the Assembly a number of times; sometimes we walked out also. There was firing also in Gadak area of Karnataka because of shortage of urea. And this Prime Minister, after coming to know what are the reasons, came out with an idea of neem-coated urea, and in two years, there is no shortage, no line, no queue, no waiting list and black market. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, Sir, the propaganda...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, neem-coated urea is a 25-year old idea. It was first introduced in India 25 years ago. ...(*Interruptions*).. Don't say like this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, 25-year old idea... ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you want a factual debate, I will debate with you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes. फेक्च्युअल डिबेट है, तो आप फिर भूल गए कि एमरजेंसी लगाई थी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is manufacturing the facts.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If it is a 25-year old idea, you had an idea, but you never implemented the idea. This great man has implemented the idea and has given a great relief to the people.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Great man!

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, he is a great man, undoubtedly. He is the tallest political leader not only in the country but also in the entire world. The entire world is now recognizing and respecting Shri Narendra Modi. This is not to please anybody. I need not please anybody, I can tell you. The Prime Minister of India is recognized and respected everywhere, worldwide, wherever he goes, America, China, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Canada or Australia. Wherever he is going, people are saying Modi, Modi, Modi. ...(Interruptions)... Why? It is because of the historic decision he has taken, the bold reforms he is implementing. Sir, he has given a three-line *mantra*. He said, "Reform, Perform and Transform." Now, when the transformation is taking place, some people are hurt.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: What about deform? ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Some people are hurt. ...(Interruptions).. Please bear with me. ...(Interruptions)... We have really faced all these things for 50 years. Please have some understanding and patience.

Sir, the gains of demonetization, as I was telling you, will enable the Government to recapitalize the banks, wipe out the fiscal deficit and achieve the goal for large-scale infrastructure that is required. It will also add to the social spending which can lead to unprecedented inclusiveness in the economy and growth. Everyone has to make a choice whether they are in the side of the black money, hoarders or the common people. This is a devastating strike on the corrupt. I don't know why some people are shedding tears for those people. They do not deserve any sympathy at all, whatsoever. But, unfortunately, certain voices, certain parties, certain noises are being made to defend them, that too, they are not defending them openly, they are doing it in a surreptitious manner indirectly by raking up some issues which are not related.

Sir, the other day, I was there in a State. Then, suddenly, there was a rumour, and people started saying, नमक, नमक, नमक नहीं है, नमक नहीं है। नमक के लिए क्यों ब्लैक मार्केट? मैंने कहा नमक व्हाइट होता है, ब्लैक कैसे होता है। उन्होंने कहा, है ही, सर, what to

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do, salt is now sold in black market. After we made enquiries, we found that 220 lakh tonnes is the production of salt. The consumption is only 60,000 tonnes. So, salt is available. Within one or two days, it was over. Some of State Governments had alerted the civil administration in the districts and all, then, the situation was brought under control. This is the way of vested interests, who are trying to weaken the entire move of the Prime Minister by spreading such untruths, such canards and such rumours. These rumours have no basis.

Sir, same is the case now in the social media. We know that some people are systematically spreading wrong messages. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Others are appreciating.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But if you see the social media also, Sir, overwhelmingly, the social media is praising the Prime Minister. Even the children are adding new, new ideas and they are coining such words to highlight the greatness of our Prime Minister. But some people are coming out with ridiculous arguments — as I told you, shortage of salt — and some people are spreading rumours also that एम्प्लॉइज की सेलेरी में भी यही प्रॉब्लम होगी। कुछ नहीं होगा, आप चिन्ता मत करो। It is a historic, revolutionary and bold step by the Prime Minister to cleansing the public life of money power. Hats off to the Prime Minister, Sir. This is a historic step to fight corruption. Only the Prime Minister can do it. The entire country is happy. You could not do it, and here is a person who is doing it, and you do not have that much large heart — I am not asking you to have enlargement of heart — you must have at least a large heart to acknowledge and appreciate the Prime Minister. You have got every right to castigate us whenever we do wrong. There were certain shortcomings. To address those shortcomings, the hon. Prime Minister is holding review meetings every day. The Finance Minister is continuously monitoring the situation. Whatever steps that are needed to be taken are being taken. Separate lines for aged and disabled people are immediately done. Separate lines for deposits, exchange and withdrawals also are thought of. Since we have only 82,000 branches and 2,20,000 ATMs of banks, we think, they are not sufficient. That is why we have pressed into service the Bank Mitras numbering 1,20,000. We have also pressed into service the Post Offices; they also have been activated and they have also been given protection. For payment to various Government services, exemption has been given. On the national highways, there was a problem and that has been attended to. In petrol pumps, there was a problem and that has been attended to. In toll gates, there was a problem and that has been attended to. As I told you, with regard to important aspects, whatever is possible has been done.

The people are sending congratulatory messages to the Prime Minister and all of us. I don't know why some people are so agitated. They are agitated only because of one thing. They are agitated because the popularity graph of the Prime Minister is going up. ...(Interruptions)... आप हंसिए, मुझे कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। आप हंसिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी पार्टी वालों ने भी कहा कि वे जितनी बहस करना चाहें, उतनी बहस करने दीजिए। इस बहस में किसने क्या बोला, उनकी जो historical quotations हैं — अभी-अभी हमारे मित्र प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने यूज कीं — ऐसी historical golden quotations को we will preserve. We will pass it on to the people and remind them as and when required. किसने क्या कहा, किसकी आपत्ति क्या है, किसके मन में क्या विषय है, वह सब जनता के सामने आएगा। लोकतंत्र ऐसे ही चलता है।

Sir, the people are showing monumental patience and discipline. They are queuing for a better India. Otherwise, they would not have taken this much pain. They know the intents of the man, the leader. They know the moral stand of the Government. They know the purpose of this fight against corruption. That is why the people are patient. That is why the people are taking that much pain.

Sir, in the last eight days, the poor, the common man and other honest people have made the most profound statement ever made in our country in the recent times, that they don't mind putting up with short-term inconveniences for the larger good. That is the message. The people seem to be more intelligent than many of us, the politicians. Those people, who have been standing in queues for hours, are standing to exchange or withdraw notes with the valid currency.

Sir, as I told you, in any transformation, there is some problem. There are problems now with regard to the division of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. There are some problems which are addressed to. There are also problems to be addressed again. There are problems on the farm sector. But, they are not created within these two years. I only expected the House, that too the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House, where learned people are there, a greater and enlightened debate to give us new ideas. The Government is open. The Prime Minister is open. If there are meaningful advices, if there are valid suggestions, the Government is trying to respond to them from time to time without standing on prestige or whatever. The prestige of the country that we are a honest nation, the prestige of the country that the Indian people are honest, has to be restored. That is what is being done by the Prime Minister. So, let us not try to divert the issue. The need of the hour is to celebrate the honesty and root out dishonesty from public life and all our systems. The decision is part of our grand strategy in that direction.

Sir, we are all aware of the ground realities. You may say whatever about elections. Sir, as you know, whenever election comes, three things are there—selection,

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collection and election. That has become a regular problem. All of us have gone through that system. How painful it is, how difficult it is to mobilise money! We all have gone through that process. So, one need not give lessons to others about this. I don't know why my friend, Digvijayaji, is smiling at me. He has got more experience than me.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I must compliment the Prime Minister for choosing the right person as the Information and Broadcasting Minister. The new goebbels of India has arrived! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, and my friends, Digvijaya Singhji and Rameshji. Sir, what I am trying to say is that स्वयं स्वीकृतं कंठकाकीर्णं मार्गम्। We know that the path which we have chosen is full of thorns. There will be problems. Simply because there are going to be problems and if you don't make efforts, then you will never succeed. A leader is the person who leads, who takes bold and innovative decisions and faces the consequences. The country is fortunate to have a leader. Digvijayaji just now was trying to score a point over me. Yes, the Prime Minister said, "Reform, perform, transform." I added 'inform', that is what I am doing. ...*(Interruptions)*... रिफॉर्म होगा, तो कौन, क्या होगा, चुनाव में तय होगा।

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** हर चीज़ चुनाव में तय नहीं होती है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: For fifty years we have seen the Goebbels propaganda, 'poor, poor, poor' and poor have become poorer. गरीबों के लिए घोषणा, अमीरों के लिए पोषणा, यही होता रहा यही चलता रहा, bank nationalization, Privy Purses abolition. What happened to the poor, what is going to happen to poor after this decision, the country is going to witness that and the history will tell us who is really pro-poor, who is only by mere words and not by deeds is in favour of poor. That will be decided. Sir, I only appeal at the end. Some people are saying that the counterfeit is only two per cent, one per cent and all. Shri Manmohan Singh, hon. Former Prime Minister, who is a great economist, will be knowing better about this particular position. The information I have is that the extent and spread of parallel economy, its share in America is 8.6 per cent, in Japan 11 per cent, in U.K. 12.5 per cent, in China 12.7 per cent, in France 15 per cent, in Germany is 16 per cent and in India it is 22.2 per cent. This is the figure available on the net by some wellmeaning people. Let us also do soul searching why such a situation is there, why we are allowing the parallel economy. Is it not time for all of us to join together and see to it that this thing is done? Sir, I will conclude by saying this last thing. The Prime Minister, keeping it in mind, on the day one told us in a Cabinet meeting that we must open bank accounts for all people. I am a little senior



in age, so I said, "Sir, we will complete it during our tenure." He said, "Tenure!" मैंने कहा कि जो काम 50 साल में नहीं हो पाया, उसको 5 साल में पूरा करें, तो अच्छा होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं। "It should be done in a year or so." The Prime Minister is Prime Minister. So, finally, Sir, today in a short span, there are Rs. 25.43 crores Jan Dhan bank accounts that are opened. Sir, banks accounts are opened. Anybody who has got some knowledge should have understood why banks accounts are being opened. Then steps are taken one after another. *...(Interruptions)...* Please bear with me. *...(Interruptions)...* We are Upper House and we are Elders. *...(Interruptions)...* Children will be looking at us. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, one after another, five-six steps have been taken by the Government both at the international level and at the national level and now also the Government is very keen if there are better areas, if there are some more areas which are left out to be tackled, to effectively flush out the black money, the Government is ready. Then we will give credit to you that this idea is of Jairam Rameshji, which he had forgotten for the last 25 years, I am thankful to him. *...(Interruptions)...* We can acknowledge that also. I am passing the information to the hon. Prime Minister, "Sir, the idea of Urea is not yours. It was of Jairam Rameshji or his party. They have forgotten in 25 years but now we have done it. They are saying, acknowledge us also." We have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It also done in 25 years also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then why there were firings, why there were queues, why the House also used to talk out and walk out also on Urea? I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1978 and 1983. A couple of times we raised the issue, even Rameshji in your State also, in your original State. *...(Interruptions)...* Both of us have the original State. *...(Interruptions)...* We go around the country. *...(Interruptions)...* I have been to Karnataka, I have been to Rajasthan, my daughter lives in Chennai, my son lives in Hyderabad, I live in Delhi, partly in Telangana. *...(Interruptions)...* We are all Indians. *...(Interruptions)...* We are भारतीय। अलग भाषा, अलग भेष, फिर भी अपना एक देश। विविधता में एकता, भारत की विशेषता। यह भारत की परम्परा है। Let us all join together. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): एबीवीपी *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: हाँ, त्रिपाठी जी को भी एबीवीपी के बारे में याद आया। मैं भी एबीवीपी का पुराना पायलेट हूँ। *...(Interruptions)...* Let us all join together to have a more constructive, meaningful debate so that the menace of black money is rooted out. Thank you very much, Sir. Namaskar.



**DEMAND TO TAKE UP THE DISCUSSION ON  
DEMONETISATION AT 11.00 A.M.**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, he says, 'reform, perform and inform.' And, the fourth one in which he is expert is 'disinform.'

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): It is okay. I not only inform, but also confirm.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, hon. Members, the discussion is not complete. We will continue with the discussion tomorrow at 2.00 p.m. From 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon there will be Zero Hour. From 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. there will be Question Hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We will continue with the discussion from 11.00 a.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Does it mean that the entire work is not suspended!...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): That is what the decision today is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete what I want to say. Then I allow you to speak.

What I said was that discussion is not complete. We will continue with the discussion tomorrow at 2.00 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why? No, no...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me say. Let me complete ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We will take up discussion at 11.00 a.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. Tomorrow we will have discussion at 2.00 p.m.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): No, no ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't comment like this. You should, at least, have the patience to listen to me. Then, I will allow you. I have no problem.

See, tomorrow we will take up discussion at 2.00 p.m. and continue until the discussion is over. Tomorrow from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon there will be Zero Hour and from 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. there will be Question Hour. This is the consensus arrived at today in the BAC.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the House is supreme.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. The House is supreme. Okay. The House is supreme. I have conveyed the BAC's decision and I will go accordingly. If you have a problem, you can raise it tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it was our understanding that tomorrow also this debate will continue from 11 0' clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The understanding is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are misleading. See, the understanding is the discussion will not be over today; discussion will be spilled over/carried over tomorrow. Then, in the BAC, which is the rightful body to allocate time this issue was raised at 1.00 p.m. The BAC is a statutory body. The BAC allotted nine hours for this debate. Therefore, tomorrow, from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. or even further the discussion will take place. That is the decision of the BAC. If you want to question the decision of the BAC, tomorrow you raise it through a proper motion then we will consider.

Now hon. LoP.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the discussion is taking place under Rule 267. It means the entire business has to be suspended and discussion has to start. Hon. Chairman was kind enough to accept the proposal given by all political parties and the Government also became a party to that and the discussion started from 11.00 a.m. today. Now, in between, how can we start other business unless and until this whole exercise is complete? If we discontinue this and take up other business, then Rule 267 becomes infructuous. That is number one. Even though you have taken consensus in the BAC, I think, you can take the sense of the House now. Everybody is here. We can decide that we start discussion at 11.00 a.m.

Another demand which we had made in the morning and in the due course of discussion is that the hon. Prime Minister – this is something very, very important – should be present. This particular announcement should have come either from the RBI or, at least, it should have come from the hon. Finance Minister of India. But, this announcement was made by the hon. Prime Minister of India. Well, he is the Prime Minister. He is within his rights to do so. But, making an announcement by

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

addressing the nation through television and radio, but not present when discussion is taking place in the House is not acceptable. So, we demand today that the hon. Prime Minister should be present. But, fair enough, the Government wanted that we must give him some time. Perhaps, the hon. Prime Minister is busy. So, we are telling you today that there are more than 24 hours, and that the hon. Prime Minister of India should be present here tomorrow morning. He should listen to the hon. Members of different political parties, so that -- even if he has to make an intervention or he has to reply -- he is fully aware what the hon. Members are wanting him to clarify.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन, मैं इसी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने भी इस बात को एडमिट किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी क्वेश्चन डे पर जरूर आते हैं। कल प्रधान मंत्री जी का क्वेश्चन डे है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार एश्योर कर दे कि 11 बजे प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे और चूँकि रूल 267 जैसा लीडर ऑफ़ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा है, हमें रूल्स के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा। हो सकता है कि हम लोग हाउस की consensus ले लें। तो उस हिसाब से करें, तो मेरे ख्याल में ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जो एक remedy की बात है, हम remedy के लिए आए हैं और remedy करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain the problem. Hon. LoP, the Business was suspended for today only. ...(*Interruptions*)... You had moved a motion under Rule 267. And, I said, 'The business is suspended, as per the List of Business for today.' So, suspension was valid only for today.

Number two, if you want a suspension tomorrow also, then, you will have to move another motion tomorrow. That is the correct procedure.

What we are doing is as per the rules and procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nareshji, for a discussion, time has to be allotted. So, it was raised in the BAC meeting. I believe you were also present there. The BAC had allotted 9 hours to this discussion. It had also decided that this discussion would continue tomorrow from 2.00 p.m. onwards. Therefore, naturally, the Zero Hour and the Question Hour has to be there. If you want to dispense away with that, the only way is that you can move a motion tomorrow at an appropriate time. And, at that time, the hon. Chairman may consider your demand. But, this is not the time for giving a ruling on that. So, I cannot give a ruling on that. So, as of now, the position is that the decision of the BAC stands, unless and until it is changed or rescinded by the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Leader of the House is here. The former Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. I would make a request to them

...(Interruptions)... We had a good debate today. We had a long debate today. Let the momentum continue tomorrow from 11 o' clock. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has not objected to that. ...(Intervention)... It is not that the Government is objecting to it. It is the BAC which had decided it, where your own party Members had agreed to it. Everybody had agreed to it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, Sir, the House is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House is supreme. Then, you bring a proper motion. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on 17th November, 2016.

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## **\*WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Stringent punishment for crimes against women**

\*1. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that inspite of enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, there is no relief for women across the country from the atrocities committed against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to make provisions for stringent punishment for crimes against women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir, as per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,37,922 cases and 3,27,394 cases were reported under crime against women during 2014 and 2015 respectively, showing 3.1% decrease during 2015 over 2014.

(c) and (d) Amendments in the criminal justice system is an ongoing and continuous process.

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\* List of Business for the 16th November, 2016 was suspended for taking up discussion on Demonetization of currency. Hence, Answers to Questions put down in the list for the day are appended as "Written Answers to Questions" at the end of the day's proceedings.

**Visible improvement realized by MSMEs**

\*2. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to Ministry's report, MSMEs have felt visible improvement;
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware that entrepreneurs are facing several problems *i.e.* infrastructure, access to modern technology, access to markets, getting statutory clearances relating to power, environment, labour, etc; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) With launch of initiatives such as Make in India, Skill India, Digital India and decisions such as Goods and Services Tax (GST), various Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Associations have reported positive feedback.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. However, besides the above initiatives, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has also taken various steps, some of which are listed below:

(i) **Launch of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)**

The Ministry of MSME has notified Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum *vide* notification dated 18th September, 2015. This Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum is basically for making registration process easy for the entrepreneurs. It can be filed, based on self-certification, online at Udyog Aadhaar Portal maintained by the Ministry of MSME at <http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>. There is no fee for filling the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum and there is no restriction on filing more than one Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum. More than 18 lakh UAM have been filed so far.

(ii) **Finance Facilitation Centre**

For providing quick and competitive finance to MSMEs, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) is setting up dedicated 'Finance Facilitation Centres (FFCs)' throughout the country. Under this innovative credit facilitation centre, an online web-portal [www.nsicffconline.in](http://www.nsicffconline.in) has been established as an integral part of Facilitation Centre. NSIC has already set up Finance Facilitation Centres at Jalandhar, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Guwahati and Jaipur.

(iii) **Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs**

The Government has recently taken an initiative by notifying a

Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2015 to revive and rehabilitate sick MSMEs. Reserve Bank of India (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 in March, 2016.

(iv) **Launch of National SC/ST Hub Scheme**

The National SC/ST Hub has been set up to provide professional support for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiative. The Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of MSME through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). The total project cost is ₹ 490 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20.

(v) **Launch of ZED Certification Scheme**

Recently, Ministry has launched a new Scheme called financial support to MSMEs in ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect) certification. The Scheme aims to create awareness amongst MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them to undertake assessment of their enterprise for ZED certification.

Under the scheme, more than 22000 MSMEs are expected to be provided financial support to obtain ZED certification.

(vi) **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme**

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) is being implemented to facilitate technology upgradation. Under the Scheme, 15% capital subsidy is provided to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) on institutional finance (term loan) from the eligible Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) for induction of well-established and improved technologies in the specified sub-sectors/products approved under the Scheme.

(vii) **Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)**

The MSE-CDP aims at holistic and integrated development of micro and small enterprises through Hard Interventions (setting up of Common Facility Centers) and Infrastructure Upgradation (create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/clusters of MSEs).

(viii) **Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP)**

In order to upgrade and expand the network of MSME Technology Centres, Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) is being implemented at

an estimated cost of ₹ 2200 crore including World Bank funding of USD 200 Million. Under the programme, 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) are being set up.

(ix) **Public Procurement Policy**

Public Procurement Policy for MSEs order, 2012 has become mandatory *w.e.f.* April 1, 2015. According to the Policy, every Central Ministry/Department/Central Public Sector Undertakings shall set an annual target for 20% procurement from MSEs. It also has a sub-target of 4% out of 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

**Promotion of khadi and village industries**

\*3. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken post-2014 to promote Khadi and Village Industries, the success achieved and the most prominent indicators thereof;

(b) what is the nature of relationship, if any, between Khadi and Village Industries (KVIC) at the Centre and Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Boards at the State level; and

(c) whether Government has ever assessed the performance of State KVI Boards, if so, which are the top best performing KVI Boards?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken several initiatives to promote khadi and village industries sectors.

**1. Initiatives under Khadi**

- (i) Existing Scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) has been revised and a unified scheme of Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) has been approved. The modified scheme has increased quantum of assistance to the artisans from 25% to 40%.
- (ii) An online system has been made operational for disbursement of Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) to Khadi Institutions and Artisans. This has enabled Khadi and Village Industries Commission to transfer funds online to artisans and khadi institutions through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- (iii) The earlier cost chart has been done away with and institutions have been provided flexibility for market linked pricing of their products so that the institutions can earn sufficient surplus to enhance earning for the artisans.

- (iv) KVIC has introduced an online system for issue of khadi certificate to enable entrepreneurs to register themselves for obtaining khadi certificate and start production of khadi.

## **2. Initiatives under Marketing**

- (i) KVIC has taken up designing and marketing of products targeting the youth of the country including introduction of khadi denim and khadi T-shirts.
- (ii) KVIC has put in place the franchisee system for setting up of new outlets in different parts of the country.
- (iii) 185 Khadi Institutions (KIs) outlets have been modernized and computerized resulting in increase in sales in the range of 20% to 30%.
- (iv) KVIC as well as Khadi Institutions are working with the reputed retailers to offer suitable online platform for retailing khadi and khadi products through digital marketing.
- (v) KVIC has given 'Khadi Mark' certification to groups such as Raymond's, Arvind Mills, Peter England-Birla group etc. for increasing sale of khadi.
- (vi) KVIC has taken steps for supplies to Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings.
- (vii) KVIC is working with reputed fashion designers to make khadi products more appealing to the youth by introducing unique design and style.
- (viii) KVIC has launched Khadi Gift Coupon and Khadi Gift hampers.

## **3. Initiatives under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

- (i) PMEGP Scheme has been modified to enable 'Khadi' to be financed under PMEGP.
- (ii) PMEGP web portal has been set up making the scheme online. The application form has also been simplified to a single page. Web portal provides for filing applications online, processing the applications, forwarding the application to banks, sanction by the banks, disbursement of Margin Money subsidy into the account of the beneficiaries and also the Management Information System (MIS) online. This has brought about transparency and accountability as well as reduced the time taken for processing of the applications.
- (iii) Identity Cards to PMEGP unit are issued to establish credibility with external agencies and State Government Authorities. It also enables KVIC to obtain database of PMEGP entrepreneurs including linking the same with marketing, export, technology up-gradation.



- (iv) 314 Model Projects and two video on "Production of Khadi Cloth and Garment" and "Handmade Paper Unit" have been prepared and put up on KVIC website for the benefit of potential beneficiaries. 150 Model Projects prepared by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) have also been linked to the website.
- (v) In order to ensure that the delays in Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is reduced, KVIC has entered into an agreement with National Academy of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) for conduct of EDP training for PMEGP applicants as well as handholding and mentoring them for a period of two years.

**4. Initiatives under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)**

- (i) Revised Guidelines of Revamped SFURTI have been issued for faster implementation and quicker grounding of the clusters.
- (ii) Reputed academic and professional institutions have been empaneled as Technical Agencies. These organizations are playing a vital role in the process of execution of SFURTI Clusters.
- (iii) SFURTI web portal has been set up for submitting the proposals as well as monitoring and implementation of the scheme

**5. Initiatives under Capacity Building**

- (i) To make all the training centres self-sustainable, a new policy has been introduced wherein training courses on self-financing basis and also through professional turning associates have been introduced to generate revenues.
- (ii) Initiatives have been taken for e-learning module to create awareness and cover more number of candidates. This e-Entrepreneur Awareness Programme (e-EAP) will also facilitate more Entrepreneurship Development Programmes.

The initiatives taken by KVIC have made a tremendous improvement in performance of KVI sector. The Khadi sector has shown a 31% increase in production and 39% in sales, while the Village industries sector has shown a 29% increase in production and 31% in sales over the last two years, *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act. State Khadi Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) have been set up under separate statutes of the State Governments concerned. Thus, as per law, Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not a supervisory body of any State Khadi and Village Industries Board. However Six

State Khadi and Village Industries Boards are represented by their Chairpersons, one from each zone by annual rotation in the National Khadi and Village Industries Board (NKVIB). Further, there is a working relationship between KVIC and KVIBs and a number of schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises where implementation is through Khadi and Village Industries Commission are getting implemented through State Khadi and Village Industries Board. For example, Khadi and Village Industries Boards are major partners in implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Khadi Institutions registered with State Khadi and Village Industries Boards also get marketing promotion and development assistance, which is given to the Khadi Institutions registered with Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Usually, whenever other meetings are held at State level, the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards are also involved.

(c) As mentioned in reply to (b) above, the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards are separate statutory bodies functioning under the statutes enacted by the State Governments concerned. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission however, has instituted National Awards to two top best performing Khadi and Village Industries Board and the performance is measured on implementation of the KVIC Schemes, recoveries and payment of dues, proper maintenance of accounts system, performance under PMEGP etc. as parameters. During the year 2014-15, Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board and Manipur State Khadi and Village Industries Board have got the award.

### **Science museums in the country**

\*4. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased state:

(a) the number of science museums set up by the National Council of Science Museums in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) whether the Ministry is coordinating with the Ministry of Science and Technology to establish science museums in the country and to create an environment to attract students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up science museums in all the States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) (i) National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) does not set up Science museums. However, NCSM sets up Science Cities and Science Centres throughout the Country under the Science Cities Scheme administered by the Ministry of Culture with an objective to popularize science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man as also to portray the

growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare and to create, inculcate and sustain a general awareness amongst the people. Details of 46 Science Centres set up by National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(ii) District Science Centre and Planetarium at Dharampur in Gujarat as shown in Sl. No. 20 of Statement-I was set up and being run by NCSM.

(iii) Regional Science Centre, Ranchi in Jharkhand as shown in Sl. No. 33 of Statement-A was jointly developed by NCSM and State Government of Jharkhand and was handed over to the State Government of Jharkhand for operation and maintenance

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Science Cities Scheme provides for setting up of Science Cities and Science Centres in all the States of the country subject to availability of funds for this purpose. States willing to avail of this Scheme have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance. The details are given in the Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *No. of Science Centres set up by NCSM in the country*

Sl. No.	Names of the Science Museums/Science Centres under NCSM	State-wise location
1	2	3
1.	Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
3.	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
4.	National Science Centre, Delhi	New Delhi
5.	Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore	Karnataka
6.	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
7.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
9.	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
10.	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
12.	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
13.	Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
14.	Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
15.	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
16.	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
17.	District Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal
18.	North Bengal Science Centre and Planetarium, Siliguri	West Bengal
19.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal and Kapilas Sc. Park	Odisha
20.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Dharampur	Gujarat
21.	Goa Science Centre and Planetarium, Panaji	Goa
22.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Gulbarga	Karnataka
23.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
24.	Science Centre, Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
25.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram
26.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Nagaland
27.	Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Manipur
28.	Itanagar Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
29.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Meghalaya
30.	Sikkim Science Centre and Planetarium, Gangtok	Sikkim
31.	Sub-Regional Science Centres, Kalimpong	West Bengal
32.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Maharashtra
33.	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand
34.	Regional Science Centre, Dharwad	Karnataka
35.	Regional Science Centre, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
36.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Amritsar	Punjab
37.	Kalpana Chawla Planetarium, Kurukshetra	Haryana
38.	Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Rajasthan
39.	Regional Science Centre, Pune	Maharashtra
40.	ONGC Golden Jubilee Museum, Dehradun	Uttarakhand
41.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
42.	Jorhat Science Centre and Planetarium, Jorhat	Assam

1	2	3
43. Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore		Tamil Nadu
44. Regional Science Centre, Pilikula, Mangalore		Karnataka
45. Sub-Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Puducherry		Puducherry
46. Regional Science Centre, Dehradun		Uttarakhand

***Statement-II****Classification of Science Cities/Centres*

Sl. No.	Category of Science Centre/City	Land	City/Town Criteria
1.	Science Centre (Category-I)	Minimum 7 acres of developed land having good vicinity and accessibility.	City/Town with a population of 15 lakhs or more
2.	Science Centre in NE Region, Hilly Terrains and Island Territories (Category-I)		
3.	Science Centre (Category-II)	Minimum 5 acres of developed land having good vicinity and accessibility.	City/Town with a population between 5 and 15 lakhs
4.	Science Centre in NE region, Hilly Terrains and Island Territories (Category-II)	Minimum 2.5 to 3.0 acres of developed land having good vicinity and accessibility.	
5.	Science City	Min. 25 acres of centrally located and easily accessible fully developed land without any encumbrances	State Capital/Largest City of the State provided that the Science City is viable and financially self sustainable.
6.	Modernization/ Upgradation of existing Science Cities/science Centres under the Science Cities scheme	In the existing Science Centre/Cities premises	Science Centres/ Cities with at least 10 years of operation and having not been received any grant under this scheme in the last 10 years.

*Funding pattern and timeframe for setting up of Science Cities/Centres*

Sl. No.	Category of Science Centre/City	Capital Expenditure as per norms	Ratio in which the expenditure (Capital cost) to be borne by GoI. and State Government/UTs	Project Completion time
1.	Science Centre (Category-I)	₹ 23.00 crore + corpus fund of 7.00 crore*	50:50	33 months
2.	Science Centre in NE Region, Hilly Terrains and Island Territories (Category-I)	₹ 27.60 crore + corpus fund of 8.40 crore*	90:10 in case of NE Region including State of Sikkim 50:50 for Hilly Terrains and Island Territories	33 months
3.	Science Centre (Category-II)	₹ 11.70 crore + corpus fund of 3.50 crore*	50:50	27 months
4.	Science Centre in NE Regions, Hilly Terrains and Island Territories (Category-II)	₹ 14.00 crore + corpus fund of 4.20 crore*	90:10 in case of NE Region including State of Sikkim 50:50 for Hilly Terrains and Island Territories	27 months
5.	Science City	₹ 147.00 crore + corpus fund of 44.00 crore*	60:40	54 months
6.	Science City in NE Region, Hilly Terrains and Island Territories	₹ 177.00 crore+ corpus fund of ₹53 crore	90:10 in case of NE Region including State of Sikkim 50:50 for Hilly Terrains and Island Territories	54 months

\* The corpus fund if shared by Government of India in no case shall exceed 20% of the total corpus fund and a min. of 80% of corpus fund to be shared by State Government.

**Hurriyat leaders organising public protests in Kashmir**

\*5. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Hurriyat leaders have been keeping Kashmir boiling for the last three months by organising public protests, forcing the shopkeepers to shut their shops from 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. through circulation of protest calendars amongst the general public;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are forcing the Masjid committees in each area to ensure the compliance of their protest calendars; and

(c) if so, what is the number of Hurriyat leaders who have been arrested in this case and what other steps have been taken to normalise the situation in Kashmir Valley and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The “protest calendars” issued have tried to involve the local mosque committees in various aspects such as preparing a list of poor people and killed/injured civilians, asking Immams to educate the people during religious sermons for supporting the ‘movement’, playing “taranas” in the night etc.

(c) As reported by the State Government, 280 Hurriyat leaders have been arrested till date, out of which 75 have been detained under Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act.

**Decline in industrial growth**

\*6. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial growth of our country has declined during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actions/initiatives taken by Government to overcome the problems and increase the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base year 2004-05. The annual growth of IIP increased from (-) 0.1% in 2013-14 to 2.8% in 2014-15 and slightly decreased to 2.4% in 2015-16.

(b) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising Policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and Procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

### **Removal of disturbed State tag on Punjab**

\*7. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to remove disturbed State tag invoked on Punjab during militancy period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Presently, no area of the State of Punjab is declared as 'disturbed area' either under the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983 or under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983.

### **Privatization of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant**

\*8. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has requested for privatization of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL), Bhadravati;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to impress upon SAIL not to go for privatization of VISL against the wishes of workers and Karnataka Government and instead to take steps for its modernization by using latest technology?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL), Bhadravati. The VISL has been consistently making losses for the last 10 years.



(c) SAIL is continually investing in VISL, Bhadravati for overall growth and modernisation of the Plant. SAIL has installed a new Blast Furnace, a bloom caster with 1,25,000 tonnes annual capacity and one 30 tonnes New Reheating Furnace for Primary Mill. SAIL has already invested around ₹ 400 crore in the Plant.

### **Objectives of Automotive Mission Plan, 2026**

\*9. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Automotive Mission Plan, 2026;
- (b) the Ministry's analysis of the challenges that the automotive sector is presently facing;
- (c) whether Government aims to provide incentives for Research and Development investment by automotive industries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) The objectives of the Automotive Mission Plan, 2026 include:

- (i) To propel the Indian Automotive Industry to become the engine of the “Make in India” programme.
- (ii) To make the Indian Automotive Industry a significant contributor to the “Skill India” programme.
- (iii) Promote safe, efficient and comfortable mobility for every person in the country, with an eye on environmental protection and affordability through both public and personal transport options.
- (iv) To seek increase net exports of the Indian Automotive Industry several fold.
- (v) Promote comprehensive and stable policy dispensation for all regulations impacting the industry.

(b) The challenges faced by the Indian Automotive Industry include, *inter-alia*, sustaining the growth rate; increasing net export of Indian Automotive Industry; improving inspection and certification regime along with well planned urban development and parking infrastructure especially to address the congestion and environmental concerns; improving infrastructure of ports, road transport; keeping the Indian Automotive Industry cost competitive and providing suitable tax and non tax incentives for the same.

(c) and (d) Government is providing fiscal incentive of weighted tax deduction for R&D expenditure for in House R&D facility.

Government is implementing The National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRiP). This project aims at putting in place state-of-the-art automotive testing infrastructure that will meet safety and emission regulation requirements and also deepen India's automotive R&D capabilities.

The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) India Scheme being implemented by the Government also addresses technology development and commercialization aimed at making the electric/hybrid vehicles (xEV) market self-sustaining.

#### **Use of sim cards of Nepal in border area of Uttarakhand**

†\*10. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had visited the border area Dharchula of Uttarakhand State;

(b) if so, when and whether the Minister had advised the local people to use Sim Cards of Nepal and also advised to provide foreign Sim Cards to the tourists visiting Mansarovar in view of the deplorable condition of the communication facilities available there; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 18-19 October, 2015 and 12 October, 2016. No such advice was given.

(c) In view of the above, question does not arise.

#### **World heritage status for hill forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**

\*11. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government for preparation of dossier to include hill forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj first in the Tentative List and later in the World Heritage List of UNESCO for their universal historical and architectural importance;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the reasons for not initiating this exercise on priority basis as the forts are pride heritage of the country; and

(c) the details of the guidelines the Archaeological Survey of India, being nodal organization, follows for identification of cultural sites for inclusion first in the Tentative List and subsequently in World Heritage List of UNESCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to include Hill Forts and of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the Tentative List of UNESCO for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The decision not to include the hill forts on UNESCO's Tentative List is on the basis of recommendation of Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters (ACWHM) about these being an over-represented category on India's World Heritage List.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) follows a detailed consultative process from time to time through regional workshops or stakeholder participation, in consultation with the ACWHM, in order to periodically update India's Tentative List in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO (2015). As per the Operational Guidelines a site considered as potential for inscription in World Heritage List of UNESCO is first included in the Tentative List which is a prerequisite condition. Subsequently, nomination dossier for the site is considered after one year the site remaining on Tentative List. As per the Guidelines only one Cultural and one Natural Site can be included in a year from one State Party.

### **New Tourism Policy**

†\*12. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the New Tourism Policy, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its salient features;

(c) the details of the criteria prescribed to promote tourism in the country; and

(d) whether Government is considering to give status of industry to tourism sector looking at its vast potentiality, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A draft New National Tourism Policy is currently under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism. Some of the salient features of the proposed new Tourism Policy include:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Position Tourism as a priority on the National political and economic agenda.
- Focus of the Policy on Employment Generation and Community Participation in tourism development.
- Stress on development of tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner.
- An all-encompassing policy involving linkages with various Ministries, Departments, States/Union Territories and Stakeholders.
- The Policy enshrines the vision of developing and position India as a “Must Experience” and “Must Re-Visit” Destination.
- Development and promotion of varied tourism products including the rich Culture and Heritage of the country, as well as niche products such as Medical and Wellness, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE), Adventure, Wildlife, etc.
- Development of core infrastructure (airways, railways, roadways, waterways, etc.) as well as Tourism Infrastructure.
- Develop quality human resources in the tourism and hospitality sectors across the spectrum of vocational to professional skills development and opportunity creation.
- Create an enabling environment for investment in tourism and tourism-related infrastructure.
- Emphasis on technology enabled development in tourism.
- Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth.
- Focus on promotions in established source markets and potential markets, which are contributing significantly to global tourist traffic, with targeted and country specific campaigns.
- Lays emphasis on Tourism as the fulcrum of multi-sectoral activities and dovetailing of activities of the Ministry with important/flagship schemes of the Government of India.

(d) Development and Promotion of tourism, including granting industry status to the tourism sector, is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/UT Administrations in encouraging the tourism sector by providing various incentives to tourism and hospitality industries. Further, the Hotel and Tourism related industry has been declared a high priority industry and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed up to 100% under the automatic route.

**Corruption in Bokaro Steel Plant**

\*13. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are allegations of rampant corruption in the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBI has filed chargesheet against ex-MD and other officers of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) what is the present status of action in this regard; and

(d) what are the steps being taken by the Ministry to address the wide spread malaise of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) Allegations of corrupt practices are received from various sources in Bokaro Steel Plant. CBI has filed two charge sheets against ex-MD and other officials of Bokaro Steel Plant in cases pertaining to irregularities in recruitment for various posts in Bokaro Steel Plant. These cases are presently under trial in CBI Court.

(d) The Ministry and its CPSEs have taken various measures to prevent the corrupt practices. A list of public servants of gazetted status of doubtful integrity and an Agreed list of suspected officers is being maintained both by the Ministry and the CPSEs under its administrative control. Further, the sensitive posts in the Ministry and its CPSEs have been identified and rotational transfers of officials working on sensitive posts are being done at periodic intervals. Actions are taken against corrupt officials.

**Decline in industrial and manufacturing growth rate**

\*14. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial and manufacturing production have shown an absolute decline with growth rates being in the negative; and

(b) if so, the effective measures taken by Government to improve the industrial and manufacturing growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base of 2004-05. The IIP increased from 176.9 in 2014-15 to 181.1 in 2015-16 reflecting annual growth of 2.4 per cent in 2015-16 over 2014-15. Over the corresponding period, IIP (manufacturing) increased by 2.0 per cent from 186.1 in 2014-15 to 189.8 in 2015-16. However,

cumulative growth of IIP for the period April-September, 2016 over the corresponding period, April-September 2015 has been (-)0.1 percent (provisional). IIP (manufacturing) growth for the April-September, 2016 over the corresponding period in 2015 has been (-) 0.8 per cent (provisional).

(b) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and Procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

#### **Mudpack therapy for Taj Mahal**

\*15. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mudpack therapy is given to marbles in Taj Mahal, Agra to remove black and yellow spots on the marble surface, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how long this procedure has been used for Taj Mahal and what is the outcome in conservation of the monument; and

(c) the details of efforts taken to reduce air pollution including carbons in the vicinity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Mud pack therapy is given to marble surface of Taj Mahal in order to remove surface deposits/accretions, black and yellow spots, thereby improving aesthetic appeal of the monument.

(b) The Mud pack therapy has been used at Taj Mahal for different locations for more than last thirty years. The results are satisfactory as it helps in maintaining natural gloss of marble surface.

(c) To reduce the air pollution in the vicinity of Taj Mahal vehicular movements are banned up to 500 meters from the protected area around the Taj Mahal. In addition the restrictions have been imposed in the Taj Trapezium Zone by the local authorities for control of any activity leading to air pollution.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Decline in export of brassware**

1. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in exports and imports in the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor along with the schemes of Government to promote exports and imports in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of brassware is following a downward slope, the details of brass export in the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to help India's dying brass industry and also future promotional planning, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Export growth was positive during 2013-14 over previous year but declined subsequently. The key reasons for the decline are as follows:

- (i) Slowdown in developed and emerging economies.
- (ii) Sharp fall in crude and petroleum product prices.

The Schemes of Government for promotion of exports include Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), Duty Drawback Scheme, Advance Authorisation Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Interest Equalisation Scheme.

(b) Export of brassware increased in 2014-15 over 2013-14; however it declined in 2015-16 as compared to brassware exports in 2014-15. The following are the details:

Year	Value (Millions US\$)	Growth (%)
2013-14	407.12	-
2014-15	469.34	15.28
2015-16	363.34	-22.58

The key reasons for the decline of brassware exports include recessionary trends in Europe.

(c) Following are some of the important steps taken by the Government to make Indian brass industry more export oriented and competitive:

- (i) MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise including export products of brass, which are produced/manufactured in India.
- (ii) Moradabad, a major brassware centre has been declared as Mega-cluster to boost brassware industry.

**FDI violations by e-commerce companies**

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that there are FDI violations by e-commerce companies in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Enforcement Directorate has also lodged a complaint in this regard before the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details of complaints and what action Ministry has taken so far in this regard;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the general public on e-commerce companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) This Ministry formulates Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy across the sectors including e-commerce. The FDI policy as contained in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2016' is notified under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of the FEMA, 1999. Reserve Bank of India administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement under the Ministry of Finance is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA.

(b) No such complaint has been received in this Ministry from Enforcement Directorate.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Complaints received from general public/consumers on e-commerce companies are forwarded to Department of Consumer Affairs for redressal of their grievances.



**FTAS with Australia, Israel, EU and Gulf countries**

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

(a) whether Government is discussing to ink Free Trade Agreements with Australia, Israel, European Union and Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of trade agreements with these countries; and

(d) India's stand on FTA with Britain and other countries of EU after the Brexit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The current status of India's proposed trade agreements with Australia, Israel, European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is given in the Statement (*See below*). The finalisation of these agreements is contingent on a mutually acceptable balanced outcome for the trading partners.

(d) Following Brexit, the United Kingdom is engaged in a severance arrangement with the European Union. There is no formal proposal of an FTA between India and UK.

***Statement******The current status of India's proposed trade agreements***

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1.	India-EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	India-European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) negotiations started in 2007 and sixteen rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Recently four rounds of stocktaking meetings have been held on 18th January, 2016 (in New Delhi), 22nd February, 2016 (in Brussels), 15th July, 2016 (in New Delhi) and 9th November, 2016 (in New Delhi). India is committed for an early and balanced outcome of the India-EU BTIA negotiations.

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
2.	India-Israel FTA	<p>Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) gave the mandate for establishment of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Israel in its meeting held on 22nd January, 2010.</p> <p>Eight rounds of negotiations on India-Israel FTA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013. Negotiations took place on Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedure and Movement of Natural Persons. Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Dispute Settlement and Trade Remedies which were discussed in Round 7 were not discussed in Round 8.</p> <p>Inter-sessional consultations have been held through tele-conferencing wherein the focus was on a balanced outcomes on goods and services.</p>
3.	India -Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	<p>As per the decision taken by the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) in its meeting held in 2005, India and GCC (Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) are negotiating a Free Trade Agreement. CGG consists of Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar.</p> <p>So far two rounds of negotiations have been held. The first round was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 21-22 March, 2006 and the second round was also held in Riyadh on 9-10 September, 2008.</p> <p>The third round of negotiations was to be held in India during 2009 as per the decision taken during the 2nd round of negotiations. However, GCC secretariat informed that the negotiations with all countries and economic groups have been deferred until GCC States completely review the issue of negotiations.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
4.	India-Australia	<p>A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Australia is under negotiation.</p> <p>Nine rounds of negotiations and a number of inter-sessional meetings have been held so far between the two sides. In the process of negotiations the two sides have exchanged two rounds of offers in goods market access and services market access. These have been examined by both sides.</p>

#### **Strategy for control of e-commerce trade**

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

(a) whether Government has planned any strategy for effective control of e-commerce trade in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total value of products sold by the e-commerce giants like Amazon and other top 10 companies through e-trading in India; and

(d) the effective foolproof steps taken or precautionary steps taken by Government to protect the consumers from being cheated in the course of e-commerce sales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has put in place an enabling guidelines regarding FDI policy on e-commerce sector through Press Note 3 of 2016. As per the FDI policy on the sector, 100% FDI under the automatic route is permitted in B2B e-commerce activities including in marketplace model of e-commerce. Further, an entity having FDI is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce in following of the circumstances:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India.
  - (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading.
  - (iii) An Indian manufacturer is permitted to sell its own single brand products.
  - (iv) An entity selling food products manufactured and/or produced in India.
- (c) No such data is Centrally maintained by the Government.

(d) Consumer Protection Bill (No. 226 of 2015) introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10.08.2015 covers e-commerce transactions and *inter-alia* seeks to establish a Central Consumer Protection Authority for protection of the interests of the consumers.

### **Boosting trade among BRICS nations**

5. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BRICS Trade Ministers' Conference was held recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what steps are being taken to boost trade among BRICS countries, and to improve the group's participation in the world trade; and

(c) the measures taken to improve e-commerce development in BRICS countries and to enhance capacity building and promote cooperation on infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 6<sup>th</sup> BRICS Trade Ministers' meeting was held on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 in New Delhi. The Ministers adopted a Communique along with six documents namely (i) BRICS MSME Cooperation Framework, (ii) Framework for Cooperation on Trade in Services, (iii) Terms of Reference of IPR (intellectual property rights) Cooperation Mechanism of BRICS Countries, (iv) Framework for BRICS Single Window Cooperation, (v) Terms of Reference of Trade Promotion Working Group and (vi) BRICS Framework for Standardisation.

(b) and (c) The cooperation in these areas is expected to enhance participation of BRICS countries in world trade which would *inter-alia* include measures for facilitating integration of MSMEs into the BRICS value chains, coordination on trade promotion activities both within and outside the region, cooperation on IPR issues and participation in standardisation activities. The "*Framework for BRICS E-commerce Cooperation*" has identified some areas of cooperation such as promotion of dialogues and studies on e-commerce cross border policies; capacity building; strengthening partnership between public and private sectors; development of cross border e-commerce infrastructure etc.

### **Steps to reduce trade deficit with China**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards media reports stating that 'India can do nothing about the growing trade deficit between two countries *i.e.* India-China';

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce trade deficit with China;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is growing demand in various forums including social media to boycott all kind of Chinese products; and

(e) if so, Government's response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a), (b), (d) and (e) Some Press reports have attributed such comments in the Chinese media in response to the Indian social media campaign, exhorting the public to shun the use of Chinese goods. The efficacy of the social media campaign to voluntarily shun the use of Chinese products appears to have evoked such a response in the Chinese media.

Such campaigns by the public to voluntarily spurn the use of Chinese products do not violate the provisions of the WTO to which both India and China are signatories.

(c) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014 the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes and states "that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years."

Efforts are being made to increase overall exports by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods, services, resolution of market access issues and other non-tariff barriers. This is done through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China and other countries to show-case Indian products.

To protect the interest of the Indian industry trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 24.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Minimum Import Price (MIP) had been imposed on 173 Exim Codes of Chapter 72 on imports of Iron and Steel since 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2016. This has now been extended till 04<sup>th</sup> December 2016 on 66 Exim Codes of Chapter 72. Also, measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are being availed by Indian industries to seek remedies under the prescribed provisions.

### Industrial corridors

7. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of industrial corridors being implemented in India;
- (b) names of these corridors and the respective areas that they cover;
- (c) whether land acquisition with respect to each of the corridors has been done;
- (d) if not, the area acquired so far, area already in possession of Government before acquisition and area proposed to be acquired;
- (e) whether environment clearances, conversion of land procedures, municipal and/or other local bodies as are statutorily required with respect to each of the corridors, have been obtained; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government is developing or planning to develop 5 Industrial Corridors in the country, as follows:

- (i) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Out of 24 investment nodes identified for development, 8 industrial cities as indicated below, have been taken up for development in the first phase of DMIC Project:

Name of the Node	State
Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh
Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana
Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan
Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat
Shendra-Bidkin Investment Region	Maharashtra

Name of the Node	State
Dighi Port Industrial Area	Maharashtra
Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area	Rajasthan

- (ii) Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) covers the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The nodes namely Ponneri (Tamil Nadu), Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Tumakuru (Karnataka) have been identified during perspective planning.
- (iii) Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) covers the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Dharwad has been identified by Government of Karnataka for further development. Government of Maharashtra has given in-principle approval for development of Sangli/Solapur.
- (iv) Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) covers the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Rajpura-Patiala (Punjab), Gohna (Haryana), Prag-Khurpia Farms (Uttarakhand), Bhaupur (Uttar Pradesh), Gamhariya (Bihar), Barhi (Jharkhand) and Raghunathpur (West Bengal) have been tentatively identified as the sites for Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) for further development.
- (v) East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) covers the States of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Vizag to Chennai segment of this Corridor has been taken as phase-1 wherein Vishakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Donakonda and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu (Andhra Pradesh) have been identified for further development.

(c) and (d) In DMIC Project, land has been made available at the locations as indicated below:

- (i) Ahmedabad Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat—Activation Area of 22.5 sq.km.
- (ii) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra—Phase-1 approx. 8.39 sq.km.
- (iii) Integrated Industrial Township ‘Vikram Udyogpuri’ near Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh—1100 acres (approx.); and
- (iv) Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida Limited—747.5 acres (approx.)

For Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) Project, respective State Governments identified land for Ponneri—4480 acres (approx), Krishnapatnam—13971 acres (approx.) and Tumakuru—13000 acres (approx.).

For Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC), land parcel identified for Dharwad node is approximately 9213 acres.

For Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC), the land parcels available for IMCs are Uttarakhand (2934 acres), Jharkhand (2597 acres) and West Bengal (2658 acres).

For Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), 1887 acres of land is under possession of Government of Andhra Pradesh and 24056 acres of land is under acquisition/alienation.

(e) and (f) Environment clearance has been obtained for DMIC nodes as indicated below:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Node/ Project	Status
1.	Maharashtra	Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA)	Clearance obtained for Shendra Industrial Park. Clearance sought for Bidkin Industrial Park
2.	Gujarat	Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR)	Clearance obtained
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township Project in Greater Noida	EIA studies have taken place. Work has started in keeping with overall blanket approval taken by Greater Noida Development Authority.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township “Vikram Udyogpuri” Project in Ujjain	Clearance obtained
5.	Rajasthan	Khushkhera Bhiwadi Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)	Clearance obtained
		Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area	Clearance sought
6.	Haryana	Manesar Bawal Investment Region (MBIR)	Clearance obtained



Clearances from other bodies *i.e.* municipal and/or local bodies are obtained as part of notification of master plan. For DMIC Corridor, the environment clearances are obtained after due consultation process with various stakeholders that includes all the local and municipal bodies. Implementation works are initiated only after notification of master plans and environment clearance. Other Industrial Corridors are at initial stages of implementation.

**‘Make in India’ programme**

8. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ‘Make in India’ concept is regulated by any law, executive order or Government Resolution;
- (b) when was the concept approved by the Cabinet;
- (c) whether any guideline has been framed in this regard;
- (d) when were these guidelines approved by the Cabinet;
- (e) the number of deals/agreements signed with foreign countries to make ‘Make in India’ concept as a mandatory clause; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No separate policy or legislation is required for ‘Make in India’ initiative. ‘Make in India’ aims at projecting India as an investment destination and develop it as a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Under the initiative various components have been identified which will lead to creation of a positive investment climate. These components involve improvement in Ease of Doing Business, creation of modern infrastructure, opening of new Sectors for FDI and change in the mindset of Government agencies from being regulators to facilitators.

(e) and (f) As part of Make in India initiative, 25 focus sectors have been identified in which there is an Action Plan which has been approved to encourage and promote investments in those sectors. These Action Plans envisage increase in investments in these sectors which will eventually lead to manufacturing in those sectors.

**Fall in contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP has been coming down drastically over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any strategy to improve the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. After revision of base year of National Accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, share of different sectors is measured in terms of share in Gross Value Added (GVA). The share of GVA from manufacturing sector in total GVA at current prices was 16.5% in 2013-14, 16.1% in 2014-15 and 16.2% in 2015-16. The share of GVA has been hovering around 16% to 16.5% during last three years. However, it had witnessed an improvement from 2014-15 to 2015-16.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial production and growth. These *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial license for defence industries. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and Procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

**Trade imbalance with China**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that trade imbalance between India and China has been a cause of concern;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of trade and trade deficit with China for the last five years are given below:-

*Bilateral Trade between India and China during 2011-12 to 2015-16*

(Value in USD Billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2011-12	55.31	18.07	73.38	37.24
2012-13	52.24	13.53	65.77	38.71
2013-14	51.03	14.82	65.85	36.21
2014-15	60.41	11.93	72.34	48.48
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71	52.69

Source: DGCI&S

From above table it may be seen that India's trade imbalance with China increased from US\$ 37.24 billion in 2011-12 to US\$ 52.69 billion in 2015-16. Increasing trade deficit with China can be attributed primarily to the fact that Chinese exports to India rely strongly on manufactured items to meet the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power, while India's exports to China are characterized by primary and intermediate products. The major imports from China are products such as telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, fertilizers, electronic components/instruments, project goods, organic chemicals and drug intermediates, consumer electronics, electrical machinery and equipments, iron and steel etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices.

(c) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014 the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes and states "that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit

of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years.”

A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Information Technology (IT) has been constituted under the MoU between the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology of the Republic of India and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China on co-operation in the field of Information and Communication Technology. The first meeting of this JWG was held on 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 where two countries deliberated to further promote Indian IT and ITES exports to China.

Efforts are being made to increase overall exports by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods, services, resolution of market access issues and other non-tariff barriers. This is done through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China and other countries to show-case Indian products.

**The Government has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters which are indicated below:**

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the ‘Ease of Doing Business’. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, ‘Merchandise Exports from India Scheme’ (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and ‘Service Exports from India Scheme’ (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business Government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes.

**Scam in STC, Mumbai**

11. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has detected ₹ 725 crore scam in the State Trading Corporation, Mumbai in the Credit Linked Insurance Scheme (CLIS);

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two Committees constituted by State Trading Corporation (STC) management conducted an internal investigation into the matter during 2008-09 and submitted their reports dated 09.01.2009 and 30.06.2009 relating to alleged irregularities by the Associates, Insurance Consultant and the officials of STC in trade transactions for export of various items under the Credit Linked Insurance Scheme operated by STC, Mumbai Branch. The Committee concluded that outstanding recoverable by the Associates from foreign buyers stood at about ₹ 725 crore out of which an outstanding for recovery by STC was ₹ 397.17 crore.

Based on the findings of the internal investigation and following the due procedure, Departmental proceedings were initiated against seven officials of STC and major penalties have already been imposed on six employees including the penalty of 'removal from service' in three cases. In one case, the enquiry is under progress.

In parallel, STC lodged a criminal complaint dated 23.02.2012 with CBI, Mumbai for criminal investigation against the Associates, insurance consultant and officials involved. CBI has registered RC No. BAI/2012/A0012 dated 24.02.2012 and the investigation is in the final stages.

Apart from the above mentioned actions, STC initiated action against Business associates which are as follows:

- (i) For dishonoured cheques, cases have been filed in 2010 u/s 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act in the Courts concerned in Mumbai.
- (ii) For recovery of outstanding amounts Summary Suits have been filed in 2011 in the Mumbai High Court.
- (iii) For winding up defaulting Associates petitions have been filed in Mumbai High Court in 2011.

**Steps to curb patent monopolies**

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

(a) whether steps are being taken to curb patent monopolies due to Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with the United States of America, the European Union (EU) as well as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP);

(b) if so, what is India's position in the Special 301 Report released by the US; and

(c) if so, the details regarding price variations in cost of generic drugs and improvement in public access since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India does not have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States. However, India is negotiating an FTA with the European Union (EU) as well as under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). It is premature to speculate on its contents.

(b) and (c) India is placed on the Priority Watch List under the US Special 301 on account of USA's assessment of Indian Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection being inadequate. The Special 301 Report issued by the United States under their Trade Act of 1974 is a unilateral measure to create pressure on countries to enhance IPR protection. India is of the view that the IPR protection sought is beyond the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights or the TRIPS Agreement. India has a TRIPS compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime. Its well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework safeguards the Intellectual Property Rights of domestic and international stakeholders while meeting its international obligations by conscientiously utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. The Indian IP System maintains an adequate symmetry between the private rights of the IPR holder and public interest on the other hand. The Government operates various schemes to facilitate the access to generic drugs such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY).

**Remedial measures to make police force efficient**

13. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study conducted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) revealing that a majority of Indian Police Officers, especially below the rank of Inspector face severe to mild

fatigue due to erratic duty hours, extended shift duties, sudden offset of emergency, lack of proper food, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken to make the police force efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects in the list II of the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is responsibility of the State Governments to implement various police reform measures. A copy of the study report *inter-alia*, recommending introduction of a shift system, allowing weekly off to each staff and to continue with one month extra salary for working beyond duty hours with respect to police personnel was forwarded to DGsP of all States/UTs *vide* BPR&D’s letter dated 29.12.2014 for appropriate action.

#### **Establishment of pollution free industry in Uttarakhand**

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating to install pollutionfree industry in Uttarakhand State;

(b) if so, the industries likely to be established in the State;

(c) if not, whether the State is not competent to establish pollutionfree industry/units; and

(d) if not, whether the Minister will remove the difficulties coming in the way of establishing pollutionfree industry/units in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India is providing Central subsidy under Special Package–II for Industrial units in the State of Uttarakhand with a view to accelerating the industrial development in the State. As per the Subsidy Scheme certain industries including polluting industries are enlisted in the Negative List and are not eligible for subsidy. Copy of the Negative List is given in the Statement (*See below*). The existing Policy of the State Government allows entrepreneurs for setting up industries under the identified non-polluting category *viz.* tourism activities, hotel, adventure and holiday sports,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ropeway, nursing homes, professional training institutes, biotechnology, handloom and handicraft enterprises etc.

**Statement**

*Negative list of industries for Uttarakhand*

Sl. No.	Negative List of Industries
1.	Tobacco and tobacco products including cigarettes and pan masala.
2.	Thermal Power Plant (coal/oil based)
3.	Coal washeries/dry coal processing.
4.	Inorganic chemicals excluding medicinal grade oxygen (2804.11), medicinal grade hydrogen peroxide (2847.11), compressed air (2851.30)
5.	Organic chemicals excluding Provitamins/vitamins, Hormones (29.36), Glycosides (29.39), sugars* (29.40)
6.	Tanning and dyeing extracts, tanins and their derivatives, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes, putty, fillers and other mastics, inks.
7.	Marble and mineral substances not classified anywhere.
8.	Flour mills and rice mills.
9.	Foundries using coal.
10.	Minerals fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation bituminous substances, mineral waxes.
11.	Synthetic rubber product.
12.	Cement clinkers and asbestos, raw including fibre.
13.	Explosive (including industrial explosives, matches, propellant powder etc.)
14.	Mineral or chemical fertilizers.
15.	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and pesticides (basic manufacture and formulation)
16.	Fibre glass and articles thereof.
17.	Manufacture of pulp—wood pulp, mechanical or chemical (including dissolving pulp).
18.	Branded aerated water/soft drinks (non-fruit based).
19.	Paper: Writing or printing paper etc., Paper or paperboard etc., Maplitho paper, etc., Newsprint, in rolls or sheets, Craft paper etc., Sanitary towels, etc. Cigarette paper, Grease-proof paper, Toilet or facial tissue, etc. Paper



Sl. No.	Negative List of Industries
	and paperboard, laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt. Carbon or similar copying paper Products consisting of sheets of paper or paper board, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics, etc. Paper and paperboard, coated, impregnated or covered with wax, etc.
20.	Plastics and articles thereof

\*Serial No. 5; Reproduction synthesis not allowed as also downstream industries for sugar.

### **Impact of inverted duty structure on manufacturing**

15. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether and to what extent inverted duty structure continues to prevail;
- (b) if so, whether and to what extent the current duty structure militates against growth of manufacturing in India central to the 'Make in India' policy; and
- (c) whether bilateral and multilateral trade agreements will be reviewed and renegotiated to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Inverted Duty Structure (IDS) is characterized by a lower import duty on finished products than that of their inputs. The impact of IDS on the domestic industry depends on the share of imported inputs used in domestic manufacturing of final product and may discourage domestic value addition in manufacturing, hindering the pace of 'Make in India'. The Government continues to monitor such cases of possible inversion in duty structure and a number of corrections have been announced in Union Budget 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

- (c) Various trade agreements have a joint review mechanism which provides for review of the Agreement from time to time. If there are instances of any existing inverted duty structure on account of an agreement per se, these can be considered in such reviews.

### **Meeting on the working and implications of FTAs on India**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently convened a high level meeting to discuss the working and implications of Foreign Trade Agreements on India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the matters which came up for discussion and the outcome of the meeting on continuation of FTAs with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Commerce convened the first meeting of the reconstituted Board of Trade on 6 April, 2016. The participants included senior officials of the Government, prominent captains of the industry and think tanks. The participants exchanged views freely and provided suggestions on India's trade agreements. On Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), it emphasized on the need to give thrust to the domestic industry by focussing on competitive sectors. It suggested holding regular consultations with industry associations on FTAs/PTAs and put in place review mechanisms to address industry specific issues from time to time. The suggestions have been taken on board in the overall approach of the Government on trade agreements.

### **Impact of FTAs**

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

(a) which are the regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in which India is a member;

(b) whether they have helped in improving our trade and production;

(c) whether they have helped our farmers and MSMEs to get better prices for their products, or is it the other way;

(d) whether there is any new FTA, India is going to enter into; and

(e) whether FTAs generally help developing economies like India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India is a member of the following two regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs):

(i) Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area or SAFTA whose participating countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(ii) India-ASEAN Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) on goods, services and investment whose participating countries are India, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.)

(b) The trade data with FTA partners, prior to and after implementation of the agreement indicates that there has been a significant increase of our trade. Moreover, studies also indicate that increase in share of imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods could lead to enhanced efficiencies in domestic production and thus contribute to greater exports. The overall effect on trade of an FTA is positive and statistically significant.

(c) The Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) do provide opportunities for export of agricultural (including processed) products of interest for Macro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(d) India is negotiating the following new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with trading partners:

- (i) India-European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
- (ii) India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (iii) India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)
- (iv) India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
- (v) India-New Zealand CECA
- (vi) India-Israel FTA
- (vii) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
- (viii) India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)
- (ix) India-Canada FTA
- (x) India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- (xi) India-Australia CECA
- (xii) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)

(e) Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs including its benefits for and impact on the domestic industry.

#### **Assistance to Tamil Nadu for purchase of turmeric boilers**

18. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the financial assistance given to Tamil Nadu in the year 2016-2017, with regard to purchase of turmeric boilers and turmeric polishers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Government through the Spices Board provides assistance to the turmeric growers for installing turmeric polishers under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture [MIDH]. As per the scheme, 35% of the actual cost of the turmeric polisher subject to a maximum of ₹ 87,500/-is provided as subsidy to SC, ST, small, marginal and women farmers and ₹ 62,500/-as subsidy to other farmers in the major turmeric growing States including Tamil Nadu. During 2016-17, out of ₹ 10.80 lakhs allotted for turmeric polisher under MIDH to Spices Board, an amount of ₹ 2.62 lakhs has been allotted to Tamil Nadu.

Government through Spices Board also implements the Scheme “Export Oriented Production, Export Development and Promotion of Spices”, under which *inter-alia* assistance is provided to the turmeric growers for installing turmeric boilers at the rate of 50% of the actual cost of the turmeric boilers, subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.50 lakhs. During 2016-17, no financial assistance has been provided to the farmers in the turmeric growing areas of Tamil Nadu as of now.

#### **Assistance to Tamil Nadu for purchase of beekeeping boxes**

19. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the financial assistance given to Tamil Nadu in the year 2016-17, with regard to purchase of beekeeping boxes to promote the pollination of cardamom flowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Government through Spices Board implements the Scheme “Export Oriented Production, Export Development and Promotion of Spices”, under which *inter-alia*, various programmes are taken up for boosting production of small and large cardamom in the country which include assistance to cardamom growers for installing beekeeping boxes for promoting pollination of cardamom flowers. 50% of the actual cost of the bee boxes with bee hives subject to a maximum of ₹ 1880/-per bee box are provided as subsidy to

the growers in the major cardamom growing States including Tamil Nadu. During 2016-17, no financial assistance has been provided to the eligible farmers from cardamom growing areas of Tamil Nadu as of now.

### **Easing rules for imports under APTA**

20. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to ease rules for import of railway locomotives, nuclear plants, fissile material and aircraft under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA);

(b) whether it will be a preferential treaty with six countries, including China and South Korea, in return for a promise to allow lower imports of textiles and pharma products at zero duty;

(c) which are the other items other than textiles and pharma on which India offered concessions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The tariff concessions being granted to Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) member States, on Margin of Preference basis, under the fourth round of exchange of tariff concessions, includes certain tariff lines relating to railway locomotives, nuclear plants, fissile material and aircraft. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 has approved the exchange of these tariff concessions. The decisions of the Cabinet would be implemented at the next meeting of the Ministerial Council of APTA.

The APTA (formerly the Bangkok Agreement) is an Agreement signed since 1975. Three Rounds of tariff concessions have already been exchanged among the member countries till 2003. The current membership of APTA consists of six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka.

(b) Yes, APTA is a preferential treaty based on Margin of Preference. Concessions on tariff lines proposed to be offered by China and Korea, *inter-alia*, cover certain textiles and pharma products.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the agreed modalities of tariff negotiations in the Fourth Round of negotiations under APTA, India has offered 28.01% of dutiable national tariff lines (in HS2012 at 8-digit) with an average MoP of 33.45%. These, *inter-alia*, include mineral ores, rare earth elements, antiques collectors' items and works of art etc.

### India rank in World Bank's Doing business

21. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the World Bank's Doing Business, India has been ranked 130 in ranking for 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for poor ranking of the country in this area;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what efforts Government is making to improve its position and make it easy for business to start, operate and exist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, India ranks 130<sup>th</sup> in the World Bank's annual *Doing Business Report (DBR) 2017* as against 131<sup>st</sup> rank (Revised) in the *Doing Business Report 2016*. The Doing Business report ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between India and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 in DBR 2016 to 55.27 in DBR 2017. This is the first time in history that India has improved its absolute score in two consecutive years as can be seen from the table given below. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier score improved on 7 out of the 10 indicators, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practice.

Topics	DB 2015	DB 2015 (Revised)	DB 2016	DB 2016 (Revised)	DB 2017
Overall rank	142	134	130	131	130
Distance to Frontier	52.67	-	54.68	53.93	55.27

The World Bank in its latest Doing Business Report 2017 has recognized the following Reforms:

(i) On Getting Electricity, the report recognized the efforts of Tata Power in Delhi to make it faster and cheaper to obtain an electricity connection. These efforts, combined with efforts in Mumbai last year, have allowed India to improve its rank on this indicator from 137 in 2015 to 26 in this year's report, a 111 rank improvement.

(ii) The report has also recognized the establishment of Commercial Divisions

within the High Courts in Delhi and Mumbai to deal with commercial cases above ₹ 1 crore. This has allowed India to improve its rank by 14 places in 2 years.

- (iii) In the area of Trading Across Borders, the report recognized the implementation of the Single Window Interface for Trade (ICEGATE), which integrates approvals and risk-based framework of customs and nine departments to provide traders with a single online interface for import clearances.
- (iv) On Paying Taxes, the report recognized online filing and payment of returns at the Employee's Social Insurance Corporation.

**Reforms Not Recognized by World Bank This Year**-Following major reforms have not been accounted for in current year's report:

- (i) Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which has transformed India's corporate insolvency landscape by replacing outdated laws with a new legal framework. Once implemented, it will improve our rank significantly in resolving insolvency index in next year's ranking.
- (ii) Introduction of online single window system for building plan approval in Delhi and Mumbai, integrating permission of various agencies. This has reduced time to process and issue building plan approvals from 231 days to 21.85 days on an average in Delhi, and from 147 days to 26.39 days in Mumbai.
- (iii) Introduction and streamlining of INC-29 for company incorporation, which is currently used by 30% of new companies. This reform was not factored in this year because as per the World Bank's methodology more than 50 per cent of users should have used the system in the period 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2015 to 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016.
- (iv) The elimination of the requirement of a company seal while applying for Government registrations and permissions at the time of setting up of a business. The Companies Act, 2013 was amended in 2015 to make provision for the same but has not been accounted for by the World Bank. The Bank has observed that, to open a bank account a company seal was required.
- (v) Online registration for ESIC and EPFO, which has expedited the time taken to register. This functionality has been made applicable from 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2015. The World Bank has not accepted the evidence provided in this regard.

- (vi) Online filing and payment of returns at the Employee's Provident Fund Organization, where the majority of returns and payments are now filed and paid fully online. This reform has not been considered even though it was implemented by EPFO on 5th June, 2015.
- (vii) Streamlining of name reservation process at Ministry of Corporate Affairs, reducing the time taken to an average of 1.86 days.
- (viii) Registration under VAT and Profession Tax has been merged into a single process from 1st January, 2015 by Government of Maharashtra.
- (ix) Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online and is allotted real time and business can start operations immediately on receipt of TIN number.
- (x) Delhi Pollution Control Committee has removed the requirement of obtaining consent to establish for a non-hazardous warehouse.

(c) and (d) The Report has highlighted poor implementation of reforms by the Departments/agencies concerned of Government of India and Government of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra. In spite of the regular guidance and monitoring, it has been felt that the reforms have not been implemented in entirety and the reforms which were implemented were actually not felt by users. Considering the importance of making the country an easy place to do business and improve its ranking, many Inter-Ministerial meetings have been held this year. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has been coordinating with all the Departments and Agencies along with Government of NCT and Government of Maharashtra to implement the reforms. DIPP had also organized workshops with the Departments concerned and World Bank experts for better understanding and implementation of reforms. DIPP with the assistance of World Bank team has outlined the reforms which need to be implemented to improve our rank substantially in next year's Report and have shared with respective Departments and Government of NCT and Government of Maharashtra on 12.10.2016.

### **Impact of WTO**

22. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had identified any sector (s) in the field of trade and commerce, which affects the interests of country due to its membership of World Trade Organization (WTO);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to protect the interest of country, producers/manufacturers and consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The agreements of the World Trade Organization (WTO) cover goods, services and intellectual property. These agreements are a result of multilateral negotiations and provide a transparent and predictable trade regime for WTO members. The WTO Agreements also include provisions for Special and Differential Treatment of developing countries, which are vital for their greater integration in the international trading system.

(c) and (d) In case any of the sectors is adversely affected by trade, the WTO rules provide for remedial measures. Amongst other measures, the Government has taken remedial actions on imported products in case of unfair trade activities by the exporting country and has also been successfully defending India's interests in case of inconsistent trade remedial actions by other countries. Similarly, wherever required, the inconsistencies by partner countries have been taken to the WTO dispute settlement mechanism for early resolution.

### **Aligning FDI policy with national industrial classification code**

23. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to align the FDI policy with the National Industrial Classification Code in the context of ease of doing business;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, along with the present status of the proposal;

(c) to what extent this move will enhance the ease of doing business and in attracting FDI in various sectors; and

(d) by when the said initiative would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government has issued Press Note 1 of 2015 dated 05.01.2015 and mapped various sectors mentioned in the FDI policy document with National Industrial Classification Code (NIC Code) 2008. Details thereof are available at website of the Department ([www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in)). This measure provides objectivity in the interpretation of FDI policy provisions on different sectors and enhances ease of doing business to foreign investors.

**Volume of exports**

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

- (a) the volume of India's export for the last three years, country-wise;
- (b) whether the service exports have increased strongly in the previous years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's merchandise exports during the last three years is given below and the country-wise values of India's merchandise exports during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). Due to different units of measurement, the volume (quantity) figures are not additive and hence total volumes are not available.

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
India's value of Export (in US\$ Billions)	314.4	310.4	262.3

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistic (DGCIS), Kolkata

(b) and (c) Service exports increased in 2014-15 over 2013-14, however it declined in 2015-16 compared to service exports in 2014-15. The following are the details:

Year	Service exports (US\$ Millions)	Growth (%)
2013-14	151,813	-
2014-15	158,107	4.15
2015-16	154,311	-2.40

**Statement**

*The country-wise values of India's merchandise exports during the last three years*

	Export Value (in US\$ Millions)		
Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Afghanistan	474.35	422.56	526.60
Albania	18.73	19.42	24.04
Algeria	1069.56	1063.73	787.81
Ameri Samoa	0.05	0.19	0.16
Andorra	0.12	0.26	0.12

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Angola	536.05	552.64	223.19
Anguilla	0.02	0.05	0.02
Antartica	0.06	0.00	0.00
Antigua	2.19	2.07	2.56
Argentina	611.51	460.21	536.50
Armenia	72.47	91.47	22.78
Aruba	3.33	3.88	6.92
Australia	2300.35	2782.13	3263.11
Austria	336.49	363.10	339.83
Azerbaijan	123.89	110.42	33.38
Bahamas	228.03	123.50	11.96
Baharain Is	639.38	472.98	654.14
Bangladesh Pr	6167.22	6449.90	6034.95
Barbados	6.44	10.19	10.50
Belarus	53.34	48.16	35.70
Belgium	6377.56	5519.64	5027.65
Belize	22.46	24.49	14.51
Benin	764.00	497.95	427.30
Bermuda	2.59	2.73	2.59
Bhutan	355.61	333.94	468.95
Bolivia	53.19	70.84	74.43
Bosnia-Hrzgovin	11.57	17.88	19.70
Botswana	54.44	44.46	52.38
Br Virgn Is	0.39	0.66	0.84
Brazil	5552.71	5963.82	2650.34
Brunei	32.45	41.99	28.45
Bulgaria	168.11	266.45	145.53
Burkina Faso	103.22	112.76	108.79
Burundi	30.76	31.44	29.06

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
C Afri Rep	7.73	7.76	9.17
Cambodia	141.32	142.53	143.01
Cameroon	259.67	249.13	190.99
Canada	2037.43	2196.02	2018.42
Canary Is	0.00	0.02	0.00
Cape Verde Is	1.43	4.12	1.43
Cayman Is	3.15	6.75	3.54
Chad	33.02	40.69	43.49
Channel Is	0.02	0.00	0.00
Chile	664.02	565.82	679.32
China P Rp	14867.57	11957.08	9013.54
Christmas Is	0.01	0.01	0.03
Cocos Is	0.01	0.00	0.00
Colombia	1007.54	1105.15	888.11
Comoros	13.70	17.76	17.01
Congo D. Rep.	181.46	254.16	317.63
Congo P Rep	210.32	252.89	166.66
Cook Is	0.09	0.32	0.05
Costa Rica	81.09	95.84	134.76
Cote D'ivoire	298.96	309.75	397.04
Croatia	139.15	176.39	112.44
Cuba	35.53	37.32	54.31
Cyprus	61.57	51.11	59.80
Czech Republic	387.09	378.56	488.53
Denmark	761.81	724.38	688.85
Djibouti	307.05	237.96	204.55
Dominic Rep	125.71	140.91	175.11
Dominica	2.41	2.53	1.47
East Timor	2.19	3.24	0.00

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Ecuador	290.40	225.04	153.20
Egypt A Rp	2562.29	3025.60	2337.65
El Salvador	65.11	61.48	68.54
Equtl Guinea	17.24	15.01	17.53
Eritrea	16.45	14.06	6.45
Estonia	79.13	68.09	63.68
Ethiopia	816.94	783.13	793.62
Falkland Is	0.00	0.00	0.00
Faroe Is	3.08	2.62	1.75
Fiji Is	48.74	49.75	44.15
Finland	415.74	330.60	248.57
Fr Guiana	36.68	59.04	1.17
Fr Polynesia	2.80	3.07	3.81
Fr S Ant Tr	0.00	0.00	0.06
France	5108.94	4957.25	4633.73
Gabon	52.59	42.70	36.82
Gambia	85.14	73.53	59.54
Georgia	91.29	86.67	82.57
Germany	7522.99	7539.79	7094.57
Ghana	831.51	680.39	623.73
Gibraltar	97.61	637.83	1182.88
Greece	335.15	360.84	335.72
Greenland	1.73	1.13	8.81
Grenada	1.46	1.34	1.87
Guadeloupe	6.53	4.17	2.87
Guam	0.28	0.41	0.38
Guatemala	212.37	229.01	255.97
Guinea	203.42	283.81	278.57
Guinea Bissau	19.02	9.76	14.47

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Guyana	24.19	24.41	21.87
Haiti	59.21	85.45	62.27
Heard Macdonald	0.03	0.06	0.00
Honduras	107.90	187.56	155.05
Hong Kong	12732.37	13599.88	12092.21
Hungary	343.63	349.26	345.13
Iceland	19.89	19.93	18.55
Indonesia	4850.37	4043.32	2819.55
Installations in International Waters	0.00	0.00	7.11
Iran	4972.15	4175.11	2781.52
Iraq	918.08	829.32	1004.39
Ireland	414.40	759.74	526.12
Israel	3747.06	3289.87	2821.23
Italy	5273.69	5093.23	4218.20
Jamaica	36.22	37.80	40.21
Japan	6814.64	5385.87	4662.91
Jordan	1595.99	1431.11	499.76
Kazakhstan	261.52	250.68	151.91
Kenya	3882.29	4117.93	3025.85
Kiribati Rep	0.94	1.00	0.94
Korea Dp Rp	186.80	76.52	110.88
Korea Rp	4209.52	4604.19	3523.72
Kuwait	1061.18	1198.89	1247.51
Kyrgyzstan	34.54	37.76	25.11
Lao Pd Rp	49.90	67.31	37.94
Latvia	102.08	98.12	79.50
Lebanon	293.53	279.66	239.55
Lesotho	31.01	38.22	30.06

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Liberia	253.68	206.53	133.88
Libya	287.20	163.74	122.58
Liechtenstein	0.32	0.19	0.82
Lithuania	104.94	103.23	88.09
Luxembourg	11.74	9.59	8.07
Macao	1.62	2.43	1.97
Macedonia	10.79	14.51	12.87
Madagascar	238.72	167.19	197.04
Malawi	221.06	214.02	176.13
Malaysia	4198.18	5816.65	3706.91
Maldives	106.08	152.38	179.04
Mali	108.79	134.12	107.93
Malta	167.91	327.59	325.03
Marshall Island	1.18	0.12	101.91
Martinique	7.68	6.15	4.44
Mauritania	58.02	58.94	58.35
Mauritius	1000.22	1909.55	855.73
Mexico	2227.67	2861.68	2865.16
Micronesia	0.57	0.23	0.36
Moldova	10.47	8.79	7.81
Monaco	0.31	0.87	1.05
Mongolia	15.53	7.92	8.44
Montenegro	30.57	42.31	26.19
Montserrat	0.07	0.33	0.96
Morocco	385.62	326.31	342.19
Mozambique	1257.30	2070.84	1241.99
Myanmar	787.06	773.24	1070.65
N. Mariana Is.	0.06	0.08	0.56
Namibia	212.39	107.82	73.62

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Nauru Rp	0.17	0.02	0.01
Nepal	3592.43	4573.89	3930.09
Netherland	7997.83	6327.22	4727.38
Netherlandantil	68.51	40.94	37.25
New Caledonia	8.80	10.77	4.68
New Zealand	276.69	322.10	308.04
Nicaragua	59.23	65.51	82.54
Niger	86.31	78.22	80.16
Nigeria	2667.83	2681.37	2221.90
Niue Is	0.01	0.00	0.04
Norfolk Is	1.36	0.06	0.33
Norway	229.09	263.41	541.63
Oman	2812.34	2379.44	2190.79
Pacific Is	0.02	0.00	0.00
Pakistan Ir	2274.40	1857.29	2171.16
Palau	0.03	0.07	0.02
Panama C Z	0.36	0.07	0.16
Panama	211.41	302.40	201.41
Papua N Gna	43.96	52.19	39.45
Paraguay	88.91	106.48	98.22
Peru	620.57	819.86	703.12
Philippines	1419.06	1395.58	1374.23
Pitcairn Is	0.06	0.00	0.00
Poland	995.56	1050.82	1025.30
Portugal	627.06	636.46	589.64
Puerto Rico	90.84	99.02	115.00
Qatar	969.08	1054.98	902.04
Reunion	52.39	48.76	42.70
Romania	286.39	416.79	255.74



Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Russia	2121.33	2097.01	1587.81
Rwanda	87.56	149.27	106.08
Saharwi A.Dm	0.00	0.03	0.00
Samoa	4.30	2.48	2.22
San Marino	0.00	0.05	0.26
Sao Tome	0.92	1.47	0.93
Saudi Arab	12219.35	11162.55	6394.48
Senegal	426.50	518.75	545.84
Serbia	31.52	42.39	43.34
Serbia	30.16	6.68	0.15
Seychelles	52.72	32.56	34.14
Sierra Leone	101.00	80.40	91.17
Singapore	12511.19	9809.53	7719.97
Slovak Rep	104.43	136.90	137.51
Slovenia	212.26	245.77	265.00
Solomon Is	2.06	5.22	2.71
Somalia	210.90	352.81	486.60
South Africa	5074.43	5302.00	3588.75
Spain	2885.15	3148.38	3237.46
Sri Lanka Dsr	4534.51	6703.72	5309.53
St Helena	0.03	0.21	0.16
St Kitt N A	1.22	1.25	2.20
St Lucia	2.28	2.13	2.67
St Pierre	0.03	0.00	0.00
St Vincent	1.84	0.76	0.55
Sudan	863.07	882.47	782.35
Suriname	24.18	17.62	12.86

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Swaziland	22.81	39.94	59.90
Sweden	733.47	740.47	683.64
Switzerland	1797.30	1069.09	977.21
Syria	234.11	187.89	136.83
Taiwan	1989.94	2181.66	1428.81
Tajikistan	54.27	53.71	22.26
Tanzania Rep	3400.88	2484.61	1654.64
Thailand	3703.39	3464.83	2987.86
Timor-Leste	0.00	0.00	3.42
Togo	443.94	688.42	532.19
Tokelau Is	0.17	0.00	0.00
Tonga	1.04	0.92	1.12
Trinidad	104.83	165.48	92.88
Tunisia	274.11	249.83	222.37
Turkey	4433.93	5358.92	4140.01
Turkmenistan	73.63	91.98	68.53
Turks C IS	0.41	0.15	0.16
Tuvalu	0.06	0.03	0.06
U Arab Emts	30521.56	33028.08	30290.01
U K	9822.05	9354.21	8858.00
U S A	39159.25	42464.22	40339.85
Uganda	530.63	553.93	569.94
Ukraine	481.34	349.03	259.12
Unspecified	11428.49	4073.74	2414.29
Uruguay	160.99	208.32	152.81
US Minor	0.00	0.68	0.17
Uzbekistan	114.07	170.44	94.64
Vanuatu Rep	2.78	1.86	2.01
Vatican City	0.00	0.12	0.05

Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Venezuela	196.96	258.07	130.66
Vietnam Soc Rep	5442.13	6257.88	5266.15
Virgin IS US	3.90	4.83	4.23
Wallis F IS	0.00	0.04	0.00
Yemen	1307.04	992.13	399.79
Zambia	377.31	366.59	298.11
Zimbabwe	158.06	223.96	205.08
GRAND TOTAL	314415.73	310352.01	262290.13

*Source:* Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistic (DGCIS), Kolkata

### **Success of SEZs and 'Make in India' programme**

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

(a) how successful is the policy of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 'Make in India' initiative during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has recently cancelled approval of some SEZs in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been demands from various quarters for relaxation in land acquisition norms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by Government to overcome the problems in the initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 405 proposals out of which 328 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 204 SEZs are exporting. The exports from SEZs, employment generated and investment made in SEZs during the last two years are as under:

Financial Years	Exports (₹ in crore)	Employment*	Investment* (₹ in crore)
2014-2015	4,63,770	14,42,316	3,38,794
2015-2016	4,67,337	15,91,381	3,76,494

\* Calculated on cumulative basis.

As regard 'Make in India' initiative, launched in September, 2014, the key achievements are as under:

1. Infrastructure creation and development through projects such as Sagarmala, Swadesh Darshan, Mega Food Parks and Mobile manufacturing units.
2. Skill Development initiatives such as Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, Hunar se Rozgar Tak and Skill Testing and Certification.
3. Focus on Innovation and R&D by setting up Centres of Excellence (CoE) for Internal Security, Large Area Flexible Electronics, Internet of Things and shuttle-less looms.
4. Increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by 29 per cent to a record \$40 billion in FY 2015-16.

(b) Yes, the Board of Approval (BoA) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in has approved cancellation of formal approval in 11 cases as the progress made by the Developers of said SEZs was not satisfactory. List of such SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Based on the representations received, Government has notified reduction in minimum area required for setting up of SEZ from 1000 ha to 500 ha in respect of multi-product SEZ and from 100 ha to 50 ha in respect of sector-specific and multi-services SEZs.

### ***Statement***

*List of Formal Approval cancelled during the period 1.4.2016 to 31.10.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Area Hectares
1	2	3	4
1.	Broadway Integrated Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tathawade, Taluka Mulshi, District Pune, Maharashtra	10.55
2.	Muttha Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Village Lohagaon, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	10.27
3.	Saloni Business Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Kharivli Taluka Wada, District Thane, Maharashtra	27.24
4.	Veritas Infrastructure Development Ltd.	Village Shahbaez, Taluka-Alibaug, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra	11.54
5.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Ramdaspur, Cuttack Distt., Odisha	101
6.	Devbhumi Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	10.12

1	2	3	4
7.	M.L Dalmiya and Co. Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	44
8.	Abex Infocom Pvt. Ltd.	Dist: 24-Parganas South	40
9.	Salarpuria Properties Pvt. Ltd.	District, West Bengal	10.27
10.	Bengal Shristi Infrastructure Development Ltd.	Asansol, West Bengal	10.207
11.	Orion IT Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal	28.33

### **Efforts to increase share of service sector in GDP**

26. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of service sector to GDP is far greater than industry sector even though the contribution of Government is almost nominal;

(b) what role Government has identified for itself to give further boost to the service sector in future;

(c) whether Government has any concrete plan to bring convergence between the service sector and industry to give boost to service sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Central Statistics Office (CSO) provisional data, the share of services sector to Gross Value Added (GVA) was 53.2 per cent in 2015-16 whereas the share of Industry sector was 29.7 per cent.

(b). In order to promote trade in services, Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy of negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions, focussed strategies for specific markets and sectors. Further, there, are domestic sectoral challenges and difficulties. These are identified and sought to be addressed through consultations with stakeholders. Government of India also provides some fiscal benefits through Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for some identified sectors as per budget availability.

(c) and (d) Services are embedded in manufacturing. Some important services

which are also inputs into the manufacturing sector are: IT/TeS, logistic services which comprises courier services, retail including e-commerce and transport services, financial services (insurance and banking), utilities such as telecommunications and professional services (engineering services, architectural services, accounting and legal services). Therefore, these key service sectors are critical for the success of the 'Make in India' Programme. The 'Make in India' programme has identified twenty-five thrust areas from both manufacturing and services sectors to provide major push to both these sectors. Apart from this, the policy initiatives like Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India and Skill India, fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, connectivity, smart cities and other urban and rural infrastructure and efforts at improving the ease of doing business through a number of facilitatory initiatives are also likely to boost services sector. The substantive changes in the policy regime for foreign direct investment are expected to boost both industrial and service sector growth.

**Funds for upkeep of heritage buildings outside the purview of ASI**

†27. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides funds for upkeep of such heritage buildings which do not come under the conservation by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the details of such heritage buildings of Bihar and Jharkhand for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Bihar and Jharkhand for allocation of funds for conservation of heritage buildings and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The funds are provided for conservation and upkeep of monuments and protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, as a special case funds have been provided for conservation of unprotected monuments as Kedarnath Temple in Uttarakhand and Jama Masjid at Delhi. No funds have been provided for unprotected heritage buildings in Bihar and Jharkhand.

(c) Protected monuments of ASI in Bihar and Jharkhand are in good State of preservation. However, no such proposal for unprotected monuments has been received.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**FDI in private security industry**

28. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed FDI in private security industry and if so, the specific reasons behind it;

(b) whether there will be change in process of these private security companies to procure arms and ammunition;

(c) whether Government has considered implications on national security in allowing FDI in private security industry, if so, the response thereof;

(d) what are the safeguards planned to ensure that fire arms procured by such companies are not illegally sold to private individuals; and

(e) whether Government proposes to maintain a central data base of registered and unregistered private security agencies, personnel hired by them, with full details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir, the extant policy of the Government allows the possibility of Foreign Direct Investment in the private security industry, subject however, to applicable laws/regulation; security and other conditionalities.

(b) As per Arms Act, 1959 and Arms Rules 2016, there is no change in the process for procurement of arms and ammunition by a private security company.

(c) There is no fresh proposal under consideration at present to amend the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, to modify FDI limit in the private security agencies.

(d) There are provisions under sections 19 to 27 in the Arms Act, 1959 which provide that the arms cannot be issued/sold to unauthorized individuals.

(e) A web portal has been developed to enable the State Governments/Controlling Authorities to maintain a database for effective monitoring of the relevant provisions of PSAR Act, 2005.

**Promotion and protection of indigenous culture**

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to promote and protect indigenous cultures in the face of the onslaught of western culture; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to popularize and promote Indian cultural traditions outside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural programmes and activities throughout the country to protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and indigenous cultures.

(b) To popularize and promote Indian cultural traditions outside India, Ministry of Culture develops cultural relations between India and various countries of the world through Cultural Exchange Programmes. To promote Indian culture and artists, this Ministry also organizes Festivals of India abroad to spread Indian culture through dance performance, food, literary and film festivals, Yoga, Mehendi Art etc. Indian culture abroad is further popularized and promoted by releasing *grant-in-aid* by this Ministry to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies working abroad. Under International Cultural Relations Scheme, financial assistance is also provided by this Ministry to artists and cultural professionals going abroad for attending seminars and festivals on cultural subjects.

### **Museum(s) proposed in Tamil Nadu**

30. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of museum(s) being set up/proposed to be set up in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Museums Grant Scheme;

(b) the details of amount that have been earmarked for setting up museum(s) in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the year-wise details of amount released to set up museum(s) in the State of Tamil Nadu, since the inception of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of Museum set up in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Museum Grant Scheme is given below:

(i) Dakshinachitra Heritage Museum, G-3, Madhuras Flats No. 6, Urur Olcott Road, Besant Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

(b) Specific amount is not earmarked State-wise for setting up museum(s) under Museum Grant Scheme.



(c) The details of amount released to Dakshinachitra Heritage Museum in the State of Tamil Nadu since the inception of this scheme is given below:

Financial Year	Amount Released
2010-11	₹ 5.00 lakhs
2011-12	₹ 57.58 lakhs
2013-14	₹ 31.29 lakhs
2013-14	₹ 31.28 lakhs
2014-15	₹ 41.72 lakhs
2016-17	₹ 20.86 lakhs

### **Sexual harassment in Asiatic Society**

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

(a) whether any FIR has been lodged by Asiatic Society against the accused involved in the sexual harassment of a minority female employee in the institute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An FIR was lodged by a minority female employee (victim) on 18.11.2014. The then Council did not lodge further FIR against the accused as it received the copy of FIR filed by her. The then Council 8th constituted Internal Complaints Committee on May, 2015 with three members as per Vishakha Guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The new Council had further reconstituted the Internal Complaints Committee of the Asiatic Society as per Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 (14 of 2013) on Sexual Harassment of Women at work place comprising 05 members on 24.06.2016 and the Committee had submitted its final report in a sealed envelope to the authority of the Society on 28.10.2016, which will be placed before the Council meeting scheduled to be held on 25.11.2016.

### **Survey undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India in Puri**

32. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last survey undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) of the ancient buildings, religious sites in the holy city of Puri:

(b) what was the recommendation of the ASI: and

(c) how does the Ministry propose to ensure the proper preservation of the heritage sites in the holy city of Puri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India has not undertaken the survey work in the holy city of Puri. However, Shree Jagannath Temple Puri and Atharanala bridge, Puri are declared as Centrally Protected Monuments in Puri.

(c) Conservation work of the protected monuments is a continuous process. Requisite funds for the conservation and maintenance works of the protected monuments of ASI in the country including in the holy city of the Puri are provided regularly. The protected monuments of Puri are properly preserved and conserved in its original condition.

#### **Renovation of heritage sites by private sector**

33. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heritage sites in the country are being given to private sector for their renovation and maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government for renovating or maintaining the heritage and historical sites of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The conservation and maintenance work of the protected and monuments of national importance is attended by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, on request from Aga Khan Trust for Culture, they have been allowed to do some conservation work of protected monuments in the buffer zone of Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site at Delhi.

(c) The conservation work of protected monuments is attended regularly by the ASI as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

#### **Promotion of rich cultural heritage of Chhattisgarh**

†34. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is taking any steps to promote the rich cultural heritage of Chhattisgarh;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote the folk artists of Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to promote the local folk songs and folk dances of Chhattisgarh all over the country; and

(e) the details of the funds spent for promoting folk songs and folk dances of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and rich cultural heritage throughout the country including Chhattisgarh, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

(c) and (d) South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture organizes various cultural programmes and activities showcasing folk songs and folk dances of the 7 States of the zone including Chhattisgarh throughout the country by engaging folk artists from the zone with 7 States including Chhattisgarh.

(e) The details of the funds spent for promoting folk songs and folk dances of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Amount (₹)
2013-14	16,57,200/-
2014-15	10,35,000/-
2015-16	5,01,000/-
2016-17	8,33,000/-

#### **Construction of complex for National Kathak Institute in Lucknow**

35. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to construct a complex for National Kathak Institute under Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme in Lucknow:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure involved:

(c) whether any request has been received to release the central assistance for completion of the complex; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the assistance released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has approved the project of construction of complex for National Kathak Institute at Lucknow which covers an area of 4510.65 Square Metres with a provision of 494 seater auditorium, green rooms, practice hall, dancing hall etc. The total cost of the project is ₹ 15.00 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Total amount of Central Assistance sought is ₹ 9.00 crore out of which ₹ 1.05 crore has been released.

### **Construction of natyashala/auditorium**

36. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a Natyashala/Auditorium in between Mathura and Vrindavan for which five acres of land has been decided to be allocated;

(b) what would be the total expenditure involved for construction of the Natyashala/Auditorium;

(c) the amount of expenditure that has to be borne by the Uttar Pradesh Government;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide central assistance from the Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir. This Ministry does not provide land for the construction of any project under Tagore Cultural Complexes Scheme.

(b) The total project cost indicated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is ₹ 2314.27 lakhs.

(c) The amount of expenditure that has to be borne by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is ₹ 925.71 lakhs.

(d) and (e) The total amount of Central Assistance sought is ₹ 1388.56 Lakh and this Ministry has recommended to release an amount of ₹ 2.50 lakh for preparation of Detailed Project Report.

**New comprehensive capital goods policy**

37. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the existing capital goods policy will soon be replaced by a comprehensive new capital goods policy;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed comprehensive capital goods policy;
- (c) what is the time-frame for implementing the new policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Not applicable in view of the reply to (a) above.

**Merger of ONGC with refining corporation**

38. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make merger of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation with a refining corporation such as Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum or Hindustan Petroleum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this will pave the way to weather price volatility, stabilize its income and stay competitive for the ONGC; and
- (d) whether major oil firms across the world are better able to deal with the cyclicity of the oil markets because they are integrated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Impact of import on Navratna industries**

39. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study on the impact of import on indigenous industries including Navratna industries;

- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, sector/PSU-wise; and
- (c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) With the liberalization/globalization of the economy, almost all sectors of the economy are now operating in a competitive business environment. Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are operating in the sectors such as defence, railways, petroleum, telecommunications, aluminium, steel, power, finance, etc. The Department of Public Enterprises has not made any study on the impact of import on the performance of Navratna CPSEs. In order to support these CPSEs in their drive to become global giants, the Boards of Navratna CPSEs have already been delegated enhanced powers, *inter-alia*, in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resources management and also to enter into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances and to obtain by purchase or other arrangement technology and know-how.

**Failure in procurement provision of raw material from MSEs by CPSUs**

40. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have violated the provision of procuring 20 per cent of their total raw material from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs);
- (b) if so, reasons and details of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) who have violated the provision;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) who have violated the provision; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Development Commissioner, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, have informed that out of the data reported by 105 Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), 53 CPSUs have achieved more than 20% procurement from MSEs in the year 2015-16. The names of the CPSUs who have not completed with the 20% requirements are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, there is no provision for penal punishment against the defaulting procuring agencies.

However, Department of Public Enterprises have issued instructions regarding penalization upto 1 mark at the time of annual evaluation of MoU of the CPSUs who fail to achieve the 20% mandatory procurement as per the provisions of the Public Procurement Policy.

***Statement***

*Name of CPSUs who have procured less than 20% of total procurement from MSE in 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSUs
1.	rites Ltd.
2.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corpn.
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant Development Corpn. Ltd.
4.	NMDC Ltd.
5.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.
6.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
7.	Mazagon Dock Ltd. (P)
8.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (P)
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (P)
10.	BEML Ltd. (P)
11.	Moil Ltd. (P)
12.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
13.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
14.	NTPC Ltd.
15.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
16.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.
17.	NHPC Ltd.
18.	Power Finance Corporation
19.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.
20.	THDC Ltd.
21.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.
22.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
23.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited
24.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.

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Sl. No.	Name of CPSUs
25.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
26.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
27.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
28.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
29.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.
30.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
31.	India Trade Promotion Organisation
32.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
33.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
34.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.
35.	Oil India Ltd.
36.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corporation Ltd.
37.	M.S.T.C. Ltd.
38.	Coal India Ltd.
39.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
40.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.
41.	National Fertilizers Ltd.
42.	India Tourism Development Corporation. Ltd.
43.	NHDC Ltd.
44.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
45.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.

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**Loss making cement manufacturing units**

41. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of cement factories, which were established by Cement Corporation of India since its inception in 1965;

(b) details of cement manufacturing units which are functioning profitably as on date;

(c) whether any cement manufacturing units are/were closed in the past due to continuous loss/non-profit;



(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any proposal is pending with Government to set up any cement manufacturing unit in the State of Tamil Nadu by Cement Corporation of India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The year-wise details of Cement factories established by CCI since its inception are as given below:-

Sl. No.	Unit	Year of Commissioning
1.	Mandhar in Chhattisgarh	1970
2.	Kurkunta in Karnataka	1972
3.	Bokajan in Assam	1977
4.	Rajban in Himachal Pradesh	1980
5.	Akaltara in Chhattisgarh	1981
6.	Charkhidadri in Haryana	1981
7.	Nayagaon and Nayagaon clinkerisation in Madhya Pradesh	1982 1990
8.	Yerraguntla in Andhra Pradesh	1982 Sold to M/s. ICL in 1998
9.	Adilabad in Telangana	1984
10.	Tandur in Telangana	1987
11.	Delhi Grinding Unit	1990

(b) All the three operating units of CCI *i.e.* Bokajan in Assam, Rajban in Himachal Pradesh, and Tandur in Telangana were in profits in 2015-16 as per the Audited Accounts.

(c) and (d) In the past, the operation of seven non-operating units was stopped due to operating losses and shortage of working capital. As per Sanctioned Scheme (SS-06) of CCI, the seven non-operating plants are to be sold and sale proceeds to be utilized for up gradation of three operating plants.

Details of 7 non-operating plants are given below:

Sl. No.	Unit	State-wise	Non-operational since
1.	Akaltara	Janjgir-Champa Chhattisgarh	09.12.1996
2.	Mandhar	Chhattisgarh	06.06.1996

Sl. No.	Unit	State-wise	Non-operational since
3.	Adilabad	Telangana	05.11.1998
4.	Nayagaon	Madhya Pradesh	30.06.1997
5.	Charkhidadri	Haryana	14.08.1996
6.	Kurkunta	Karnataka	01.11.1998
7.	Delhi Grinding Unit	New Delhi	08.02.1999

As per directive of BIFR, 6 non-operating plants were closed *w.e.f.* 31.08.2008 and Adilabad could not be closed due to stay granted by Hon'ble Court of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) There is no proposal for setting up any Cement Manufacturing Unit in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(f) Does not arise.

### Functioning of HMT

42. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has details about the functioning and capacity utilization of various plants of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT);

(b) if so, the plant-wise details thereof;

(c) whether closing down of any plants of HMT is being proposed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Capacity Utilization of various plants of HMT Machine Tools Ltd. (a subsidiary company of HMT Ltd.) for the year 2015-16 is indicated as under:

Unit	No. of Machines	Installed Capacity (Hrs.)	Actual Capacity Utilization	
			(Hrs.)	%
1	2	3	4	5
Machine Tools Div. Bangalore (MBX)	193	503386	200370	39.78
Machine Tools Div. Pinjore (MTP)	97	229133	110195	48.09

1	2	3	4	5
Machine Tools Div. Kalamassary, (MTK)	185	431150	193254	44.82
Machine Tools Div. Hyderabad (MTH)	170	390015	89195	22.87
Machine Tools Div. Ajmer (MTA)	113	278919	110937	39.77
TOTAL of HMT Machine Tools Ltd. (MTL)	758	1832603	703951	38.41

(c) and (d) The following three subsidiaries of HMT Ltd. have been operationally closed as per Government's decision on 06.01.2016 :

1. HMT Watches Ltd.,
2. HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.,
3. HMT Bearings Ltd.,

Government has also approved a proposal on 27.10.2016 for closure of Tractor Division of HMT Ltd.

### **Working of PSUs with Startups**

43. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the heavy industry sector PSUs have any concrete proposals to work with Startups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) So far as the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned, there is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Probe into funding of IRF**

44. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the speech of Islamic preacher Zakir Naik had inspired the militants involved in the Dhaka killing in which a large number of persons were killed recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dr. Zakir Naik's NGO Islamic Research Foundation has been receiving huge funds from abroad which were spent by him on his political activities; and

(c) whether Government has probed this matter of funding and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The three terrorists involved in the attack were reportedly admirers of Dr. Zakir Naik.

(b) and (c) As per the available information, although the mandate of the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) is educational and social, it is also involved in other activities. Noticing certain violations of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA), the IRF has been placed under the prior permission category under Section 11(2) of FCRA, 2010.

#### **Review of special powers given to army in North-East**

45. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court recently struck down the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, (AFSPA) in view of extra-judicial killings in Manipur, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government reviewed the special powers given to Army in North-East, in view of the Supreme Court verdict; and

(c) if so, the specific response of Government to deal with insurgent situation in the North-East, with a humane approach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No, Sir. The Supreme Court has not struck down the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, (AFSPA) in view of extra-judicial killings in Manipur. It has *vide* its judgment dated 8.7.2016 (passed in Writ Petition (Crl) No. 129 of 2012), *inter-alia*, reiterated the views expressed by the Constitution Bench of Apex Court in Naga People's Movement of Human Rights that an allegation of excessive force resulting in the death of any person by the Manipur Police or the armed forces in Manipur must be thoroughly enquired into.

(b) and (c) AFSPA is reviewed periodically and an objective assessment of the

ground situation is made in consultation with security agencies and the concerned State Governments. There is an institutional mechanism to prevent misuse of powers under AFSPA by the Security Forces. Specific Instructions have been issued to the armed force personnel operating in 'disturbed area', violation of which make them liable for prosecution under the Army Act and Central Armed Police Forces Acts. These instructions provide safeguards for human rights, safety of women and children.

**Villages in Punjab vacated to safeguard from cross-border firing**

46. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CRPF/BSF have vacated some villages in Punjab to safeguard from cross-border firing from Pakistan;

(b) the number of villages got vacated; and

(c) the boarding/lodging arrangements made for these affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The CRPF/BSF have not vacated villages on the Indo-Pakistan border in Punjab.

**Incidence of crime against dalits**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of crime against dalits have seen disturbing escalation recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise incidence of crime reported against SCs and STs during the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 39,408 cases, 47,064 cases and 45,003 cases under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (dalits) were reported during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, showing a mixed trend. State/UT-wise cases reported under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes

(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013–2015 are given in the Statement (See below).

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

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

### ***Statement***

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)			Crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs)		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270	4114	4415	672	627	719
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	59
3.	Assam	8	2	5	0	1	0
4.	Bihar	6721	7893	6438	91	77	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	1066	1028	331	721	1518
6.	Goa	12	17	13	10	6	8
7.	Gujarat	1190	1130	1046	224	229	256
8.	Haryana	493	830	834	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	122	95	2	3	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	903	738	396	432	269
12.	Karnataka	2566	2138	1987	535	487	415
13.	Kerala	756	816	752	135	135	176
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	4151	4188	1296	2279	1531
15.	Maharashtra	1678	1768	1816	415	443	483
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	2	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	18	0	0
20.	Odisha	2592	2266	2305	791	1259	1387
21.	Punjab	126	123	147	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6475	8028	6998	1651	3952	3207
23.	Sikkim	6	10	11	17	10	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1845	1546	1782	23	18	30
25.	Telangana		1694	1678		569	698
26.	Tripura	48	49	28	24	18	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	8075	8358	25	24	6
28.	Uttarakhand	34	61	93	2	1	6
29.	West Bengal	115	159	186	122	141	109
	TOTAL STATES	39327	46962	44941	6783	11437	10908
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	7	3
31.	Chandigarh	4	1	1	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	7	3	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	2	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	55	87	54	0	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Puducherry	21	14	5	0	2	0
	TOTAL UTs	81	102	62	10	14	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	39408	47064	45003	6793	11451	10914

Source: Crime in India

Note: Total crimes includes cases of atrocities (cases of IPC along with the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act) and non-atrocities cases [which includes cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, section of IPC without SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and cases reported under other Special and Local Laws (SLL)]

### BSF cadre review proposal

48. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether Government has prepared a BSF cadre review proposal;
- if not, the reasons for delay along with the year when last cadre review of BSF took place; and
- the fresh steps taken by Government to expedite BSF cadre review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 3rd Cadre Review of BSF Group 'A' Officers has already been done and approved in September, 2016.

### Stalking of girls and women

49. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that stalking of girls and women has of late increased manifold in the National Capital, NCR and other parts of the country escalating in rapes, murders, acid attacks, grievous hurts etc. to the victims;
- if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise; and
- what action Government proposes to take to make stalking a serious crime and provide for deterrent punishment including capital punishment and making it nonbailable offence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the records of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 4,699 cases and 6,266 cases of stalking (Section 354D IPC) were reported in the country during 2014 and 2015 respectively.



The State/UT-wise cases registered in cases of rape, stalking, murder, grievous hurt, acid attack and attempt to acid attack under crimes against women during 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Delhi Police has reported that no study has been conducted to find any relationship between stalking and rapes, murders, acid attack etc.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As regards NCT of Delhi, Delhi Police has reported that they have taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime against women. Crime-prone areas are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) are strategically deployed to enhance visibility and to prevent crime against women. A multipronged strategy comprising numerous measures taken up by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women in the NCT of Delhi is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise cases registered under rape (section 376 IPC), stalking (section 354D IPC), murder (section 302 IPC), grievous hurt (section 325, 326 IPC), acid attack (section 326A IPC) and attempt to acid attack (section 326B IPC) under crime against women during 2014-2015.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape (section 376 IPC)	Stalking (section 354D IPC)	Murder (section 302 IPC)	Grievous Hurt (325, 326, 326A and 326 B IPC)	Acid attack (Section 326A IPC)	Attempt to Acid Attack (Section 326B IPC)	Other Grievous Hurt (Section 325 and 326 IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>2014</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	504	397	62	5	2	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	1	14	24	0	0	24
3.	Assam	1980	0	67	173	0	0	173
4.	Bihar	1127	7	317	1637	2	0	1635
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	72	375	716	0	0	716
6.	Goa	95	25	12	24	0	0	24
7.	Gujarat	841	62	258	366	5	1	360
8.	Haryana	1174	284	232	164	5	2	157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	62	42	60	0	0	60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	1	38	29	1	0	28
11.	Jharkhand	1050	5	211	63	1	1	61
12.	Karnataka	1324	64	612	205	2	2	201
13.	Kerala	1347	37	123	116	1	0	115
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	401	665	1199	7	2	1190
15.	Maharashtra	3438	797	851	881	2	2	877
16.	Manipur	75	2	28	44	0	0	44
17.	Meghalaya	118	4	20	12	0	0	12
18.	Mizoram	120	6	5	9	0	0	9
19.	Nagaland	30	1	4	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1978	134	614	969	8	2	959
21.	Punjab	981	48	213	331	5	2	324
22.	Rajasthan	3759	88	350	30	3	0	27
23.	Sikkim	47	2	3	11	1	0	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	1	525	79	6	0	73
25.	Telangana	979	426	428	54	0	0	54
26.	Tripura	239	8	43	58	2	0	56

27. Uttar Pradesh	3467	835	1177	747	42	13	692
28. Uttarakhand	270	7	40	13	0	0	13
29. West Bengal	1466	259	905	1696	27	4	1665
TOTAL STATES	34530	4143	8569	9772	125	33	9614
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	4	3	12	0	0	12
31. Chandigarh	59	10	8	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0	1	2	0	0	2
33. Daman and Diu	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	2096	541	130	101	12	7	82
35. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	10	1	2	7	0	0	7
TOTAL UTs	2205	556	145	122	12	7	103
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36735	4699	8714	9894	137	40	9717
<b>2015</b>							
1. Andhra Pradesh	1027	551	428	123	11	2	110
2. Arunachal Pradesh	71	1	9	27	0	0	27
3. Assam	1733	59	185	1127	1	0	1126
4. Bihar	1041	2	340	865	5	0	860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1560	75	338	291	0	0	291
6.	Goa	86	20	11	22	0	0	22
7.	Gujarat	503	92	269	263	3	0	260
8.	Haryana	1070	338	197	262	3	0	259
9.	Himachal Pradesh	244	52	25	70	1	0	69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	296	4	19	30	0	0	30
11.	Jharkhand	1053	6	137	176	0	0	176
12.	Karnataka	589	127	574	165	1	0	164
13.	Kerala	1256	61	97	101	5	1	95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4391	357	656	881	5	1	875
15.	Maharashtra	4144	1399	780	805	6	0	799
16.	Manipur	46	4	16	17	0	0	17
17.	Meghalaya	93	3	23	13	0	0	13
18.	Mizoram	58	1	11	19	0	0	19
19.	Nagaland	35	2	12	1	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	2251	225	666	419	5	0	414
21.	Punjab	886	68	194	293	2	2	289
22.	Rajasthan	3644	126	224	13	0	0	13

23. Sikkim	5	4	4	16	0	0	16
24. Tamil Nadu	421	11	532	71	7	0	64
25. Telangana	1105	766	418	76	1	0	75
26. Tripura	213	0	52	18	0	0	18
27. Uttar Pradesh	3025	519	1135	1036	51	10	975
28. Uttarakhand	283	15	53	18	0	0	18
29. West Bengal	1199	231	737	1248	20	6	1222
TOTAL STATES	32328	5119	8142	8466	127	22	8317
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	5	8	11	0	0	11
31. Chandigarh	72	13	3	4	0	0	4
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	3	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	5	2	1	2	0	0	2
34. Delhi UT	2199	1124	124	119	13	8	98
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	3	3	10	8	0	0	8
TOTAL UTs	2323	1147	149	144	13	8	123
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34651	6266	8291	8610	140	30	8440

Source: Crime in India

Note: Col 6 = Col 6.1 + Col 6.2 + Col 6.3

Col 10 = Col 10.1 + Col 10.2 + Col 10.3

***Statement-II***

*The initiatives taken by Delhi Police for the safety and security  
of women in Delhi*

1. Emergency Helpline No. 100: Police emergency helpline No. 100 functions 24 X 7 around the year from Police Headquarters. This emergency number is very popular among women as well as others and is being extensively used.
2. Women Helpline 1091: This 24 X 7 service also functions from Central Police Control Room (CPCR) alongside the No. 100. Apart from attending to emergencies, staff on the 10 lines of 1091 also attend to enquiries from women and provide counseling sought by women.
3. Anti-Stalking Services for Women: One of the main problems faced by the women in Delhi is receiving obnoxious telephone calls and stalking using mobile phones. There are thousands of such calls received from women complaining of this. Hence, all such distress calls from women about stalking are diverted to a special anti-stalking group in the CPCR which functions 24 X 7. From here, the staff ring-up the abusing person and effectively deal with the aggressor which is the demand by most of the complainants. In case of stalking calls, it is immediately referred to the local police in real time through the extension of the No. 100 service to all Police Station levels through the cyber highway network.
4. Himmat SOS: 'Himmat' mobile App launched to provide immediate police assistance in the event of any emergency situation to the user.
5. Creation of Exclusive Help Desks for Women in Police Stations: 24X7 Woman Help Desks are functioning in all police stations to attend to women complainants. A separate dedicated telephone line with incoming call facility is available at every women's help desk.
6. Handling of complainants: Women complainants are handled with respect and sympathy. Complaints made by women are being recorded verbatim as stated by them, preferably by a lady police officer and investigated without any uncalled for remarks or observations by the police officers concerned.
7. Action against eve-teasers: Beat Officers are being sensitized regularly to take prompt action against eve-teasers and to follow a zero-tolerance policy in this regard and PCR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
8. Additional and integrated police pickets have been increased.

9. Vulnerable routes taken by women returning from entertainment hubs and malls are being patrolled with increased redeployment of pickets, PCR vans and motorcycle patrols etc.
10. Security audit of all paying guest accommodations and hostels for women and girls has been completed. Security measures required to be taken by them have been explained to them. A total of 416 paying guest accommodations/ hostels have been covered.
11. Instructions are issued to BPOs and reviewed from time to time to ensure that woman employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (regular employee of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff during the night hours *i.e.* 8 PM to 7 AM.
12. Gender Sensitization Courses are being organized on regular basis. In the current year (up to 30th June), 8645 police personnel trained in 121 programmes. In the year 2015, 27,022 police personnel have been trained in 418 training programmes.
13. Speedy Trial of gang rape cases: On the request of Delhi Police, Hon'ble Delhi High Court has issued directions to the District Courts in Delhi that all gang rape cases be fast tracked.

#### **Efforts to bring back normalcy in Kashmir Valley**

50. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap of efforts Government proposes to take to bring back normalcy in Kashmir Valley; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) To bring normalcy in Kashmir Valley after the civil unrest since 8th July, 2016, Prime Minister and Home Minister have regularly reviewed the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Prime Minister also held an All Party meeting and Home Minister has visited Srinagar 2 times and met the Governor, Chief Minister, all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials. Home Minister also led an All Party Delegation on 4-5 September, 2016 to Srinagar and Jammu that met the Governor, Chief Minister, various cross sections of people of the State including all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials.



Distribution of Essential Commodities like foodgrains, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, LPG, kerosene, petrol etc. was ensured to meet the needs of public at large. Sufficient stock of Essential Commodities was maintained in the Valley. Availability of Doctors/Para-medics, Medicines, Ambulances, Blood Banks etc. was maintained round the clock, Team of doctors from AIIMS was also sent. The regular medical services were continued unabated.

Additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces were also deployed to support the State Police. State Police has also registered 2513 FIRs in which 4372 accused were arrested. Further 2548 persons were bound down or detained. Also 525 notices under section 25 of Police Act were served. 472 persons were also detained under Public Safety Act including Militants, Over Ground Workers (OGWs), Separatists, Stone pelters, instigators, criminals and others.

### **Plan to decongest prisons**

51. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to decongest prisons and bring prison reforms in the country;

(b) the average occupancy rate in all jails in the country as per latest information available with Government;

(c) whether Supreme Court has given any directions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, considering the importance of prison administration, the Government of India has been providing the requisite support and assistance to State Governments to modernize the prisons across the country and has been facilitating the task of rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners. For reducing the number of under-trials, some of the measures taken are: (a) Establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs), (b) Creation of additional capacity of prisons through the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, (c) Launch of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, (d) Insertion of a new section *viz.* 436A in the Criminal Procedure Code etc.

(b) As per data collected from States/UTs by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 4,19,623 inmates were lodged in 1,401 different categories of jails out of

sanctioned capacity of 3,66,781 inmates showing occupancy rate of 114.4% at the end of the year 2015.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the matter of Suo Motu W.P. (Civil) No. 406 of 2013 regarding inhuman conditions prevailing in prisons in India had passed certain directions in respect of undertrial prisoners and their living conditions in jails. Since "Prisons" is a State subject and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments, the States/UTs have been asked through various advisories issued from time to time to take necessary action on the directions issued by the Supreme Court. These advisories are available at <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisiory.html>.

### Incidents of financial cheating in Delhi

52. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of financial cheating are rapidly increasing in Delhi for the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government to curb such incidents;

(c) the details of complaints of financial cheating received during 2016 in Office of DCP, East Delhi, date-wise;

(d) whether Geeta Colony Police Station has taken no action on complaints of financial cheating received during 2016 despite directions issued by DCP, East Delhi thereon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, complaint-wise and date-wise along with the action taken against such inefficient and disobedient police officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of cases of financial cheating registered by Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year (upto 31.10.16) and action taken are as under:

Year	Cases registered	Persons arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending investigation	Discharged
2014	2691	945	597	7	26	564	288	60
2015	4025	843	406	9	11	387	398	38
2016 (upto 31.10.16)	2937	582	213	1	1	211	357	12

Prompt action is reportedly taken whenever any complaint is received by Delhi Police regarding white-collar-crime-fraud, cheating, cyber crime, IPR matters. Economic offenders involved in criminal cases are identified and their names uploaded on the website of Delhi Police for making the general public aware of their antecedents and *modus operandi*.

(c) Out of 93 complaints of financial cheating received in the office of Dy. Commissioner of Police, East District during the year 2016 (up to 31.10.16), 19 complaints have been filed; 13 cases registered; 07 transferred to other Districts/States and 54 complaints are pending enquiry.

(d) and (e) As per Delhi Police, there is no such incident of not taking any action by P. S. Geeta Colony on complaints received in the P. S. during 2016 despite directions issued by DCP/East. However, the status of complaints of financial cheating received in P. S. Geeta Colony from DCP/East office is as under:-

Date of complaint	Status of complaint
14.5.16	Complaint has been filed.
26.5.16	Complaint has been filed.
15.6.16	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
24.6.16	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
16.7.16	Complaint has been filed.

#### **Increase in rape cases in NCT of Delhi**

53. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of rape cases have increased in NCT of Delhi;

(b) whether Government is also aware that number of rape cases of minor girls have gone up;

(c) if so, the total number of rape cases in Delhi during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 till September; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for protection and awareness programmes to catch these types of criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The total number of rape cases

registered and number of rape cases of minor girls registered by Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.09.2016) are as under:-

Year/particulars	2014	2015	2016 (upto 30.09.2016)
Total No. of rape cases registered	2166	2199	1685
No. of rape cases of minor girls registered	1004	985	700

(d) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime against women. Crime-prone areas are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) are strategically deployed to enhance visibility and to prevent crime against women. A multipronged strategy comprising numerous measures taken up by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women in the NCT of Delhi is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 49 (Part 'c')].

#### **Crimes against foreign tourists**

†54. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against foreign tourists are on the rise in India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop this; and

(c) if not, the year-wise details of crimes committed against foreign tourists during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rest primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines on Safety and Security for State Governments/Union Territories and tips for travellers. National Crime Records Bureau has started collecting this information since 2014. Details of crimes committed against foreign tourists for the year 2014-2015 for various States/UTs are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*(A) State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under crime against foreign tourists during 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	5	0	10	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	66	27	2	43	32	4
7.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	6	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	11	7	0	16	16	0
13.	Kerala	7	5	0	4	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	25	8	1	3	3	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	0	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	31	8	0	12	12	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	1	1	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	2	2	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64	30	0	38	34	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	2	0	8	0	0
TOTAL STATES		245	100	4	138	114	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	135	34	1	52	52	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		139	34	1	52	52	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		384	134	5	190	166	7

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	2	2	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	26	22	1	23	29	1
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	12	5	0	3	3	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
13.	Kerala	7	6	0	3	3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	2	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	36	8	0	38	18	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	1	0	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	13	1	0	2	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	20	5	1	7	7	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32	10	0	11	11	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		158	63	4	94	79	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	113	11	1	18	17	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs		113	11	1	18	17	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		271	74	5	112	96	5

(B) State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under crime against foreign tourists during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Murder	4	2	0	9	8	0
2.	Attempt to commit Murder	2	3	0	5	6	0
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Rape	17	10	0	34	25	0
6.	Attempt to commit Rape	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	33	31	2	30	31	2
8.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	3	0	0	3	2	0
9.	Kidnapping and Abduction	1	0	0	1	0	0
10.	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Robbery	21	10	0	14	14	0
12.	Grievous Hurt	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Cheating	17	2	0	8	2	0
15.	Theft	223	36	1	35	36	3
16.	Forgery	6	1	0	1	1	0
17.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0



Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
19.	Human Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Other IPC	28	16	1	25	19	1
21.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Other SLL	26	23	1	25	22	1
24.	Total Crimes Committed against Tourist Foreigners	384	134	5	190	166	7
<b>2015</b>							
1.	Murder	4	4	1	5	5	1
2.	Attempt to commit Murder	0	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	0	1	0	1	1	0
4.	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	2	1	0	2	2	0
5.	Rape	7	4	1	4	4	1
6.	Attempt to commit Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	15	16	0	12	14	0
8.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Kidnapping and Abduction	4	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Robbery	9	6	0	7	7	0
12.	Grievous Hurt	4	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
14.	Cheating	4	4	0	9	10	0
15.	Theft	181	18	1	25	22	1
16.	Forgery	15	6	0	32	15	0
17.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Human Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Other IPC	24	12	1	12	12	1
21.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	1	1	0	2	3	0
22.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Other SLL	0	0	1	0	0	1
24.	Total Crimes Committed against Tourist Foreigners	271	74	5	112	96	5

Source: Crime in India

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

### Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants

55. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any estimate about the increase in number of Bangladeshi National in India in last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to deport those illegal Bangladeshi migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi nationals living in various parts of the country.

As per available inputs, there are around 20 million illegal Bangladeshi migrants staying in India.

(c) Deportation of illegally staying foreign national is continuous process. The powers of identification, detention and deportation of illegal foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

**Battle certificates to paramilitary forces on the lines of army**

56. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to grant 'Battle Certificates' to Paramilitary forces on the lines of the Army;

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider this seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal for the grant of 'Battle Certificates' to Paramilitary Forces.

**Barbed wire fencing along Pakistan border**

57. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the barbed wire proposed to be installed along the Pakistan border adjoining Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab;

(b) the State-wise details of total length of barbed wire fencing which has already been installed along the border of the said three States adjoining Pakistan; and

(c) the State-wise details of length of barbed wire fencing yet to be completed and by when Government would complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The details of barbed wire fencing proposed to be installed, already installed and yet to be completed along Indo-Pakistan Border in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat is as follows:

(In Km)

States	Proposed to be installed	Already installed	Yet to be completed
Punjab	488.796	488.796	-
Rajasthan	1049.87	1048.27	1.6
Gujarat	340.00	279.68	60.32

The Government would complete the balance fence work by December, 2018.

**Amount for strengthening various state police forces**

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

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of amount released to strengthen the various State Police Forces during last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Home Ministry for financial assistance to restructure and strengthen Karnataka State Police; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of amount released to strengthen the various State Police Forces under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, the State Government of Karnataka has submitted the State Action Plan under Police Modernisation for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹ 59.30 crore for strengthening the Karnataka State Police which has been sanctioned of which ₹ 35.58 crore is the Central share.

**Statement**

*Funds released in respect of various State Governments under MPF Scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current year, i.e., 2016-17 (as on 10.11.2016)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2014-15 Released	2015-16 Released	2016-17 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.17	32.56	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.69	3.05	0.29

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	43.29	3.29	1.97
4.	Bihar	49.08	26.57	2.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.36	14.24	0.73
6.	Goa	1.86	13.00	0.08
7.	Gujarat	72.65	23.75	1.91
8.	Haryana	28.25	14.74	9.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.75	0.44	0.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.17	35.88	2.99
11.	Jharkhand	34.52	22.44	0.69
12.	Karnataka	103.65	39.45	0.00
13.	Kerala	42.00	2.01	0.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58.18	26.80	2.03
15.	Maharashtra	76.65	50.88	0.00
16.	Manipur	28.45	7.79	5.61
17.	Meghalaya	6.98	0.47	0.13
18.	Mizoram	19.03	5.41	3.83
19.	Nagaland	31.39	13.78	8.71
20.	Odisha	42.92	19.46	8.86
21.	Punjab	38.13	20.67	13.18
22.	Rajasthan	102.50	34.18	23.35
23.	Sikkim	3.57	0.22	0.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.74	63.90	20.28
25.	Tripura	22.69	7.00	0.47
26.	Telangana	68.13	16.32	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	169.23	69.99	4.73
28.	Uttarakhand	8.81	3.74	4.51
29.	West Bengal	47.40	35.52	2.16
TOTAL		1397.24	594.68	119.17

**Committee to curtail various offences in the country**

59. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding murder, theft, rape, cheating in the country, State-wise in last three years;

(b) what are the steps taken to minimize these offences; and

(c) whether Government is thinking to constitute a committee to curtail or minimize such offences through integrated approach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of cases of murder, theft, rape, cheating in the country during 2013-2015 are given in Statement (*See below*). Further, 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rest primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

**Statement**

*(A) 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 murder (section 302 IPC) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2484	1908	293	5033	4419	679
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	58	5	86	59	5
3.	Assam	1354	842	213	1590	1090	283
4.	Bihar	3441	2727	465	6439	7296	1216
5.	Chhattisgarh	945	918	491	1453	1406	732
6.	Goa	36	31	9	74	58	11
7.	Gujarat	1118	945	92	2197	2199	227
8.	Haryana	982	791	340	1966	2017	681
9.	Himachal Pradesh	104	73	39	148	177	86

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150	105	35	252	251	65
11.	Jharkhand	1630	1125	331	1833	1670	430
12.	Karnataka	1601	1403	176	3141	3023	353
13.	Kerala	372	292	108	703	676	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2112	2001	921	4704	4796	2015
15.	Maharashtra	2512	2158	484	5433	5441	1027
16.	Manipur	93	19	6	82	23	7
17.	Meghalaya	166	53	6	166	71	11
18.	Mizoram	27	36	10	32	36	6
19.	Nagaland	78	41	57	51	24	21
20.	Odisha	1454	1389	155	2200	2222	235
21.	Punjab	711	626	373	1243	1076	626
22.	Rajasthan	1573	972	438	2026	2024	626
23.	Sikkim	15	18	38	18	18	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	1936	1786	347	4456	4093	767
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	142	125	30	209	179	35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5047	4126	1716	14784	11324	4237
28.	Uttarakhand	197	147	184	225	170	170
29.	West Bengal	2264	1851	245	3278	3338	495
	TOTAL STATES	32613	26566	7607	63822	59176	15281
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	10	4	9	14	9
31.	Chandigarh	22	18	11	34	41	25
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	1	4	5	2
33.	Daman and Diu	9	6	0	9	8	0
34.	Delhi UT	517	400	142	842	881	326
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	31	36	3	93	87	4
	TOTAL UTs	588	474	161	991	1036	366
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33201	27040	7768	64813	60212	15647

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1175	987	144	2334	2154	270
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	72	7	182	135	14
3.	Assam	1451	841	219	3629	1175	300
4.	Bihar	3403	2659	444	5462	4353	920
5.	Chhattisgarh	998	1008	491	1620	1705	607
6.	Goa	34	24	15	46	59	20
7.	Gujarat	1124	981	115	2491	2521	245
8.	Haryana	1106	793	355	1930	1826	710
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	82	21	203	171	51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156	98	24	278	261	47
11.	Jharkhand	1658	1334	339	2802	2121	419
12.	Karnataka	1636	1488	137	3440	3081	340
13.	Kerala	367	373	104	674	683	184
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2274	2047	1072	4637	4638	2415
15.	Maharashtra	2670	2290	435	5766	5464	808
16.	Manipur	96	27	2	55	29	2
17.	Meghalaya	159	80	2	196	111	2
18.	Mizoram	42	33	18	53	42	17
19.	Nagaland	58	48	40	48	54	39
20.	Odisha	1450	1233	157	2304	1945	283
21.	Punjab	767	618	389	1368	1071	562
22.	Rajasthan	1637	1018	365	2245	2148	783
23.	Sikkim	12	14	27	26	20	27
24.	Tamil Nadu	1805	1738	341	4274	4154	845
25.	Telangana	1308	1064	211	2408	2046	310
26.	Tripura	140	108	36	197	220	41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5150	4620	1725	14739	12699	4648
28.	Uttarakhand	218	135	94	367	348	240
29.	West Bengal	2217	2024	137	4338	3493	269
TOTAL STATES		33327	27837	7466	68112	58727	15418



Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	12	3	9	14	3
31.	Chandigarh	24	18	14	46	34	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	1	3	3	1
33.	Daman and Diu	7	8	4	20	16	1
34.	Delhi UT	586	547	136	978	788	255
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	25	23	4	152	134	4
TOTAL UTs		654	610	162	1208	989	290
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33981	28447	7628	69320	59716	15708

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1099	1000	160	2404	2434	360
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57	52	2	78	68	2
3.	Assam	1343	1305	234	1651	1464	288
4.	Bihar	3178	2611	583	5015	4010	993
5.	Chhattisgarh	929	817	745	1467	1576	1058
6.	Goa	31	22	11	39	32	17
7.	Gujarat	1150	961	89	2656	2560	193
8.	Haryana	1002	710	329	1755	1690	660
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106	95	14	228	234	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133	96	30	285	270	61
11.	Jharkhand	1536	1527	329	1673	2028	462
12.	Karnataka	1557	1365	130	3329	2896	326
13.	Kerala	334	350	93	733	778	201
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2339	2163	869	5016	5019	1991
15.	Maharashtra	2509	2187	419	5494	5217	980
16.	Manipur	81	48	1	62	48	1
17.	Meghalaya	149	51	3	140	72	3
18.	Mizoram	36	29	11	35	37	14
19.	Nagaland	51	25	26	106	70	28
20.	Odisha	1473	1520	181	2103	2136	272

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	701	595	310	1319	1313	592
22.	Rajasthan	1569	1023	377	2239	2315	874
23.	Sikkim	17	14	1	18	17	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1748	1884	410	4030	3998	881
25.	Telangana	1188	1132	145	1758	2180	339
26.	Tripura	144	87	43	215	142	58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4732	4072	1779	13479	11102	4645
28.	Uttarakhand	192	142	136	250	252	223
29.	West Bengal	2096	2209	190	3447	3115	334
TOTAL STATES		31480	28092	7650	61024	57073	15882
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	12	5	19	14	9
31.	Chandigarh	20	25	10	38	57	27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	7	0	9	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	5	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	570	465	96	964	775	161
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	24	29	2	100	111	2
TOTAL UTs		647	540	113	1135	967	199
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		32127	28632	7763	62159	58040	16081

Source: Crime in India

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

*(B) 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 rape (section 376 IPC) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	62	1	106	61	1
3.	Assam	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271
5.	Chhattisgarh	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485
6.	Goa	86	60	2	103	72	2
7.	Gujarat	732	662	43	1027	998	54
8.	Haryana	971	792	287	1398	1386	420
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250	199	56	299	307	81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	241	22	404	401	36
11.	Jharkhand	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308
12.	Karnataka	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101
13.	Kerala	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456
15.	Maharashtra	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249
16.	Manipur	72	15	2	37	16	6
17.	Meghalaya	183	198	7	190	215	7
18.	Mizoram	89	69	39	89	83	47
19.	Nagaland	31	22	18	41	26	10
20.	Odisha	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131
21.	Punjab	888	812	382	1048	978	464
22.	Rajasthan	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434
23.	Sikkim	43	48	59	43	44	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	233	252	21	356	298	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939
28.	Uttarakhand	228	179	111	289	291	189
29.	West Bengal	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181
	TOTAL STATES	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	35	3	36	44	3
31.	Chandigarh	45	29	18	49	31	21

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	3	0	9	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	9	0	10	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	4	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17	6	0	33	8	0
TOTAL UTs		1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	650	59	1237	989	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	74	3	93	86	4
3.	Assam	1980	1368	170	3673	1529	176
4.	Bihar	1127	848	116	1226	987	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1429	304	1708	1847	342
6.	Goa	95	73	4	105	91	4
7.	Gujarat	841	762	30	1204	1202	35
8.	Haryana	1174	932	205	1456	1369	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	207	36	329	267	47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	225	18	346	339	19
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1015	245	1583	1620	262
12.	Karnataka	1324	1190	72	1950	1720	108
13.	Kerala	1347	1155	103	1442	1332	116
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4960	1231	6719	6719	1830
15.	Maharashtra	3438	3024	202	4567	4141	254
16.	Manipur	75	41	3	75	41	3
17.	Meghalaya	118	139	12	162	144	12
18.	Mizoram	120	106	41	143	124	44
19.	Nagaland	30	26	14	42	33	22
20.	Odisha	1978	1661	141	2192	2005	151
21.	Punjab	981	797	276	1248	1052	349
22.	Rajasthan	3759	2079	362	2848	2776	524

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	47	43	22	107	103	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	574	157	764	900	233
25.	Telangana	979	841	49	1247	1057	67
26.	Tripura	239	191	30	258	415	46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	2850	594	6329	4860	843
28.	Uttarakhand	270	195	54	306	281	84
29.	West Bengal	1466	1453	108	2602	1715	125
	TOTAL STATES	34530	28908	4661	45961	39744	6181
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	30	3	37	39	3
31.	Chandigarh	59	47	12	66	62	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	0	6	9	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	1	2	2	1
34.	Delhi UT	2096	1836	267	2105	2047	436
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	3	0
36.	Puducherry	10	7	0	15	8	0
	TOTAL UTs	2205	1932	283	2232	2170	456
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36735	30840	4944	48193	41914	6637

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1027	846	82	1341	1140	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	66	0	105	79	0
3.	Assam	1733	1405	163	1700	1402	161
4.	Bihar	1041	904	169	1183	1096	181
5.	Chhattisgarh	1560	1481	757	1787	1814	862
6.	Goa	86	74	15	93	89	18
7.	Gujarat	503	501	21	812	815	24
8.	Haryana	1070	770	186	1146	1152	286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	244	222	23	299	315	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	296	203	16	329	314	21
11.	Jharkhand	1053	925	172	1233	1028	219

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
12.	Karnataka	589	649	72	1115	1120	86
13.	Kerala	1256	1185	122	1422	1462	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4391	4318	805	6250	6337	1167
15.	Maharashtra	4144	3456	292	5188	4552	393
16.	Manipur	46	32	3	33	32	5
17.	Meghalaya	93	78	8	104	84	8
18.	Mizoram	58	96	60	68	106	77
19.	Nagaland	35	29	8	35	40	12
20.	Odisha	2251	2183	161	2681	2543	200
21.	Punjab	886	717	257	991	960	335
22.	Rajasthan	3644	2006	433	2766	2806	574
23.	Sikkim	5	12	4	7	14	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	421	375	143	529	558	169
25.	Telangana	1105	1019	56	1278	1230	74
26.	Tripura	213	185	33	220	205	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3025	2347	910	5369	3726	1331
28.	Uttarakhand	283	217	196	282	288	247
29.	West Bengal	1199	1857	114	1347	1990	128
TOTAL STATES		32328	28158	5281	39713	37297	6905
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	28	1	32	28	1
31.	Chandigarh	72	66	15	92	85	24
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2	2	8	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	4	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	2199	1740	215	2177	2075	253
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	4	0	10	4	0
TOTAL UTs		2323	1843	233	2323	2197	280
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34651	30001	5514	42036	39494	7185

Source: Crime in India

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

*(C) 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 theft (Section 379 to 380, 381 and 382 IPC) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31032	19095	5109	23948	21956	5777
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	514	185	35	445	218	35
3.	Assam	10515	2757	291	7747	3672	357
4.	Bihar	21423	8791	554	16093	13917	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	5189	1930	725	3176	3158	1162
6.	Goa	1138	198	33	466	288	42
7.	Gujarat	15313	5052	252	8536	8326	437
8.	Haryana	18620	4764	2441	6796	7487	3255
9.	Himachal Pradesh	818	395	60	696	739	119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1862	932	134	1949	1936	259
11.	Jharkhand	6839	1849	525	2993	3037	929
12.	Karnataka	19756	5626	402	6917	6405	617
13.	Kerala	4079	2624	758	3690	3522	953
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25045	7444	1799	12271	12285	2846
15.	Maharashtra	52670	16952	2091	33294	30306	2642
16.	Manipur	854	17	2	243	19	3
17.	Meghalaya	617	177	30	357	221	37
18.	Mizoram	643	570	413	698	661	480
19.	Nagaland	406	187	170	284	176	108
20.	Odisha	10044	5362	267	8506	8453	372
21.	Punjab	4885	2889	1135	4029	3935	1771
22.	Rajasthan	28928	4260	1907	7541	7472	3041
23.	Sikkim	122	58	31	130	107	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	11950	9520	8143	13278	13019	8212
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	533	243	39	522	427	42

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41949	9495	3446	20065	17607	5859
28.	Uttarakhand	1596	983	603	1026	1099	995
29.	West Bengal	22904	5746	381	14885	8634	382
TOTAL STATES		340244	118101	31776	200581	179082	41638
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	29	22	26	34	39
31.	Chandigarh	1519	699	385	1055	1008	531
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	39	3	143	133	4
33.	Daman and Diu	38	15	0	26	22	0
34.	Delhi UT	30124	4346	1900	8251	6271	2798
35.	Lakshadweep	8	1	0	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	594	281	75	222	270	104
TOTAL UTs		32378	5410	2385	9723	7739	3476
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		372622	123511	34161	210304	186821	45114

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	15617	9342	2525	13786	11614	3007
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	498	226	16	344	326	18
3.	Assam	12737	3205	267	19167	3574	402
4.	Bihar	22888	7332	363	17188	9120	496
5.	Chhattisgarh	6098	2321	624	4126	4074	1044
6.	Goa	1154	273	18	646	398	22
7.	Gujarat	14337	5524	242	10213	10531	407
8.	Haryana	20314	4514	2406	6784	6146	3166
9.	Himachal Pradesh	652	320	55	622	609	132
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1773	809	38	1875	1794	65
11.	Jharkhand	7046	2278	590	4518	3423	727
12.	Karnataka	21019	6676	287	14545	10737	419
13.	Kerala	4700	2682	750	3998	3722	937
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29244	8247	2435	15191	15145	3846
15.	Maharashtra	56283	17584	2338	32601	27440	2898



Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
16.	Manipur	1001	92	5	241	92	5
17.	Meghalaya	857	297	25	609	359	37
18.	Mizoram	852	787	880	886	904	942
19.	Nagaland	418	219	180	409	254	168
20.	Odisha	9410	5034	472	8257	7446	600
21.	Punjab	5067	2555	1166	4599	3730	1829
22.	Rajasthan	29095	5257	2218	9711	9608	3651
23.	Sikkim	126	91	67	152	131	67
24.	Tamil Nadu	11969	10840	7573	19089	17895	9363
25.	Telangana	15342	9601	2231	16702	15186	2670
26.	Tripura	369	196	30	263	563	34
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48380	10766	3537	20463	18056	6670
28.	Uttarakhand	1737	794	496	1395	1354	692
29.	West Bengal	21366	7903	41	16337	8868	57
TOTAL STATES		360349	125765	31875	244717	193099	44371
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	25	17	42	25	23
31.	Chandigarh	1260	476	330	669	631	444
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	16	2	63	55	4
33.	Daman and Diu	31	15	6	11	18	3
34.	Delhi UT	78753	7261	1785	13693	9241	2286
35.	Lakshadweep	15	2	4	12	3	4
36.	Puducherry	424	196	61	234	207	61
TOTAL UTs		80566	7991	2205	14724	10180	2825
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		440915	133756	34080	259441	203279	47196
<b>2015</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14062	9511	2341	12787	12149	2577
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	561	270	12	367	321	13
3.	Assam	12399	3610	407	13169	3978	461
4.	Bihar	22462	6395	415	15811	8485	560

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
5.	Chhattisgarh	5773	2127	1067	5061	5291	1400
6.	Goa	597	344	18	512	570	21
7.	Gujarat	14096	5133	147	9346	10197	240
8.	Haryana	20598	4496	1805	6845	6531	2392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	550	246	45	460	434	83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1883	919	80	2012	1913	127
11.	Jharkhand	7796	1831	461	3017	2326	654
12.	Karnataka	20748	6864	566	9578	10263	730
13.	Kerala	4422	2984	537	4110	4034	680
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29649	8273	2069	14118	14258	3287
15.	Maharashtra	61128	17907	2425	32103	27915	3053
16.	Manipur	1333	100	11	191	100	13
17.	Meghalaya	820	245	78	464	339	91
18.	Mizoram	855	807	803	817	883	843
19.	Nagaland	462	188	162	586	564	208
20.	Odisha	10055	5938	409	7801	7739	551
21.	Punjab	5088	2372	1174	3950	3901	1934
22.	Rajasthan	29067	5216	1842	9436	9597	2887
23.	Sikkim	111	37	10	107	77	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	11196	9194	3462	11933	12715	4338
25.	Telangana	14765	9788	2024	10323	11410	2303
26.	Tripura	275	112	33	207	157	70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49491	11301	4619	20163	18594	7713
28.	Uttarakhand	1609	683	632	1255	1100	851
29.	West Bengal	19941	6977	25	11156	8390	70
TOTAL STATES		361792	123868	27679	207685	184231	38168
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	20	9	30	33	13
31.	Chandigarh	984	433	552	599	577	750
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	20	0	51	61	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
33.	Daman and Diu	40	21	1	48	35	2
34.	Delhi UT	104432	8298	1517	13701	10835	1926
35.	Lakshadweep	6	1	1	0	1	2
36.	Puducherry	498	181	52	442	260	55
TOTAL UTs		106041	8974	2132	14871	11802	2748
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		467833	132842	29811	222556	196033	40916

*Source:* Crime in India

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

*(D) 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 cheating (Section 420 IPC) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
<b>2013</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13015	5996	582	10673	9201	791
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	30	3	64	28	3
3.	Assam	2558	770	44	1863	767	44
4.	Bihar	4482	3335	212	5133	5765	334
5.	Chhattisgarh	975	1001	143	1400	1397	374
6.	Goa	199	45	5	132	60	5
7.	Gujarat	1324	988	31	2239	2018	51
8.	Haryana	2030	1179	285	1688	1799	395
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	196	18	345	294	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	590	369	27	751	748	41
11.	Jharkhand	2577	1111	197	2010	1598	302
12.	Karnataka	6598	2523	83	4865	4341	147
13.	Kerala	4841	3028	159	4169	3948	227
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1652	1471	412	2438	2428	707
15.	Maharashtra	10215	5187	184	12899	11146	326
16.	Manipur	127	6	2	71	7	2
17.	Meghalaya	122	80	3	158	94	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
18.	Mizoram	55	51	29	44	38	27
19.	Nagaland	61	42	39	54	25	32
20.	Odisha	2169	1416	65	2148	2143	97
21.	Punjab	3805	2684	484	4389	3509	821
22.	Rajasthan	22796	3251	543	5584	5581	790
23.	Sikkim	25	32	48	31	37	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	4647	2250	343	4630	4142	338
25.	Telangana						
26.	Tripura	202	115	9	194	121	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11665	5625	1546	34281	15427	3441
28.	Uttarakhand	548	289	187	378	393	228
29.	West Bengal	6195	4178	24	6204	4528	24
	TOTAL STATES	104017	47248	5707	108835	81583	9654
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	33	11	19	35	28
31.	Chandigarh	284	138	16	270	255	23
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9	1	9	14	1
33.	Daman and Diu	19	10	0	22	13	0
34.	Delhi UT	2899	1230	269	1418	1583	430
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	75	69	0	46	73	0
	TOTAL UTs	3313	1489	297	1784	1973	482
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	107330	48737	6004	110619	83556	10136

**2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5091	2753	132	7029	4360	283
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	32	1	87	59	1
3.	Assam	2956	860	25	4218	965	30
4.	Bihar	5187	3018	112	5955	3916	163
5.	Chhattisgarh	930	741	119	1021	1060	201
6.	Goa	260	54	3	154	68	5

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
7.	Gujarat	1574	1006	15	2266	2299	24
8.	Haryana	1945	863	168	1395	1294	306
9.	Himachal Pradesh	389	180	21	434	377	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	497	230	11	564	553	18
11.	Jharkhand	1855	959	161	2846	1472	174
12.	Karnataka	6935	3150	101	8019	5654	188
13.	Kerala	6091	3801	124	6566	5770	153
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1888	1631	426	2911	2879	687
15.	Maharashtra	9959	4849	200	10649	9583	314
16.	Manipur	99	4	4	43	4	4
17.	Meghalaya	172	99	2	110	115	2
18.	Mizoram	61	52	22	78	79	25
19.	Nagaland	56	45	35	46	52	37
20.	Odisha	2246	1491	51	2379	2184	79
21.	Punjab	3712	2383	707	5263	3770	1084
22.	Rajasthan	21191	3122	508	5371	5230	885
23.	Sikkim	37	31	18	69	62	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	4536	1950	102	4971	2929	225
25.	Telangana	8519	3860	180	8879	5346	396
26.	Tripura	145	68	3	50	131	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10636	5425	1654	30486	17978	3742
28.	Uttarakhand	390	147	94	274	253	183
29.	West Bengal	6856	4039	16	6889	4039	19
	TOTAL STATES	104316	46843	5015	119022	82481	9305
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71	20	2	23	20	3
31.	Chandigarh	247	109	33	215	178	59
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	8	0	23	14	0
33.	Daman and Diu	38	12	2	71	20	1
34.	Delhi UT	4601	1157	216	1359	1412	307

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	59	31	1	75	31	1
	TOTAL UTs	5038	1337	254	1766	1675	371
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	109354	48180	5269	120788	84156	9676

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5532	3217	273	7364	5954	459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	123	69	0	111	80	0
3.	Assam	4069	1359	46	3774	1434	52
4.	Bihar	6410	2538	134	7556	3491	160
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	617	181	1622	1581	267
6.	Goa	137	106	3	119	128	3
7.	Gujarat	1725	1037	14	2389	3545	22
8.	Haryana	3260	1097	164	2007	1632	239
9.	Himachal Pradesh	395	135	10	270	235	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	524	272	20	611	579	35
11.	Jharkhand	2654	1217	208	2219	1643	225
12.	Karnataka	7513	2762	35	5945	4419	43
13.	Kerala	4720	3107	190	4518	4314	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1895	1287	435	2591	2740	730
15.	Maharashtra	10490	5138	270	10427	9400	501
16.	Manipur	124	18	0	74	18	0
17.	Meghalaya	194	79	1	111	85	1
18.	Mizoram	71	69	84	63	73	88
19.	Nagaland	50	26	9	69	44	8
20.	Odisha	2925	2250	83	2939	2698	102
21.	Punjab	3768	2498	558	5182	4008	1038
22.	Rajasthan	21898	3621	598	5823	5871	1095
23.	Sikkim	37	10	1	19	10	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4580	2652	353	5418	4611	488
25.	Telangana	8000	5154	137	5367	6081	244

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Tripura	118	56	7	86	96	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9343	6086	1563	27443	19161	4396
28.	Uttarakhand	592	216	128	340	298	188
29.	West Bengal	6761	4786	15	6407	4786	20
TOTAL STATES		108890	51479	5520	110864	89015	10653
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	13	1	11	21	1
31.	Chandigarh	336	152	38	382	354	56
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	8	0	5	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	30	25	0	51	57	0
34.	Delhi UT	5990	1468	197	1529	1563	263
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	77	42	2	74	46	2
TOTAL UTs		6515	1709	238	2052	2052	322
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		115405	53188	5758	112916	91067	10975

*Source:* Crime in India

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

### **Community radio station in central jails**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Jail, Bhopal is going to start its own community radio station very soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of future plan to cover other Central Jails also on similar pattern, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information received from Prison Headquarters, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, with a view to providing entertainment and making available useful information to the prisoners, they have introduced a community radio namely 'Jailvani', which was inaugurated on 25.8.2016 on the eve of

Janmashtami. This initiative attempts to provide necessary information to the prisoners and is also a source of entertainment by playing songs and music. 8 prisoners have been imparted Radio Jockey training for the conduct of programmes.

(c) and (d) There is no specific proposal under consideration to introduce community radio in all Central Jails. "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

### **Crime against women**

61. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime against women in various parts of the country have increased manifold during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what efforts have been made by Government for safety and security of women particularly young girls in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,37,922 cases and 3,27,394 cases under crimes against women were reported during 2014 and 2015, showing a decrease of 3.1% during 2015 over 2014.

(c) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013 on crimes against women, has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new law has provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including lifeterm and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 as a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 5.1.2015, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women and crime against children to all State Governments/UTs.



As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States UT Administrations.

**Replacing of Assam rifles by ITBP on Myanmar border**

62. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a final decision to replace Assam Rifles by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) on Myanmar border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government held two high level meetings in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has porous 1643 km border with Myanmar and a large number of security lapses have occurred in the last few years on the border while reports of smuggling of narcotics, weapons and ammunition for North-East based insurgent groups are common; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Though India shares a porous 1643 km border with Myanmar, however, due to relentless operations and domination of Area of Responsibility by Assam Rifles, no major security lapse has occurred in terms of infiltration by North East based Insurgents Groups and smuggling of narcotics, weapons and ammunition along Indo-Myanmar Border.

**Liberalising the visa regime**

63. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not keen to provide visa free entry to business visitors and tourists from eighteen key countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government was liberalising the visa regime and was expected to increase the duration for long term visa from one year to five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRAN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A proposal for visa waiver/visa on arrival for tourist and business visitors for RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) countries and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries, which consists of 16 and 5 trading countries including India has not found favour of the Government owing to security concerns.

(c) and (d) Liberalization of visa regime is an ongoing process. The existing rules provide duration of long term visa up to 5 years.

#### **Committee report on border protection**

64. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any Committee report to suggest ways to strengthen border protection and address vulnerabilities in fencing along the India-Pakistan border;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to seal border areas completely by December, 2018; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government so far to strengthen border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhukar Gupta, Retd. Home Secretary has submitted its report to the Government on 29.08.2016 to strengthen border protection and address vulnerabilities in fencing along the India-Pakistan border. The Committee has given its recommendations broadly on the issues of Threats and Border Protection, assessment of force level, deployment on the border, infrastructure and technology issues for protection of border and administrative issues. It has been decided to initiate action in light of the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with the stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to plug the gaps along Indo-Pakistan Border by means of physical and non-physical barriers by December, 2018. In this regard, besides deployment of Border Security Force along Indo-Pakistan Border, most of the border is covered by fence as physical barrier. Further, the action plans for the identified gaps in which physical and non-physical barriers are to be installed have been formulated.

**National register of citizens**

65. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to seal the border with Bangladesh in two years time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to come out with a register called National Register of Citizens; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government is considering to plug the gaps along Indo-Bangladesh Border by the means of physical and/or non-physical barriers in consultation with the State Governments, Construction Agencies and Border Security Force.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the preparation of Population Register comprising details of usual residents in the country. The preparation of Population Register is a part of preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens under provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 read with the Citizenship Rules (2003).

**Compensation to families of martyred personnel**

†66. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to provide timely compensation to the families of martyred personnel on border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of personnel who got martyred on Pakistan border in last two years and the number of families of personnel who got compensation and who could not get compensation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Next of Kins (NoKs) of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) who are killed in action are entitled for *ex-gratia* compensation and other benefits and these benefits are paid on time after following due codal procedures.

(c) During the last two years *i.e.* from 01.10.2014 to 30.09.2016, 05 BSF personnel were killed in action on Pakistan Border. The NoKs of all five personnel were compensated under extant rules.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Enquiry of international NGOs under FCRA**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is mulling to conduct an enquiry of international NGOs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; 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 RIJJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution by Persons/Associations is regulated under the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and FEMA, 1999 and rules made thereunder. If an association comes to notice for violation of any provision of FCRA or rules made thereunder, audit of accounts under section 20 or inspection of accounts or records under section 23 of FCRA, is carried out, as per rules. Such an inquiry is carried out on case to case basis in consultation with security agencies. Under FEMA 1999, appropriate actions are taken by Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India, in respect of NGOs regulated by them.

**Agreement with USA to check cyber crimes**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering entering into any agreement with USA in order to check cyber crimes;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) A Framework of India-US Cyber Relationship was signed between India and the USA in August, 2016. Under the Framework India and USA have reaffirmed working together to promote cyber security, combat cyber-crime, advance norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace, improve cooperation among technical and law enforcement agencies, and promote cyber R&D and capacity building.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Human trafficking racket in Delhi**

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

(a) whether Delhi Police recently busted a human trafficking racket operating in the Capital and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said racket abduct children and sell them;

(c) the total number of children abducted and sold by the said racket in the past one year;

(d) the total number of children gone missing in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Delhi Police to trace missing children and how many missing children have been traced during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that they have recently busted a racket found indulged in trafficking of women and operating in Delhi *vide* FIR No. 154/2016 u/s 370/344/120-B/506/509 IPC, dated 02.09.2016 PS Crime Branch, Delhi. In this case, 02 accused persons have been arrested and 26 women (16 Nepalese nationals and 10 Indians) have been rescued. During investigation, no child is found to be abducted/kidnapped in the above said racket.

(d) and (e) The details of children missing/traced (gender-wise) reported to Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.10.2016) are as under:

Year	Missing children			Traced		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	3316	3919	7235	2950	3369	6319
2014	3406	4166	7572	2872	3238	6110
2015	3636	4292	7928	2873	3088	5961
2016 (up to 31.10.2016)	2542	3346	5888	1873	2228	4101

The steps taken by Delhi Police to trace the missing children are given in Statement.

**Statement***Steps taken by Delhi Police to trace the missing children*

1. Delhi Police resorts to prompt registration of cases in respect of missing children, under the crime head “kidnapping” as per the directions of the Hon’ble Delhi High Court passed in W.P. (CRL) 249/2009.
2. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched a website [www.trackthechild.nic.in](http://www.trackthechild.nic.in) on all India basis for matching the information of missing and recovered children.
3. Standing Order and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have been issued containing steps to be taken by Inquiry Officers and responsibilities of action required to be taken by supervisory officers in order to monitor investigation and ensure that it is followed meticulously.
4. Juvenile Welfare Officers (JWO) have been appointed in all police stations. These JWOs work in close association with the family members of the missing child as well as the investigating officer and keep the family members informed about the progress made in investigation.
5. All FIRs registered with regard to missing children are forwarded both by e-mail and by post to Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) alongwith addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children.
6. PEHCHAAN: Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the 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.
7. District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi are working under Crime Branch continuously to monitor the cases of missing children.
8. 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.

9. Delhi Police has launched a special drive “Operation Milap” to connect missing children with their parents through the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). In this special drive, all the Children Homes in Delhi are checked for matching the records of the children inmates with the available data of missing/kidnapped children.

### **Illegal speed breakers in Delhi**

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

(a) whether Delhi High Court has directed DDA, NDMC, PWD and MCD to remove speed breakers constructed on public roads without authorization or recommendation of traffic police and not conforming to prescribed norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether DDA, NDMC, PWD and MCD have complied with the directions issued by Delhi High Court; and

(c) whether illegal speed breakers constructed in Sector-8 and Sector-9, R. K. Puram, New Delhi have not been removed by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and if so, the steps taken by SDMC to remove all illegal speed breakers constructed by SDMC in Government residential colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Delhi Police has informed that the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in its order dated 25.05.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.104/2015 in the matter of Guru Hanuman Society of India *Vs.* Government of NCT of Delhi and Ors. had directed civic agencies to remove speed breakers constructed on Delhi roads without authorization or recommendation of traffic police and not conforming to specifications of Indian Road Congress (IRC)/Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC).

The South Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have informed that they have complied with the orders of Hon’ble High Court. The East Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that compliance/status report has been submitted before the Hon’ble High Court. The North Delhi Municipal Corporation and Public Work Department have reported that the orders are being complied with in a time bound manner.

(c) The South DMC has informed that no illegal speed breaker exists in Sector-8 and Sector-9, R. K. Puram, New Delhi on less than 60 feet roads falling under their jurisdiction.

**Naxalite gang arrested from Noida**

†71. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a naxalite gang has been arrested from NCR Noida;

(b) if so, by when these naxalites were living in Noida and nearby areas of Delhi and the number of crimes they have committed so far;

(c) the number of naxalites arrested or encountered in the country during the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the naxalite incidents are increasing in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State Police has arrested 10 persons on 15.10.2016 from NCR Noida, of which two are reported to be Left Wing Extremists and were living in Noida since two-three months. One of them is an accused in seven cases registered in Kaimur and Rohtas districts of Bihar while the other is an accused in one case registered in Rohtas district of Bihar.

(c) LWE cadres arrested and killed in last three years and current year (upto 31.10.2016) are given in the table below:-

Year	LWE Cadres arrested	LWE Cadres killed
2013	1397	100
2014	1696	63
2015	1668	89
2016	1559	190

(d) and (e) There is 50.8% decrease in LWE incidents since 2010 to 2015. There were 2213 LWE incidents in 2010 that has decreased to 1088 in 2015. In the current year, there is slight decrease (2.0%) in LWE incidents (918) till 31.10.2016 as compared to corresponding period of year 2015 (936 incidents).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Financial expenditure on implementation of police reforms**

72. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to create a Model Police Act in the country with respect to Supreme Court's directive on national police reforms;

(b) what steps Government is taking as part of nationwide police reforms; and

(c) the details of financial expenditure for the implementation of nationwide police reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Model Police Bill, 2006 was forwarded to States for consideration and appropriate action, on 31st October, 2006. To review the Model Police Bill, 2006, a new Model Police Bill, 2015 in tune with modern policing needs, democratic values and incorporating the ten attributes of the concept of 'SMART' Policing has been uploaded on BPR&D's website on 15.10.2015 for public comments.

Further, 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is the State Governments, which have to implement the various police reform measures and maintain their separate Police Act. MHA only advises the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in Police.

(c) The Central Government under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. For this purpose, the States are grouped into two categories namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and 8 North Eastern States, including Sikkim, are eligible to receive financial assistance on a 90:10 (Centre: States) cost sharing basis. The remaining States are eligible for financial assistance on 60:40 (Centre: State) cost sharing basis. During the current year ₹ 595 crore has been earmarked under the Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme.

**Terrorist attacks in the country**

73. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of terrorist attacks in the country after 15th August, 2016 till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of security personnel and civilians killed/injured in these terrorist attacks, attack-wise;

(c) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and paid so far to kin of victims of above terrorist attacks, case-wise; and

(d) the reasons for non payment of *ex-gratia* to many of the dependents of victims of above said terrorist attacks, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of terrorist attacks after August 15, 2016 to till 11.11.2016, along with details of security personnel and civilians killed/injured in these terrorist attacks are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to families of martyred as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government.

**Statement**

*Details of terrorist attacks after August 15, 2016 to till 11.11.2016, along with details of security personnel and civilians killed/injured in these terrorist attacks*

Date	Place PS and district	SF Injured	SF Killed	Civilians. Injured	Civilians. Killed
16.08.2016	PP Kakapora PS and District Pulwama	5	-	-	-
17.08.2016	Army Convoy at Khojabagh District Baramulla	4	3	-	-
23/24.08.2016	Area of Khawajabagh and Kralhar Baramulla	-	1	-	-
24.08.2016	Police Naka near Government Degree College, Pulwama	19	-	-	-
27.08.2016	Village Koil, District Pulwama	1	-	-	-
7.9.2016	Village Udhipora near Langate PS Kralgund, District Kupwara	2	-	-	-
12.9.2016	PP Sherbagh, PS Anantnag	6	-	12	1
12.9.2016	Hathi Shah, PS Sopore, Baramulla	1	-	-	-
18.09.2016	MT Section of 10 Dogra Unit, Uri, PS Uri, Baramulla	18	18	-	-
25.9.2016	Near Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Wanpoh, PS Qazigund, Kulgam	3	-	-	-

2.10.2016	Near Baramulla Stadium, Old Town, Baramulla	1	1	-	-
7.10.2016	Jamnagri PS Heerpora, Shopian	1	1	-	-
10-12.10.2016	EDI building at Pampore, PS Pampore, Pulwama	-	-	-	-
11.10.2016	Near Bone Bazar, PS and District Shopian	2	-	8	-
14.10.2016	Khojabagh Colony, Zakoor, PS Zakoor, Srinagar	8	1	-	-
27.10.2016	Near LoC between Forward Gunda Post and Main Gunda Post, PS Tangdhar, Kupwara	1	1	-	-
28.10.2016	Near LoC, Bajarwali Army Post in Machhal Sector, Kupwara	1	-	-	-

Besides these, in other 52 incidents of firing/grenade attacks/Snatching of arms etc. 3 SF and 1 civilian have been killed and 16 others (SF 12, civilian 4) sustained injuries.

### **Violation of ceasefire along borders with Pakistan**

74. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of violation of ceasefire along with borders with Pakistan during last three years;

(b) the details of security personnel killed in ceasefire violations by Pakistan; and

(c) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and paid to dependent of victims of ceasefire violation by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of ceasefire violation by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	No. of Ceasefire violations		Security Force personnel martyred	
	Along the Line Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under operational control of Army	Along the International Border in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under operational control of BSF	Army	BSF
2013	199	148	10	2
2014	153	430	1	2
2015	152	253	6	4
2016	159 (till 8.11.2016)	210 (till 1.11.2016)	6 (till 8.11.2016)	4 (till 1.11.2016)

(c) The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to families of martyred as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government.

### **Promotion of Urdu language in NDMC schools**

75. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Urdu students are decreasing year by year in NDMC schools;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the seat of Urdu Punjabi Officer in NDMC are lying vacant for a long time back;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) what corrective steps have been taken to promote Urdu language in NDMC schools and fulfil the post of Urdu Punjabi Officer;
- (f) whether it is a fact that this is the conspiracy of some officers of NDMC to finish Urdu in NDMC schools; and
- (g) if so, the reasons for decrease of Urdu students in NDMC schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there is a decrease in enrolment of students in NDMC schools due to migration of population from NDMC area to outside and due to redevelopment of residential areas and demolition of jhuggis. NDMC has further reported that in the last five years there is decrease in the overall enrolment in primary classes by 7.35% and decrease in enrolment of Urdu medium classes (Primary) by 6.99% which shows that there is no abnormal decrease in Urdu medium alone. Rather it is general trend attributable to various factors.

(c) and (d) There is no sanctioned post of Urdu and Punjabi officer in NDMC.

(e) To promote quality education in NDMC schools and to attract more children, NDMC is taking several steps:-

- (i) Introduction of smart class room to improve teaching-learning;
- (ii) In service training of teachers to facilitate quality teaching;
- (iii) Co-curricular activities for children and learning by play-way;
- (iv) Exposure visits of children.

(f) and (g) NDMC has informed that there is no conspiracy to finish Urdu in NDMC Schools. There is a general trend of decrease in enrolment which can be observed for general as well Urdu stream alike. NDMC has initiated several efforts to improve quality of education and perception of its schools among general public to tackle this situation.

**Peace talks with insurgent groups of Nagaland**

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

- (a) the details of the insurgent groups of Nagaland with whom Government of India is continuing peace talks;
- (b) what is the progress of such peace talks therein;
- (c) whether any agreement/pact with the insurgent groups and Government of India is under consideration; and
- (d) if so, the details of modalities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Government of India has been having peace talks with NSCN (IM). These talks have been positive, resulting in Framework Agreement signed on 3rd August, 2015. Final Agreement with NSCN (IM) will be considered when outstanding issues are resolved.

**National counter terrorism centre**

77. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to bring back the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);
- (b) whether the NCTC has powers to seek information from all State and Central Agencies; and
- (c) whether the NCTC has mandate to carry out anti-terror operations, if any, through, or in conjunction with the State Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs issued an Office Memorandum (OM) dated 3rd February, 2012 constituting National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and prescribing its organization, functions, powers and duties. The OM dated 3rd February, 2012 empowered NCTC to seek information from any agency which is obligated to furnish such information. The NCTC was mandated to draw up plans and coordinate action for counter terrorism with other stake holders including Anti Terrorist Organizations in States. Operationalisation of NCTC had been kept in abeyance as some States raised concerns regarding its structure, functions and mandate. A final decision on operationalisation of NCTC is yet to be taken.

**Special package for border residents of Punjab**

78. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to provide special package for better education, health and employment for border residents of Punjab living within five kilometres radius of Indo-Pak International Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Government of India has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in villages within 0 to 10 Km distance from international land border in 391 blocks of 106 districts of 17 border States including Punjab. The schemes undertaken by the States under the BADP include education, health, agriculture and allied sectors, social sector including skill development and capacity building, etc.

**Full body truck scanners at Integrated Check Post (ICP) Attari**

79. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steps have taken to install full body truck scanners at Integrated Check Post (ICP) Attari, to provide covered bays for loading/unloading of trucks, to increase the space of warehouse and to provide concrete flooring and shed at cargo yard of ICP Attari;

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

(c) whether steps have been taken to replace/repair non-functional CCTV cameras and eight automatic boom barriers; and

(d) 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) The Government issued Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) for procurement of five Nos Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) for locations at Attari, Petrapole, Raxual, Poonch-Chakkanda-Bagh and Uri-Salamabad. GTE was opened on 25.08.2015 in which two firms participated. Price bid of both the firms were opened on 26.07.2016 to select a firm. The work of Covered Shed of size 47m x 22m (1034 sq.m.) with column, civil work for column foundation, roof sheeting



wall cladding and rolling shutters for *inter-alia* handling of hazardous cargo has been entrusted to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) on 26th July, 2016. The work of open yard of flooring approximately 13000 sq.m. for storage of loose cargo has also been entrusted to CPWD on 26th July, 2016.

(c) and (d) The work for replacement of non-functional CCTV system at ICP, Attari has been given to M/s Central Electronics Ltd., a Government of India Public Sector Enterprise. Steps have been taken to replace the required number of electronic boom barriers.

### **Atrocities against people from Scheduled Castes**

80. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of atrocities committed against people from Scheduled Castes community during the last three years including for Punjab;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 39,346 cases, 40,300 cases and 38,564 cases of atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country (including Punjab) during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. State/UT-wise and crime head-wise (including Punjab) cases reported under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) Major reasons/causes for atrocities against SCs/STs are land disputes, land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages, caste prejudices, practice of untouchability etc.

(d) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (PoA Act) has been enacted to strengthen the relevant provisions and make them more effective. This Amendment has been done with the aim to deliver

greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against members of SCs and STs. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	2104	2263
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	2	5
4.	Bihar	6721	7874	6293
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	359	216
6.	Goa	11	12	13
7.	Gujarat	1190	1075	1009
8.	Haryana	493	444	510
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	113	91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	978	903	736
12.	Karnataka	2555	1865	1841
13.	Kerala	756	712	695
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	3294	3546
15.	Maharashtra	1657	1763	1795
16.	Manipur	1	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
20.	Odisha	2592	1657	1821
21.	Punjab	126	123	147
22.	Rajasthan	6475	6734	5911
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1844	1486	1735
25.	Telangana		1427	1292
26.	Tripura	48	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	8066	8357
28.	Uttarakhand	34	60	80
29.	West Bengal	115	130	150
TOTAL STATES		39283	40208	38510
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	2
34.	Delhi UT	52	86	49
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5	2
TOTAL UTs		63	92	54
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39346	40300	38564

*Source:* Crime in India

*Note:* Cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) includes cases murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, kidnapping and abduction, dacoity, robbery, arson, grievous hurt, riots, other IPC crimes and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

### ***Statement-II***

*Crime head-wise cases reported under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013	2014	2015
1.	Murder	676	704	707
2.	Attempt to commit Murder*	-	420	547
3.	Rape	2073	2233	2326

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2013	2014	2015
4.	Attempt to commit Rape*	-	87	74
5.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty*	-	2346	2800
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women*	-	56	58
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction	628	755	687
8.	Dacoity	45	32	34
9.	Robbery	62	67	43
10.	Arson	189	179	179
11.	Grievous Hurt	4901	2155	1007
12.	Riots*	-	838	1465
13.	Other IPC Crimes	16797	21541	22632
14.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only	13975	8887	6005
15.	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	39346	40300	38564

Source: Crime in India.

Note: \*Data started collection since 2014 only.

Note: Cases registered under atrocities against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) includes cases murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, kidnapping and abduction, dacoity, robbery, arson, grievous hurt, riots, other IPC crimes and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

### **Proposal to set up national institute of coastal policing**

81. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was/is any proposal to set up National Institute of Coastal Policing in Palghar, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of land allotted, funds sanctioned and status of implementation;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to shift above mentioned National Institute of Coastal Policing to Dwarka in Gujarat from Palghar, Maharashtra; and

(d) if there is no proposal to set above mentioned Institute neither in Palghar nor in Dwarka of Gujarat then whether there are other locations finalized to set up the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There was proposal from the State Government of

Maharashtra and Gujarat for setting up of a National Marine Police Training Institute. However, Central Government has decided to establish the Institute in Pindara village, district Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat.

**Setting up of Central Government establishments in Andhra Pradesh**

82. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured the Andhra Pradesh to set up all the Central Government establishments that are in the Hyderabad under AP Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would provide the number of establishments proposed to be set up/set up in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and

(d) how many of the promises have been fulfilled and still how many are to be established, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per Section 93 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 “The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.” The Thirteenth Schedule of APR Act provides for setting up of Institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), National Institute of Technology (NIT) etc. and infrastructural projects such as Steel, Refinery etc.

(d) Many establishments mentioned in the APR Act, 2014, such as IIT Tirupati, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) Tirupati, IIM Vishakhapatnam have started functioning in their transit campus, and NIT and IIIT Design and Manufacturing Kurnool are functioning in their temporary campus. Academic Session has started in all these Institutions. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has started functioning from rented premises at Vijaywada.

**Division of Andhra Pradesh Bhawan**

83. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Telangana has brought the matter of division of Andhra Pradesh Bhawan in New Delhi to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has arrived at any decision on the submissions made by the Telangana Government on this matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The stand of Government of India has been communicated to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to settle the matter as per Section 48 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 which *inter alia* states that “in case of properties situated outside the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, such properties shall be apportioned between the successor States on the basis of population ratio.”

**Financial assistance to Telangana for loss due to unseasonal rains**

84. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana seeking financial assistance to the State which suffered great loss due to recent unseasonal rains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision on the proposal to send a central team to evaluate and ascertain the extent of loss caused due to untimely rains; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to release any interim funds to take up rehabilitation measures in all the municipalities of Telangana, 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) Government of Telangana had submitted a memorandum projecting the demand of ₹ 2203 crore for floods and cloudburst during 2016. Upon receipt of the memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has been constituted to visit the affected areas of the State for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the floods/cloudburst.

In order to support the affected people of the State, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 108.00 crore, in advance, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to Telangana on 18th April, 2016. In addition, an amount of ₹ 328.16 crore released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government on 8th April, 2016, for management of relief necessitated by natural disasters.

**Increase in terrorist infiltration**

†85. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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 despite all the security arrangements the terrorists have been successful in infiltration and there has been continuous increase in infiltration;

(b) the details of terrorist infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to check the terrorist infiltration completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There has been a spurt in infiltration attempts from the Pakistan side. The details of infiltration from Pakistan 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
2013	277	38	142	-	97
2014	222	52	105	-	65
2015	121	46	41	1	33
2016 (upto September)	201	24	72	2	105

(c) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, include Strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/ maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Ceasefire violation by Pakistan**

†86. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHARP RASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ceasefire violation by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) the measures being taken to protect the local citizens from damages due to ceasefire violation and how their difficulties are being minimized; and

(c) the details of loss of life and property and the number of security personnel killed due to ceasefire violation and terrorist activities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of ceasefire violation by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	No. of Ceasefire violations	
	Along the Line Control in the State of Jammu Kashmir under operational control of Army	Along the International Border in the State of Jammu Kashmir under operational control of BSF
2013	199	148
2014	153	430
2015	152	253
2016	159	210
	(till 8th November)	(till 1st November)

(b) In the event of persistent cross border firing, various measures are taken for the convenience of the people residing in the border districts. The affected families are shifted to safer places temporarily in Government and private accommodations where they are provided all basic amenities like health care, drinking water, power, temporary toilet, sanitation and security, till restoration of normalcy on the borders, after which they return to their homes. Security measures are augmented in border areas and anti-infiltration grid is strengthened. Police deployment is made for border villages during the night. Adequate security is provided to the abandoned villages for protection of property. Senior Police Officers camp round the clock in border areas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Close coordination among BSF, Army, Police and Civil Administration is maintained. Uninterrupted power supply is provided in Border villages during the night. BP bunkers and ambulances are kept in readiness at convenient locations for evacuation of persons in case of emergency.

(c) The details of loss of life and property and the number of Security Personnel killed due to ceasefire violations and terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir along borders with Pakistan, during the last three years, is as under:-

#### **Casualties due to Ceasefire Violations**

Year	Civilians killed	SF Personnel killed		No. of House/ structures damaged	Livestock killed	Livestock injured
		Army	BSF			
2013	0	10	2	3	1	8
2014	14	1	2	140	57	82
2015	16	6	4	101	57	88
2016	12 (till 10.11.2016)	6 (till 8.11.206)	4 (till 1.11.2016)	111 (till 7.11.2016)	122 (till 7.11.2016)	185 (till 7.11.2016)

#### **Casualties due to Terrorist activities**

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016 (upto 06.11.2016)
No. of terrorist incidents	170	222	208	283
Civilians killed	15	35	22	13
SF Personnel killed	53	47	39	67

#### **Guidelines for use of official language Hindi**

†87. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for use of official language Hindi in all the Ministries, Banks, PSUs and Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines issued during the last three years and the current year for promoting official language Hindi;

(c) whether Government has conducted any assessment for promoting the official language Hindi particularly in South India and North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of steps taken for the compliance of said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. An Annual Programme is issued by the Department of Official Language every year wherein targets are assigned to work in Official Language Hindi in Ministry, Department, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks etc. of the Central Government.

(b) Annual Programme for current year and for last three years 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir. The Department of Official Language carries out the assessment of use of Hindi language region wise (In A, B and C regions) across the country. Along with some other states all States of Southern India come under 'C' region.

(d) The Government undertakes the following steps to promote the use of Hindi in Government Offices and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs):-

- (i) Quarterly progress reports regarding progressive use of Official Language Hindi are received and reviewed at the end of each quarter.
- (ii) An Annual Programme is issued by the Department of Official Language every year wherein targets are fixed for Central Government offices for the use of official language Hindi.
- (iii) Achievements regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report.
- (iv) The Department of Official Language conducts training for Central Government employees in Hindi language, Hindi typing, translation and the use of Hindi on computer courses through its subordinate offices *viz* 'Central Hindi Training Institute' and 'Central Translation Bureau'.
- (v) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in Central Government offices etc. to review the progressive use of Official Language Hindi.
- (vi) Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been formed at town level to review the progressive use of Hindi in Central Government Offices etc.
- (vii) Hindi Salahkar Samitis are constituted in Ministries/Departments to provide necessary guide lines.

- (viii) The officers of 08 Regional Implementation Offices of Department of Official Language ensure compliance of official language policy through Official Language inspections etc.
- (ix) The Official Language Policy of Union is based on inspiration, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, various incentive schemes are being implemented by the Department of Official Language for Government of India offices/ personnel to promote the use of Hindi.

**Statement***Annual Programme for 2013-14 to 2016-17 for use of Hindi*

Sl. No.	Details of works	'A' Region	'B' Region	'C' Region
1.	Originating Correspondence in Hindi (including Telegram, Wireless, Telex, Fax E-mail etc.	1. From A to A 2. From A to B 3. From A to C 4. From Region A to Offices/Individual in States/UTs of A and B region	1. From B to A 2. From B to B 3. From B to C 4. From Region B to Offices Individuals in States/UTs of A and B region	1. From C to A 2. From C to B 3. From C to C 4. From Region C to Offices/Individuals in States/UTs of A and B region
2.	Letters received in Hindi to be answered in Hindi	100%	100%	100%
3.	Noting in Hindi	75%	50%	30%
4.	Recruitment of Hindi Typists and Stenographer	80%	70%	40%
5.	Dictation in Hindi/ Direct Typing on Key-Board (self or by the Asstt.)	65%	55%	30%
6.	Hindi Training (Language, Typing/Stenography)	100%	100%	100%

Sl. No.	Details of works	'A' Region	'B' Region	'C' Region
7.	Preparation of Bilingual Training Material	100%	100%	100%
8.	Expenditure for the purchase of Hindi books etc., including digital matters <i>i.e.</i> , Hindi e-books, CD/DVD, Pen Drive including amount incurred on Translation in Hindi from English and Regional Languages. Out of the total Library grant, excluding journals and standard reference books	50%	50%	50%
9.	Purchase of all electronic Equipment, including computers in bilingual form.	100%	100%	100%
10.	Website.	100% (bilingual)	100% (bilingual)	100% (bilingual)
11.	Citizen Charter and display of Public Interface Information Board	100% (bilingual)	100% (bilingual)	100% (bilingual)

12.	(I) Inspection by Ministries/ Departments/Offices of their offices located outside their Headquarters and by the officers (DS/ Dir/JS) of DOL (% of Offices)	25% (minimum)	25% (minimum)	25% (minimum)
	(II) Inspections of sections at Headquarters.	25% (minimum)	25% (minimum)	25% (minimum)
	(III) Joint inspections by the officers concerned and those of the Deptt. of Official Language of Foreign based Undertakings/Offices etc. owned or controlled by the Central Government.		At least one inspection in a year.	
13.	Meetings regarding Official Language			
	(A) Hindi Salahakar Samiti		02 meetings in a year (minimum)	

Sl. No.	Details of works	'A' Region	'B' Region	'C' Region
	(B) Town Official Language Implementation Committee.		02 meetings in a year (One meeting every 6 months)	
	(C) Official Language Implementation Committee.		04 meetings in a year (One meeting every quarter)	
14.	Translation of Codes, Manuals, Forms, Procedural literature.	100%		
15.	Sections of the Ministries/ Departments/Offices/Banks/ Undertakings where entire work to be done in Hindi.	A Region 40%	B Region and 30%	C Region 20%
(Minimum Section)				
40% in 'A' Region, 25% in 'B' Region and 15% in 'C' Region Work may be done in Hindi for those Public Sector Undertakings/ Corporations where there is no concept of section.				

**Fake coin-minting factories seized in Delhi**

†88. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several fake coin-minting factories have been seized in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of fake coins that have been minted in such factories and the steps taken to check their circulation in the market; and

(c) the details of fake currency seized in different parts of the country during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported the details of cases in which fake coin-minting factories have been unearthed in Delhi:

1. Two factories were unearthed in Bawana and a case was registered *vide* FIR No. 816/16 dated 01.10.16 u/s 243/232/234/235/344/120B IPC P.S. K.N. Katju Marg, Delhi. Fake coins of ₹ 5 and ₹ 10 denomination valuing ₹ 6,37,500/-in Indian Currency were recovered.
2. One factory was unearthed in Peera Garhi and a case was registered *vide* FIR No.172/16 dated 13.10.16 u/s 232/235/243/120B/34 IPC P.S. Crime, Delhi. Fake coins of ₹ 10 denomination valuing ₹ 8000/-in Indian Currency were recovered.

As per the records of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of fake currency seized in different parts of the country during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.6.2016) are given in Statement-I to IV respectively (*See below*). Various measures taken by the Government to tackle the fake currency menace are as under:-

- (i) A special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence/information amongst the different Security Agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency Notes in the Country.
- (ii) The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent the counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes.
- (iv) The Legal regime has been strengthened by amendments in section 15 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (effective from 01.02.2013), wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a “Terrorist Act”.

**Statement-I**

*National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)*

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)*

*Yearly Report from: 01.01.2013 to : 31.12.2013*

(As per database on: 10.31.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination											
		1000			500			100			50		
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@			0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4326	11422	11647	23381	9587	14893	153	482	9	44		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0		
4.	Assam	501	1933	1533	1503	739	589	100	218	3	0		
5.	Bihar	2364	1169	8919	2961	4958	91	185	69	0	3150		
6.	Chandigarh	3764	0	10404	0	20803	0	2069	0	31	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	164	~	2345	~	288	~	28	~	15		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	3	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	12	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
10.	Delhi	20802	25016	46112	60932	19648	20517	1142	1510	7	19406
11.	Goa	~	546	~	1335	~	146	~	29	~	0
12.	Gujarat	9913	4784	20033	7092	5345	1869	224	205	11	4
13.	Haryana	#	6000	#	17887	#	9715	#	1514	#	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	116	#	401	#	746	#	0	#	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	306	1292	678	2864	1511	51	34	0	1	0
16.	Jharkhand	}	745	}	685	}	5	}	0	}	0
17.	Karnataka	9742	5166	17640	5100	2011	1849	111	10	6	103
18.	Kerala	2604	418	3424	2551	274	3358	23	89	165	176
19.	Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1966	1195	7979	3421	6444	2925	366	160	20	4
21.	Maharashtra	21245	9287	46087	10996	8785	7137	436	577	53	18
22.	Manipur	&	1	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0
23.	Meghalaya	&	235	&	477	&	50	&	0	&	0
24.	Mizoram	&	600	&	564	&	0	&	0	&	0
25.	Nagaland	&	888	&	25	&	69	&	1	&	2
26.	Odisha	558	279	2973	281	923	700	25	2	0	0

27. Puducherry	^	11	^	138	^	0	^	0	^	1
28. Punjab	#	4078	#	9443	#	1263	#	0	#	0
29. Rajasthan	2808	283	7989	260	6238	417	252	36	2	162
30. Sikkim	@	2	@	105	@	0	@	0	@	0
31. Tamil Nadu	9404	10114	21571	14393	2030	961	109	208	8	2
32. Tripura	&	325	&	538	&	0	&	0	&	0
33. Uttar Pradesh	6690	2859	29755	3567	19887	4856	1785	699	94	29
34. Uttarakhand	%	896	%	631	%	129	%	0	%	0
35. West Bengal	7938	NR	19134	NR	4058	NR	191	NR	5	NR
TOTAL	104931	89836	255878	173879	113241	72624	7205	5837	415	23120

As per database on: 10.31.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in ₹		Total Value (₹)		FIR	Total Accused
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(R+S)	(R+S)		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25722	50222	75944	11116010	24626380	35742390	170	242		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.	Assam	2876	4243	7119	1346435	2754300	4100735	81	72
5.	Bihar	16426	7440	23866	7328550	2693550	10022100	31	44
6.	Chandigarh	37071	0	37071	11150240	0	11150240	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	2840	2840	~	1366850	1366850	29	29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	3	3	\$	1500	1500	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	12	12	\$	12000	12000	1	2
10.	Delhi	87711	127381	215092	45879980	57706260	103586240	67	50
11.	Goa	~	2056	2056	~	1229550	1229550	19	0
12.	Gujarat	35526	13954	49480	20475330	8527210	29002540	143	83
13.	Haryana	#	35120	35120	#	15990760	15990760	16	25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	1263	1263	#	391100	391100	12	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2530	4207	6737	797810	2729100	3526910	26	45
16.	Jharkhand	}	1435	1435	}	1088000	1088000	7	21
17.	Karnataka	29510	12228	41738	18768730	7902950	26671680	53	NA
18.	Kerala	6490	6592	13082	4346770	2035800	6382570	49	35
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0

20.	Madhya Pradesh	16775	7705	24480	6618440	3206060	9824500	29	63
21.	Maharashtra	76606	28015	104621	45189730	15527745	60717475	231	186
22.	Manipur	&	1	1	&	1000	1000	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	&	762	762	&	478500	478500	15	19
24.	Mizoram	&	1164	1164	&	882000	882000	6	11
25.	Nagaland	&	985	985	&	907460	907460	5	18
26.	Odisha	4479	1262	5741	2138050	489600	2627650	14	28
27.	Puducherry	^	150	150	^	80020	80020	5	1
28.	Punjab	#	14784	14784	#	8925800	8925800	29	41
29.	Rajasthan	17289	1158	18447	7438940	458285	7897225	9	17
30.	Sikkim	@	107	107	@	54500	54500	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	33122	25678	58800	20398070	17417040	37815110	288	25
32.	Tripura	&	863	863	&	594000	594000	17	22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	58211	12010	70221	23646870	5163440	28810310	124	129
34.	Uttarakhand	%	1656	1656	%	1224400	1224400	30	34
35.	West Bengal	31326	NR	31326	17920440	NR	17920440	NR	NR
TOTAL		481670	365296	846966	244560395	184465160	429025555	1509	1265

Note: R-Recovered by different branches of RBI  
 S-Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx  
 Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1  
 \* - Figures are provisional

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata  
 ~ -Data sent by RBI Nagpur/NvMumbai  
 \$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad  
 # - Data sent by RBI Chandigarh  
 { - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

}- Data sent by RBI Patna  
 & - Data sent by RBI Guwahati  
 ^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai  
 % - Data sent by RBI Kanpur  
 NR - Data not received

Statement-II

National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)  
State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)  
Yearly Report from: 01.01.2014 to : 31.12.2014

(As per database on: 10.31.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination											
		1000			500			100			50		
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	25	@	0	@	1	@	0	@			0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6372	4676	13828	7605	16648	4227	192	148	3	0		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	2	&	0	&	0	&	0		
4.	Assam	985	812	2335	1798	1194	230	199	5	3	0		
5.	Bihar	2661	1275	9458	328	4928	384	157	220	9	225		
6.	Chandigarh	5281	0	11351	0	22543	0	938	0	22	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	77	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		

10.	Delhi	21669	21626	40925	44194	24429	25451	959	1547	3	2602
11.	Goa	~	154	~	221	~	46	~	4	~	0
12.	Gujarat	10663	6240	18294	10356	5863	3393	172	77	19	7
13.	Haryana	#	405	#	641	#	2120	#	7	#	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	4	#	13	#	0	#	0	#	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	28	890	2716	1236	0	7	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	}	113	}	100	}	115	}	0	}	0
17.	Karnataka	8576	1264	18574	2443	3232	401	94	30	1	4
18.	Kerala	4616	612	5895	1302	1022	421	42	4	2	10
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1914	489	6393	4023	5645	1477	316	209	31	18
21.	Maharashtra	29532	13317	50012	8252	13170	5070	875	36	99	8
22.	Manipur	&	13	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0
23.	Meghalaya	&	46	&	71	&	40	&	0	&	0
24.	Mizoram	&	443	&	505	&	0	&	0	&	0
25.	Nagaland	&	139	&	80	&	81	&	0	&	0
26.	Odisha	562	47	2620	6	1326	22	14	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	^	2	^	6	^	0	^	1	^	0
28.	Punjab	#	154	#	40	#	33	#	0	#	0
29.	Rajasthan	2952	752	7038	2235	5950	1676	179	290	5	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Sikkim	@	243	@	64	@	23	@	2	@	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	8942	7016	18856	10358	3525	881	212	81	12	0
32.	Telangana	[	2703	[	3289	[	3798	[	16	[	0
33.	Tripura	&	24	&	82	&	3	&	0	&	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17269	2700	52373	3183	47366	3410	1804	105	218	74
35.	Uttarakhand	%	23	%	170	%	37	%	4	%	15
36.	West Bengal	6987	NR	15190	NR	4693	NR	298	NR	0	0
TOTAL		129226	65422	274032	104083	162770	53340	6458	2786	427	2982

As per database on: 10.31.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in ₹		Total Value (₹)	FIR	Total Accused
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)			
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	26	26	@	25100	25100	1	2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37043	16656	53699	14960440	8908600	23869040	108	149	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	2	2	&	1000	1000	1	0	
4.	Assam	4716	2845	7561	2281910	1734250	4016160	49	54	

5.	Bihar	17213	2432	19645	7890760	1491680	9382440	19	28
6.	Chandigarh	40135	0	40135	13258040	0	13258040	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	77	77	\$	77000	77000	1	2
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	87985	95420	183405	44622400	46358480	90980880	66	42
11.	Goa	~	425	425	~	269300	269300	13	5
12.	Gujarat	35011	20073	55084	20405160	11761230	32166390	95	49
13.	Haryana	#	3173	3173	#	937850	937850	37	17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	17	17	#	10500	10500	2	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2378	2744	5122	813950	1386000	2199950	10	11
16.	Jharkhand	}	328	328	}	174500	174500	4	7
17.	Karnataka	30477	4142	34619	18190910	2527140	20718050	46	2
18.	Kerala	11577	2349	13926	7667830	1305430	8973260	59	82
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14299	6216	20515	5691280	2658970	8350250	25	56
21.	Maharashtra	93688	26683	120371	55899910	17951910	73851820	193	173
22.	Manipur	&	13	13	&	13000	13000	1	1

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Meghalaya	&	157	157	&	85500	85500	10	9
24.	Mizoram	&	948	948	&	695500	695500	7	11
25.	Nagaland	&	300	300	&	187100	187100	4	10
26.	Odisha	4522	75	4597	2005300	52200	2057500	4	4
27.	Puducherry	^	9	9	^	5050	5050	2	0
28.	Punjab	#	227	227	#	177300	177300	5	10
29.	Rajasthan	16124	4953	21077	7075010	2051600	9126610	52	46
30.	Sikkim	@	351	351	@	277585	277585	4	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	31547	18338	49885	18733260	12287190	31020450	165	96
32.	Telangana	[	9806	9806	[	4728100	4728100	54	78
33.	Tripura	&	109	109	&	65300	65300	4	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	119030	9472	128502	48285060	4638990	52924050	44	66
35.	Uttarakhand	%	249	249	%	112070	112070	11	10
36.	West Bengal	27168	NR	27168	15066200	NR	15066200	NR	NR
TOTAL		572913	228615	801528	282847420	122955425	405802845	1096	1032

*Note:* R-Recovered by different branches of RBI  
S-Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx  
Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1  
NR - Data not received  
[ - Data sent by RBI Hyderabad

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata  
~ -Data sent by RBI Nagpur/NvMumbai  
\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad  
# - Data sent by RBI Chandigarh  
\* - Figures are provisional

} - Data sent by RBI Patna  
& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati  
^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai  
% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur  
{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

**Statement-III**

*National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)*

*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)*

*Periodical Report from: 01.01.2015 to : 31.12.2015\**

(As per database on: 10.31.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination											
		1000			500			100			50		
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(R)	(S)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	15	@	0	@	0	@	0	@			0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5823	6207	11419	4866	14048	2647	77	123	5	1		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	268	&	262	&	0	&	0	&	0		
4.	Assam	913	2851	2495	5138	583	105	122	319	0	28		
5.	Bihar	2915	306	8867	142	5982	272	61	205	3	260		
6.	Chandigarh	6529	2	11874	25	27570	0	907	0	34	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	377	~	236	~	192	~	0	~	0		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Delhi	22589	24590	38481	47622	31968	30552	848	1083	10	9
11.	Goa	~	233	~	440	~	76	~	3	~	0
12.	Gujarat	12383	10638	18844	10028	7175	2606	186	90	21	116
13.	Haryana	#	6898	#	10550	#	8707	#	140	#	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	18	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	356	230	849	458	1164	274	8	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	}	199	}	496	}	0	}	0	}	0
17.	Karnataka	10121	2430	18658	9415	7648	3194	146	3	1	0
18.	Kerala	6187	2824	8600	2223	3402	285	40	31	5	91
19.	Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2078	1635	6937	419	5834	117	286	0	29	0
21.	Maharashtra	31269	11977	44888	9432	19952	5213	2080	917	30	43
22.	Manipur	&	225	&	74	&	0	&	0	&	0
23.	Meghalaya	&	253	&	185	&	0	&	0	&	0
24.	Mizoram	&	1984	&	245	&	0	&	0	&	0
25.	Nagaland	&	0	&	245	&	0	&	0	&	0
26.	Odisha	707	524	3071	136	3622	975	129	36	0	0
27.	Puducherry	^	24	^	112	^	33	^	0	^	0
28.	Punjab	#	30	#	2434	#	570	#	18	#	0

29.	Rajasthan	4029	117	7782	799	8626	424	162	4	11	0
30.	Sikkim	@	7	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	10037	1903	21012	4832	10017	1090	184	52	8	233
32.	Telangana	[	1686	[	1428	[	1810	[	4	[	0
33.	Tripura	&	1	&	214	&	0	&	0	&	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10927	8014	35943	3950	62594	2576	1494	185	33	12
35.	Uttarakhand	%	3	%	33	%	126	%	0	%	0
36.	West Bengal	9554	0	18001	186	5572	0	288	0	5	0
TOTAL		136417	86469	257721	116625	215757	61850	7018	3213	195	793

As per database on: 10.31.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in ₹		Total Value (₹)		FIR	Total Accused
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(R+S)	(R+S)		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	15	15	@	15000	15000	1	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31372	13844	45216	12941240	8910860	21852100	84	136		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	530	530	&	399000	399000	4	8		
4.	Assam	4113	8441	12554	2224900	5446755	7671655	71	107		

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	Bihar	17828	1185	19013	7949780	418080	8367860	10	16
6.	Chandigarh	46914	27	46941	15268880	14500	15283380	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	805	805	~	514200	514200	22	16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	93896	103856	197752	45068810	51510470	96579280	67	22
11.	Goa	~	752	752	~	460750	460750	8	3
12.	Gujarat	38609	23478	62087	22532040	15918300	38450340	64	56
13.	Haryana	#	26295	26295	#	13050700	13050700	24	47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	18	18	#	18000	18000	1	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2377	962	3339	897300	486400	1383700	12	17
16.	Jharkhand	}	695	695	}	447000	447000	4	5
17.	Karnataka	36574	15042	51616	20222120	7457050	27679170	56	103
18.	Kerala	18234	5454	23688	10829250	3966540	14795790	49	40
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15164	2171	17335	6144570	1856200	8000770	26	60
21.	Maharashtra	98219	27582	125801	55812630	17260400	73073030	168	155

22.	Manipur	&	299	299	&	262000	262000	11	10
23.	Meghalaya	&	438	438	&	345500	345500	6	6
24.	Mizoram	&	2229	2229	&	2106500	2106500	13	20
25.	Nagaland	&	245	245	&	122500	122500	6	3
26.	Odisha	7529	1671	9200	2611150	691300	3302450	13	28
27.	Puducherry	^	169	169	^	83300	83300	9	5
28.	Punjab	#	3052	3052	#	1304900	1304900	8	11
29.	Rajasthan	20610	1344	21954	8790870	559100	9349970	45	28
30.	Sikkim	@	7	7	@	7000	7000	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	41258	8116	49374	21554010	4434240	25988250	165	71
32.	Telangana	[	4928	4928	[	2581200	2581200	20	56
33.	Tripura	&	215	215	&	108000	108000	4	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	110991	14737	125728	35233050	10256060	45489110	83	75
35.	Uttarakhand	%	162	162	%	32100	32100	6	8
36.	West Bengal	33420	186	33606	19126160	93000	19219160	1	1
TOTAL		617108	268950	886058	287206760	151136905	438343665	1063	1125

Note: R-Recovered by different branches of RBI

S-Seized by Police and information

received from SCRBx

Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1

\* - Figures are provisional

NR - Data not received

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata

~ -Data sent by RBI Nagpur/NvMumbai

\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad

# - Data sent by RBI Chandigarh

{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

} - Data sent by RBI Patna

& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati

^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai

% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur

[ - Data sent by RBI Hyderabad



**Statement-IV**

*National Crime Records Bureau (MHA)*  
*State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)*  
*Periodical Report from: 01.01.2016 to : 31.12.2016\**

(As per database on: 10.31.2016)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination											
		1000			500			100			50		
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4699	3379	9698	7815	10300	351	215	0	12	0		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	117	&	0	&	0	&	0		
4.	Assam	419	228	1203	1562	329	127	75	6	0	4		
5.	Bihar	2101	418	5644	907	4400	0	46	0	0	0		
6.	Chandigarh	2933	2998	6155	0	8860	0	285	0	3	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		

10.	Delhi	11176	24038	22893	42106	19523	31754	331	563	5	3
11.	Goa	~	1	~	8	~	0	~	0	~	0
12.	Gujarat	6672	7581	11368	11015	6693	6855	174	125	5	19
13.	Haryana	#	21	#	166	#	19	#	0	#	2000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	15	#	5	#	0	#	0	#	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	195	14	467	87	573	56	6	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0
17.	Karnataka	0	1037	0	659	0	464	0	1	0	0
18.	Kerala	4546	305	6152	503	1496	151	48	0	3	0
19.	Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	283	0	568	0	398	0	8	0	4
21.	Maharashtra	2017	1398	5620	2170	6171	271	74	469	1	0
22.	Manipur	&	12	&	186	&	0	&	0	&	0
23.	Meghalaya	&	19	&	38	&	0	&	0	&	0
24.	Mizoram	&	18	&	10	&	9	&	0	&	0
25.	Nagaland	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0
26.	Odisha	510	0	2163	0	1755	0	37	0	1	0
27.	Puducherry	^	2	^	2	^	17	^	0	^	0
28.	Punjab	#	112	#	195	#	14	#	0	#	0
29.	Rajasthan	2140	516	3071	124	3184	194	81	1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Sikkim	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	6674	68	14531	1127	7893	377	183	5	24	0
32.	Telangana	[	832	[	5463	[	791	[	2	[	11
33.	Tripura	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3761	721	12392	1079	25397	1557	600	11	53	1
35.	Uttarakhand	%	64	%	52	%	1297	%	0	%	0
36.	West Bengal	4390	2200	8996	7054	3073	26	147	0	6	0
TOTAL		52242	46280	110353	83018	99647	44728	2302	1191	115	2042

As per database on: 10.31.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Notes		Total Notes		Value in ₹		Total Value (₹)	FIR	Total Accused
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)			
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24924	11545	36469	10588980	7321600	17910580	34	79	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	117	117	&	58500	58500	3	10	
4.	Assam	2026	1927	3953	1057150	1022050	2079200	24	23	

5.	Bihar	12191	1325	13516	5365300	871500	6236800	4	10
6.	Chandigarh	18236	2998	21234	6910800	2998000	9908800	1	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	53928	98464	152392	24591410	48294580	72885990	51	27
11.	Goa	~	9	9	~	5000	5000	1	2
12.	Gujarat	24912	25595	50507	13034080	13780520	26814600	41	68
13.	Haryana	#	2206	2206	#	115900	115900	8	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	#	20	20	#	17500	17500	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1241	157	1398	486100	63100	549200	5	7
16.	Jharkhand	}	0	0	}	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	2161	2161	0	1412950	1412950	29	29
18.	Kerala	12245	959	13204	7774030	571600	8345630	21	22
19.	Lakshadweep	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1261	1261	0	607270	607270	7	16
21.	Maharashtra	13883	4308	18191	5447820	2533550	7981370	54	57
22.	Manipur	&	198	198	&	105000	105000	4	8

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Meghalaya	&	57	57	&	38000	38000	6	3
24.	Mizoram	&	37	37	&	23900	23900	4	4
25.	Nagaland	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	4466	0	4466	1768870	0	1768870	0	0
27.	Puducherry	^	21	21	^	4700	4700	3	0
28.	Punjab	#	321	321	#	210900	210900	4	9
29.	Rajasthan	8478	835	9313	3997970	597450	4595420	17	16
30.	Sikkim	@	0	0	@	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	29305	1577	30882	14738220	669450	15407670	18	17
32.	Telangana	[	7099	7099	[	3642805	3642805	32	52
33.	Tripura	&	0	0	&	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42203	3369	45572	12527410	1416760	13944170	58	55
35.	Uttarakhand	%	1413	1413	%	219700	219700	22	10
36.	West Bengal	16621	9280	25901	9211740	5729600	14941340	105	126
TOTAL		264659	177259	441918	117499880	92331885	209831765	559	670

*Note:* R-Recovered by different branches of RBI  
S-Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx  
Others include Denomination 20,10,5,2,1  
\* - Figures are provisional  
NR - Data not received

@ - Data sent by RBI Kolkata  
~ -Data sent by RBI Nagpur/NvMumbai  
\$ - Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad  
# - Data sent by RBI Chandigarh  
{ - Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

} - Data sent by RBI Patna  
& - Data sent by RBI Guwahati  
^ - Data sent by RBI Chennai  
% - Data sent by RBI Kanpur  
[ - Data sent by RBI Hyderabad

**Private placement agencies cheating common man**

89. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the pretext of providing jobs, there are a number of placement agencies which are cheating the common man, if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of private placement agencies; and

(c) the details of the system in place/planning stage to prevent this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies. Subsequently, the Ministry requested States and UTs in October 2010, to register placement agencies under Shops and Establishments Act, which is administered by the State Government. Data regarding Private Placement Agencies at all India level is not maintained centrally. However, State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for registration of Private Placement Agencies. As per information received from States around 257 complaints of fraudulent/cheating activities by Private Placement Agencies were reported during 2010-2013.

The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc. The NCS portal provides for registration of employers, job seekers, placement organisations and training providers to offer employment related services on line.

**Workers retrenched due to decline in exports**

†90. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors including the textiles sector in which a decline has been registered in exports during the year 2015-16 and the decline registered in exports from April to September, 2016;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers have been retrenched particularly from textiles industry due to fall in exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to save the workers from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, a marginal decline of 4% has been registered in export of textiles and apparel in April to September, 2016, and a decline of 1.46% in Textile and Clothing from April to March, 2016.

(b) No retrenchment of workers has been noticed in textiles industry due to fall in exports.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Refer to Statement

### ***Statement***

#### ***Steps being taken by the Government to save the workers from unemployment***

The Government has announced a special package of ₹ 6,000 crores for boosting the employment generation and export potential of the Textile and Apparel sector. Salient features of the package are:

#### **1. Labour Law Reforms**

- (a) Government to bear 3.67% of employer's Employee Provident Fund (EPF) contribution for new workmen in addition to existing reimbursement of 8.33% employer contribution under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for 3 years.
- (b) EPF will be made optional for employees earning less than ₹ 15,000 per month; thus, having more money in the hands of the workers.
- (c) Overtime cap will be raised from 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter leading to increased earnings of workers.
- (d) Considering the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment has been introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workmen will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues.

#### **2. Additional incentives under ATUFS**

- (a) The subsidy provided to garmenting units, under Amended-TUFS, has been increased from 15% to 25%, providing a boost to employment generation.

- (b) The package breaks new ground in moving from input-based to outcome-based incentives; a unique feature of the scheme will be to disburse subsidy only after expected jobs have been created.

**3. Enhanced duty drawback coverage**

- (a) In a first-of-its-kind move, a new scheme has been introduced to refund state levies which were not refunded so far.
- (b) This move is expected to boost the competitiveness of Indian exports in foreign markets.
- (c) Drawback at all Industries Rate will be given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

**4. Enhancing scope of section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act**

- (a) Looking at the seasonal nature of garment industry, the provision of 240 days under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act would be relaxed to 150 days for garment industry.

**Data on domestic workers**

†91. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding domestic workers working 24 hours within the houses, if so, whether their labour rights, provisions regarding minimum wage, leave period, weekly off, social security and other benefits are complied with;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large scale trafficking of women and children from the entire country is carried out through placement agencies for cheap domestic works; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to curb human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details of number of domestic workers employed and of trafficked women and children are not maintained at Central level.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell for control and curb human trafficking.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Landless rural families**

92. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of landless rural families have no other source of income except daily wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has prepared/is preparing any scheme to provide permanent employment/wages or labour allowance to the daily wage labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) For landless rural families the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing major programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for livelihoods promotion through self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance to the rural poor. The Government has enacted “Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008” for the welfare of unorganised workers including landless agricultural workers, and various schemes have been formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers. Details showing the State-wise data of landless agricultural workers as per Census 2011 are given in Statement.

***Statement******State-wise data of landless agricultural workers***

Total Landless agricultural labourers (Census 2011)	
Jammu and Kashmir	547705
Himachal Pradesh	175038
Punjab	1588455
Chandigarh	1687
Uttaranchal	403301
Haryana	1528133

	Total Landless agricultural labourers (Census 2011)
Delhi	39475
Rajasthan	4939664
Uttar Pradesh	19939223
Bihar	18345649
Sikkim	25986
Arunachal Pradesh	36171
Nagaland	62962
Manipur	114918
(Excl.3 Sub-Divisions)	
Mizoram	41787
Tripura	353618
Meghalaya	198364
Assam	1845346
West Bengal	10188842
Jharkhand	4436052
Odisha	6739993
Chhattisgarh	5091832
Madhya Pradesh	12192267
Gujarat	6839415
Daman and Diu	772
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17799
Maharashtra	13486140
Andhra Pradesh	16967754
Karnataka	7155963
Goa	26760
Lakshadweep	
Kerala	1322850
Tamil Nadu	9606547
Puducherry	68391
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4781
INDIA	144333690

**Bringing factories with ten workers under EPF**

93. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is reconsidering its proposal to bring factories with at least ten workers under the purview of EPF; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the above Question.

**National career counselling centres in employment exchanges**

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

(a) whether the Central Government had announced to start National Career Counselling Centres in all the employment exchanges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of National Career Counselling Centres along with the numbers of unemployed persons registered therein, the State-wise details thereof;

(d) whether a number of unemployed persons registered therein have been provided with employment through these National Career Counselling Centres recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Employment Exchanges are managed by the State Governments while the Central Government lays down policies and guidelines. The State-wise details of these exchanges are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The project also includes establishment of 100 Model Career Centres in employment exchanges and institutions of repute. The Model Career Centres provides variety of employment related services using technology.

The NCS Project has also been enhanced to interlink all employment exchanges with the NCS Portal so that services can be delivered online. The scheme provides for part funding to States for IT upgradation and minor refurbishing of Employment Exchanges and for organising job fairs.

The National Institute of Career Service has been conducting capacity building programme for Employment Exchange Officers for usage of National Career Service Portal and its various features.

### ***Statement***

*Details of Employment Exchanges alongwith number of persons registered therein and number of placements.*

Sl. No.	Employment Exchanges/UEIGBs	No of Employment Exchanges/UEIGBs	Registration (No. in thousand)	Placements (No. in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	87.0	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	3.1	0.0
3.	Assam	52	269.3	1.1
4.	Bihar	46	126.0	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	218.9	0.9
6.	Delhi	14	147.7	0.2
7.	Goa	1	21.8	2.1
8.	Gujarat	41	444.3	290.8
9.	Haryana	56	111.0	0.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	149.2	2.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	10.3	0.4
12.	Jharkhand	42	63.2	1.1

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	40	63.8	2.1
14.	Kerala	89	541.5	8.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48	312.3	0.2
16.	Maharashtra	47	686.2	9.5
17.	Manipur	11	17.5	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	12	6.2	0.0
19.	Mizoram	3	3.9	0.1
20.	Nagaland	8	13.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	40	168.4	0.7
22.	Punjab	46	65.6	2.4
23.	Rajasthan	38	123.8	0.4
24.	Sikkim*	0		
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	1361.8	8.8
26.	Tripura	5	30.5	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	24	180.9	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	99	356.4	1.3
29.	West Bengal	77	336.4	1.5
<b>Union Territories</b>				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	8.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	2	4.7	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1.4	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0.8	0.0
35.	Puducherry	1	22.1	0.3
	CEE	-		
TOTAL		978	5957.2	338.5

**Withdrawal of proposal regarding health insurance policies**

†95. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has withdrawn its proposal for procuring health insurance policies for employees from the market;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, by when the employees would get this facility and the benefits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Sir, there was no proposal for procuring health insurance policies for employees from the market by the Government. However, in the Budget Speech of 2015-16, Hon'ble Finance Minister had proposed that the employee should have the option of choosing either Employee State Insurance (ESI) or a Health Insurance product, recognized by the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA). To facilitate such option, the Ministry has completed the Inter-Ministerial consultation for amending the ESI Act, 1948.

**Increase in minimum wages**

96. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the methodology used for raising the minimum wage from ₹ 246 per day to ₹ 350 per day for unskilled non agricultural workers for Category C;
- (b) whether the methodology of determining the minimum wage at ₹ 350 per day determined by the Ministry is according to the recommendation by the Central Seventh Pay Commission, if not, what is the difference and the reason for the difference; and
- (c) whether Government is following the revision of variable dearness allowance (VDA) according to the Consumer Price Index in every two years as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) In the Central Sphere, the minimum rates of wages have been raised from ₹ 246 per day to ₹ 350 per day

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for unskilled non-agricultural workers for Category C based on the recommendations of 15th Indian Labour Conference and Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the *Reptakos and Co. Vs its Workers*.

(c) In the Central sphere, the minimum rates of wages are revised twice in a year by adding VDA effective from 1st April and 1st October every year on the basis of Consumer Price Index number.

#### **Data on child labour**

97. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains State-wise and industry-wise data on employment of child labour, if so, the details thereof including hybrid cotton seed sector and garment industry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many industries children are recruited for work through an advance payment to their parents, creating a situation of debt bondage which the child must work to repay; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the US labour department has threatened to put India on a list of countries that allegedly uses child labour in producing hand-crafted carpets, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census. The number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*). The occupational sector-wise data is not available from 2011 Census.

(c) Bonded Labour System has been abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The data regarding child bonded labour is not maintained by the Government.

(d) United States Department of Labour had earlier indicated that the Indian Carpets may be put in the EO 13126 List of products made with forced or indentured child labour. But now they have withdrawn this decision.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011:*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087



1	2	3
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

\*\* Including Telangana.

### **Employment exchanges**

98. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Employment Exchanges in the country;
- (b) whether all the Employment Exchanges have been upgraded as was envisaged in the Twelfth Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) how Employment Exchanges are different from Model Career Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per information received from the States, at present 978 employment exchanges are functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) In the 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc. The NCS Project has a component of interlinking of

employment exchanges and provides part funding of upto ₹ 8 lakhs per exchange to States for their upgradation. Based on the scheme guidelines and proposals received from the States, approvals have been accorded for release of funds to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(d) The NCS Project also includes establishment of 100 Model Career Centres in employment exchanges and institutions of repute. The Model Career Centres provides variety of employment related services using technology and have been provided funds upto ₹ 50 lakhs per centre based on the guidelines and approvals.

***Statement***

*State-wise total Number of employment exchanges in the country as on  
31st December, 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Employment Exchanges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	46
5.	Chhattisgarh	22
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	42
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Employment Exchanges
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttarakhand	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	99
29.	West Bengal	77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
GRAND TOTAL		978

*Note:* \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

### **Super specialty hospital set up by ESIC**

99. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the ESIC has taken a decision to set up at least one super specialty hospital in each State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no super specialty hospital of ESI in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken so far to set up one such super specialty hospital in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), in its 167th meeting held on 18.12.15, decided to set up at least one super specialty hospital in each State.

(b) Yes. However, a Super Specialty Hospital is functional at Sanathnagar, Telengana.

(c) State Government has been requested to identify and select ESIS Hospital to be converted to Super Specialty Hospital and give consent thereof.

**Unemployed youth in the country**

100. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed youth in the country educated upto graduation level as on 31st October, 2016;

(b) the number of unemployed urban youth out of above;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any policy to give unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed youth in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from States, the number of educated job seekers (secondary and above), all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country was 4 crore jobseekers as on 31st December, 2013. Data on unemployed urban youth is not maintained separately.

(c) and (d) Government of India is not providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth.

**Social security coverage scheme for workers in unorganised sector**

101. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a massive social security coverage scheme for 450 million workers, primarily for those in the unorganised sector;

(b) whether the benefits under the universal social security coverage will include monetary allowances for preventive medical care, sickness unemployment, old age, employment injury, maternity and invalidity; and

(c) how Government proposes to identify the target workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to provide

social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act 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 worker, 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)

Central Government has also launched following three Schemes for all citizen targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

- (i) **Atal Pension Yojna (APY):** Under the APY, subscribers would receive a fixed minimum pension at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would vary on the age of joining the APY. The Central Government would also co-contribute 50 per cent of the total contribution or ₹ 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years, who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not Income Tax payers. The pension would also be available to the spouse on the death of the subscriber and thereafter, the pension corpus would be returned to the nominee. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The benefit of fixed minimum pension would be guaranteed by the Government.
- (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):** Under PMJJBY, life insurance of ₹ 2 lakh would be available on the payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum by the subscribers. The PMJJBY will be made available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account from where the premium would be collected through the facility of "auto-debit".

- (iii) **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):** Under PMSBY, the risk coverage will be ₹ 2 lakh for accidental death and full disability and ₹ 1 lakh for partial disability on the payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme will be available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a bank account, from where the premium would be collected through the facility of “auto-debit”.

**Investment of PF of workers/labourers in stock market**

102. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is investing the provident fund amount of workers/labourers in stock market despite heavy opposition by Trade Unions, Central Trustees of EPFO and other stake holders;

(b) if so, the compelling reasons for investing hard earned money of labourers/workers in Stock Market, which is known for non-transparency and volatility; and

(c) the details of the amount invested and return earned from the money invested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is investing the provident fund in the Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) with effect from August, 2015 as per the investment pattern notified by the Government.

(c) Amount invested in Nifty 50 and Sensex based ETFs as on 31.10.2016 is ₹ 9,723 crore. The appreciated value as on 31.10.2016 is ₹ 10,614.16 crores and the absolute return earned is 9.17 per cent.

**Implementation of child labour laws**

†103. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Labour Department of US has threatened to include India in the category of those countries where child labour is still prevalent;

(b) the measures taken to implement child labour laws effectively in the country; and

(c) whether child labour is still prevailing in some areas, if so, the number of such complaints received and State-wise data thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information received from the Department of Commerce, the Labour Department of US had indicated to include Indian Carpets in the category of forced child labour on the basis of the report titled “Tainted Carpets—Slavery and Child Labour in India’s Handmade Carpet Sector 2014”. However, subsequent to efforts from Indian side, US Department of Labour has decided in October, 2016 not to include Indian Carpets in the EO 13126 list of Products made with forced or indentured child labour.

(b) Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force *w.e.f.* 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act completely prohibits the employment of children below 14 years. The amendment also prohibits the employment of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes and regulates their working conditions where they are not prohibited. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and making the offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act by an employer as cognizable.

In order to achieve effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the amendment empowers the appropriate Government to confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary. Further, the State Action Plan has been circulated to all the States/UTs for ensuring effective implementation of the Act.

(c) As per Census 2011, there are 43.53 lakh main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country. The State-wise details of the main workers are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 97 Part (a) and (b)].

**Restoration of original threshold of employees  
for coverage under EPFO**

104. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to restore the original threshold of 20 employees for any enterprise to be covered under Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether lowering the threshold is anti-ease of doing business as small enterprises preferred to stay small to avoid this hassle; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to increase the threshold limit of workers in an enterprise from 20 to 25 workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) At present, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 applies to an establishment engaging 20 or more employees and fulfilling other condition specified in section 1(3) of the Act.

(c) The EPF and MP Act, 1952 intends to provide social security to workers engaged in establishments employing 20 or more employees.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the threshold limit of workers for coverage under the EPF and MP Act, 1952.

#### **Decision to double equity investment of employees**

105. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to double the equity investment of employees in 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details of proposal;

(c) what are the details and amount invested in equity with appreciation, equity-wise as on 31 October, 2016; and

(d) whether there is any plan of EPFO to invest in Mutual Funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been decided to be increased from the existing level of 5 per cent to 10 per cent within the scope of investment pattern notified by the Government.

(c) The investment has been made by EPFO in ETFs of Nifty 50 and Sensex. Amount invested in Nifty 50 and Sensex based ETFs as on 31.10.2016 is ₹ 9,723 crore. The appreciated value as on 31.10.2016 is ₹ 10,614.16 crore and the absolute return earned is 9.17 per cent.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.



**National child labour project**

106. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released/spent by Government under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and Grant-in-aid scheme in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names and details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) through which the said schemes have been implemented along with the details of funds provided to such NGOs in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of child labourers benefited under NCLP during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme wherein the Special Training Centres (STCs) are run by the District Project Societies for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner who in turn may allocate the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies etc. for running of Special Training Centres. Grant released under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, during last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
2013-14	11073.16
2014-15	10234.46
2015-16	9320.84
2016-17	6021.00
	(Up to Oct.2016)

Ministry is also implementing Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme by giving financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for rehabilitation of child labour. GIA Scheme is implemented in those districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is not sanctioned. The names of NGOs and funds released to NGOs under the GIA Scheme during 2013-14 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). No funds have been released under GIA Scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date.

(c) As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years State-wise, given in the Staement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Funds released under GIA Scheme during 2013-14:*

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs under GIA Scheme	Amount (₹)
1.	Secretary, Gajendra Shiksha Prachar Samiti, Radheshyam Shivhareka Makan, Gormi, District-Bhind, M.P.	₹ 3,43,238/-
2.	Women Organisation for Rural Development (WORD), Hangul, P.O. Mayang, Imphal, Thoubal District, Manipur	₹ 3,43,238/-
3.	Tidim People's Foundation, Kwakta Sabal Leikai, P.O. Moirang, District-Bishnupur, Manipur.	₹ 3,43,238/-
4.	Women Income Development Association (WIDA) Distt.- Bishnupur, Manipur.-795133.	₹ 3,43,238/-
5.	Action for Women and Rural Development (AWARD) Eden Home Hebron VengLangol, Lamphel, Imphal West-795004.	₹ 3,43,238/-
6.	Community Development Organisation (CDO) Imphal West-795004.	₹ 4,57,650/-
7.	Kanakpur Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, U.P.	₹ 6,86,475/-
8.	Secretary, Social Development and Rehabilitation Council (SRDC), Phouden, P.O. Thoubal, Manipur-795138	₹ 3,43,238/-
TOTAL		₹ 32,03,553/-

***Statement-II***

*No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	5715	346	716
2.	Assam	0	60	9693
3.	Bihar	3736	14028	2656
4.	Chhattisgarh	8034	10173	0

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5.	Gujarat	453	892	0
6.	Haryana	631	2583	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	469	0	10
8.	Jharkhand	1028	2989	3450
9.	Karnataka	2391	2519	1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8323	7879	7472
11.	Maharashtra	5614	3804	2177
12.	Odisha	6114	21315	1900
13.	Punjab	957	290	880
14.	Rajasthan	3585	3349	8476
15.	Tamil Nadu	3436	4492	4089
16.	Telangana	-	2691	1810
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7310	16277	0
18.	West Bengal	6254	22361	13763
19.	Uttarakhand	-	145	0
20.	Nagaland	-	436	0
TOTAL		64050	116629	59076

*Note:* The one NCLP district sanctioned to Delhi is not operational.

#Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana upto 2013-14.

### **Buddhist circuit of Odisha**

107. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider to include the Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri-Langudi in Buddhist circuit of Odisha in the list of Buddhist circuits announced by the Ministry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): All places associated with the heritage of Buddha in the country including in the State of Odisha are covered under Buddhist Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

### **Proposal to reduce interest rate of EPF**

108. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to reduce the interest rate of EPF from 2016-17 financial year;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any survey on the impact of lowering interests in EPF therefor; and

(c) the comparative study report with other small saving schemes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

(c) The interest rate of similar saving schemes during the last three years is as under:

Year	General Provident Fund (GPF)	Public Provident Fund (PPF)	Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)
2015-16	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%
2014-15	8.7%	8.7%	8.75%
2013-14	8.7%	8.7%	8.75%

**Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 in Andhra Pradesh**

109. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has collected an amount of ₹ 1153.61 crores under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far spent just ₹ 205.46 crores on 15,84,819 workers;

(c) if so, the reasons for spending such paltry amount on workers; and

(d) whether Government would enforce the provisions of the Act on States which are not spending Cess so collected for welfare and well being of construction workers, particularly on Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has collected ₹ 1153.61 crores of which ₹ 205.46 crore has been spent on welfare of more than 15 lakhs construction workers.

The responsibility of collecting cess under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and its utilization under the Building and Other

Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 for welfare of construction workers lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

(d) Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, to all the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time for proper implementation of the Act.

Further, the Central Government has 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 Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

**National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**

110. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam has been identified to implement National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in view of high concentration of child labour there;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made about the implementation of the National Child Labour Project in Visakhapatnam in the last three years;

(c) if so, the outcome of such assessment;

(d) whether the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has sent a team to Visakhapatnam recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is already sanctioned in the district of Visakhapatnam. NCLP, Visakhapatnam has assessed the existence of child labour in the district through some programme/raids and requested the Ministry for release of fund for conducting detailed survey for identifying child labour. An amount of ₹ 4.00 lakh has been released to Project Society during the current Financial year 2016-17 for conducting survey on child labour. Fund will be released to the Project Society for functioning of STCs after receiving the detailed survey report from the Project Society.

(d) and (e) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has informed that Member (Child Health) of the Commission made a visit to Vishakhapatnam in the August, 2016 to discuss the Concept of Child Friendly Villages and Melas; and to look into the aspect of health and nutrition of children.

### **Implementation of ASPIRE Scheme**

111. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASPIRE Scheme which was launched in March, 2015 has been implemented in all States, including West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the data pertaining to the number of technology and incubation centres set up in each State and the number of employment opportunities created through the ASPIRE Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has launched a new Scheme namely, ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) on 18.3.2015 to accelerate entrepreneurship and to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry. Under the scheme, the Ministry does not allocate any State-wise target for setting up Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI) and Technology Business Incubators (TBI).

(b) Details of the LBI/TBI sanctioned to the various States are given in the Statement (*See below*). The number of persons undergoing training/trained by 6 NSIC LBIs is 2759 incubates.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of LBIs allotted to the various States***

Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Regional Office, Rajahmundry	Coir Board
<b>Assam</b>		
2.	Guwahati	IIE, Guwahati
3.	Kamrup	IIE, Guwahati
4.	Sibsagar	IIE, Guwahati

Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
<b>Bihar</b>		
5.	Nawada	NSIC
6.	Patna	KVIC-MDTC
<b>Delhi</b>		
7.	Jamia Milia Islamia University	Jamia Milia Islamia University
8.	Mayur Vihar, New Delhi	Bapu nature cure Hospital and Yog Ashram
<b>Gujarat</b>		
9.	Rajkot	NSIC
<b>Karnataka</b>		
10.	Dandeli (Uttara Kannada Dist.)	VTU, Karnataka
<b>Kerala</b>		
11.	Cochin	CBPST
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
12.	Dewas	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.- Government of Madhya Pradesh
13.	Satna	MP Bamboo Mission-Government of Madhya Pradesh
14.	Amarkantak	IGTU, Madhya Pradesh
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
15.	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC
16.	Pune	KVIC-MDTC
<b>Manipur</b>		
17.	District Industrial Centre, Chandel	State Government of Manipur
18.	District Industrial Centre, Ukhrul	State Government of Manipur
19.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal East	State Government of Manipur
20.	District Industrial Centre, Imphal West	State Government of Manipur
21.	District Industrial Centre, Thoubal	State Government of Manipur
22.	District Industrial Centre, Senapati	State Government of Manipur
23.	District Industrial Centre, Tamenglong	State Government of Manipur

Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
24.	District Industrial Centre, Bishnupur	State Government of Manipur
25.	District Industrial Centre, Churachandpur	State Government of Manipur
<b>Mizoram</b>		
26.	Aizawl	Khadi Board, Mizoram
<b>Odisha</b>		
27.	Khordha	Centurion University of Technology and Management
28.	Regional Office, Bhubaneswar	Coir Board
29.	Khordha	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Government of Odisha
30.	Jajpur	IEDO, Bhubaneswar, Government of Odisha
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
31.	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
32.	Chennai	NSIC
33.	Regional Extension Center (REC), Tanjavore	Coir Board
34.	Tirupur	NIFT-TEA
<b>Telangana</b>		
35.	Hyderabad	NiMSME, Hyderabad
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
36.	Deoria	NSIC
37.	Naini	NSIC
38.	NOIDA	NIESBUD, NOIDA
39.	Basti (Basti District)	Kapil Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan
40.	Lucknow	Samadhan Samithi
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
41.	Kashipur	NSIC



*Details of TBIs allotted to the various States*

Sl. No.	Area of Operation	Nodal Agency
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
1.	Jaipur	Start-up Oasis-STEP
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
2.	Thiruchirapalli	TREC-STEP
<b>Telangana</b>		
3.	Hyderabad	ICAR-NARM-STEP
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
4.	Pune	MITCON
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
5.	Meerut	Shobhit University

**Modernisation of Khadi Industry**

112. SHRI BHUPINDER YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps have been taken by Government to modernize Khadi Industry;
- (b) whether there has been an increase in sale of Khadi products since 2014; and
- (c) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) In order to modernize Khadi Units, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the following Central Sector Schemes:

- (1) Support is extended to week Khadi Institutions under Strengthening Infrastructure of Week Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure is being implemented for the week Khadi Institutions to attain normalcy and for renovation of Departmental Sales Outlets of KVIC and State KVIBs and retail sales outlets of Khadi Institutions to increase turnover of Khadi products through improved marketing infrastructure.
- (2) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is implemented to make the traditional industries clusters including Khadi clusters more productive and competitive facilitating their sustainable development.

- (3) KVIC has set up interfaces with leading technological institutes to conduct research work under S&T programme of KVIC for development of tools, implements and processes involved in production of Khadi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in sale of Khadi products since 2014, as can be seen in the following table:

Year	Khadi Sales (₹ in crore)	Percentage increase
2013-14	1081.04	-
2014-15	1170.38	8.26%
2015-16	1510.00	29.02%
2016-17*	1810.00	19.87%

\* Target.

#### **Scheme framed to provide level playing field in MSME**

†113. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by Government and the regulators to provide level playing field in MSME sector keeping in view that it is a very important source of employment generation;

(b) whether labour-based MSMEs have sought tax-rebates based on employment or employment creation for lots of people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the scheme framed by Government;

(d) whether there is any plan to set up small industrial unit cluster under MSME in the selected districts under Backward Regions Grant-Fund (BRGF) particularly in highly backward areas in the country, including Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Government, through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the organizations under its aegis, works for facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises as well as expanding their market within India and abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Major Schemes being implemented by this Ministry include Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Public Procurement Policy (PPP) for Micro and Small Enterprises, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NMCP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Technology Center Systems Programme (TCSP). All these Schemes are aimed at providing level playing field to MSMEs.

(b) and (c) Finance Bill 2016 has proposed a new Section to substitute Section 80JAA in the Income-Tax Act *w.e.f.* 1.4.2017. This new section provides for a deduction of an amount equal to thirty per cent of additional new employee cost incurred in the course of such business in the previous year, for three assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such employment is provided.

(d) and (e) The Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is already being implemented by the Government. This is a demand driven scheme under which financial assistance is provided to setup Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in the existing clusters throughout the country including backward areas.

#### **Entrepreneurship assistance and development scheme for women**

114. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the trade related entrepreneurship assistance and development scheme for women;

(b) the number of NGO/Institute benefitted during 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) the number of women benefitted during 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(d) the total grant released during 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(e) the number of NGO and women benefitted from the North-East States during 2014-15; and 2015-16; and

(f) the total grant released to the North-Eastern States during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is operating a Scheme titled "Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)" to promote women entrepreneurs. The scheme envisages economic empowerment of women through trade related training, information and counseling activities related to trades, products, services, etc. Under the Scheme, there is a provision for Government of India grant up to 30% of the loan/credit maximum up to ₹ 30.00 lakh as appraised by lending institutions/banks. The lending institutions/banks would finance loan assistance for a group of women through NGOs for undertaking non-farm activities.

(b)

Year	Number of NGOs/Institutes benefitted
2014-15	24
2015-16	12

(c)

Year	Number of women benefitted
2014-15	8265
2015-16	3560

(d)

Year	Total grant released (₹ in crore)
2014-15	2.54
2015-16	2.00

(e)

Year	Number of NGO benefitted from North East States	Number of women benefitted from North East States
2014-15	3	750
2015-16	0	0

(f)

Year	Total grant released in North East States (₹ in crore)
2014-15	0.225
2015-16	0

### Schemes for tribal areas in Rajasthan

†115. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being run by the Central Government in various tribal areas in Rajasthan and the scheme-wise details of funds allocated for the same; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Central Government is working towards providing ownership rights to the tribals living on forest lands in the tribal areas in Rajasthan; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of various Schemes being run by this Ministry in various tribal areas and funds allocated for all States/UTs including Rajasthan are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Rules thereunder, responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the State Governments. As per information received from the State of Rajasthan till August, 2016 total number of 71,200 claims have been filed in the State (70,515-Individual and 685-Community) and out of these 35,971 titles (35,971-Individual and 0-Community) have been distributed under Forest Rights Act.

***Statement***

*List of Schemes/Programmes and funds allocated during the  
Current Financial Year 2016-17*

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Scheme Programmes	BE
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Area Sub Plan SCA to TSP (Charged)	1250.00
2.	Scheme Under proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution (Charged)	1400.00
3.	Tribal Institutions	
	Support to National/States Scheduled Tribes, Fiance and Development Corporation	70.00
	Institutional                      Trifed	39.00
	Support For                      STDCs	10.00
	Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce	
	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	21.00
	SUB TOTAL	140.00

Sl. No.	Scheme Programmes	BE
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs: Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	200.00
	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	
	Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs	120.00
	Monitoring and Evaluation	8.00
	World Bank Project Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.39
	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	47.00
	TRIFED States	111.00
	Tribal Festival and Research	2.00
	Publicity	2.00
	Research	2.00
	Festival	13.39
	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	1.00
	SUB TOTAL	504.78
5.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs: Tribal Education	1284.22
	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children	
	Other States	165.00
	NE States	5.00
	Admn. Exp.	50.00
	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	1,00
	Scholarship to the Student of ST for studies abroad	
	SUB TOTAL	1505.22
	TOTAL	4800.00

**Setting up of small scale industries in villages**

†116. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to set up at least one small scale industry in each village in order to check migration of people to urban areas in search of employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Setting up of a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is an individual's endeavour. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements the efforts of entrepreneurs through various schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs across the country including rural areas. Some of the major Schemes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme and Marketing Development Assistance etc.

**Impact of cheap Chinese imports on domestic MSME sector**

117. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic MSME manufacturing sector has been adversely suffered due to cheap Chinese imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minister during a recent visit to China, invited Chinese investment in the MSME sector;

(c) what will be the implications of such foreign investment in the MSME sector particularly in view of the fact that most of the MSMEs are proprietary units;

(d) whether the current MSME Act permits foreign investment in the MSMEs regardless of the sectoral FDI cap; and

(e) if not, how can the Chinese investment be made in the MSME Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Indian Micro, Small and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are facing tough competition from cheap Chinese products as is evident in high growth of India's imports from China. As per information compiled from the data provided by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Imports in respect of 11 major product groups, largely manufactured by MSMEs in India, have grown from China at a higher rate than their respective imports from all Countries combined during 2012-13 to 2015-16. As these 11 product groups accounted for 74% of India's total imports from China in 2015-16, a significant proportion of Indian MSMEs seem to be adversely affected from Chinese imports as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical, Glass and Ceramics based products on the other.

(b) and (c) Minister for MSME during his recent visit to China in October 2016, invited Chinese businesses to have partnership with Indian businesses including MSMEs for technological collaboration and manufacturing in India. FDI Policy places certain restrictions on foreign investment in certain sectors. Subject to such restrictions; foreign investors could setup enterprises in India without a lower level ceiling on investment. Such investment could be greenfield as well as brownfield in existing enterprises.

(d) and (e) No. India has one of the most liberalized FDI policies in the world, wherein 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in most of the sectors/activities. There is only a small list of sectors/activities where FDI is regulated *i.e.* subjected to Government approval, cap or having other conditionalities. The FDI Policy equally applies to MSME sector.

### **Overstatement of crude oil production by ONGC**

118. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported overstatement of crude oil production by the ONGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the additional subsidy burden borne by the company; and

(d) the impact of overstatement on the company's wage bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its report No. 21 of 2016 on "Crude Oil Production Measurement and Reporting System in ONGC", has pointed out that inclusion of



‘condensate’ quantity as crude oil production is neither in line with international reporting systems nor with the practice followed by domestic Joint Ventures, in which ONGC has participating interest, thereby over-stating the crude oil production quantum.

(c) As per the CAG report, by over-reporting its production of crude oil, ONGC has borne additional burden of ₹ 18626.74 crore during the period from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

(d) According to the report of CAG, if the actual crude oil production was reported, the company would not have met its crude oil production targets in any of the years (2010-11 to 2014-15). As performance related pay (PRP) of its employees is related to achievement of production targets, actual production reporting would have resulted in lesser pay-outs of ₹ 106.51 crore of PRP to the employees.

### **Faulty blending of ethanol in petrol**

†119. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present 10 per cent ethanol is being mixed in petrol;

(b) whether Government is aware that according to the petrol pump operators, the ethanol blended in petrol turns into water as soon as it comes into contact with air due to faulty procedure adopted in blending ethanol in petrol which causes two-wheelers to stop midway;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to improve the situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%.

(b) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that measures are being taken to prevent ingress of moisture in ethanol blended petrol, including:

(i) Closed loop Terminal Automation System (TAS) blending process, and

(ii) Dispensing blended fuel through closed system of dispensing pump.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Cooperation of oil and gas sector with Nigeria**

120. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing cooperation in Oil and Gas sector between India and Nigeria.

(b) whether any proposal is made to make investment by India in Nigeria as upfront payment for crude purchase, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of points discussed to explore the potential in diversifying the engagement in the hydrocarbon sector between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) India and Nigeria have a strong bilateral engagement in the hydrocarbon sector. Nigeria is currently the largest trading partner of India in Africa, and India is the largest trading partner of Nigeria globally. Bilateral trade is dominated by trade in crude oil. In 2015-16 imported over 23.7 Million Metric Ton of crude from Nigeria, equal to nearly 11.7% of India's total requirement. India also imported 2 MMTPA LNG from Nigeria in 2015.

(b) and (c) During his recent visit to India on 17 October 2016, Nigerian Energy Minister Dr Emmanuel Ibe Katchikwu requested a potential investment by India of US \$ 15 billion, if the terms are agreed to. To further strengthen the bilateral relations in hydrocarbon sector, both sides also discussed on the participation of Indian Companies in Nigerian refining sector, oil and gas marketing sector, upstream sector, development of gas infrastructure and training of oil and gas personnel in Nigeria.

**Target for providing free gas connection to BPL families**

†121. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target has been fixed for providing free gas connection to five crore BPL families in next three years under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) whether the target to provide free gas connection to 1.5 crore BPL families has been fixed in the current year under this scheme;

(c) whether the identification of BPL families is a major problem for the smooth

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementation of the Scheme and its successful solution is being done in consultation with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has fixed target to release 5 crore new LPG connections under “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” (PMUY) over a period of 3 years starting from Financial Year 2016-17. Year-wise targets are as under:-

Financial Year	Target (in crore)
2016-17	1.5
2017-18	1.5
2018-19	2.0

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has fixed a target to release 1.5 crore new LPG connections under the PMUY Scheme in FY 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Eligible BPL families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.

The SECC data has been prepared by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with State Governments. More than one crore connections have been released under PMUY across the country in a period of 6 months.

#### **Criteria for allotment of petrol pumps**

122. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria prescribed for allotment of Petrol pumps operated by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country;

(b) the number of Petrol pumps directly operated by the OMCs in the country, State/UT-wise including Haryana;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up new gas agencies to reduce the burden of number of gas connection in various places including Haryana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The main features of

norms and criteria prescribed for allotment of petrol pumps operated by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in country are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The detailed guidelines in this regard are available on the respective websites of the OMCs.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of the outlets operated directly by the OMCs, namely COCOs, including Haryana are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Appointment of distributorships is a continuous process. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) aim to increase the National LPG coverage to 75% with minimum 60% coverage at State level and at least one distributor in each block by 2019.

Further, in the current financial year (upto 7.11.2016), OMCs have issued 1029 LOIs (Letter of Intent) and the processing for setting up of 1331 new LPG distributorships is at different stages of selection across the country. OMCs have issued 91 LOIs upto 7.11.2016 in the current financial year in the State of Haryana and 97 locations are at different stages of selection process. As on 1.10.2016, there are 438 LPG distributorships in the State of Haryana.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines*

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus Fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21.05.2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available Census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among

the Main categories *i.e.* SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence Personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU Employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex. servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence Personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence Category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
<b>Combined Category 1 (CC1)</b>	2%	2%	4%	8%
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel and				
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU Employees				
<b>Combined Category 2 (CC2)</b>	1%	1%	2%	4%
Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP and NG earlier:-

State	Percentage of Regular and Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

### **Draw of Lots/Bidding process:**

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

**Group 1:** Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

**Group 2:** Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group-2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST - ₹ 500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST- ₹ 50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH/SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A-Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0 Lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP)- 1.5 Lacs}	₹ 10.0 Lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP)- 0.5 Lacs}

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B-Site RO	₹ 15.0 Lacs	₹ 5.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 Lacs	0.5 Lacs
Nationality/ Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

***Statement-II****Industry: State-wise no. of Permanent COCO ROs as on 1.10.2016*

States	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	23	7	23
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

States	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
Assam	1	0	0
Bihar	7	2	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	2	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	4	5	3
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	11	1	19
Haryana	7	3	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	4	1	0
Karnataka	13	14	9
Kerala	11	3	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	1	4
Maharashtra	27	7	24
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	7	1	5
Puducherry	0	0	2
Punjab	5	6	6
Rajasthan	19	4	9
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	11	17
Telangana	11	5	10
Tripura	0	0	0



States	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
Uttar Pradesh	17	5	15
Uttarakhand	1	0	0
West Bengal	10	16	4
ALL-INDIA	206	94	165

### Promotion of sports by oil PSUs

123. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the oil PSUs spent money for promoting sports;
- (b) if so, the amount spent by them individually during last three years;
- (c) what is their interface, direct or indirect, with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports/SAI; and
- (d) how much they have contributed to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount spent by PSUs under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the last three years is as follows:

Name of the PSU	Amount spent (₹ in lakh)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	1702.00	1747.00	1373.00
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1652.73	2056.53	2363.62
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1321.00	1211.00	1157.00
Oil India Ltd.	171.74	145.69	257.83
GAIL (India) Ltd.	315.00	221.00	242.00
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	81.18	53.12	61.41
Engineers India Ltd.	76.24	95.84	68.71
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	8.30	10.61	4.22
Managalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	9.63	12.18	26.25
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	186.00	253.00	269.00

(c) and (d) Petroleum Sports Promotion Board (PSPB) interacts with different Government Bodies such as Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Sports Authority of India (SAI) etc. on behalf of the Oil PSUs under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, who are member organizations of PSPB, as and when required. During last three years Oil PSUs have not contributed to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

### **Savings under direct subsidy of LPG**

124. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of claims that Government could save ₹ 23,316 crores between April, 2015, and December, 2015, due to payment of subsidy of LPG directly in the account of subscriber;

(b) what was the subsidy component in the corresponding period of previous year and from 1 January, 2016 to 30 June, 2016;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CAG has calculated the benefit to only ₹ 1764 crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a), (c) and (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has determined the reduction of subsidy to the extent of ₹ 23,316.21 crore on the basis of subsidy payout of ₹ 12084 crore during the period from April 2015 to December 2015 as against ₹ 35,400.46 crore during the period April 2014 to December 2014.

Further, CAG has calculated the benefit of ₹ 1764 cores for the period from April 2015 to December 2015, taking into account only the reduced off take of subsidized cylinders by LPG consumers.

The Ministry has estimated the savings arising out of the PAHAL scheme for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, which is as under:-

Financial Year	Average Subsidy per Cylinder (for that year)	Calculations	Estimated Savings (in crores of rupees)
2014-15	₹ 369.72	3.34x369.72x12	14,818.4
2015-16	₹ 150.82	3.56x150.82x12	6,443
TOTAL			21,261.4

The total consumption of cooking gas in any given year is a combination of the number of connections at the beginning of the year, bogus connections eliminated during the year through the process of DBT under PAHAL, new connections issued to genuine consumers during the year and normal fluctuations in individual consumption. Hence, the saving from DBTL cannot be correctly computed merely by reference to the total consumption in a year of the total expenditure on subsidy. If the DBT had not been implemented, the outgo on the subsidy would have been higher by ₹ 14,818 crore in 2014-15 and ₹ 6,443 crore in 2015-16. Hence, the total savings from the elimination of fake/duplicate/ghost connection as a result of implementation of DBT for the two years together, as calculated above, is estimated at more than ₹ 21,000 crore. This figure is not comparable with the actual expenditure on subsidy which includes the subsidy on new genuine connections given during these two years. Without implementation of PAHAL, subsidy burden would have been higher than the actual expenditure recorded during these years, even with lower petroleum prices.

While estimating the savings, we have assumed the full quota of 12 cylinders because of our experience that the suspect consumers who are diverting domestic cylinders generally draw their full quota of 12 cylinders, whereas CAG has assumed consumption of 6.27 cylinders.

(b) The subsidy component in the corresponding period of previous year *i.e.* for the period April 2014 to December 2014 was ₹ 35,400.46 crore and for the period from January 2016 to June 2016 was ₹ 6111 crore.

### **Exemption of royalty paid by OIL and ONGC**

125. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selling prices of natural gas fixed by Government is less than the production cost;

(b) whether it is one of the reasons why OIL and ONGC are incurring losses;

(c) how can the Ministry expect that OIL and ONGC sell natural gas at US 2.5/MMBTU dollar when its cost of production is US 5.14/MMBTU dollar;

(d) in view of the above, will the Ministry exempt royalty and other taxes to be paid by OIL and ONGC; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The selling

price of domestically produced natural gas is determined as per the New Domestic Gas Price Guidelines 2014 issued *vide* notification dated 25.10.2014. The gas prices presently are USD 2.50/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis for the period 01.10.2016 to 31.03.2017. The production costs of companies vary from field to field depending upon the area, logistics, complexity, onland or offshore etc. ONGC and OIL have not incurred any losses. They have posted profits in their accounts for last several years. Profit after Tax of OIL and ONGC are 2330.11 crore and 16003.6 crore respectively for 2015-16.

(c) As mentioned above, the present pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors. Government has provided marketing and pricing freedom with a cap on gas production from difficult areas. In respect of natural gas production, the operating cost for ONGC and OIL for 2015-16 (including statutory levies) is US\$ 2.02/mmbtu and US\$ 1.53/mmbtu respectively.

(d) and (e) Royalty and other statutory levies applicable to Exploration and Production companies including ONGC and OIL are as per the rates specified by the notifications issued by Union Government from time to time.

#### **Annual outlays on import of oil and gas**

126. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual outlays on import of oil and gas;

(b) whether a road map for reduction of import dependence has been prepared and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether import of and indigenous production of methanol will be an integral part of this road map and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total quantity of import of oil 2015-16 was 202.85 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) at an Annual Outlay of ₹ 416,579 crore, and the total quantity of import of LNG was 14.38 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) at an Annual Outlay of ₹ 43782.44 crore.

(b) and (c) The roadmap for reduction of import of crude oil dependence by 10% by 2021-22 has been prepared which includes:-

- (i) Increasing production of oil and gas;
- (ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;
- (iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;
- (iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewable;  
and
- (v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

**Rules to boost piped gas consumption**

127. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to boost the piped gas consumption in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to make the distribution companies attract to the policy of Government and expand their business;
- (c) the incentives being given to the distributors and the norms being relaxed to boost the consumption of pipeline gas in the urban areas; and
- (d) whether Government has incorporated any guidelines for allocation of gas made available to the local industries, power plants before exporting to far off places which incur heavy expense of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to boost the piped gas consumption, Government has given the highest priority in allocation of domestic gas (the cheapest gas available in country) for supply to households in the form of Piped Natural Gas [(PNG(D)] and transport segment in the form of Compressed Natural Gas [(CNG (T)] across the country. MoP&NG, under its guidelines dated 03.02.2014, 20.08.2014, 23.1.2015 and 08.6.2016, is meeting 100% gas requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segment of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks across the country including urban areas.

(d) At present, no domestic gas is being exported outside the country. However, the domestic gas is being supplied across the country to priority sectors like CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic), Fertilizer Sector, grid connected power plants, etc. as well as other sectors which includes local industries and power plants.

**Willingness of private corporates to join PMUY**

128. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of private corporates and individuals have shown interest to be part of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) by paying the subsidy component for LPG connections for BPL families;

(b) whether the PSU Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will form a society to run this programme;

(c) whether the global oil major Saudi Aramco has expressed interest in this scheme under its global Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives; and

(d) whether many individuals have also come forward to support the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Scheme guidelines, in case the State Government or a voluntary organization or an individual wishes to contribute the cost of a stove and/or first refill, they would be free to do so in coordination with Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Governments of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have joined this Scheme in accordance with this provision and sharing the cost of first refill and stove. Government of Karnataka has also expressed its intention to join the PMUY Scheme by contributing the cost of stove.

**Report on dispute between ONGC and RIL**

129. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah Committee, which was looking into the dispute between ONGC and Reliance Industries Ltd. regarding the flow of gas between their fields in the KG basin has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(d) whether Government has approved all the recommendations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of ONGC and RIL on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah Committee has submitted its Report on dispute regarding oil and gas blocks in KG Basin on 28th August, 2016. The Committee had in its Report concluded *inter-alia* that there has been unjust enrichment to the contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The details of the Report as well as the recommendations of the Committee have also been uploaded on this Ministry's website.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, it has been decided by the Government to claim restitution from the contractor for the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. A notice in this regard has been issued by this Ministry on 3rd November, 2016. Government through this notice has directed RIL to remit an amount of USD 1,552,071,067 (computed provisionally) being net amount of restitution receivable along with interest upto 31.3.2016 and USD 174,905,120 towards the revised additional cumulative Profit Petroleum receivable upto 31.3.2016 to the Government within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice.

(e) RIL *vide* its Notice of Arbitration dated 11.11.2016 has invoked arbitration disputing the claim of the Government of unjust benefit and restitution claimed in the aforesaid Ministry's notice dated 3.11.2016.

#### **Functioning of strategic reserve**

†130. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) by when strategic reserves will start functioning as per its full capacity;
- (b) the estimated cost likely to be incurred on it; and
- (c) the number of days for which oil can be supplied from the reserves in the country during a crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Phase-I, underground rock caverns for storage of 5.33 MMT of crude oil at three locations, *viz.* Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangalore (1.50 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT) have been created. The Vishakhapatnam and Mangalore storage facilities have already been commissioned. The facility at Vishakhapatnam has already been filled up and nearly one fourth of Mangalore storage facility has also been filled. The storage facility at Padur has also been completed.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) An expenditure of ₹ 4098.35 crore has been incurred on creating crude oil storage facility at Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur.

(c) There is 63 days of estimated commercial reserve of crude oil, petroleum products and gas in India. The total 5.33 MMT reserve of Phase-I of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is currently estimated to supply approximately 10.5 days of India's crude requirement according to the consumption during 2015-16.

### **Gas connections under PMUY**

†131. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG connections provided under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the country along with the target set under the said scheme and the eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries; and

(b) the State-wise latest status of the beneficiaries under the said scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 11.11.2016, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 102,90,434 LPG new connections under "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (PMUY). The Government has fixed a target to release 5 crore new LPG connections over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. Eligible families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data. The LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection should exist in the name of any family member of the household.

(b) State/UT-wise details of LPG connection released under PMUY as on 11.11.2016 are given in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 11-Nov-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SV Issued
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	126
2.	Andhra pradesh	6,594
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Sl. No.	State/UT	SV Issued
5.	Bihar	1,052,690
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	319,007
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	549
9.	Daman and Diu	38
10.	Delhi	256
11.	Goa	740
12.	Gujarat	524,473
13.	Haryana	208,996
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,044
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	108,434
16.	Jharkhand	68,576
17.	Karnataka	15,813
18.	Kerala	4,525
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,350,023
20.	Maharashtra	291,679
21.	Manipur	21
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	503,240
26.	Puducherry	343
27.	Punjab	42,778
28.	Rajasthan	1,302,588
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	151,076
31.	Telangana	5
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3,493,347
34.	Uttarakhand	58,287
35.	West Bengal	785,184
TOTAL		10,290,434

**Establishment of sales outlet by Cairn India in Rajasthan**

†132. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cairn India had given any undertaking/expressed any commitment about establishing sales outlet in Rajasthan only, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Cairn India has established the sale outlets outside Rajasthan inspite of the above commitment/undertaking, if so, whether the conditions of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have been violated, if so, the action to be taken by Government against the company; and

(c) the quantum of losses of sales tax incurred by the Rajasthan Government due to the setting up of sales outlets outside the State and the action to be taken by the Central Government to compensate for the losses incurred by the State of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per Production Sharing Contract of the block RJ-ON-90/, operated by Cairn India Limited, delivery point is the outlet flange of delivery facility which in this case is Barmer, Rajasthan. The crude produced from the block is being processed at Mangla Processing Terminal (MPT) in Barmer. However, PSC also provides that different delivery points may be established for sales to Government and other sales with approval of Government of India. In order to facilitate crude evacuation from the block, as there are no refining facilities in the State of Rajasthan, after considering various options, Government approved laying of heated pipelines from Barmer to Bhogat and delivery points at Radhanpur, Viramgam and Bhogat in Gujarat.

**Increase/decrease in prices of petroleum products**

†133. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise retail rate fluctuation in prices of petrol and diesel during the last three years;

(b) the amount of profit/loss to petroleum companies during this duration;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the rate fluctuation in prices of crude petroleum products in international market during the last three years;

(d) at present, the amount of expense on per litre petrol, diesel and kerosene by refining the crude oil to make it usable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at beginning of each of the last three year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The net Profit After Tax (PAT) reported by the PSU OMCs since 2013-14 are given below:

(₹ in crore)			
OMCs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
IOC	7,019	5,273	10,399
HPC	1,734	2,733	3,863
BPC	4,061	5,085	7,432

(c) The average price of Indian basket crude oil and petroleum products in the international markets since 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, wherein crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost of individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

**Statement-I***RSP of Petrol and Diesel*

1	2	3	Petrol (₹/litre)			Diesel (₹/litre)		
			1.4.2013	1.4.2014	1.4.2015	1.4.2013	1.4.2014	1.4.2015
			4	5	6	7	8	
Maharashtra	Mumbai	75.21	80.89	68.14	54.87	63.86	57.08	
NCT of Delhi	Delhi	68.31	72.26	60.49	48.63	55.49	49.71	
West Bengal	Kolkata	75.79	80.13	67.92	52.86	60.10	54.29	
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	71.42	75.49	63.31	51.78	59.18	52.92	
Telangana	Hyderabad	74.55	78.92	68.23	52.97	60.46	56.21	
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	70.49	75.91	66.60	51.37	59.58	55.55	
Karnataka	Bengaluru	75.05	79.18	66.18	53.02	60.01	54.06	
Puducherry	Puducherry	67.19	71.22	60.13	50.66	58.02	52.12	
Meghalaya	Shillong	68.45	72.36	60.65	49.02	56.05	50.19	
Mizoram	Aizawl	67.14	71.02	59.64	47.96	54.78	49.10	
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	67.54	71.46	60.04	48.26	55.11	49.42	
Manipur	Imphal	67.26	71.15	59.68	48.58	55.48	49.68	
Nagaland	Kohima	68.07	72.01	60.50	48.33	55.22	49.53	
Tripura	Agartala	67.10	70.98	59.49	48.47	55.36	49.54	
Assam	Guwahati	72.44	75.64	63.04	50.31	59.34	52.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	Gangtok	68.52	75.19	66.10	49.71	57.61	53.99
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	60.55	63.99	54.12	46.76	53.21	47.60
Jharkhand	Ranchi	67.70	71.59	62.11	50.80	57.96	54.85
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	67.55	71.45	62.18	51.47	58.74	54.83
Bihar	Patna	72.59	79.32	67.63	52.41	59.80	55.26
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	72.62	76.93	66.76	53.69	61.33	56.92
Goa	Panjim	56.43	59.96	55.33	51.59	59.24	53.96
Gujrat	Gandhinagar	71.89	76.14	63.87	54.07	61.78	55.41
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	70.16	74.25	62.30	53.79	61.39	54.98
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	69.27	73.26	61.52	49.42	56.49	49.42
Haryana	Ambala	68.73	72.68	63.60	47.18	53.93	49.57
Punjab	Jalandhar	75.42	79.77	67.03	47.30	53.94	49.52
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	71.87	75.97	64.77	48.06	54.87	50.13
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (W)	71.40	75.33	63.57	49.90	56.71	50.94
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (S)	73.73	78.10	66.32	51.57	58.81	53.14
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	71.32	75.72	63.65	51.45	59.28	54.78
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	74.74	79.60	67.35	52.72	60.42	54.72
Rajasthan	Jaipur	71.59	75.78	65.91	50.87	58.14	54.79

*Source—IOCL*

**Statement-II***Price of Crude oil and Petroleum Products in the International Markets*

Period	Indian Basket Crude oil	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG
		(\$/bbl)			(\$/MT)
2013-14	105.52	114.31	119.41	118.80	880.49
2014-15	84.16	95.45	96.64	96.98	683.87
2015-16	46.17	61.72	55.02	55.71	394.71

*Notes:*

1. The Indian basket of Crude Oil (for 2016-17) represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 71.03:28.97 during 2015-16.
2. Price of Petrol for Singapore market and others for Arab Gulf market.

**Supply of piped natural gas**

†134. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any plan to make piped gas available in all cities of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise details of number of proposed gas pipeline projects in the country;

(c) whether Jagdishpur-Haldia-Paradip gas pipeline project is proposed, if so, by when work on this project would begin, the details thereof;

(d) the details of reasons for delay in the said project; and

(e) the name of the industries which would be supplied piped gas in Maharashtra under the said project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In year 2007, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) was established 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 GAs in various part of the country. The GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country.

(b) The State-wise details of number of proposed gas pipeline projects in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The construction for developing Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra (Paradip) Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) Project has commenced in September 2015. This Project was delayed in implementation due to non-availability of anchor load gas customers along the route of pipeline. In order to make project financially viable, Government of India has decided to provide capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12940 crore) to GAIL for developing JHBDPL Project.

(e) The JHBDPL Project does not pass through the State of Maharashtra. However, GAIL (India) Limited is having two gas pipeline networks, viz., Mumbai regional network and Dahej-Uran-Dabhol pipeline which passes through the State of Maharashtra and supplies gas to various industries. Further, M/s Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL) in Mumbai and M/s Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (MNGL) in Pune are supplying piped gas to various industries, transport sectors as well as domestic households.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of proposed gas pipeline projects*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL (India) Limited	2539	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	1063	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3.	Surat Paradip	GAIL (India) Limited	2112	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
4.	Shahdol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	312	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
7.	Mehsana - Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
8.	Bhatinda - Jammu - Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Ennore - Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Tie-in connectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	60	Maharashtra
11.	Vijaipur-Auriya-Phulpur	GAIL (India) Limited	666	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
12.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
13.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
14.	MBBPL Dahod Connectivity with GSPL's Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	749	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
TOTAL			15275	

### Black marketing of kerosene

135. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rise in black marketing of kerosene in various States of the country, including Punjab, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures, if any, taken/being taken by Government to curb this menace;

(c) whether Government has plans to make the States kerosene-free; and



(d) if so, what are the alternatives that will be put in place for the rural people who use kerosene as fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene is supplied to the Kerosene Dealers from the Marketing Installation by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Distribution of PDS Kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is done through the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities make arrangements that the product uplifted is delivered to the fair price shops and to the intended beneficiaries.

In order to check the black marketing of PDS Kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as per which dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Further, PDS Kerosene released is dyed with blue dye to facilitate detection of PDS Kerosene in non-PDS uses. Under this Control Order, State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Field Officers of OMCs inspect the Kerosene Dealerships and check for irregularities like non-observance of Government/OMCs regulations, black marketing/over charging, unauthorized purchase and stock variation. In case of any irregularities, action is taken as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

OMCs hosted a web portal which enables public access to the movement of PDS Kerosene tank trucks. It provides details of the tank truck movement carrying PDS Kerosene from their Dispatch Units/Depots/Installations to the various dealers along with their names, invoice number, quantity of product, time of dispatch, tank truck number, etc. on the websites on real time basis.

(c) and (d) Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme has been initiated by the Government for bringing reforms in Kerosene Subsidy Regime and to ensure that genuine beneficiaries get the benefit of subsidy while preventing diversion and to streamline PDS SKO distribution. As per the provisions of DBTK Scheme, the States/UTs 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/Union Territories (UTs). The calculation will be based on net savings in kerosene consumption at

State level from the baseline. The baseline for calculation of savings shall be 90% of the 2015-16 allocation.

Delhi was declared first Kerosene Free State with effect from 01.10.2013. While UT of Chandigarh has been declared Kerosene Free with effect from 01.04.2016, Government of Haryana has requested to make the State Kerosene Free by 31.03.2017. Further, State Government of Karnataka had volunteered to undertake cut in Kerosene allocation and the similar proposal has also been received from the State Governments of Haryana and Telangana.

As a part of its commitment to provide clean cooking fuel solution to rural masses, The Union Government has initiated several measures to increase LPG coverage aided by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund and also launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-2017. These measures have reduced the demand for kerosene cooking purposes.

#### **Establishment of oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh**

136. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish oil refineries along seashores in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal of establishing such oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh which is having long seashore and also conducive for establishing an oil refinery; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to set up an oil refinery in Andhra Pradesh as the State is not having any major refinery in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil PSUs namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have announced a plan to jointly set up an integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex with a refining capacity of 60 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum) on the West Coast in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) HPCL has a refinery of 8.3 MMTPA in Visakh, Andhra Pradesh. Further, HPCL along with Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has carried out a prefeasibility cum configuration study for setting up a Petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh.

**Production capacity of Barauni refinery**

†137. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of Barauni refinery at present and whether its production is as per its capacity and the details of the year-wise production in the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to enhance the capacity of Barauni Refinery; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Presently, the production capacity of Barauni Refinery is 6.0 MMTPA\*. The year-wise crude throughput and capacity utilization of Barauni Refinery for the last three years is as under:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Crude Throughput (MMT)	6.48	5.94	6.54
Capacity Utilisation (%)	108	99	109

\*MMTPA=Million Metric Tonne Per Annum

(b) and (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has accorded stage-1 approval to expand the capacity of the Barauni Refinery from 6.0 MMTPA to 9.0 MMTPA with an estimated cost of ₹ 8297 crore. The 9 MMTPA refinery configuration includes various primary and secondary units and Polypropylene unit.

**Inefficiency in PSUs in steel industry**

138. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the steel industry most of the Public Sector Units (PSUs) are plagued by inefficiency caused by heavy investment on social overheads, poor labour relations, inefficient management, under-utilization of capacity, etc. which hinders proper functioning of the steel plants and results in heavy losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Two Public Sector Steel manufacturing companies in India

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) along with other steel sector companies are facing global demand slowdown. The global overcapacity and demand slowdown has *inter-alia* placed price pressure on domestic producers.

To alleviate the problems faced by the Steel industry, Government of India has taken several measures which *inter-alia* include imposition of Minimum Import Price (MIP), imposition of safeguard duty, amendment of Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control Order, 2012) etc.

### **Inferior quality of steel produced in the country**

139. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the lack of modern technological and capital inputs and weak infrastructural facilities leads to a process of steel making which is more time consuming, expensive and yields inferior variety of goods in the country and situation forces us to import better quality steel from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): The techno-economic performance parameters of some of the older steel plants in the country are not at par with the global standards. Indian Steel Industry has taken massive modernisation and expansion programmes for improving the techno-economic parameters at par with global standards. The Indian steel industry is able to produce superior quality steel as per the domestic requirements as well as exports except for a very few products. However, Imports are mainly occurring due to excess global supply and dumping by a few countries.

### **Steel industry suffering from lack of technology**

140. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel industry in the country is suffering from lack of technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the initiative of Government to improve the technology support and labour productivity to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The technological profile of some of the older steel plants in the country is not at par with the global standards. However, Indian steel Industry has taken up substantial modernisation and expansion programmes for upgrading the technological profile which is at par with best available technologies globally.

(c) Ministry of Steel is facilitating adoption of state of the art energy efficient technologies by the steel industry, in association with organisations viz. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India. Ministry of Steel is also facilitating an industry led institutional mechanism viz. Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI) to address the research and technology needs of the country.

### **Setting up of industry driven SRTMI**

141. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facilitating setting up of an industry driven Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI) in association with the public and private sector steel companies to spearhead research and development activities in the iron and steel industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its management and the estimated combined investment level of turnover in India;

(c) whether the SRTMI meets the international bench mark in the research field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Steel is facilitating an Industry driven institutional mechanism namely Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI), to facilitate joint collaborative research projects in the iron and steel sector in India. The salient features of SRTMI are as under:

- SRTMI is an industry driven initiative which has been setup as a Registered Society wherein Ministry of Steel is a facilitator.
- SRTMI will be governed and administered by a Governing Body comprising the steel CEOs, Domain Experts and a representative of Ministry of Steel.
- The executive functioning of SRTMI will be carried out by the Director, SRTMI, who will be assisted by a suitable/appropriate supporting structure.
- Initial corpus for setting up of SRTMI is ₹ 200 crore of which 50% is to be provided by Ministry of Steel and the balance by the participating steel companies.
- Thereafter, the centre will run on yearly contributions from the steel companies based on their turnover of the previous year.

(c) and (d) The R&D investment of the leading steel companies in India in terms of percentage of their turnover ranges from 0.05 to 0.5% *vis-à-vis* upto 1% in leading steel companies internationally. Some of the steel companies have also formulated their R&D masterplans to increase their R&D expenditure to 1% of their turnover. SRTMI is likely to enhance the R&D investments in the industry to international levels.

### **Setting up of steel plant in Khammam**

142. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL has given report about setting up of steel plant in Khammam as per AP Reorganisation Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that SAIL reported that it is financially not feasible to set up a plant at Bayyaram in Khammam district of Telangana;

(c) if so, what Government is planning to do in this regard;

(d) whether Government sought suggestions from other steel companies to find out the viability of the project; and

(e) why cannot Government ask other steel PSUs or private steel companies to set up steel plant in Khammam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, SAIL was required to examine the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant in Khammam district of Telangana. The feasibility report was submitted by SAIL on 02.12.2014. As per the feasibility report, setting up of steel plant is *prima facie* not financially viable.

(c) to (e) A Task Force has been constituted on 19.10.2016 comprising of representatives from the Central and State Government, SAIL, RINL, NMDC, MECON and MSTC to consider the feasibility issues and to prepare a road map for setting up of Steel Plants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

### **Production, import, demand and supply of steel in the country**

†143. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status regarding total capacity of production of steel its import, demand and supply in the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the producer-wise details of the production capacity and quantity of chief steel producers with reference to part (a) above during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the prevailing market sale price per ton of steel produced by each produce of similar steel grade with reference to part (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The latest status regarding total capacity of production of steel its import, demand and supply in the country are given below:-

Period	Crude steel capacity (mt)	Total Finished Steel (non-alloy + alloy) (mt)		
		Production for sale	Import	Demand
2015-16	121.97	90.98	11.71	80.45

Source: JPC/ERU; mt=million tonnes; real consumption.

(b) As at Statement (*See below*)

(c) JPC publishes steel prices of major steel products in major cities on a fortnightly basis. The price of major steel products as on 2nd November 2016 as published by JPC are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Item	Kolkata	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai
1.	TMT 10 mm	31472	34356	32624	34052
2.	TMT 12 mm	31472	34356	32212	33876
3.	TMT 25 mm	31472	34356	32212	33611

Source: JPC/ERU

### ***Statement***

*Producer-wise details of production capacity and quantity of chief steel producers during last three years*

(in '000 tonnes)

Producer	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Working Capacity	Production	Capacity Working	Production	Working Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Public Sector</b>						
SAIL	13019	13575	17519	13909	17519	14279
RINL	2910	3202	2910	3296	6300	3641
<b>Private Sector</b>						
Tata Steel Ltd	9600	9155	9600	9331	9600	9960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Essar Steel Ltd.	8540	3245	8540	2854	10000	3685
JSW Steel Ltd.	14600	12227	14600	13136	16600	12679
JSPL	2400	2836	4000	3557	4850	3177
Other EAF Units/ Corex-BOF/MBF- EOF	14697	9874	15888	14613	18802	15574
IF units	36494	27579	36794	28283	38300	26796

Source : JPC

### Contribution of steel sector to India's GDP

144. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- the contribution of the steel sector to India's overall GDP in 2015-16;
- the total percentage contributed by the steel industry into public sector banks' Non Performing Assets (NPAs);
- whether Government has undertaken measures to help steel companies repay their debts; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Indian Steel Sector's contribution to overall Gross Domestic Product of the country is nearly 2% during 2015-16.

(b) The total exposure of steel industry is about ₹ 3.13 lakh crore out of which Gross Non Performing Assests is about ₹ 1.15 lakh crore. This works out to 36.94% of total loan outstanding as on March, 2016

(c) and (d) At the instance of Government, RBI has also recently reduced the overall policy rates which are expected to get translated into reduction in actual lending rates. The RBI accorded a flexible refinancing repayment option, popularly known as 5:25 scheme for long-term infrastructure projects, including steel where total exposure of the bank is above ₹ 500 crore. RBI has also brought in Strategic Debt Restructuring scheme to help debt ridden companies including steel companies. Further, in June 2016, RBI brought in another scheme called Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets, also known as S4A scheme, with the same objective. The Government has taken a slew of measures to strengthen the positioning of the steel industry in the domestic market. They include imposition of antidumping and



safeguard duties on a range of steel products with the objective of eliminating/reducing low priced unfairly treaded steel from countries such as China which negatively impacted profitability of the domestic steel producers and simultaneous loss of market share. The Government has initiated simultaneously wide ranging investment plans in infrastructure which is expected to increase the demand for steel.

**Plan to mandate galvanization of steel**

145. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to mandate galvanization of steel in automobile, construction and infrastructure, if so, is there any other sector in which it wants to mandate this;

(b) whether the Ministry has held talks on various issues arising out of this decision with other stakeholder Ministries, if so, what has been their response;

(c) whether this decision of Government has faced any opposition from any quarters of the society, if so, what has been the Ministry's response; and

(d) whether Government has considered any alternative measure to avoid rusting of steel, if so, will they be mandated too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Steel does not have any proposal for mandatory galvanisation of steel in the automobile, construction and infrastructure sectors in the country. However, the following measures are being taken by the steel industry to facilitate galvanisation/prevent corrosion of steel products, wherever required:

- All the major steel producers are working on increasing penetration and reach through channel network so that galvanised steel is easily available to the end consumer.
- Exploring new avenues where Galvanised steel can replace traditional materials for better longevity and easy and quick construction like Grain Silos, Low Cost House, Steel Toilets, Steel Doors, etc.
- Thrust for replacing plain sheets with Galvanised Steel in Consumer Durable and Auto Segment.
- Awareness programs, especially rural areas, about the importance of Galvanised products. Showcasing the Galvanised steel products in various Rural Fairs.
- Print Advertisements in leading newspapers across India to increase awareness levels regarding Galvanised products

- Organising Industry Conferences/Summits focussing on Galvanised Steel
- The industry is also taking other measures like coating of steel products to prevent corrosion.

### Accidents in steel plants

†146. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) plant-wise number of and the types of accidents occurred in various steel plants in the country during the last three years;

(b) year-wise number of persons who got injuries/died in these accidents and the details of total loss of property;

(c) amount of compensation given to injured persons and the families of persons died in these incidents;

(d) the details of average annual expenditure occurred on these plants and maintenance of their equipments during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to avoid occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the requisite period are given in the Statement (*See below*). The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, gas poisoning, electrocution, burn injury, fire/explosion etc. There has been no significant property damage on account of these accidents in RINL. In SAIL, there has been no significant loss of property during the said period except the fire /explosion incident occurred on 25.09.2014 at COB # 11 of IISCO Steel Plant, in which the loss is assessed at about ₹ 1,34,83,270.92.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per The Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme and company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 5,68,06,866/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased during 2013-2015.

(d) The average annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants (including maintenance of equipments) of SAIL and RINL during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 was about ₹ 6729.33 crore and ₹ 1076.88 crore respectively.

(e) Both SAIL and RINL have taken a number of measures to avoid occurrence of accidents. These measures, *inter-alia*, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipments and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 etc.

### **Statement**

*Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years (plant-wise).*

Plants/Units	Fatal Accidents (Fatality)			Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Period	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)</b>						
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	5	8	3	10	11	13
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	7	4	5	3	2	2
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	2	2	6	4	1	2
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	6	2	1	5	8	7
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	3	8	0	7	29	8
Alloy Steel Plant (West Bengal)	0	0	1	0	3	0
Salem Steel Plant (Tamil Nadu)	0	0	0	0	5	1
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (Karnataka)	0	0	0	3	1	3
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant (Maharashtra)	0	0	0	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stock Yard	0	2	1	0	0	1
Raw Material Division (Mines) (Odisha)	3	1	2	5	3	2
Bhilai Mines (Chhattisgarh)	0	0	1	19	10	7
Collieries (Jharkhand)	2	0	0	1	1	1
SAIL Refractory Unit (Chhattisgarh)	0	0	0	16	10	4
TOTAL (SAIL)	28	27	20	75	86	53
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	03	05	04	20	14	13
GRAND TOTAL	31	32	24	95	100	66

### Setting up of tourism hubs in various States

147. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set-up tourism hubs in various States in the country especially Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government on such proposals?

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 viz. 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, 23 sites of religious significance have been identified for development namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur

(West Bengal), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Somnath (Gujarat), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

In Harayana, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme the Ministry has sanctioned the project for 'Development of Tourism Infrastructure at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra' under Krishna Circuit with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 97.35 crore in 2016-17.

The year-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes since 2014-15 are as under:

**Swadesh Darshan Scheme:**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of projects	Amount sanctioned
1.	2014-15	3	152.77
2.	2015-16	17	1512.93
3.	2016-17	26	2279.18
TOTAL		46	3944.88

**PRASAD Scheme:**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of projects	Amount sanctioned
1.	2014-15	4	78.56
2.	2015-16	7	205.95
3.	2016-17	3	48.31
TOTAL		14	332.82

**Tourism projects in West Bengal**

148. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourism projects which were considered by the Ministry for execution in the year 2014-15 with respect to West Bengal;

(b) whether detailed project reports have been submitted by the State Government; and

(c) the position of sanction, release of funds and the progress in the execution of each of these projects along with reasons of delay in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any tourism projects to the Government of West Bengal in the year 2014-15 under any of the then operative Plan Scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme.

Thirteen theme based circuits namely, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit have been identified under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Under the PRASAD Scheme 23 pilgrimage sites have been identified, including Belur in West Bengal. Government of West Bengal has not submitted any proposal under PRASAD Scheme till date.

#### **Special projects in North-East to improve tourism**

149. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise major projects undertaken for the development of tourism in the country and funds provided for the same in last three years;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of utilization of funds reported out of sanctioned funds under the major projects initiated for the development of tourism;

(c) whether special projects are initiated in the States of North-East to improve tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds provided for the tourism projects in North-East during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure to State Governments/UT Administrations under Plan Schemes, Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country.

Prior to this, Ministry of Tourism provided Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Product/Infrastructure Development

for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme, which has been delinked from Union Support in 2015-16.

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned, amount released and utilised under operative Plan Schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism lays special emphasis on development and promotion of tourism in the North-East Region. As part of this, complimentary space is provided in the Indian pavilions set up at international travel fairs and exhibitions, Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) is given to tourism service providers, International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organised on an annual basis and Television Campaigns are released and publicity material produced for promoting tourism to the North-Eastern Region.

Details of funds sanctioned under various schemes for the North-East Region during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Product Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
<b>2013-14</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	9,120.82	2,346.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	7,423.640	1,484.720
3.	Bihar	10	10,554.350	3,250.650
4.	Haryana	4	1,412.250	251.314
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3,371.520	5.000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	7,493.540	713.440
7.	Jharkhand	1	500.000	285.262
8.	Karnataka	7	3,203.710	78.120
9.	Kerala	9	3,467.630	297.990
10.	Maharashtra	5	6,770.180	472.500
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	9,963.290	3,005.860
12.	Manipur	7	12,047.380	1,816.950
13.	Mizoram	8	4,670.910	934.172

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Utilized
14.	Nagaland	8	5,187.010	2,747.576
15.	Odisha	9	6,493.080	1,253.245
16.	Punjab	1	453.860	1.000
17.	Puducherry	1	4,848.160	970.000
18.	Rajasthan	10	5,174.710	886.618
19.	Sikkim	10	10,400.00	2,082.150
20.	Telangana	9	3,370.07	698.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	11,421.910	1,258.630
22.	Uttarakhand	29	21,772.670	4,531.150
TOTAL		194	1,49,120.69	29,371.62

**2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1,862.680	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3,631.080	0
3.	Assam	3	3,588.450	0
4.	Bihar	2	637.060	0
5.	Chhattishgarh	2	940.130	0
6.	Haryana	0	61.660	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	732.500	0
8.	Karnataka	1	5,124.790	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3,657.540	60.000
10.	Manipur	5	14,877.210	0
11.	Mizoram	1	4,829.690	241.485
12.	Nagaland	9	6,074.300	1,460.520
13.	Odisha	2	1,488.340	0
14.	Punjab	1	4,796.980	0
15.	Puducherry	0	97.380	0
16.	Rajasthan	0	109.930	0
17.	Sikkim	8	5,337.550	1,177.550
18.	Telangana	1	544.600	0
TOTAL		50	58,391.87	2,939.555



**2014-15****Swadesh Darshan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	10.00
2.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17	6.63
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	34.92
TOTAL				152.77	51.55

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
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
<b>Odisha</b>			
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

**2015-16****Swadesh Darshan****(₹ in crore)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	44.83
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	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	49.02
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	40.19
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	12.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	48.68
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	18.44
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	12.08
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	19.84
10.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	47.45
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-	95.67	19.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.		
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under “Swadesh Darshan” Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	17.06
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43
14.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	19.92
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	17.08
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	19.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL				1512.93	437.04

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
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**Rajasthan**

1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	8.09
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**Punjab**

2.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	3.23
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**Assam**

3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destinations in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
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**Andhra Pradesh**

4.	Development of Amaravati Town in Guntur district as a tourist destination	28.36	14.18
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**Bihar**

5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	20.77
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**Uttar Pradesh**

6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
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**Uttarakhand**

7.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
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TOTAL		205.95	74.54
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**Statement-II***Details of funds sanctioned under various schemes for the North-East Region*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega Tourist Destination at Tawang	2316.69	463.34
2.	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang Circuit-Infrastructure development at Zimithang, Dirang, Tawang and Kalaktang	785.78	157.15
3.	Development of Itanagar-Doimukh Sagalee Circuit-Infrastructure development at Pareng under Sagalee Siddharth Vihar near Gompa Itanagar, Lamdung, East Kameng and Amusement Park at Naharlagun	759.75	151.95
4.	Development for Miao-Namdapha Circuit-Infrastructure at Namdapah and Nampong	780.65	156.13
5.	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluaak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh (Tribal Area)	791.31	158.26
6.	Destination Development at Baririjo Sikarijo, Chumin at Sippi and Buryorlo	500.00	100.00
7.	Destination Development at Menchukha	500.00	100.00
8.	Destination Development at Mariyang Dr. Daying Ering Wildlife Sanctuary and Borguli	499.20	99.84
9.	Construction of Tourist Lodge at Hunli, Lower Dibang Valley	490.26	98.05
10.	Celebration of Tawang Festival	25.00	25.00
11.	Celebration of Menchuka Festival, in Arunachal Pradesh	25.00	25.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pasighat-Jengging-Yingkiong-Tuting Circuit	800.00	160.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Ziro-Kurung Kumey Circuit	800.00	160.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Itanager-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat Circuit	800.00	160.00
4.	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Huru Pahar Roing	500.00	100.00
5.	Development of Heritage Site at Pemaziling Menchuka, West Siang District	500.00	100.00
6.	Development and Production of Publicity Materials including Brouchures, Leaflets, Documentaries/Films, CDs, Maps etc. on various topics related to Tourism	41.35	33.08
7.	Nyokum Yellow Festival at Bameng	14.00	14.00
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	Kameng River Eco-Tourism Festival (ii) Menchuka Adventure Festival and (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	30.00	30.00
<b>Assam</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Nil	0	0
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Development of Tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang. (Mega Destination)	2400.79	21.65
2.	Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)	741.48	148.30
3.	Development of Tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.	425.84	85.17
<b>2015-16</b>			
	Nil		
<b>Manipur</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega-Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Khebaching-Marjing and Kaima	4751.61	950.32
2.	Eco-Tourism cum Water Sports Complex at Maata-Mualtam (Hyde out park, Churachand pur Distt. Tribal Area (Reprioritized)	489.17	97.83
3.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Kotsop hai, Chakpikarong, Chandel, Distt.	480.70	96.14

1	2	3	4
4.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Chingkheiching and adjoining areas, Imphal East Distt.	485.58	97.11
5.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Shirui Hills and adjoining areas, Ukhrul Distt.	499.63	99.92
6.	Development of Tourist Destination at Kakching Garden, Thoubal distt.	478.15	95.63
7.	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival from 21st to 30th November, 2013	25.00	25.00
8.	Youth, Adventure and Water Sports Festival, during the month of November 2013	25.00	25.00

**2014-15**

1.	Providing of Tourism Infrastructure in and around Imphal City, Manipur.	4095.14	819.03
2.	Revised Integrated Mega tourist Circuit “Marjing Polo-Keina-Khebaching (Khogiom) in Manipur	4839.63	82.86
3.	Revised Development of Tourist resort at Sendra Hillock, Water Sports Complex at Takmu and other tourism facilities in adjoining area, Bishnupur District, Manipur.	4518.62	553.72
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit around Hiyanthang Temple, Heibokching and adjoining areas	767.00	153.40
5.	Tourist Destination at Sadu Chiru Waterfalls	482.12	96.42
6.	Manipur Sangai Festival, 2014 (21st-30th Nov. 2014)	25.00	25.00
7.	Youth Adventure and Water Sports Festival of Manipur, 2014 (Month of November, 2014)	25.00	25.00

**2015-16**

1.	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth, Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur 2015	50.00	50.00
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**Meghalaya****2013-14**

1.	Behdeinkhlam 17th and 18th July, 2013	18.19	18.19
2.	100 Drums Wangala Festival 7th, 8th and 9th November, 2013	19.80	19.80



1	2	3	4
3.	Nongkrem Dance 13th to 14th November, 2013	8.19	8.91
<b>2014-15</b>			
	Nil	0.00	0.00
<b>2015-16</b>			
	Nil	0.00	0.00
<b>Mizoram</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Construction for trekking route development of Blue Mountain-Sangau route (Phawngpu) in Mizoram	495.07	99.01
2.	Trekking route development-Aizawl-Reiek-Ailawng	400.80	80.16
3.	Phase-II in Chalfilh Tourist Resort	500.00	100.00
4.	Wayside Amenities on National Highway-54	450.40	90.08
5.	Kawlchaw West in Lawngtai Distt.	443.41	88.68
6.	Prikhaothlir, Phairan, Buk Vannei	781.48	156.29
7.	Development of Theme Park and other tourism infrastructure development at Lungleng, Mizoram	800.00	160.00
8.	Saiha-Chlfilh Mountain	800.00	160.00
9.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival 24th – 26th September, 2013	25.00	25.00
10.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut from 4th – 6th November, 2013	15.00	15.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Mega Circuit Project Eco-Tourism Thenjawal	4829.69	241.48
2.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival 25th, 26th and 27th September, 2014	25.00	25.00
3.	Celebration of Thalfavang Kut from 6th – 8th November, 2014	25.00	25.00
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	Celebration of Anthurium Festival and Thalfavang Kut Festival 2015	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4
<b>Nagaland</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Kiyai-Phuhoto-Khugaboto-Kuhoxu-Akahuto	800.00	160.00
2.	Tizit-Mon-Phomching-Lungwa-Longpang	800.00	160.00
3.	Aboi-Caoha Chingnyu-Changlang-Jakphang-Changlanshu-Sangsangnyu	800.00	160.00
4.	Rangapahar-Lavi-Green Village-Hoshephu (reprioritized)	800.00	160.00
5.	Eco-Adventure and Cultural destination at Kuhuboto	500.00	100.00
6.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Angphang, in Nagaland	500.00	100.00
7.	Tourist Lodge at Phek	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Trekking and Eco-Adventure of Dzukou	487.01	97.40
9.	Celebration of Nagadah Festival 27th-28th November, 2013	5.00	5.00
10.	Celebration of Hornbill Festival 1st-7th December, 2013	25.00	25.00
11.	Celebration of Suhkrunya Festival, Phek 15th January, 2014	5.00	5.00
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Longsa-Chare-Longkhum-Helipong-Tuensang	800.00	160.00
2.	Naginimora-Wajcgubg-Mon-Chenmoha	755.20	151.04
3.	New Secretariat-Sendenyu-Terogvunyu-Tesophenyu-K. Station-Asukikha	800.00	160.00
4.	Naga United Village-Shoxuvi-Zutovi-Xekiye	800.00	160.00
5.	Dzu-U-Chakhabama-Kekruma-Longmatra-Likhimro	800.00	160.00
6.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Longsa at Mokokchung	500.00	100.00
7.	Integrated Tourist Destination to Razhaphema Basa, Dimapur	500.00	100.00
8.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Jakhama, Kohima	500.00	100.00
9.	Integrated Tourist Destination at Chumukedima	500.00	100.00
10.	Celebration of Hornbil Event 1st to 10th December, 2014	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4
<b>2015-16</b>			
	Nil		
<b>Sikkim</b>			
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Mega Circuit Project Development of Mega Tourist Circuit linking Gangtok (entry)-Topakhani (Singtam)-Tarku-Ravongla-Tashiding-Khecheperi-Rimbi-Darap-Melli (Exit)	5000.00	1000.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Simik-West Pendam-Rimbi in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Phodong-Labrang and Rongong in North Sikkim	800.00	160.00
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Sharchok Phebo, Sangmo, Deythang Pokhari, Zarong in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Luing Changrang in East Sikkim	500.00	100.00
6.	Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Banjhakri Dhunga at Maneybong, Uttarey in West Sikkim	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Diu and Satyapani Pokhari under Poklok-Kamrang in South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Pilgrimage Heritage Centres at Thingchen Lake, Laingzah Dzongu and Tholung in North Sikkim	500.00	100.00
9.	Convention Centre at Gangtok	500.00	100.00
10.	Sound light at Gangtok	500.00	100.00
11.	IT proposal for promotion of Tourism facilities in Sikkim	50.00	45.00
12.	Celebration of World Tourism Day	5.00	5.00
13.	Celebration Cherry Tea Festival Temi South Sikkim	5.00	5.00
14.	Sikkim Carnival Festival, 2013	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim	800.00	160.00
2.	Development of Tourist Circuit-Chiyadara-Phalidara-Phongla-Mellidara-Yangang in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit along the Penlong-Rankdong Tintek-Tumin-Khamdong-Samdong-Sang-Ranka-Sichey-Ranipool-Pakyong-Rorathang in East Sikkim	800.00	160.00
4.	Development of Tourist Circuit along Magley-Sripatam-Lingmoo-Lingee-Makha in South Sikkim	800.00	160.00
5.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
6.	Development of Tourist Destination at Lingdem Hot Spring, Seven Sister Fall and Roksok in North Sikkim	500.00	100.00
7.	Development of Tourist Destination at Mangley, South Sikkim	500.00	100.00
8.	Development of Tourist Destination at Pelling in West Sikkim	500.00	100.00
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	World Tourism Day Gangtok, on 27th September 2015 (ii) Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok, on 3rd and 9th December, 2015	44.00	44.00

**Swadesh Darshan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2014-15</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
TOTAL				49.77	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2015-16</b>					
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	44.83
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	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	49.02
3.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	48.68
4.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan- North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91	47.45
5.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam	95.67	19.13
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	19.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala- Sipahijala-Melaghar- Udaipur-Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor-Narikel Kunja- Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	19.92
TOTAL				672.38	248.46

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destinations in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
TOTAL		33.98	6.80

**Foreign tourists arrivals**

†150. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting the country from financial year 2014-15 till date;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has announced any special package in order to attract foreign tourists; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April-September 2016) along with the growth rate over the same period of previous year are as below:

Year	FTAs (in lakhs)
2014-15	77.56
2015-16	82.54
2016-17 (Apr-Sep 2016)	36.99

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, the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent 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.
- 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 Market Development Assistance Scheme.

#### **Development of tourism circuits and infrastructure**

151. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rich Indian culture attracts foreign tourists, the most;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourist infrastructure in the country including travel facilities, lodging and boarding, etc. are not of international standards;

(c) if so, whether Government has any systematic plan to develop such cultural tourist circuits; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In order to encourage quality, standard and service, the Ministry has voluntary schemes for approving Travel Agents, Inbound Tour Operators, Adventure Tour Operators, Domestic Tour Operators and Tourist Transport Operators and also for classifying the hotels under Star and Heritage categories.

Additionally, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA), from various plan schemes, to them for tourism projects on receipt of proposal subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

To develop theme-based tourist circuits, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2014-15. The circuits identified for development under the Scheme are as below:

(i) Buddhist Circuit, (ii) Coastal Circuit, (iii) Desert Circuit, (iv) Eco Circuit, (v) Heritage Circuit, (vi) Himalayan Circuit, (vii) Krishna Circuit, (viii) North-East India Circuit, (ix) Ramayana Circuit, (x) Rural Circuit, (xi) Spiritual Circuit, (xii) Tribal Circuit, (xiii) Wildlife Circuit.

All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to submit proposals as per the guidelines of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

### **Proposals from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal**

152. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any project proposal from various State Governments, particularly from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for the



Schemes Revenue Generating Project including Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and Destination Development Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of these projects; and

(c) the details of total outlay, annual allocation, amount released, utilization, progress and achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for development of tourism infrastructure projects under various Plan Schemes.

The total outlay for the Large Revenue Generating Projects (LRGP) Scheme, Swadesh Darshan Scheme and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) for 2016-17 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Outlay (Budget Estimate)
1.	Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects	1.00
2.	Swadesh Darshan	706.35
3.	PRASAD	100.00

No project proposal for Large Revenue Generating Project Scheme has so far been received from any of the above mentioned States.

Details of State/UT-wise projects sanctioned, including for the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of State/UT-wise projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes*

**2014-15****Swadesh Darshan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
2.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17	6.63
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	34.92
			TOTAL	152.77	51.55

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	2.14
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
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
<b>Odisha</b>			
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

**2015-16****Swadesh Darshan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	44.83
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	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	49.02
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	40.19
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	12.79
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	48.68
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	18.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	12.08
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	19.84
10.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	47.45
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	19.13
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	17.06
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	19.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala- Sipahijala-Melaghar- Udaipur-Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor-Narikel Kunja- Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	19.92
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur-Tajpur- Mandarmani-Fraserganj- Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	17.08
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri Mainpat-Ambikapur- Maheshpur-Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel-Kondagaon- Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.94	19.99
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17	12.79
TOTAL				1512.93	437.04

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	8.09

1	2	3	4
<b>Punjab</b>			
2.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	3.23
<b>Assam</b>			
3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destinations in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
4.	Development of Amaravati Town in Guntur District as a tourist destination	28.36	14.18
<b>Bihar</b>			
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	20.77
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
7.	Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
TOTAL		205.95	74.54

**2016-17****Swadesh Darshan**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	20.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	16.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	16.88
4.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	19.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
6.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
7.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Dist and Udupi Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
8.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	10.76
9.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
11.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	18.29
12.	Sikkim	North East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	19.95
14.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	18.49
15.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	10.48
16.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	10.47
17.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30



1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	19.93
19.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	19.28
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those destroyed in floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70	19.74
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	19.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
TOTAL				2279.18	455.83

**PRASAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Infrastructure Development in Dwarka	26.23	5.25
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
2.	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
3.	Development of Velankanni	5.60	1.12
TOTAL		48.31	9.67

**e-Visa scheme for tourists**

153. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how would modifying e-Tourist Visa scheme into e-Visa scheme simplify the visa regime;

(b) whether it would have a positive influence on increasing inbound tourism in the country; and

(c) whether e-Visa scheme would open up vacancies in the tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) E-Tourist Visa is a facility which is available to any visitors arriving India for tourism. Modifications of e-Tourist Visa as e-visa would allow the other segments of visitors like business, conference, medical, etc. to avail the visa for India electronically, thereby leading to positive growth in inbound tourism.

During January-December 2015 a total of 4,45,300 tourists arrived availing e-Tourist Visa as compared to 39,046 visa issued during January-December 2014 registering a growth of 1040.4%.

During 2016 from January to October, a total number of 780570 tourists from various countries availed this scheme registering a growth of 202.3% over the same period of 2015. This high growth may be attributed to introduction of e-Tourist Visa.

(c) Yes, Sir. Increase in tourist arrivals will open up more job opportunities in the tourism sector.

**Maintenance, beautification and development of tourist spots in Rajasthan**

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

(a) the details of the action plan formulated by the Centre for maintenance, beautification and development of all the tourist spots in Rajasthan State and the quantum of funds allocated for the above during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide financial help for the construction of Ravindra Rang Manch (Auditorium) at Bikaner in Rajasthan under the Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme, if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure to State Governments/UT Administrations, under Plan Schemes, Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at major pilgrimage sites in the country including Rajasthan. Details of projects sanctioned and amount released to the State Government of Rajasthan in the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of Rajasthan has not submitted any project proposal for construction of Ravindra Rang Manch (Auditorium) at Bikaner in Rajasthan.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Rajasthan during last three years and the current financial year (till date).*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Development of Bundi as Tourist Destination in Rajasthan	493.09	98.56
2.	Infrastructure Development for Circuit Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, covering area in Sawai Madhopur, Bundi and Kauroli District in Rajasthan	434.86	86.97
3.	Conservation and Restoration of Garh Palace, Jhalawar, Rajasthan	492.82	98.56
4.	Conservation and Restoration of Gagron Fort, Jhalawar, Rajasthan (Second Phase)	492.81	98.56
5.	Integrated Development of Gorwad as a Tourist Circuit in Rajasthan	643.19	128.63
6.	Integrated Development of Matsay Circuit (comprising of Alwar Distt. and Viratnagar in Jaipur) in Rajasthan	570.67	114.13
7.	Renovation and Beautification of Palace on Wheels, Rajasthan	453.18	90.63
8.	Construction of Way side facilities of RTDC situated on National Highway (Phase-II) in Rajasthan	651.24	130.24
9.	Conservation and Restoration of Muchkund (Dholpur) Rajasthan (Second Phase)	461.09	92.22
10.	Conservation and Restoration of Deeg Fort, Bharatpur Rajasthan	481.76	96.35
TOTAL		5174.71	1034.85
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	CFA for celebration of Fair and Festival and events in the State of Rajasthan	40.00	40.00
TOTAL		40.00	40.00

1	2	3	4
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer under PRASAD Scheme	4044.29	808.86
2.	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and other destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6396.37	1279.27
TOTAL		10440.66	2088.13

**2016-17**

1.	Integrated Development of Govind Dev Ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatushyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan under Krishna Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	9144.99	1828.99
TOTAL		9144.99	1828.99

**Development of Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh as Buddhist Circuit**

†155. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh as Buddhist Circuit; and

(b) the manner in which Ramgarhtal project, planetarium and Buddhist museum of Gorakhpur is proposed to be used in this circuit?

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 the year 2014-15. The Buddhist Circuit is one of the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme. All places associated with the heritage of Buddha in the country are covered under this Circuit.

The projects are identified for development under the circuit in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project 'Development of Buddhist Circuit—Sravasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh' under Buddhist Circuit

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Theme in 2016-17 with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 99.97 crores. The major components sanctioned under this project include SEL shows, Buddha Theme Park, Tourist facilitation Centre, helipad development, lighting, modern toilet facilities etc.

### **Literacy schemes for tribal girls**

156. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts and girls covered under the Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts Scheme in the country; and

(b) whether there has been an increase in literacy among girls covered under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) 54 Districts in the Country with low ST female literacy rates (identified on the basis of Census 2001 figures) are covered under the Scheme of 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' The State-wise number of beneficiaries (ST girls) covered during last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As seen from Census 2011 data, there has been an increase in female literacy rates in the 54 low ST female literacy Districts identified on the basis of 2001 Census. The comparative details showing the ST female literacy rate in these identified Districts in 2001 and 2011 as per Census figures are given in the Statement-II.

### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise no. of beneficiaries covered in strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3898	14702
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	100	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	192	192	0
4.	Gujarat	9036	10999	7742
5.	Jharkhand	0	150	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4148	2661	512
7.	Maharashtra	440	200	0
8.	Odisha	5974	1236	9601

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
9.	Rajasthan	438	1392	0
10.	Telangana	0	3129	3459
TOTAL		20328	23957	36116

***Statement-II****Comparative details showing the ST female literacy rate.*

Name of State/ Union Territory	Name of Districts	Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2001 Census	Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2011 census
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1. Khammam	27.60	43.70
Jammu and Kashmir	2. Rajouri	26.00	41.40
	3. Punch	28.30	47.30
Rajasthan	4. Dungarpur	21.80	39.70
	5. Banswara	18.90	36.20
	6. Udaipur	25.70	32.20
Arunchal Pradesh	7. Tawang	26.40	44.60
	8. East Kameng	24.50	50.60
	9. Lower Subansiri	33.40	67.70
	10. Tirap	22.80	38.80
Nagaland	11. Mon	35.40	52.30
Tripura	12. Dhalai	33.30	70.40
Jharkhand	13. Sahibganj	15.50	31.20
	14. Pakaur	13.10	32.30
	15. Dumka	21.70	41.50
	16. Paschimi Singhbhum	23.70	40.80
	17. Purbi Singhbhum	31.30	47.60
	18. Lohardaga	32.00	52.80
Odisha	19. Gajapati	14.80	32.80

1	2	3	4
	20. Kandhamal	26.90	45.60
	21. Nuapda	16.20	37.70
	22. Kalahandi	17.20	35.80
	23. Rayagada	10.10	26.70
	24. Nabarangapur	11.10	28.00
	25. Koraput	8.40	25.40
	26. Malkangiri	7.50	26.30
	27. Deogarh	31.20	51.70
	28. Keonjhar	26.00	—
	29. Mayurbhaj	23.50	41.40
	30. Balangir	25.50	—
Chhattisgarh	31. Surguja	35.60	44.60
	32. Korba	33.70	52.10
	33. Bastar	23.10	37.00
Chhattisgarh	34. Dantewada	13.40	24.20
	35. Bilaspur	35.50	—
Madhya Pradesh	36. Umaria	30.40	44.80
	37. Shehdol	31.00	45.30
	38. Sidhi	21.60	43.90
	39. Ratlam	27.70	35.50
	40. Jhabua	19.40	27.90
	41. Dhar	24.20	37.30
	42. West Nimar	31.80	37.70
	43. Barwani	19.70	—
	44. East Nimar	22.20	37.30
	45. Betul	34.00	44.50
	46. Harda	24.70	41.20
	47. Dindori	34.00	—
	48. Mandla	35.70	49.00
Gujarat	49. Dahod	24.60	43.10



1	2	3	4
	50. Panchmahals	29.20	47.40
	51. Vadodara	25.40	43.40
Dadar and Nadagar Haveli	52. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	27.00	50.30
Maharashtra	53. Nandurbar	32.20	47.00
	54. Dhule	35.00	—

### **Progress of vocational training in tribal areas scheme**

157. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress of the Central Government scheme, namely Vocational Training in Tribal Areas in the last two years; and

(b) the areas where the scheme has not done well and the reasons behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The progress of the Central Government scheme, namely Vocational Training Centre in terms of funds released is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Scheme of Vocational Training is a demand driven scheme. Vocational training skill development training programmes are being carried out under several different schemes of Central and State Governments. Funds are released to various State Governments on their requisition along with other requisite supporting documents.

### ***Statement***

*(a) Details of funds released to various State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre during last two years.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	485.70	900.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	605.76

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		485.70	1505.76

(b) Details of Funds released to NGOs in States under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre during last two years.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15
1.	Assam	72.32
2.	Karnataka	63.60
3.	Meghalaya	30.448
4.	Nagaland	103.92
5.	Tamil Nadu	0
TOTAL		270.288

Note: no funds have been released under this scheme to NGOs during 2015-16.

(c) Details of Funds released to State Governments for Skill Development/ Vocational Training under SCA to TSP and Art.275(1) during last two years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	230.00
3.	Assam	1699.25	18,00.00
4.	Bihar	250.00	750.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	20,29.56	10,00.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	46,20.00	36,95.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,41.58	1,75.00
9.	Jharkhand	34,92.96	12,40.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	500.00
11.	Karnataka	9,00.00	18,00.00

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
12.	Kerala	5,30.00	5,50.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	80,57.55	33,00.00
14.	Maharashtra	11,00.00	19,77.18
15.	Manipur	1,50.00	2,00.00
16.	Meghalaya	5,00.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	53.36	1,00.00
18.	Nagaland	3,55.00	3,00.00
19.	Odisha	45,84.47	31,94.59
20.	Rajasthan	16,50.00	26,75.00
21.	Sikkim	60.00	2,15.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	17,50.00	13,00.00
24.	Tripura	1038.50	290.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	290.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	31,10.00	20,63.58
TOTAL		274,96.97	279,46.07

#### **Budgetary allocation for tribals**

158. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been budgetary allocation for tribals during this and last three financial years;

(b) how much have been spent from these funds;

(c) whether other funds have been allocated for tribals during these years;

(d) what has been the per capita allocation for tribals during last three years; and

(e) how much have been actually spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The details of budgetary allocation and spent for tribals by the Ministry during this and last three financial years are given as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation		Utilization	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2013-14	3879.00	17.05	3821.67	17.66
2014-15	3850.00	21.88	3831.00	20.45
2015-16	4550.00	23.80	4494.58	22.45
2016-17	-	-	2954.85	15.73
			(upto 30.09.16)	(upto 30.09.16)

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of India allots 8.5% of total funds amounting to ₹ 19205 crore under Tribal Sub Plan. State Governments allot ₹ 1,05,000 crores under State Tribal Sub-Plan.

(d) Allocation of funds is being done based on Annual Action Plan received from concerned State Governments.

(e) Information given in reply part (a) and (b) of the question.

#### **Annual organisation of national tribal carnival**

159. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to organise the 'National Tribal Carnival' every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many delegates and organizations had participated in the First National Tribal Carnival which was organised in New Delhi and what was its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Over 1300 tribal artists/artisans and 20,000 tribal delegates from all over the country participated in the National Tribal Carnival 2016 which was organized during 25th–28th October, 2016 at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium and Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Carnival showcased glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medical practices. No decision has been taken as of now for organizing such Carnival every year.

**ST status to Dhangar community in Maharashtra**

160. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Dhangar community in Maharashtra is very backward, the community is already in the list of Scheduled Tribe at serial number 36 in Maharashtra, in 2014 election manifesto of BJP it was promised to implement the ST status to Dhangar community, but still the certificates are not issued; and

(b) by when this will be implemented and what will be procedure adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) 'Oraon', 'Dhangad' communities are included at Sl. No. 36 in Scheduled Tribes list of Maharashtra *vide* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976). 'Dhangar' community has not been notified as Scheduled Tribe (ST) in Maharashtra.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of STs. Accordingly, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by concerned State Government/UT Administration can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation. Government of Maharashtra has not recommended inclusion of 'Dhangar' community in Scheduled Tribes list of Maharashtra. As per extant modalities, recommendation of State Government is a pre-requisite for further processing the case.

*The House then adjourned at nine minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 17th November, 2016.*

