

Vol. 242

No. 7



Wednesday

8 February, 2017

19 Magha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 8th February, 2017/19th Magha, 1938 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### **Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of Section 38 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 1115 (E), dated the 6th December, 2016 publishing the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5973/16/17]

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

### **II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Councils and Companies and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 21 (E), dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the Tea (Marketing) Control (Amendment) Order, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6265/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6263/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Adityapur Auto Cluster, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6440/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Gwalior), Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6441/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam Limited (Indore), Madhya Pradesh for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6442/16/17]
- (v) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Baddi Infrastructure, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6443/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Foundry Cluster Development Association (FCDA), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6444/16/17]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narol Textile Infrastructure and Enviro Management, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6445/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Haryana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6439/16/17]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Culture**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) of various Corporations, Companies, Libraries, Museums, Memorial, Centres, Academies, Foundation, Schools, Institutes and related papers**

**III. MoUs (2016-17) between Government of India and various Corporations**

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, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Culture Notification No. G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 27th September, 2016, publishing the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6313/16/17]

- II. A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
  - (i) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6280/16/17]
  - (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (AAHCL), Guwahati, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6288/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (DPAHCL), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6281/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6282/16/17]
- (v) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Puducherry, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6285/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6283/16/17]
- (vii) (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6287/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6286/16/17]
- (ix) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6284/16/17]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6278/16/17]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6274/16/17]
  - (iii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library Foundation.



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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6270/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6279/16/17]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6268/16/17]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6277/16/17]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6271/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6273/16/17]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6272/16/17]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6275/16/17]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review of Government on the working of the above Centre.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6266/16/17]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6276/16/17]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6267/16/17]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6269/16/17]
- (xv) (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, (IHM), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6309/16/17]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6295/16/17]

- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6304/16/17]

- (d) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6289/16/17]

- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6300/16/17]

- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6307/16/17]

- (g) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6308/16/17]

- (h) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6296/16/17]

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition,

Guwahati, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6303/16/17]

- (j) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6299/16/17]

- (k) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6305/16/17]

- (l) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6302/16/17]

- (m) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Calcutta) Society, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6298/16/17]

- (n) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6301/16/17]

- (o) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Kufri, Shimla, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6293/16/17]

- (p) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6290/16/17]

- (q) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6306/16/17]
- (r) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6297/16/17]
- (s) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6292/16/17]
- (t) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6291/16/17]
- (u) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (v) Consolidated Review by the Government on the working of Institutes at (i) to (u) above.  
[Placed in Library. For (u) and (v) *See* No. L.T. 6299/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), NOIDA (U.P.), for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (iii) Consolidated Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above.  
[Placed in Library. For (ii) and (iii) *See* No. L.T. 6310/16/17]
- (xvi) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6311/16/17]

III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6448/16/17]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6449/16/17]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6450/16/17]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6451/16/17]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6452/16/17]

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ranchi Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6453/16/17]

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6454/16/17]

### **Statements showing action taken by Government on the various Assurances, Promises and Undertakings**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXVII One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6491/16/17]
2. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6492/16/17]
3. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6493/16/17]
4. Statement No. XXIII Two Hundred and Twelfth Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6494/16/17]
5. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6495/16/17]
6. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6496/16/17]
7. Statement No. XXIII Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6497/16/17]
8. Statement No. XIX Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6498/16/17]
9. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6499/16/17]
10. Statement No. XIX Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6500/16/17]
11. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6501/16/17]
12. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6502/16/17]
13. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6503/16/17]
14. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6504/16/17]
15. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6505/16/17]
16. Statement No. X Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6506/16/17]

17. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6507/16/17]
18. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6508/16/17]
19. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6509/16/17]
20. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6510/16/17]
21. Statement No. V Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Session, 2015  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6511/16/17]
22. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Session, 2016  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6512/16/17]
23. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 2016  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6513/16/17]
24. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Fortieth Session, 2016  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6514/16/17]
25. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Forty-first Session, 2016  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6515/16/17]

#### **Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the (ANIIDCO), Port Blair and related papers**

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, 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. 6314/16/17]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

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

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



- (1) S.O. 4190 (E), dated the 28th December, 2016, designating Nalabasti (Lawngpuighat), Lawngtlai District, in Mizoram State, along Indo-Bangladesh Border as an authorized Immigration Check Post on temporary basis for one year for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for BGB troops/laborers.
  - (2) S.O. 4192 (E), dated the 28th December, 2016, designating Silkor (Silgur) Lunglei District, Mizoram State, along Indo-Bangladesh Border as an authorized Immigration Check Post on temporary basis for one year for entry into/exit from India with valid travel documents for BGB troops/laborers. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6377/16/17]
- B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, framed under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Orders, 1948:—
- (1) S.O. 3436 (E), dated the 11th November, 2016, appointing Chief Immigration Officer, Haridaspur as the “Civil Authority” for the purposes of the said Order for the jurisdiction of the Immigration Check Post located at Haridaspur falling under district of North 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal with effect from 15.11.2016 in supersession to earlier Gazette Notification S.O. 2851 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6376/16/17]
  - (2) S.O. 4191 (E), dated the 28th December, 2016, appointing Foreigners Registration Officer, Mizoram as the “Civil Authority” for the purpose of the said order for the Immigration Check Post located at Nalabasti (Lawngpuighat), Lawngtlai District in the jurisdiction of Government of Mizoram with effect from 1.1.2017.
  - (3) S.O. 4193 (E), dated the 28th December, 2016, appointing Foreigners Registration Officer, Mizoram as the “Civil Authority” for the purpose of the said order for the Immigration Check Post located at Silkor (Silgur), Lunglei district in the jurisdiction of Government of Mizoram with effect from 1.1.2017.  
[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) *See* No. L.T. 6377/16/17]
- C. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1168 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, publishing the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2016.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6374/16/17]

- (2) S.O. 4132 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2016, regarding transfer of powers for registration as a citizen of India or grant of certificate of naturalization by the Central Government to the Collector or the Secretary, as the case may be. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6375/16/17]

**I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ILK, Kota and FCRI, Palakkad and related papers**

**II. MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and M/s Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd.**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the Table:—

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

(a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (ILK), Kota, Rajasthan, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6381/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI), Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6382/16/17]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and M/s. Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6379/16/17]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 199th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 197th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (ii) 200th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 196th Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of DoNER.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "भारत में उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र के समक्ष मुद्दे और चुनौतियां" विषय के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का दो सौ चौरासीवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

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

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Forty Third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on "The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016".

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**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय से संबंधित "कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नियोजन में आरक्षण और उनके कल्याणार्थ उपाय" विषय पर समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी छठे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri K.G. Kenye, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Budget Session due to his preoccupation in his home State. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 31st January to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

*(No Hon. Member dissented)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

Now, Statement by Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, माइक में शायद कुछ प्रॉब्लम है, हमें आपकी आवाज़ सुनाई नहीं दे रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, mike is not working properly. We are not able to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will check up. Now can you hear?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. You may lay it on the Table.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Export Infrastructure in India.

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**RE. DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY AND OTHER ISSUES**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, what is your point?

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज नोटबन्दी को 90 दिन पूरे हो गए हैं। On the 8th of November, 2016, the demonetization was announced. नोटबन्दी के तुरन्त बाद, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गोवा के मोपा में आम सभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा, and I quote, तीन-चार लाइनें हैं — "मैंने सिर्फ 50 दिन मांगे हैं। दिसम्बर, 30 तक मुझे मौका दीजिए। अगर दिसम्बर 30 के बाद कोई मेरी कमी रह जाए, कोई मेरी गलती रह जाए, कोई मेरा गलत इरादा निकल जाए,..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो उस दिन आम सभा में कहा था, वह मैं सिर्फ क्वोट कर रहा हूँ। कृपया पहले उसे सुन लीजिए। आप प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुनिए। "... तो आप जिस चौराहे पर मुझे खड़ा करेंगे, मैं खड़ा होकर के देश जो सजा देगा, वह सजा भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूँ।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your notice? Say that.

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY**: Sir, it is notice under Rule 267. सर, वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। 50 दिन तो क्या आज 90 दिन पूरे हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कैश निकालने पर पाबन्दी लगी हुई है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को किसी चौराहे पर खड़ा होना पड़े, लेकिन बैंक एकाउंट से नकद राशि निकालने में जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है, वह आज भी लगी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)**: Sir, have you allowed notice under Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, have you allowed notice under Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. He has given notice under Rule 267.

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**: मुझे कृपया बोलने दीजिए। आप मंत्री हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given notice. That is the reason. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**: मेरे बाद, आपको यदि टाइम मिले, तो आप बोलिए। सर, आज 90 दिन हो चुके हैं, फिर भी कैश विदड्रा करने में जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई थी, वह पाबन्दी आज भी बरकरार है। मैं और हमारी पार्टी इसके खिलाफ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय**: हमारी मांग है कि सरकार ने कैश विदड्रा करने पर जो पाबन्दी और अंकुश लगाया गया है, उसे तुरन्त विदड्रा करे, ताकि देश की जनता अपने एकाउंट से अपने मन और अपने ढंग से कैश विदड्रा कर सके। यह सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, यही हमारी मांग है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we are in support of the point made by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing it. Please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... First you listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I allowed Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy because he gave notice under Rule 267 for suspension of the Business. I heard him in order to take a decision whether it should be allowed or not. Since the same matter was discussed for 12 hours in this House, I see no reason to allow it. Therefore, I am disallowing the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have disallowed the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have disallowed the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... The President's Address was discussed; demonetization was never in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was never in the List of Business. Kindly go through the records. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, kindly go through the records. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, they cannot make a point of order when the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, 'Demonetization' was never in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you have said is a technical point. ...(*Interruptions*)... What you said is a technical point, because in the Motion that was discussed, this particular subject was not mentioned, but if you go through the proceedings, you would find that each person who spoke, from this side and that side, touched on this subject and spoke at length on this subject. Therefore, there is no need for any more discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, under Rule 267 ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have rejected the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have specifically mentioned it there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is in support of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have rejected the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the entire House has supported it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But what is the point? I have rejected the notice. Then, how could the House support it? The House can support only if I allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, you may take the sense of the House. They too support it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. The notice is rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. Ms. Dola Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ms. Dola Sen ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Kindly take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have rejected it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the motion is rejected, I cannot allow anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have rejected the motion, so I cannot allow anybody whether it is a Minister or the LoP or anybody. I cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: That is your discretion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't argue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I appeal to you to kindly take the sense of the House before you exercise this discretion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Chair has any doubt, the Chair can listen to others also. In this case, I have no doubt. I have taken a decision and have announced it, so I cannot allow anybody whether it is a Member, LoP or a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed the Minister also; he also wanted to speak.

...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing anybody. ...(Interruptions)... Let me take up the Zero Hour; it is very important.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Tamil Nadu is passing through a political crisis. ...(Interruptions)... The Governor of Maharashtra has taken additional charge. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: People of Tamil Nadu will take care of it. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is happening? ...(Interruptions)... It is going through a political crisis. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tamil people will take care of it. ...(Interruptions)... They are matured enough to decide. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, you are also from Tamil Nadu. All Tamilians are capable of taking a decision in this matter. They will do it. We have full faith in them. So, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Ms. Dola Sen ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखण्ड): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? What is your problem?

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, आप मुझे आधा मिनट दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... 26 जुलाई, 2016 को जीरो ऑवर के दौरान आपके आदेश के बाद मैंने यहां एक सीडी जमा कराई थी। मैंने आपके सामने pray किया था कि उस सीडी में वह कंटेंट है, जिसमें राज्य सभा के चुनाव को influence करने के लिए एक Additional Director General of Police और बहुत से पोलिटिशियंस का nexus declare होता है। सदन के अधिकांश सदस्यों ने मुझे सपोर्ट किया था और वह सीडी यहां जमा हुई थी। मेरा सबमिशन यह है कि वह सीडी अब हाउस की प्रॉपर्टी है, इसलिए उस पर आपका जो भी डिस्पोज़िशन होगा, वह हम लोग चाहते हैं। उस पर आप अपना verdict दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री संजीव कुमार: बस मैं यही चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)... यह होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजीव कुमार: सर, वह राज्य सभा इलेक्शन से रिलेटेड है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह राज्य सभा इलेक्शन से रिलेटेड है और किस तरह झारखंड को बरबाद किया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... वह राज्य सभा इलेक्शन से रिलेटेड है और वह सीडी यहां जमा की जा चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर हाउस का verdict चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...



श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you present it here on the Table?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Yes, I have deposited it as per your order.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)... I will examine it and come back to you. ...(Interruptions)... I will examine it and come back to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: We support him. ...(Interruptions)... It is important. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): It is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)... मैं एग्जामिन करूँगा। If I have given a direction, I will examine it and come back to you. I have no problem.

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Need to discuss political funding and electoral reforms

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, for this opportunity to raise an issue today, which has been part of my party's DNA, its very existence, since it was established on 1st January, 1998. In the last 18 years, the first section of every manifesto, which the Trinamool Congress has introduced for every election, has been dedicated to electoral reforms.

We believe that the solution to electoral reforms is State funding. State funding of elections has been done in various countries. Whatever model can be used, we need to sit down, get a consensus among all political parties and take steps towards this in a time bound manner.

This Government, I am sorry to say, is only doing decorative gimmicks. It has capped donations to political parties from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 2,000. This is not a solution. The Finance Minister has proposed for introduction of electoral bonds. How is this a solution? Electoral bonds cannot be the solution. Corporate 'A' or individual 'A' will buy certain bonds and that shall be passed on to the political parties. Moreover, there is no upper limit for any political party to receive donations. If this system

continues, then the way the bigger fish eat up the smaller fish, the smaller parties shall be eaten up by the bigger parties.

The biggest problem here is that in this age, where privacy laws in India are so poor, there is scope for leaks. In October, 2016, twenty-one lakh debit and credit cards' information were leaked. How will the identity of donors, who fund elections and political parties, remain anonymous? This is not at all a solution.

My Party, Trinamool Congress, is now a national party. We really believe in finding long-term solutions for this. We need to do electoral State funding through the Election Commission of India; to come up with a transparent system; to bring about a consensus on this; and, hence do not rush through anything right now.

Regarding the style of the Government, again, I am sorry to say, everything they do is very short-term. I hope that on this issue, they will take a long-term view.

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

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

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

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

### **Reported scam of ₹ 3,700 crores by a social trade company**

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सम्मानित सदन, सरकार और देश का ध्यान एक गंभीर मामले की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। बमुश्किल एक सप्ताह के अंदर एक और पोंजी स्कीम के तहत 37 अरब रुपए (अब तक जो सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार यह राशि 3,700 करोड़ रुपए की है, यह राशि अभी और बढ़ भी सकती है) आम लोगों के ठगे जाने और लूट का मामला सामने आया है। 6 लाख लोग इसके शिकार हुए हैं। इसमें 3 लोग पकड़े गए हैं। अब सूचना है कि भारत सरकार का Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department और उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस की स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं।

हमें आश्चर्य है कि यह प्रकरण, पुलिस या जांच एजेंसियों ने न ही पकड़ा और न उजागर किया। 'सोशल ट्रेड डॉट बिज़' नामक इस कंपनी ने जो 'Online Trading Portal' के माध्यम से लोगों को ठगा, इससे प्रभावित दो लोगों ने इसकी शिकायत, गौतम बुद्ध नगर जिला पुलिस से की, तब यह मामला सामने आया। इससे जुड़े कुछ अन्य तथ्य, जो पुलिस ने बताए हैं, उनके अनुसार इस कंपनी का रजिस्टर्ड पता, चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में है, जब कि पुलिस का कहना है

[श्री हरिवंश]

कि इस तरह का कोई कार्यालय या दफ्तर है ही नहीं। 6 वर्ष में कंपनी के बिजनेस में अचानक बेतहाशा प्रगति हुई। 2011 में इसका कुल बिजनेस 1 लाख रुपए का था, 2015 में 1.5 लाख रुपए का, 2013 में 4 लाख रुपए का, 2015 में 9 लाख रुपए का और 2016 में इसका कुल बिजनेस अचानक 26 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया, पर हमारे सिस्टम में कोई एजेंसी इसको पकड़ नहीं सकी। इसके तार ओमान, नाइजीरिया तक से हैं, क्योंकि वहां से भी ठगे जाने की शिकायतें मिल रही हैं। कल ही अखबारों में खबर आई कि माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सहारा की 'ऐम्बी वैली' की 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए की संपत्ति को अटैच किया, ताकि निवेशकर्ताओं के पैसे लौटें।

अगस्त, 2016 की खबर है कि सेबी ने पॉजी योजनाएं चलाने वाली कंपनियों के खिलाफ 567 मामलों की जांच, prosecution शुरू किया। सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष के एक माननीय सांसद का बयान जनवरी, 2016 में आया कि महाराष्ट्र में 200 पॉजी स्कीमों में 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए की राशि involved है। इसके पहले उत्तर-पूर्व, झारखंड, बिहार, असम, बंगाल में अनेक ऐसी चीजें हुईं, पर्ल ग्रुप, रोज वैली, शारदा के मामले आए। 1991 में उदारीकरण के बाद खास तौर से जेवीजी, हेलियस, कुबेर जैसी कंपनियों को लोग भूल गए। आज दो या तीन वर्षों में धन दोगुना करने के नाम पर इतनी कंपनियां आईं और लोगों को ठग कर चली गईं। दरअसल हमारे कानून अप्रभावी हो गए हैं, क्योंकि आज 'धन' समाज का सबसे प्रमुख हिस्सा बन गया है और लोग सोचते हैं कि रातों-रात कैसे अमीर बनें। हमारे बड़े राजनीतिक दल, खास तौर से जो सत्ता में हैं, वे इसके लिए कोई कारगर कदम, कानून के अलावा उठाना नहीं जानते। अगर वे अपने आचरण में उतारें, तो शायद यह माहौल बने और जो आम लोग ठगे जा रहे हैं, जो आत्महत्या करने को विवश हैं, कम से कम उनको राहत मिल सके।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि वह सख्त कानून बनाए ताकि ऐसा काम करने वाली कंपनियां आरंभ में भी पकड़ी जा सकें, 6 वर्ष तक लोगों को ठगे जाने के बाद वे पकड़ में न आए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Harivansh.

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Harivansh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Harivansh.

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

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री प्रभात झा:** उपसभापति महोदय, इस विषय में हरिवंश जी ने जो कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत होते हुए इसमें दो बातें और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, इस धोखाधड़ी में बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी हस्तियां शामिल हैं। आज ही चैनल्स पर चल रहा है कि इसमें फिल्मी दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े लोग शामिल हैं। हरिवंश जी ने जो मसला उठाया है, वह मसला चिंताजनक है, लेकिन उन हस्तियों के नाम, उनकी जांच भी होनी चाहिए। जो 3700 करोड़ रुपए के घोटाले में, जिसे कहा जाता है कि यह अपने आपमें ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी का पहला मामला है, यदि इस मामले को लेकर हम आगाह नहीं हुए, हमने चिंता नहीं की, तो इस तरह के मामले और हो सकते हैं और जनता प्रलोभन में आकर उसमें फंस रही है। इसमें 7 लाख लोगों का सवाल है। इतना ही कहते हुए मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

### **Need to revoke the U.G.C. Notification regarding admissions for M.Phil and Ph.D. Courses**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I want to raise the issue of grievous implications of blanket imposition of the 5th May, 2016 UGC notification on admissions in M.Phil/Ph.D. programmes in universities like JNU and demand its revocation.

Sir, JNU's present admission policy has several unique features for ensuring social inclusion and academic rigour. JNU students have also fought for newer provisions like reduction in viva weightage and Prof. Nafey Committee has also recommended the same. In fact, with all these features, JNU's admission policy for M.Phil/Ph.D. admissions already addresses all due concerns for 'quality' along with 'social justice' and 'social inclusion', far more effectively than the UGC notification. In this context, such arbitrary imposition of the UGC notification, which is essentially a 'one-size-fits-all' model, has several detrimental effects.

Sir, the 5th May, 2016 UGC notification, far from being a guideline, is, in effect, a straightjacket with rigid examination criteria, admission rules and the criteria for the eligibility of research supervision, which grossly compromises the autonomy of universities, particularly, those like JNU which are already following a rigorous and far more socially inclusive admission policy evolved through decades of students' struggle, dialogue and research, and a rigorous model of time-bound, regular system of research evaluation. In particular, adoption of UGC notification will undermine JNU's unique and decades-old deprivation point system in admissions, Prof. Nafey Committee recommendations and other specific provisions which have made JNU one of the best universities in the world in terms of inclusive social composition and academic rigour.

It is important to note that the current number of seats for M.Phil/Ph.D. in different departments and centres of JNU has got fixed by the 93rd Constitutional Amendment which mandated expansion of seats for implementing OBC reservation during 2008-11. The number of seats since then has remained unchanged. So, it would be a gross violation of the Constitution if either the UGC or the JNU administration attempts to curtail existing number of M.Phil./Ph.D. seats in the name of adhering to some specified number of 'supervisor/research student' ratio. We believe that the UGC should ensure this ratio by expanding faculty recruitment in the universities and not through reduction in student intake.

Therefore, Sir, I demand this the JNU should be allowed to uphold its institutional autonomy and prepare a robust defence of its present M.Phil./Ph.D. admission policy along with the Nafey Committee recommendation and present to the UGC model that already fulfils the principles that might have guided many of the specific technical provisions of the UGC notification. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Use of Devanagari numerals in new currency notes of  
₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 denomination**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the new currency notes of 500 and 2,000 denomination, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, after the

demonetization and withdrawal of legal tender of the old ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 rupee denomination, contain the Devanagari numeral, which is a script of Hindi language. It is contravening the Constitution of India.

Sir, Article 343(1) of the Constitution clearly says that "the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals." The only exception to this clause is the Presidential Order of 1960, which states that, "A uniform basic policy should be adopted for the use of Devanagari numerals in the Hindi publication of the Central Ministries, depending upon the public intended to be addressed, and the subject-matter of the publication. For scientific, technical and statistical publications, the international numerals should be adopted uniformly in all publications." Sir, it is certain that the new currency notes do not fall under the category of Hindi publications of the Central Ministries. Also, they do not cater to the need of a section of the people.

Further, Sir, Article 343(3) of the Constitution says it more clearly. It says, "Notwithstanding anything in this Article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of the English language or the Devanagari form of numerals for such purposes as may be specified in the law." So, if at all the currency notes have to be used with Devanagari numerals, it has to be done only after the passage of an Act of Parliament, but it has not been done. Sir, the Preamble of our Constitution grants equality of status and fraternity assuring dignity of individual to all. And the values and ethos which we maintain in our country consider diversity of linguistics in this country. But the cultural haste which the Government has shown seems to have given preference or privilege to one particular language in this country. Additionally, the use of 500 and 2000 rupee notes also contain the Emblem of the 'Swachh Bharat', which is preposterous for a Government to promote schemes through the medium of currency notes. Sir, in a country as diverse as ours, use of Devanagari script on currency notes, which are used by the people across the country, not only shows preference to the Hindi-speaking groups but may also lead to a feeling of alienation among those who do not belong to this group. This move of the Government is extremely condemnable. They have to withdraw this, maintain the status quo and immediately the international form of numerals has to be used in our currency notes. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Threat to the environment due to illegal sand mining on Ken River in Madhya Pradesh**

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके संज्ञान में एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला लाना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे नदियों किनारे बसे क्षेत्रों में खनिज सम्पदाओं की लूट हो रही है। नदियों से हमारे निषाद समाज का संबंध जुड़ा है। नोटबंदी के बाद गरीब लोग बेरोजगार होकर सूरत, गुजरात से वहां लौटे, तो वे नदियों के किनारे बालू में जायद की फसलें, जैसे—ककड़ी, खरबूजा और तरबूज आदि पैदा करने का काम करने लगे, लेकिन बालू माफिया से जुड़े लोग उनकी फसलों को उजाड़कर वहां अवैध रूप से खनन करने का काम करते हैं।

मान्यवर, केन नदी में 30 मीटर से लेकर 60 मीटर तक की गहराई करके अवैध रूप से बालू निकाला जा रहा है। इस संबंध में 26 जुलाई, 2016 को मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी श्री आर. डी. प्रजापति जी ने एक प्रश्न किया था। मान्यवर, छतरपुर जिले के मवाई घाट, परेई, बरुआ, फत्तेपुर, रामपुर, हरई, कुरधना, बघारी आदि गाँव, जो केन नदी के किनारे बसे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे हुए हैं, वहां एलएनटी और पोकलेन मशीनों को लगाकर नदी से सीधे अवैध खनन किया जा रहा है। वहां आए दिन अपराध की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। अभी हाल में, मवाई घाट में फायरिंग हुई, उसमें कई लोग मारे गए। चूंकि हमारा क्षेत्र वहीं से

लगा हुआ है और वे लोग वहां से बालू लाकर उत्तर प्रदेश में घुसते हैं, उसमें तमाम लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं। हमारी सरकार ने जो अच्छी सड़कें बनवाई हैं, उनमें लखनऊ तक की सारी सड़कें तोड़ी जा रही हैं। मान्यवर, इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, जैसे ही मॉनसून खत्म हुआ, केन नदी में कई स्थानों पर रेत की तस्करी की जाने लगी। नदी में पानी होने के कारण रेत माफियाओं ने नदी के किनारे खेतों में जमा हुई रेत का अवैध उत्खनन शुरू कर दिया है। ट्रकों की आवाजाही से परेशान किसानों के बार-बार शिकायत करने के बावजूद भी उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। केन नदी में रामपुर घाट पर अवैध खनन जारी है। वहां पर नदी के किनारे चारों तरफ से और खेतों में भी पोकलेन मशीनें चलाई जा रही हैं। मान्यवर, हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में जबलपुर हाई कोर्ट के साथ-साथ इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने भी बार-बार आदेश दिया है और इसकी सीबीआई जांच भी चल रही है, लेकिन फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ से बालू माफिया से जुड़े लोग वहां पूरी तरह से अवैध खनन कर रहे हैं, जिसमें हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी सड़कें टूट रही हैं।

मान्यवर, एक तरफ केंद्र सरकार कहती है कि नोटबंदी हो गई, दूसरी तरफ चुनाव चल रहा है और अगर कोई व्यापारी अपने साथ दो लाख या तीन लाख रुपये तक लेकर जा रहा है, तो उसको तुरंत पकड़कर जेल भेजा जा रहा है। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश सीमा में बैरियर लगाकर एक-एक ट्रक से 10-10 हजार रुपये वसूले जा रहे हैं और इस तरह से एक-एक दिन में एक-एक करोड़ रुपये वसूले जा रहे हैं। इनका इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट कहां चला गया? इनकी सीबीआई कहां चली गई? इलेक्शन कमीशन कहां चला गया? उन सारे माफियाओं की मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ है, इसलिए वहां जो अवैध खनन हो रहा है, उस पर पूरी तरह से रोक लगाई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

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

### **Concern over slow progress of work on NH-33**

**डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू** (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का एक विशेष विषय की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड में एन.एच. 33 है, जो बंगाल और ओडिशा को झारखंड की राजधानी रांची से जोड़ता है। यह भी कह सकते हैं कि यह एन.एच. 33 झारखंड की लाइफलाइन है। इसके फर्स्ट फेज के बनाने का काम 2013 में शुरू किया गया और आज 4 साल हो गए। 4 साल बीतने के बाद भी रोड की स्थिति आज वैसी की वैसी है। सबसे दुखद बात है कि बीजेपी के दो-दो मुख्य मंत्रियों में से एक मुख्य मंत्री तो वहीं जमशेदपुर के निवासी हैं और उसी रोड पर उनको चलना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति है कि जो सफर हम दो घंटे में तय करते थे, वह सफर अब कम से कम चार से साढ़े चार घंटे में करना पड़ता है। लगातार हम लिखकर कम्प्लेंट कर रहे हैं, मगर ठेकेदार ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है और वह अपने हिसाब से काम करा रहा है। अगर आप उस रोड पर जाएंगे तो आपको एकाध-दो जगह ही काम चलता हुआ नज़र आएगा, बाकी आपको कहीं काम नज़र नहीं आएगा।



[डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू]

दूसरे फेज़ की शुरुआत के लिए हमारे गडकरी साहब ने पिछले साल ही शिलान्यास किया था। वह काम भी शुरू होने को था, लेकिन दुखद बात है कि उस रोड के लिए अभी तक जमीन का भी अधिग्रहण नहीं हुआ है। अभी तक लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है और वहां मुआवजे के लिए लड़ाई चल रही है। यह लड़ाई इसलिए चल रही है कि हाईवे की जमीन को यह सरकार 1300 रुपए प्रति डिसमिल के दाम पर लेना चाहती है, जबकि वहीं पर सर्किल रेट छः हजार से ज्यादा है, मगर गांव वालों को मात्र 1300 रुपए डिसमिल दिया जा रहा है। आप समझ लीजिए कि अगर जंगल में भी हम जमीन लेंगे तो भी 1300 रुपए डिसमिल में नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए वहां किसान विरोध कर रहे हैं, जो जमीन के मालिक हैं, वे भी विरोध कर रहे हैं कि हमको उचित मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। सरकार कहती है कि हम चार गुना, पांच गुना देंगे। अब वहां पर जो मार्केट रेट है, वह आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस कारण विरोध हो रहा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि यह जो दूसरा फेज़ है, जहां अभी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है और जो पहला फेज़ है उसका ही हाल ऐसा है, जिससे हमें लगता है कि अभी चार साल और लगेंगे, तब जाकर यह कम्प्लीट होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह चार साल का समय बहुत लम्बा होता है और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यह एन.एच.-33 झारखंड की लाइफलाइन है, इसलिए सरकार उस कांटेक्टर पर दबाव डाले कि वह काम जल्दी पूरा करें।

**श्री विवेक गुप्ता** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

### **Concern over distress in North-East Region**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, there is an urgent need to resolve the issue of law and order in Nagaland. At a time when Manipur is going to polls soon, it gives much relief to hear that the highway blockade in the State is being lifted with all stakeholders agreeing to end the blockade, which had crippled normal life in Manipur in the last three months. However, another threat has emerged with the protests in Nagaland turning violent day by day over thirty-three per cent reservation for women in local body elections. The violence has forced the State Government to cancel the local body polls to defuse the mounting tension.

By and large, women in the North-East enjoy rights and social status on a par with men. While Naga women are more respectful towards Naga culture, tradition and customary laws, they are equally aspiring to adapt to new ideas and change economically and socially. There is still domination by men who exert their patriarchal superiority.

Sir, as a woman parliamentarian from the North-East, I empathise with my sisters in Nagaland in their just struggle for a dignified social and political status on a par with their menfolk.

Attempts to tamper with the constitutional provisions protecting the Naga culture,

customs and traditions will only worsen the situation. Apart from resorting to the option of amending the relevant clause in the Constitution to facilitate implementing the 33 per cent reservation policy for women in local body elections, we should explore a more acceptable solution without further weakening the cordial and peaceful atmosphere in the State of Nagaland, which is very essential for the development and stability in the whole region of North-East.

I call upon the Central Government to take initiatives to bring all the stakeholders together to thrash out a workable and peaceful solution of the problem. Thank you.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں ماننیی सदسے دھارا اٹاے गए वषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करते हूँ।  
اٹھائے گئے وشنے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRIMATI M. C. MARY KOM (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

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

### **Alleged harassment of farmers in loan recovery by Banks**

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान किसान की बदहाली की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज किस प्रकार से किसान बाढ़, सुखाड़ और कम कीमत के कारण परेशानी झेल रहे हैं। वहीं दूसरी ओर किसान बैंक से जो ऋण लेते हैं, उनको ऋण वसूली के लिए किस प्रकार से तंग और तबाह किया जाता है, यह किसी से छुपी हुई बात नहीं है, पूरा सदन इस बात को जानता है और गरीब किसान लोग भी इसे

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

जानते हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरपुर में पिलखी नामक जिस ग्राम को मैंने गोद लिया है, उस ग्राम के एक किसान विजय साहनी जी ने यूके बैंक से लोन लिया और वहाँ पर अपने कागज़-पत्र जमा कर दिए। सन् 2011 में उनका निधन हो गया। सन् 2006 में उन्होंने बैंक से ऋण लिया और सन् 2011 में उनका निधन हो गया। उनको ऋण वसूली के लिए तंग और तबाह किया गया। उनके परिवार के लोगों ने बैंक में जाकर पूरा पैसा जमा कर दिया। पूरा पैसा जमा करने के बाद बैंक से original कागज़ और रसीद, जो उन्होंने जमा की थी, आज एक बरस हो गया है, उनके परिवार को दौड़ाया जा रहा है, उनका पोता, राजेश कुमार परेशान है, वह उस बैंक में दौड़ते-दौड़ते थक गया है, लेकिन उसको मूल कागज़ और रसीद आज तक वापस नहीं की गयी। एक ओर बैंक ऋण वसूली के लिए किसान को परेशान करते हैं और दूसरी ओर जब किसान पैसा वापस कर देता है, अपना ऋण चुकता कर देता है, तो उसको उसके कागज़-पत्र समय पर क्यों नहीं दिए जाते? वह किसान अपनी किसानी करे या अपने कागज़-पत्र वापस पाने के लिए बैंक के चक्कर लगाए? हमारे देश के किसान अभी भी अशिक्षित हैं। लोग उन्हें कहते हैं कि अगर आपके original कागज़ नहीं मिलेंगे तो आपकी ज़मीन खत्म हो सकती है, वे आपकी ज़मीन को नीलाम करा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार की ओर से ऐसी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी कारणवश कागज़ को बैंक ने खो दिया है, कागज़ को बरबाद कर दिया है तो उसके मूल कागज़ की certified copy वहाँ से छुड़ाकर किसान को देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि किसान परेशान न हो। इस व्यवस्था को बनाने के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए, ताकि बैंक की मनमानी न चले, किसान पर उसकी प्रताड़ना न चले। आज एक ओर हमारे बिहार के किसान बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से परेशान हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर जो हमारे जल मज़दूर हैं, जल किसान, मछुआ किसान हैं, वे भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं। यह सारी व्यवस्था लानी होगी, तब जाकर किसान खुशहाल होगा। ..(समय की घंटी).. इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से इस ओर ध्यान देने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय सेठ** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Need to provide facilities to pilgrims of Kailash-Mansarovar yatra**

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा विश्व की प्राचीनतम तथा सबसे कठिन तीर्थ यात्रा है। इसका उल्लेख भारत में भी मिलता है। यह जैन, बौद्ध तथा सभी हिन्दुओं के लिए अत्यंत श्रद्धा का स्थान है। जैन समाज में प्रथम तीर्थंकर श्री ऋषभदेव जी की निर्वाणस्थली भी यहीं पर है। सर, बौद्ध श्रद्धालु तो कैलाश और मानसरोवर की दंडवत परिक्रमा भी करते हैं। मानसरोवर दुनिया की सबसे ऊँची और अमृत समान एक झील भी है और कैलाश पर्वत की महिमा ऐसी है कि कम्युनिस्ट विचार वाली चाइनीज़ सरकार भी इसकी

पवित्रता की रक्षा कर रही है। इस महान तीर्थस्थल की यात्रा के लिए आदिकाल से भारतीय तीर्थयात्री जीवन में एक बार अवश्य जाना चाहते हैं। यहां जाने पर सात पीढ़ियों के पुरखों का आशीर्वाद मिलता है, ऐसा लोगों का विश्वास भी है। यहां साक्षात् शिव के दर्शन भी होते हैं। सर, मैं सदन के माध्यम से अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि सौभाग्यवश हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों से नाथुला से ही इस यात्रा पर जाने का एक नया, सुगम रास्ता खुल गया है, जिसके लिए देश के कोटि-कोटि तीर्थ यात्री उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देते हैं और उनका आभार प्रकट करते हैं।

सर, अभी तक जो मार्ग था, वह उत्तराखंड से था, जिसमें 20 दिन का समय लगता था और काफी किलोमीटर तक पैदल भी जाना पड़ता था। अब मोदी जी की प्रेरणा से खुले हुए नए नाथुला मार्ग से अधिक आयु वाले एवं अशक्त व्यक्ति भी आसानी से तीर्थ यात्रा कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि नाथुला से पैदल नहीं जाना पड़ता है। वाहनों के रुकने की, दर्शन करने की सुंदर व्यवस्था है।

सर, मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूं कि हम अनुसूचित जाति, पिछड़े वर्ग के गरीब लोग इस यात्रा को नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि प्रति यात्री लगभग दो लाख रुपये का खर्च होता है। सदियों से हमें वंचित रखा गया है और हिन्दू दलित और बौद्ध दलित इस पवित्र यात्रा से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

सर, मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, वनवासी वर्ग के हिन्दुओं को इस यात्रा के लिए विशेष अनुदान एवं सहायता प्रदान करे। इस तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया है, पूरा हिन्दू समाज इसके लिए आपका कृतज्ञ और ऋणी रहेगा। ॐ नमः शिवाय।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास** (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री विवेक गुप्ता** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला):** महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, all those who associate, their names will be added. Now, Shri Mukul Roy.

### **Increasing number of rail accidents due to poor infrastructure**

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Respected Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion. Indian Railways have travelled a long distance. In its illustrious journey, the Railways have witnessed several accidents some of which unfortunately occurred during my tenure as the Union Railway Minister. Even when I was the Railway Minister, I could not avoid railway accidents. I cannot forget those days. But it is a matter of deep agony, that huge increase in the number of casualties, since the last few months, is an upcoming trend.

On 22nd January, 2017, about 27 people were killed and 36 more badly injured by derailment of the Jagdalpur Bhubaneswar Express. The 2016 Indore-Patna Train tragedy is unforgettable. There were casualties of more than 150 lives. In Waltair Division, 41 people lost their lives. In four major train accidents in the last three months, over 200 people died and several hundreds were injured.

The Railway Administration is nowadays not engaged and not properly giving its time to core working of the Railways. Sir, I can remember, at that time I was a Member of this House, when Mamataji proposed the Rail Budget. The then Leader of the Opposition, our hon. Finance Minister, opposed the Rail Budget with the plea that the Railways has shifted from its core working group to other areas. Sir, Railway Administration nowadays is not engaged in core work of Railways. There is excessive focus on other issues like *Swachh Bharat*, tweeting, *Rail Shivir*, activities on cultural events/railway station renovation programmes/competitions etc. which are diluting core functioning of Railways and reducing railway safety.

Employees are not focussing on railway safety work; rather their duties are diverted to other activities, neglecting public safety. Our hon. Prime Minister announced implementation of innovative ideas by conducting camps, engaging gang man to General Manager. The outcome of such idea turned into railway platforms being used for marriage ceremony. This is the innovative idea from gang man to General Manager.

Derailments are mainly caused by defective railway track, rail fractures, lack in

fund allotment compared to total requirement, less number of safety staff across the country....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time Over. Three minutes are over. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... Three minutes are over. What to do? But your point is well-taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... All those who associate, their names will be added.

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

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

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

**Need to provide kerosene oil at PDS prices to  
traditional fishermen in Kerala**

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Thank you Deputy Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to raise a very important issue concerning fishermen in Kerala. The fishermen are the most neglected section of people in our country. In Kerala, there are more than ten lakh people depending on fisheries and two lakhs of them are daily going to sea to catch fish. They use about 1,000 mechanized boats, more than 2,000 motorized boats and about 25,000 country boats fitted with outboard engines. These boats make use of kerosene as their fuel. Now, earlier, they used to be given more than 2,500 kilolitres of kerosene per month. Now, for more than a year this ratio has been cut by more than 50 per cent. These 2,500 kilolitres were distributed through Public Distribution System and a price was fixed, and now it is about ₹ 14 per litre. Because of the fact that it has been cut by more than half, they are depending on kerosene available at the market rate which is about ₹ 70 per litre. Because of that the fuel cost alone comes to more than 80 per cent of the fish price. So, this is affecting them. So, what fishermen are demanding is that per year they should be given 1.14 lakh kilolitres of kerosene. Here, we have to note that during the last calendar year, the price of kerosene so also of petrol and diesel was raised for more than 12 times. This also has affected them very badly. So, my request to the Government is that you bring back the distribution, at least, to the earlier level, that is, more than 2,500 kilolitres per month so that to a great extent their requirement of fuel will be met by this. This is what I want.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आलोक तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Shri A.K. Antony wants to say something.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY (Kerala): Nowadays, they are not able to meet even the expense of the fuel by fishing. So, the Government must take it seriously and find a solution at the earliest.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, Let them respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, the senior Member, Shri A. K. Antony, said something and you didn't hear.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: It is regarding Kerosene for the fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is shortage of kerosene for the fishermen.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, in the other House also, I have said that regarding the PDS problems of Kerala....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is about kerosene issue.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Regarding kerosene issue, we will give adequate attention.

### **Need to conferr *Bharat Ratna* on Late Shri Karpoori Thakur**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आज सदन में उन शख्सियत की बात करना चाहती हूँ, जो गांधी जी के बताए रास्ते पर चलते हुए भारतीय

राजनीति का वह सितारा बने, जिन्हें आवाम ने जननायक की संज्ञा दी।

महोदय, जब पिछड़े व दलित हाशिए पर थे, तब कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने उन्हें समाज की मुख्य धारा में लाने का प्रयास किया। महोदय, 24 जनवरी, 1924 को बिहार के समस्तीपुर के गांव में उनका जन्म हुआ। अब वह ग्राम कर्पूरी ग्राम के नाम से जाना जाता है। महोदय, 17 फरवरी, 1988 को उनका निधन हुआ। वे 22 दिसम्बर, 1970 से 2 जून, 1971 और 24 जून, 1977 से 21 अप्रैल, 1989 तक बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री रहे। सन् 1942 की अगस्त क्रांति से उनके संघर्ष की शुरुआत हुई और वे जेल गए। उन्होंने सन् 1947 ईस्वी में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति तक आजादी के आंदोलन के दौरान कठोर यातनाएं सहीं। इतना ही नहीं, लोकनायक जयप्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में तानाशाही के खिलाफ लोकतंत्र की दूसरी लड़ाई में भी ठाकुर जी ने अग्रिम भूमिका निभायी और आपातकाल के दौरान भूमिगत आंदोलन के सूत्रधार रहे। वे सरल और सरस हृदय के राजनेता माने जाते थे। इस महानायक ने राजनीति को भी जनसेवा की भावना के साथ जीया। एक ईमानदार शख्सियत, समाज की चिंता करने वाला नायक, शब्दों को तोल कर बोलने वाला सियासी व्यक्ति, जिसको समाज में समरसता की चिंता थी, गरीबों के हक की लड़ाई लड़ने वाला वह व्यक्ति, जिसकी प्रशासनिक क्षमता अद्भुत थी, भारत की माटी का वह लाल, जिसने कभी जमीन नहीं छोड़ी, जो हमेशा वंचितों के दर्द से बेचैन होता रहा, छटपटाता रहा और उनके सम्मान के लिए उसने घर-परिवार छोड़ दिया। यही कारण है कि उनके पास कुछ नहीं रहा। अगर उनके पास कुछ रहा, तो लोगों का प्यार और समाज के लिए कुछ करने का जुनून।

कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने लोगों को जीना सिखाया, समाज के साथ चलना सिखाया और उनको मुख्यधारा में लाकर देश के विकास का हिस्सेदार बनाया। पिछड़ों को 27% आरक्षण में उनकी भूमिका रही है। कर्पूरी ठाकुर सदैव दलित, शोषित और वंचित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहे और संघर्ष करते रहे। यही कारण है कि वे जन-नायक कहलाए।

दिनांक 8 मई, 2015 को संसद भवन स्थित प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में लगभग 10 सांसदों ने संयुक्त रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलकर एक ज्ञापन दिया था, जिसमें बिहार के ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी को 'भारत रत्न' देने की मांग की थी। क्या भारत का यह लाल इस माटी का रत्न नहीं है? उस शख्सियत ने, जिसने लोगों को जीना सिखाया, समाज के साथ चलना सिखाया, वह 'भारत रत्न' का हकदार नहीं? उन्होंने कभी किसी से कुछ मांगा नहीं। ऐसे महान लोग देते हैं, मांगते नहीं हैं। क्या हमारा उनके प्रति कोई दायित्व नहीं बनता?

इसलिए मैं सदन और सरकार से उनको 'भारत रत्न' की उपाधि देने की अपील करती हूं और यही उनके लिए सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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



SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

**Delay in issuing 'long time VISA' or citizenship to persons exiled  
from Sindh (Pakistan) living in Chhattisgarh**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मेरा विषय वीजा के संबंध में है। सिन्ध प्रांत से आकर विभिन्न राज्यों में दस-दस, पंद्रह-पंद्रह सालों से बसने के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार उन लोगों को केंद्र सरकार के पास भेजती है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार उनको अनुमति देने में बहुत विलम्ब करती है। छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले दो वर्षों में केवल 6 लोगों को ही वीजा दिया गया। 265 प्रकरण केवल छत्तीसगढ़ में ही लम्बित हैं। इसी तरह राज्य के विभिन्न प्रांतों में और भी लम्बित होंगे, लेकिन इसमें केंद्र सरकार की भूमिका बिल्कुल नगण्य रहती है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने लोगों को वहां से वीजा दिया गया? छत्तीसगढ़ में एक शाबास कुमार नाम का व्यक्ति है, जिसने दस पत्र राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को भेजे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको किसी भी पत्र का जवाब नहीं मिला है। ऐसे में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगता है।

महोदय, ऐसे लोगों को राज्य में रहने में भी बहुत तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है और दिल्ली में ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं तथा अन्य प्रांतों में भी होंगे। मेरा सदन से आग्रह है कि उन्हें तत्काल वीजा देने के लिए प्रयास करें और वीजा प्रदान करें, धन्यवाद।

**Problems being faced by quality handloom products due  
to machine made duplicates**

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतवर्ष के बुनकर लोग जो पारम्परिक रूप से हथकरघा के ऊपर निर्भर हैं तथा जो असंगठित हैं, आज वे बहुत पीड़ा में हैं, दुख में हैं और व्यथा में हैं।

Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, my weavers are agitating for want of food and work. Recently, in Hyderabad, the handloom weavers of Telangana had to demonstrate on the roads with handloom weavers to express their anguish due to non-compliance of the assured support from the Government. On February 20th, in Andhra Pradesh,

near the new capital Amaravati, at Mangalagiri, my weavers are going to conduct a mammoth *Chenetha Satyagraha*. Why is this all happening? We are having such wonderful fabrics throughout the country to be woven only over handlooms. Take the case of Telangana's Pochampally Ikat, Gadwala sarees; Andhra Pradesh's Mangalagiri cotton, Venkatagiri sarees, Ponduru Khadi; take the case of Karnataka; take the case of Tamil Nadu's Kancheepuram Silk; take the case of Jharkhand's Tussar; take the case of Maharashtra's Paithani; take the case of Madhya Pradesh's Maheshwari. Take the case of Odisha's Bonki handloom fabric, West Bengal's handloom fabric, North-East fabric, Himachal Pradesh fabric, Pashmina shawl and dupatta of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala's fabric and Chhattisgarh's fabric. These are all specially qualified fabrics which are required to be protected from duplicate fabrics. Duplicate fabrics are having field day. The pure hand woven sari costs ₹ 1,800, then, you will get the duplicate sari at a cost ranging between ₹ 300 and ₹ 600. This type of complication is gradually growing. Even the Indian handloom brand and handloom mark are not protected. Therefore, I request the Union Government to look at it, enforce the law, ensure vigilance on duplicate fabrics and to curtail it so that the real fabrics get protected in the country. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

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

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. colleague.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. colleague.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of Members who are associating themselves with this issue may be added.

Now, there are some Special Mentions. I am allowing Special Mentions but the only thing is that each Member should mention the heading of the subject and lay it on the Table.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS****Demand for early commissioning of the All India Radio tower with full-fledged studio facilities in Amritsar on priority basis**

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): It is almost eight years since the Union Government installed state-of-the-art tower for Doordarshan and All India Radio at border Gharinda Village near Attari, but it has still not been commissioned. The tower of Amritsar Radio Station has a coverage area of 130 kilometres and is expected to counter the Lahore radio, which has deep penetration in the Indian territory, and especially the border areas of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran.

The radio station and the TV studio were shifted to Jalandhar during the militancy period. This has resulted in the residents of the border areas easily receiving programmes from across the border and exposes them to virulent content reportedly beamed by Pakistani radio channels.

A high power radio station in Amritsar was granted by our former Prime Minister, respected Dr. Manmohan Singhji, in 2007. Though the civil and mechanical works of the All India Radio and Doordarshan tower were completed in 2013, the project has not become operational and the date of commissioning of 20 KW FM transmitters has not yet been decided for reasons not known to me.

Launching of our own channel will definitely help the Government in countering the false propaganda and also help the Central Government in spreading awareness about its various schemes. I would, therefore, seek your kind intervention in this matter and request you to issue necessary instructions to commission this AIR tower along with full-fledged studio facilities in Amritsar on a priority basis and without any further loss of time.

**Demand to expedite the process of construction of Delhi-Jaipur Express Way**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने 2006-07 के बजट भाषण में दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच एक्सप्रेस-वे के निर्माण की घोषणा की थी। इस विषय में प्रस्ताव सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विचाराधीन है। योजना आयोग के उपसभापति के साथ वर्ष 2011 में हुए विचार-विमर्श के उपरांत NHAI को प्रस्ताव की मार्गरेखा को अंतिम रूप देने का कार्य सौंपा गया। राजस्थान सरकार ने जो मार्गरेखा प्रारम्भ में तय की थी, उसमें वे संशोधन के लिए भी तैयार थे और इस बाबत योजना आयोग को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी सहमति दे दी गई थी।

फरवरी, 2014 में सचिव, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा यह बताया गया कि नए

भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के तहत अधिग्रहण की लागत 22,000 करोड़ तक बढ़ गई है, जो कि पूर्व में केवल 5,000 करोड़ थी। इस संबंध में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, राजस्थान ने माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से जून 2015 में भेंट की थी, जिसमें माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि राजमार्ग के लिए जो SPV बनाया जाएगा, उसमें प्रभावित किसानों को अंशधारक के तौर पर शामिल किया जा सकता है, जिससे कम से कम अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और सभी वर्गों के लिए यह लाभदायक होगा।

चूंकि दिल्ली-जयपुर एक्सप्रेस-वे का समूचे राजस्थान के लिए विशेष महत्व है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस संबंध में शीघ्र विस्तृत प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करने एवं निर्माण कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने हेतु आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करें।

**Demand to unveil the plan to tackle rising unemployment after  
demonetization of currency notes in the country**

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, according to the 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted in October, 2016, unemployment rate was the highest in five years and about 77 per cent of rural households have no regular income and earn a monthly income of less than ₹ 10,000/-. (*The Economic Times, 1st Oct, 2016*). This survey was conducted by the Labour Bureau, which comes under the Labour Ministry.

While the employment sector was already in a distressful situation, this Government introduced demonetization which has worsened the condition. The daily wagers who contribute the major portion of employment, have been miserably hit. For example, out of around 32 lakh people employed by textile and garment industry, one fifth are daily wagers who get their wages in cash at the end of the day. After demonetization, most of them were not paid their wages and had to return to their native villages, thereby adding up to the unemployment. Similarly, almost 20 per cent of 2.5 lakh workers in leather industry have been impacted. The Ludhiana hosiery industry which provides employment to around 4,00,000 people, 70 per cent of its industrial units have shut down after demonetization.

The bottom line is that lakhs have been rendered jobless post demonetization. I want to know whether the Government has devised any plan to deal with this situation. They promised one crore jobs in five years, which means around 20 lakh jobs on an average in one year. However, they have made lakhs of people lose their jobs. The Government must also come up with an exact number, as to how many people in the country have lost their jobs post demonetization.

**Demand to take immediate steps to utilize the Nirbhaya Fund for safety and security of women in the country**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): In every Budget since 2013, the Government has allocated ₹ 1,000 crore towards the Nirbhaya Fund for schemes to ensure the safety and security of women. But like every year since 2013 the allocation in 2015-16 remained unspent.

The fund was created by the UPA Government in 2013 in the memory of Nirbhaya, a Delhi paramedic who was assaulted and brutalized in December, 2012 in a moving bus in the national capital. She later died of her injuries. The fund was launched with the objective of supporting schemes for the protection of women.

However, in the last two Budgets, while continuing with UPA's tradition of allocating ₹ 1,000 crore towards this fund, the NDA Government has failed to come up with any schema entailing expenditure. The scope of the fund included supporting non-Governmental organizations working for the safety of women, but none could be shortlisted in the last three years to utilize the money.

According to the approved Union Finance Account for 2015-16, tabled in Parliament in December, the Government had devised two schemes – ₹ 653 crore scheme for 'safety of women on public road transport' under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Nirbhaya project worth ₹ 79.6 crore under the Home Ministry. Neither of these schemes could take off resulting in complete savings of the proposed allocation.

Therefore, I want the Government to take immediate steps to utilize the money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fund is not utilized. I think, it should be examined. Kindly examine it as to how the Fund has not been utilized. It is a budgeted amount. It is a very important point.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): I will take the suggestion of the hon. Member and inform the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai, not present.

**Demand to make a policy to tackle the increasing cases of depression and other mental diseases in country**

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या "डिप्रेशन" की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज यह बीमारी एक महामारी का रूप ले रही है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश का हर बीसवां आदमी इसका शिकार है। वर्ष 2015 में देश में 3.15 करोड़ नये मरीज

सामने आए हैं। बेंगलुरु के National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences द्वारा जारी किए गए अवसाद के आंकड़े चौंकाने वाले हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि देश में मनोचिकित्सकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन विकराल होती इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई खास प्लान नहीं है। देश भर में मनोचिकित्सा के सेंटर्स की संख्या अभी पचास को भी पार नहीं कर पाई है। पूरे देश में सरकारी तथा प्राइवेट को मिलाकर अस्पतालों की संख्या हजार से भी कम है, जबकि अमरीका और जर्मनी जैसे देशों में इससे निपटने के लिए व्यापक इंतजाम किए गए हैं।

यह समस्या युवाओं में बेरोजगारी की वजह से तथा Armed Forces में odd duty hours की वजह से हो रही है। पिछले साल देश में 1,35,445 आत्महत्याएँ हुईं। Armed Forces, CRPF, CISF, BSF वगैरह में खाने से लेकर छुट्टी न मिलने की वजह को अवसाद का कारण माना जा रहा है। इसी तरह Selfie लेना भी एक मनोरोग की तरह उभर रहा है और बीते दिनों में तमाम युवाओं की मौतें Selfie लेने की वजह से हुई हैं। आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस मनोरोग को Celebrity promote कर रहे हैं।

मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मनोरोगों तथा अवसाद से निपटने के लिए शीघ्र एक नीति तैयार करे और देश को इस महामारी से बचाए।

#### **Demand to utilize scientific methods for management of e-waste in the country**

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, the other day, there were reports of large quantities of e-waste being imported at Vallarpadam Port in Kochi. This draws our attention to the worsening situation of increasing heaps of e-waste in various parts of India. At present, the annual production of e-waste in India is estimated to be 8.5 lakh tonnes, which is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. It is expected to reach 50 lakh tonnes by 2020.

Sir, India is the 5th largest e-waste producer in the world. Over and above this, e-waste is imported in large quantities in India, with the highest percentage coming from the U.S., that is, 40 per cent, 32 per cent from China and 18 per cent from the European Union.

E-waste contains various toxic materials like Cadmium, Chromium, etc., which are difficult to be recycled or destroyed. Though Mumbai and Bangalore are producing more e-waste, Delhi is fast becoming a centre of e-waste production. Here, e-waste production increased by 25 per cent annually and reached one lakh tonnes in 2017. Over and above this, huge quantities are being imported here. Delhi is already the capital of solid, liquid and gaseous waste, contaminating its soil, water bodies and atmosphere. Studies show that more than seven years are needed to bring down the toxicity of e-waste to one-fourth of its original level.

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

**12.00 Noon**

Converting of e-waste into non-poisonous material has to be made an integral part of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* if it has to become meaningful. Effective scientific methods need to be developed for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan, not present. Shri T. Rathinavel, not present. We have one minute. It is a happy day. I am giving that one minute to the senior-most Member.

**श्री शरद यादव** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में कई भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया था और सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने इन सारी क्षेत्रीय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, time over. Sorry. It is the time for Question Hour.

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MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### जेलों में महिला सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होना

\*61. **श्री प्रभात झा**: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश की प्रायः सभी जेलों में कार्यरत महिला सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की संख्या निर्धारित अनुपात में नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जेलों में बंद महिला कैदियों की स्थिति बहुत चिंताजनक बनी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी, राज्य-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जेलों में बंद महिला कैदियों की खराब हालत में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले दो वर्ष के दौरान कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनके अपेक्षित सकारात्मक परिणाम आए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर)**: (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### *विवरण*

(क) “कारागार” राज्य का विषय है। कारागारों का प्रबंधन और प्रशासन मुख्यतः राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आता है। दिनांक 31.12.2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश की विभिन्न जेलों में 17834 महिला कैदियों के लिए महिला जेल स्टाफ की संख्या 4391 है। अतः, कैदियों की तुलना में महिला जेल स्टाफ का अनुपात लगभग 1:4 है।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में महिला जेल स्टाफ की संख्या का ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया है **(नीचे देखिये)**।

(ग) और (घ) मॉडल कारागार मैनुअल में “महिला कैदियों” के लिए एक विशेष अध्याय अलग से है, जिसमें महिला कैदियों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, आवास, विधिक सहायता और कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न उपाय निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इस अध्याय में, महिला कैदियों से जुड़े मामलों की देखरेख करने के लिए महिला जेल कर्मियों के विभिन्न स्तर के पदों के बारे में विशिष्ट दिशा-निर्देश दिए गए हैं। सरकार ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जेलों में महिला कैदियों की दशा में सुधार के बारे में विभिन्न समितियों, आयोगों, कार्य-समूहों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों और न्यायालय के निर्देशों को साझा करते हुए समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को परामर्शी-पत्र भी जारी किए हैं। ये <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisiory.html> पर उपलब्ध हैं।



## उपाबंध

क. 31 दिसम्बर, 2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में महिला जेल स्टाफ की संख्या का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अधिकारी			जेल संवर्ग स्टाफ			सुधारात्मक स्टाफ		
		डीजी/ अपर डीजी/ आईजी/ अपर आईजी/ डीआईजी/ अधीक्षक	डीएसपी/ उप जेलर/ सहा. जेलर/ सहा. अधीक्षक	अन्य अधिकारी	हेड वार्डर/ हेड मैट्रन	वार्डर एवं मैट्रन	अन्य जेल संवर्ग स्टाफ	परीवीक्षाधीन अधिकारी/ कल्याण अधिकारी	मनोविज्ञानी/ मनोचिकित्सक	सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता एवं अन्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	4	1	10	36	0	0	0	0
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	0	4	14	0	0	0	0
3.	असम	5	7	0	9	86	0	0	0	0
4.	बिहार	2	5	1	0	52	1	10	0	1
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	0	9	0	2	120	12	1	0	10
6.	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	गुजरात	0	1	0	1	84	0	0	0	0

8.	हरियाणा	0	3	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	0	0	3	47	0	0	0	0
11.	झारखंड	3	0	3	0	48	2	1	0	1
12.	कर्नाटक	1	13	0	5	204	5	0	0	0
13.	केरल	0	6	0	0	110	17	2	0	0
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	4	12	0	4	231	0	2	0	15
15.	महाराष्ट्र	1	48	0	4	222	0	0	0	8
16.	मणिपुर	0	0	0	1	11	18	0	0	0
17.	मेघालय	1	0	0	2	13	4	0	0	0
18.	मिजोरम	1	0	0	2	35	0	0	0	0
19.	नागालैंड	0	3	0	5	68	0	0	0	4
20.	ओडिशा	1	28	15	0	212	0	5	0	6
21.	पंजाब	0	2	0	19	58	24	0	0	0
22.	राजस्थान	1	8	0	25	213	0	0	0	0
23.	सिक्किम	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	0	0
24.	तमिलनाडु	2	28	13	74	184	0	4	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	तेलंगाना	0	4	0	6	8	0	0	0	0
26.	त्रिपुरा	0	1	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	3	0	135	104	0	1	0	0
28.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	11	0	0	93	6	4	3	0
<b>कुल (राज्य)</b>		28	198	33	314	2394	91	30	6	49
30.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
31.	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	दमण और दीव	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2	25	0	35	47	28	3	0	0
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
<b>कुल (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)</b>		2	25	0	37	62	30	3	0	0
<b>कुल (अखिल भारत)</b>		30	223	33	351	2456	121	33	6	49

ख.

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	मेडिकल स्टाफ				अनुसचिवीय स्टाफ		अन्य	कुल
		रेजीडेंट मेडिकल आफिसर/ मेडिकल ऑफिसर	फार्मसिस्ट	लेब टेक./ लेब अडटेंडेंट	अन्य	अधिकारी	अराजपत्रित स्टाफ		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	2	0	3	0	39	28	125
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	28
3.	असम	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	117
4.	बिहार	15	20	20	0	1	5	5	138
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	1	11	1	0	0	6	0	173
6.	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	गुजरात	2	0	0	4	0	13	3	108
8.	हरियाणा	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	95
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	26
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	61
11.	झारखंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12.	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	1	31	31	291
13.	केरल	0	0	0	2	0	39	0	176
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	1	14	1	4	0	22	36	346
15.	महाराष्ट्र	0	3	2	0	1	67	1	357
16.	मणिपुर	2	2	0	11	0	8	0	53
17.	मेघालय	0	0	0	2	0	5	10	37
18.	मिजोरम	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	44
19.	नागालैंड	4	1	0	0	1	19	31	136
20.	ओडिशा	1	2	0	0	1	11	2	284
21.	पंजाब	1	1	0	0	3	21	0	129
22.	राजस्थान	1	0	0	1	0	6	9	264
23.	सिक्किम	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
24.	तमिलनाडु	8	5	0	19	4	95	13	456
25.	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
26.	त्रिपुरा	1	1	5	0	0	13	0	36
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	6	0	3	5	91	59	411

28.	उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	20
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	0	0	0	0	16	9	146
<b>कुल (राज्य)</b>		49	71	29	66	19	530	245	4152
30.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
31.	चंडीगढ़	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	दमण और दीव	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	9	0	0	40	2	25	0	216
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>कुल (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)</b>		10	0	0	42	3	25	0	239
<b>कुल (अखिल भारत)</b>		59	71	29	108	22	555	245	4391

**Low strength of women security personnel in jails**

†\*61. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of women security personnel is not as per prescribed ratio in almost all the jails of the country due to which the condition of women inmates in jails remains deplorable;

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

(c) whether a number of steps have been taken by Government during the last two years to improve the poor condition of women inmates, which has yielded positive results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) 'Prisons' is a State subject. The management and administration of prisons primarily falls in the domain of State Governments. As on 31.12.2015, against 17834 women prisoners in various jails of the country, the number of women jail staff is 4391. Therefore, the ratio of women jail staff to prisoners is approximately 1:4.

(b) The details of strength of women jail staff in various States and Union Territories are given in the Annuxure (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A specific chapter in the Model Prison Manual has been dedicated on 'Women Prisoners', which lays down several steps for the safety, healthcare, accommodation, legal aid and welfare of women prisoners. Specific guidance has been provided in this chapter about the various levels of posts of female jail personnel to look after the matters of women prisoners. The Government has also issued advisories to State Governments from time to time, *inter alia*, sharing recommendations of various Committees, Commissions, Working Groups and Court directions etc. aimed at improving the condition of women prisoners in jails. These are available at <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/advisiory.html>.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Annexure*

*A. Details of strength of Women Jail Officers/Staff in various States and Union Territories as on 31st December, 2015*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Officers			Jail Cadre Staff			Correctional Staff		
		DG/Addl. DG/IG/ Addl. IG/ DIG/Supdt.	Dy. Sp/Dy. Jailer/Asst. Jailer/Asst. Supdt	Other Officers	Head Warder/ Head Matron	Warder and Matron	Other Jail Cadre Staff	Probation Officer/ Welfare Officer	Psychologist/ Psychiatrist	Social Worker and Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4	1	10	36	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	4	14	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	7	0	9	86	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	5	1	0	52	1	10	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	9	0	2	120	12	1	0	10
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0	1	84	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	3	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	3	47	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	3	0	48	2	1	0	1
12.	Karnataka	1	13	0	5	204	5	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	6	0	0	110	17	2	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	12	0	4	231	0	2	0	15
15.	Maharashtra	1	48	0	4	222	0	0	0	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	11	18	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	2	13	4	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	2	35	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	3	0	5	68	0	0	0	4
20.	Odisha	1	28	15	0	212	0	5	0	6
21.	Punjab	0	2	0	19	58	24	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	8	0	25	213	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	28	13	74	184	0	4	3	4
25.	Telangana	0	4	0	6	8	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	0	135	104	0	1	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2	11	0	0	93	6	4	3	0
TOTAL (STATES)		28	198	33	314	2394	91	30	6	49
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0

31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	25	0	35	47	28	3	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		2	25	0	37	62	30	3	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		30	223	33	351	2456	121	33	6	49

B.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Medical Staff				Ministerial Staff		Others	Total
		Resident Medical Officer/Medical Officer	Pharmacists	Lab Technician/ Lab Attendant	Others	Others	Non-Gazetted Staff		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	0	3	0	39	28	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	28
3.	Assam	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	117
4.	Bihar	15	20	20	0	1	5	5	138
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	11	1	0	0	6	0	173

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	4	0	13	3	108
8.	Haryana	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	61
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	31	31	291
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	2	0	39	0	176
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	14	1	4	0	22	36	346
15.	Maharashtra	0	3	2	0	1	67	1	357
16.	Manipur	2	2	0	11	0	8	0	53
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	5	10	37
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	44
19.	Nagaland	4	1	0	0	1	19	31	136
20.	Odisha	1	2	0	0	1	11	2	284
21.	Punjab	1	1	0	0	3	21	0	129
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1	0	6	9	264
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	5	0	19	4	95	13	456

25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
26.	Tripura	1	1	5	0	0	13	0	36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6	0	3	5	91	59	411
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	20
29.	West Bengal	2	0	0	0	0	16	9	146
TOTAL (STATES)		49	71	29	66	19	530	245	4152
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Delhi	9	0	0	40	2	25	0	216
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL (UTs)		10	0	0	42	3	25	0	239
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		59	71	29	108	22	555	245	4391

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. Q. No. 61.

**श्री प्रभात झा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में क्या महिला जेलों की संख्या कम है? क्या इनकी संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है? यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार के द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं या किए गए हैं?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, किसी भी राज्य में महिला कैदियों के लिए जेलों की कमी नहीं है, बैरकों की कमी नहीं है, ये पर्याप्त हैं। आज की स्थिति में पूरे देश में कई राज्यों में सिर्फ महिलाओं के लिए स्पेशली, करीब 18 जेलें बनी हुई हैं और बाकी जगहों पर महिला कैदियों के लिए विशेष बैरकें बनी हुई होती हैं। जो महिला कैदी हैं, उनकी संख्या की तुलना में उनके रखने की स्थिति ऐसी है, जैसे कि देश के सभी राज्यों की जेलों में जो महिला कैदियों को रखने की क्षमता है, उनमें 4,748 महिला कैदियों को रखने की क्षमता है, उसके बावजूद वहां पर सिर्फ 2,985 महिला कैदियों को रखा गया है। तो करीब-करीब कहीं पर भी महिला कैदियों को रखने के लिए जेलों की कमी नहीं और न इसे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** सभापति महोदय, पुलिस मैनुअल के अनुसार हर जेल में एक मनोचिकित्सक होना चाहिए, परन्तु उत्तर के उपाबंध के पृष्ठ संख्या 2 के अनुसार देश की सभी जेलों में मनोचिकित्सक की नियुक्ति की संख्या शून्य बताई गई है। ऐसा आपके उत्तर में ही दिया गया है। तो क्या इस दिशा में सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति महोदय, जेल का मामला राज्य सरकारें देखती हैं। केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा एक मैनुअल दिया गया है कि सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं, जिसमें सारी बातों का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन इस पर राज्य सरकारों ने पूरा अमल किया है, ऐसा हम नहीं कह सकते। यह राज्य सरकारों का मामला है और कहीं से ऐसी शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन वहां पर मनोचिकित्सक न होने के बावजूद भी राज्यों के द्वारा हर जगह उनका ट्रीटमेंट कराने की बात कही गई है। आपके द्वारा यह जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, यह राज्यों का मामला होने के कारण इस पर हम डायरेक्ट कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, in the reply, it has been mentioned that the Government has been issuing advisories to State Governments on improving the conditions of women prisoners. There are 1,597 women prisoners, both convicts and under-trials, in various jails in the country, all of whom are with infant babies who were born either during their stay in jails, or they had come to jails with kids. The condition of normal prisoners itself is quite bad.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the specific steps or instructions that the Government has issued for the welfare of these infants and their mothers.

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति महोदय, जेल में ऐसे बच्चे, जिनकी आयु 6 वर्ष से कम होती है, उनको अपनी माता कैदी के साथ रहने की अनुमति दी जाती है। ऐसी माता और शिशु के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति जो भी आवश्यक ज़रूरियात हैं, दवाई और खानपान, इसका ध्यान रखा जाता है। इसमें विशेषकर मैं एक बात और जोड़ दूँ कि अगर महिला कैदी गर्भवती होती हैं, तो

उनकी प्रसूति के समय भी उनका बहुत ज्यादा ख्याल रखा जाता है और अगर चाहिए होता है, तो उनको हॉस्पिटलाइज भी किया जाता है। ये दोनों बातें, जो बच्चे वहां जन्म लेते हैं और जो बच्चे 6 वर्ष के नीचे हैं, उन सबकी देखभाल भी अच्छी की जाती है। इस संबंध में आज तक हमें ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है, लेकिन फिर भी ये सारी बातें राज्य सरकारें देखती हैं।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि छोटे बच्चों और 6 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों को जेल में उनकी मां के साथ रखा जाता है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह बताने का कष्ट करेगी कि जो छोटे बच्चे वहां से निकलते हैं, उनके भविष्य के लिए और उन्हें समाज की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, वहां जो महिला कैदी होती हैं, उन सभी के लिए NGO, उनके रिश्तेदार या आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वकील, इन सबसे बात करने की पूरी अनुमति दी जाती है। इसके बाद इन बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए, इनके भविष्य के लिए अगर वे चाहें, तो 6 वर्ष के बच्चों को अपने पास रख भी सकती हैं या बाहर स्कूल में admission भी दिला सकती हैं। कुछ जगहों पर ऐसा प्रावधान पहले से है। दिल्ली की सरकार के द्वारा यहां पर कुछ बच्चों के लिए hostel में भी प्रवेश दिलाया गया है। यहां 22 बच्चे hostel में पढ़ते हैं, ऐसा प्रावधान भी किया जाता है। लेकिन जो बच्चे जेलों में रहते हैं, उनके संस्कार अच्छे हों, इसके लिए भी जेल प्रबंधन ने ऐसी माताओं के लिए free hand रखा हुआ है कि वे बच्चे को वहां रखें या बाहर रिश्तेदारों के पास रखें। इसलिए किसी बच्चे में अच्छे संस्कार हों, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस जिम्मेदारी की पूर्ति में इसके बारे में सोचा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर कमिटी बनी थी, उसने भी इसके बारे में कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं। इसके लिए भी सभी स्टेट्स को इस सम्बन्ध में manual भेजा गया है।

**श्री राम विचार नेताम:** सभापति महोदय, जेलों में जो स्वीकृत पद हैं और जो lock up किया जाता है, वहां कैदियों को रखने की जो स्वीकृत क्षमता है, उसके against दोगुने, तिगुने कैदियों को उन जेलों की बैरकों में रखा जाता है, जिसके कारण उनको कई तरह की बीमारियां और तमाम तरह की असुविधाएँ होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मदों से, चाहे modernization की मद हो, चाहे अन्यान्य मदें हों, उन मदों के माध्यम से जब राज्य सरकारों को support किया जाता है, तो यह सुनिश्चित क्यों नहीं किया जाता कि वहां पर कैदियों को रखने की जो स्वीकृत क्षमता है, उसके अनुपात में ही कैदियों को रखा जाए? अगर यह स्वीकृत क्षमता से अधिक हो रहा है, तो उसके अनुकूल वहां पर स्वीकृति देकर बैरकों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए और पदों का निर्माण करके पदों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। क्या भारत सरकार के माननीय मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा निर्देश जारी करेंगे और कोई financial support देकर इसे सुनिश्चित कराने की कोशिश करेंगे?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, पूरे देश में जेलों की जो कुल क्षमता है, वह 3,66,781 है। वहां फिलहाल जो capacity से ज्यादा कैदी रखे गए हैं, मैं उस सम्बन्ध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 114 परसेंट कैदी रखे गए हैं। आपने सही प्रश्न किया है कि जरूरत के अनुसार बैरकों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए, जेलों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया होती है और सभी राज्य इस पर काम करते हैं। कई जगहों पर नई जेलें बनाई जा रही हैं, नई बैरकें

[श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर]

बनाई जा रही हैं। इसमें एक अच्छी बात यह है कि मैंने आपसे पुरुष कैदियों के लिए 114 परसेंट की बात कही है, लेकिन महिला कैदियों के मामले में सिर्फ 70 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ ही जेलों में हैं और उनके मामले में जेलों की capacity 30 परसेंट और है। चूँकि यह प्रश्न महिलाओं को लेकर था, इसलिए मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जेलों में 114 परसेंट पुरुष कैदी हैं, जिनके लिए क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रयास होता रहता है।

\* 62. [The questioner was absent.]

### Attacks on journalists

\*62. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent years attacks on journalists have increased sharply in the country and many journalists have also been killed in such attacks;

(b) if so, the number of such attacks including deaths of journalists in the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure safety and security of journalists?

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

### Statement

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under attack on media persons (under section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) during 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	22	3	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	3	4	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10	19	32
15.	Maharashtra	5	6	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	9
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	5	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	2	2	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	4	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATES)		114	32	28	41
30.	Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		114	32	28	41

NR: Implies not received.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 62. Questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister to this vital question concerns not only the freedom of speech of the journalists but also the right of the public to be informed. They have given the reply as if the journalists who have been killed are mere statistics, and there is no concern expressed about the trend which is growing. According to a world-wide known organisation, Reporters Without Borders, India is amongst the three top-most dangerous countries for journalists. We are more dangerous than Pakistan and Afghanistan, according to Reporters Without Borders. To merely say, 'This is a matter which concerns the States because law and order is a State-subject and, therefore, we are not concerned',... is shirking responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: The point is, Sir, so many journalists have been killed. Is there going to be any policy for protection of journalists so that they can exercise their right to report the truth?

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Government should be acting...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is not your question. Let it be answered.

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** सभापति जी, हमारे देश में 2014 में पत्रकारों पर हमलों की कुल 114 घटनाएं हुईं, जिनमें केस रजिस्टर किए गए। 2015 में इस तरह के हमलों के 28 मामले दर्ज हुए। हालांकि मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं कि देश की कुल जनसंख्या को देखते हुए यह संख्या बहुत बड़ी है, इसलिए जितनी गंभीरता से देश की स्थिति के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मुझे नहीं लगता कि हमारे देश में पत्रकारों पर इतने ज्यादा हमले होते हैं। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ी आबादी का देश है, उसको देखते हुए यह संख्या बहुत ज्यादा नहीं लगती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि इस प्रकार की कोई घटना घटती है, तो राज्य सरकारें अपने स्तर पर उस पर कार्यवाही करती हैं। वैसे भी कुल मिलाकर यह मामला राज्य सरकारों का ही है। किसी भी राज्य में अगर

कोई गुनाह कायम होता है, एफआईआर होती है, तो उसको राज्य सरकारें ही देखती हैं। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है, जिसमें किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस तरह का कोई केस रजिस्टर करने से मना किया हो। इन सारी बातों के लिए Press Council को भी अधिकार दिए हुए हैं। अगर किसी भी स्टेट में किसी पत्रकार पर हमले की कोई शिकायत आती है, तो Press Council ही उस मामले की शिकायत दर्ज करवाती है। इस तरह का कोई केस रजिस्टर करने में अथवा गुनाह कायम करने में किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में कोई आनाकानी नहीं की जाती है। अभी तक इसके लिए जितने भी आरोपियों को अरेस्ट किया गया है, उसकी फिगर्स आपको दी गई हैं। किसी भी आरोपी को अरेस्ट करने में पुलिस स्टेशन की तरफ से कोई आनाकानी नहीं होती है।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the question and the answer, both refer to the word 'journalist' and I suppose it is in the traditional term—'journalist' being a print-journalist or a television journalist. Sir, in today's digital medium, everyone from the civil society, every citizen, can be a journalist because you can broadcast from your mobile phone. Sir, in this digital age, since you can broadcast from your mobile phone, there is a generation of people known as trolls, who broadcast very negative, abusive stuff, murderous threats, or misogynistic stuff, and the kind of editorial which goes out can also have deep communal differences.

My specific question, Sir, is, in this digital age, as I say where every citizen can be a journalist to broadcast this kind of negativity, is the Minister and his Ministry planning to issue an advisory to high constitutional authorities, including the Prime Minister of India, who are following unknown people on the digital medium? And I don't say they have to know everybody; the Prime Minister himself is not sending out any negative messages. But, the people who he is following on the digital media are sending out bile and very venomous...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, my question is: Will the Government consider sending out an advisory to high constitutional authorities, to everybody who is in a responsible position, not to follow these unknown trolls who are spreading rape threats, communal threats and misogynistic threats under guise of anonymity?

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदन ने जो चिन्ता प्रकट की है, उससे कुछ अंश में सहमत होने के लिए सभी सोच सकते हैं, लेकिन देश में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता है। अतः वे अपने-अपने तरीके से लिख भी सकते हैं। अगर कोई गलत टिप्पणी की है, तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। हम किसी भी व्यक्ति की अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। आपने जो बात कही है कि एक पत्रकार, व्यवसायी या कोई प्रोफेशनल है, इन सभी को संविधान में समान अधिकार होने के कारण पत्रकारों को कोई ऐसी विशेष सुरक्षा देने की बात नहीं सोची गई है। बाकी आपने कहा है कि जो अनावश्यक टिप्पणियां करते हैं, यह आपका विचार हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उन पर कोई रोक लगाई जाए। हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक हमें ऐसा कोई अधिकार हमें नहीं है।

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, we are not on the question of freedom of expression ...*(Interruptions)*... Freedom of expression is freedom of expression. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, you know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I request the Minister; I am not fighting with him. ...*(Interruptions)*... None of us in this House wants the freedom of expression to be quashed. ...*(Interruptions)*... My question has not been answered, you know that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the question is not answered, you know how to proceed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay, Sir.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में वर्ष 2015 में, जब से नई सरकार आई, तब से पत्रकारों पर हमलों की संख्या में बहुत घटौती हुई है और यह संख्या बहुत कम हुई है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सर, मैं सदन में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब से नई सरकार आई है, तब से पत्रकारों के ऊपर हमलों की संख्या बहुत कम हुई है। यह बात मैं सदन में रिकॉर्ड के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me ask my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 2014 में पत्रकारों पर हमलों के 63 मामले दर्ज हुए थे, तो क्या वहां असहिष्णुता के बारे में सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन किया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर:** माननीय सभापति जी, सदस्य महोदय ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसमें सत्य यही है कि वर्ष 2014 में पत्रकारों के ऊपर हमलों के 63 मामले दर्ज होने की बात हमें रिपोर्ट में बताई गई थी, लेकिन इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक मामला दर्ज होने की बात कही गई है। वहां सारे मामले दर्ज होते हैं, हमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता प्रकट की है, वह सत्य प्रतीत होती है। वैसे ही पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार द्वारा भी हमें इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी जाती है, यानी हमें अवगत नहीं कराया जाता है कि वहां पर पत्रकारों पर कितने हमले हुए हैं। केवल ये दो स्टेट्स हैं, जो हमें पत्रकारों पर हुए हमलों के बारे में नहीं बताती हैं। बाकी सभी स्टेट्स से हमें इस बारे में रिपोर्ट्स मिलती हैं। फिर भी मीडियाकर्मियों पर जो हमले होते हैं, यह सारा मामला राज्य सरकारों का होने के कारण हम इस बारे में पूरी डिटेल नहीं दे पाएंगे।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है।

### बच्चों से मजदूरी करवाने वाले व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया जाना

†63. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बाल मजदूरी रोकने के लिए विद्यमान कानून में सजा दिये जाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं होने के कारण बच्चों से मजदूरी करवाने वाले व्यक्तियों को सजा नहीं मिल पाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बच्चों को मजदूरी करने के लिए विवश करने तथा उनसे मजदूरी करवाने वाले व्यक्तियों को दंड दिए जाने हेतु क्या-क्या प्रावधान हैं; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बच्चों से मजदूरी करवाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने बाल श्रमिक (प्रतिषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 में संशोधन किया है तथा बाल श्रमिक (प्रतिषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2016 का अधिनियमन किया है जो 1.9.2016 से लागू हुआ। संशोधित अधिनियम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के किसी व्यवसाय या प्रक्रिया में नियोजन या काम पर प्रतिषेध तथा किशोरों (14-18 वर्ष) के अनुसूचित व्यवसायों और प्रक्रियाओं में नियोजन या काम पर प्रतिषेध का प्रावधान है। इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन के दण्ड को अधिक कड़ा बनाया गया है तथा नियोजक द्वारा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करते हुए किसी बच्चे या किशोर को नियोजित करने का अपराध संज्ञेय बनाया गया है। अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध दण्ड के मौजूदा प्रावधान इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करके किसी बच्चे या किशोर को नियोजित करने के पहले अपराध के मामले में, दण्ड छह माह तक का कारावास है जो दो वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है अथवा 20,000/- रुपये तक का जुर्माना, जिसे 50,000/- रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है या दोनों है।
- (ii) अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करके किसी बच्चे या किशोर को नियोजित करने के दूसरे या आगामी अपराध के मामले में, न्यूनतम कारावास एक वर्ष होगा जिसे तीन वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ग) राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बाल श्रमिक अधिनियम के अंतर्गत नियोजकों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	निरीक्षण	अभियोजन	अपराध-सिद्धियां
2014	268167	3263	1015
2015	236419	1594	595
2016	173471	384	334

(आदिनांक तक प्राप्त स्थिति के अनुसार)

**Punishment to people involved in child labour**

†\*63. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people involved in child labour come out clean due to lack of any provision for punishment in the existing law for prevention of child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the provisions providing for punishment against people who are involved in compelling and making children do labour; and

(c) the details of people involved in child labour against whom action has been taken during the last two years?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the scheduled occupations and processes. The punishment for violation of provisions of the Act has been made stricter and the offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act by an employer has been made cognizable. The existing penalty provisions against violation of the Act are as under:

- (i) In case of first offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act, penalty would be imprisonment for a term not less than six months but which may extend to two years or with fine not less than ₹ 20,000/-, but which may extend to ₹ 50,000/- or with both.
- (ii) In case of a second or subsequent offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act, the minimum imprisonment would be one year which may extend to three years.

(c) As per the information received from the States, the details of action taken against employers under Child Labour Act during the last two years are as under:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Inspections	Prosecutions	Convictions
2014	268167	3263	1015
2015	236419	1594	595
2016	173471	384	334

(As received till date)

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'बाल मजदूरी' शब्द की व्याख्या किन-किन तथ्यों के आलोक में की जाती है तथा उनकी उम्र, उनके परिवेश और उन परिवारों की पृष्ठभूमि क्या है?

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** सभापति जी, मैंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें बहुत डिटेल्ड इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है। वह इसलिए दी है कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद हमने पहली बार एक बहुत रिवाॅल्यूशनरी स्टेप लिया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत बाल श्रम से बहुत सी जगह अलग-अलग एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स में काम कराना, सारी एनजीओज़ और इन सारे मामलों को देखते हुए हम जो प्रोविजन लाए हैं, जो अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं, वह इसमें एक बहुत बड़ा और आमूल परिवर्तन है। इसमें पहली बार 1 सितम्बर, 2016 से हमने 14 वर्ष से नीचे के बच्चों को किसी भी कारखाने में एम्प्लॉय करने को पूरी तरह से निषेध किया है। इस एक्ट में 14 से 18 साल के जो किशोर हैं, उनके लिए एक नयी definition देकर उन्हें adolescent कह कर हमने एक्ट में परिवर्तन किया है, अमेंडमेंट किया है। तो वही एक्ट अभी आगे आया है। लेकिन आपका भी जो विषय है, तो हम लोगों ने इस कानून का और सख्ती से पालन करने का प्रोविजन भी किया है। परिवार के बारे में आपने जो कहा, तो परिवार के बारे में भी हम लोगों ने रूल्स फ्रेम करके अपने देश की जो परिस्थिति है, उसको देख कर परिवार में खुद के पिता जी के भाई या बहन के परिवार में काम करने का प्रावधान किया है। बाकी यह है कि इसमें भी employee-employer का relation नहीं है। वह भी सीमित है। वह केवल 2 घंटे उनकी सहायता कर सकता है, काम नहीं कर सकता है। यानी इसमें किधर भी employee-employer का relation नहीं है, वह केवल सहायता कर सकता है। हमने इसमें काफी सोच कर किया है कि हमारे देश में बहुत से घरों में छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले हैं और वे काम भी सीखते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ ऐसा नहीं है, उनको school hours में total prohibition है। हमने Right to Education Act को भी इसमें मिलाया है। तो हमने इसमें परिवार के बारे में बहुत कुछ रूल्स में फ्रेम किया है। अगर एक बार उन रूल्स को थोड़ा समझेंगे, तो उसका समाधान मिलेगा।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति महोदय, बाल मजदूरी को चिन्हित कर उनकी पुनर्स्थापना हेतु किए गए प्रयासों का पिछले तीन वर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I could not follow the question. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** मैं बाल मजदूरी को चिन्हित कर उनकी पुनर्स्थापना हेतु किए गए प्रयासों का पिछले तीन वर्षों का ब्यौरा जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I was unable to really follow the question first because...

श्री हरिवंश: आपने तीन वर्षों में कितने बाल मजदूरों को identify किया और कितनों को rehabilitate किया, माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: तीन सालों में कितने बाल मजदूर identified हुए और क्या कार्रवाई की गई? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: उसका आंसर मैंने दिया है। इसमें मैंने State-wise information भी दी है। अभी number of working children in 2001 census ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: मैंने एक्ट में जो प्रावधान किये थे, उसमें rehabilitation fund का भी किया गया था। अभी तीन साल के अन्दर का जो data हमारे पास है, उसके अनुसार 2013-14 में 64,050, 2014-15 में 1,16,000 और 2015-16 में 59,076 किया गया, because rehabilitation is one of the major points. For rehabilitation, a separate fund has been provided. In rehabilitation, Sir, for the first time the employers' contribution and, after rescuing the children, the State Government should contribute ₹ 15,000 towards rehabilitation fund. So, ultimately, all these funds, employers' contribution and also State Government's contribution, will go into the bank account of the rescued children. And with regard to enforcement also, I have already given. So far as enforcement is concerned, हमने जवाब में 2014-15 और 2015-16 में हुए inspections के बारे में दिया है। हमें दो चीजों से दिक्कत होती है। पहला तो यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से information मिलने में हमें बहुत दिक्कत होती है। मैंने तो आपको बिहार का समाचार बताऊंगा। बिहार ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत से राज्यों की यही हालत है। हमारे पास केवल 13 राज्यों का information आया है, बाकी राज्यों की information नहीं है। The subject matter of 'labour' falls under the Concurrent List. Hence, it should be enforced by the appropriate Government.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, in every eleven children, one child is engaged in child labour. According to the Census 2011, there were about 1,13,00,000 child labour. Then, 62.8 per cent of the adolescents, aged between 15 and 17, are engaged in hazardous works. Against this background, the numbers provided by the hon. Minister clearly show that the inspection rate is abysmally low. The conviction rate is also very poor. And, it is further falling. The question again is, why? Does that not mean ineffective implementation of the new Act, which has been passed?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, as I mentioned, the enforcement is very stringent under the new Act. We have, now, made it a cognizable offence. If I compare the old Act and the new Act, earlier the minimum penalty was ₹ 10,000,

which could extend up to ₹ 20,000. Now, the maximum penalty has been increased up to ₹ 50,000. We have also increased the imprisonment in case of a repeated offence. Earlier, for the first time offence, the imprisonment term was three months. Now, we have enhanced it to six months. Earlier the maximum imprisonment was one year. Now, the maximum imprisonment has been increased to two years. That is we have doubled the punishment. Secondly, the employment of adolescents, aged between 14 to 18, is totally banned in hazardous activities. We have also provided a new list of scheduled employment activities. So, the definition of 'hazardous activities' has been changed. The definition of 'adolescents' has also been provided. Thus, the engagement of adolescents in hazardous activities is totally banned.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति महोदय, अभी जिन बच्चों की बात चल रही है, वह तो चलते-फिरते बच्चों की बात चल रही है। महोदय, जो दूध-पीता बच्चा होता है, वह हंसता है, रोता है, लेकिन रास्ते पर भीख मांगने वाली जो औरतें होती हैं, उनके पास जो बच्चा होता है, वह कभी रोता नहीं है, क्योंकि उसको नशे की दवा दी जाती है ताकि लोगों के मन में दया उत्पन्न हो। उस नशे की दवा का उस बच्चे के शरीर और मस्तिष्क पर परिणाम होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में केंद्र सरकार की क्या सोच है?

**श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय:** सर, हमारा चाइल्ड लेबर एक्ट है, लेकिन the Women and Child Welfare Department is a separate one. But, we have a provision according to which if such children are there in rehabilitation centres, then, with the help of the National Rural Health Mission, we are handling their problem.

**SHRI K. K. RAGESH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, many reports reveal the fact that the children who are engaged in child labour are, basically, from socially and educationally backward sections. Even after 15 years of our Constitutional Amendment that made the Right to Education as a fundamental right, around 80 lakh children are still out of school. Majority of those children who are out of school are from socially and educationally backward sections. Sir, my question is, rather than imposing certain penal provisions to curb child labour, whether the Government is aware of or taking care of the aspect of social and educational backwardness also so as to curb the child labour. That is my question, Sir. Thank you.

**SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA:** Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that the main reason for child labour is poverty and illiteracy. Because of poverty and illiteracy, as the hon. Member has already mentioned, the number of children who are out of school is also increasing. What I am saying is that in the new Amendment Act, we have proposed to give powers to the District Magistrate and the District Magistrate, in turn, can delegate his powers to subordinates. For them also, we have made a provision in the rules that if a teacher, or, the school management has any



[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

information about such children who were earlier coming to schools but now they are unable to come, even they can, with the help of the District Magistrate, go ahead with the process which has been put forth.

**\*64. [The Questioner was absent.]**

**Slow growth of manufacturing sector**

**\*64. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's manufacturing sector has been in trouble for last three years;

(b) whether it has become a challenge for the country's private as well as State-owned firms; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the country's private and public sector firms and to enable them to sell product in global markets at competitive prices?

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

***Statement***

(a) As per the Index of Industrial Production (base year 2004-05), growth in manufacturing sector was (-) 0.8% in 2013-14 and thereafter registered a growth of 2.3% and 2.0% in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. During the period April-November, 2016, the manufacturing sector registered a growth of (-) 0.3% over the corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c) The Government has been taking various initiatives to promote manufacturing and exports. These *inter alia*, include Make in India, Startup India, reforms in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, facilitating building of infrastructure, Skill India, and improving business environment. These initiatives contribute to improving competitiveness of private and public sector firms operating in the country, facilitating their integration into the Global Value Chains and enabling them to better compete in global markets. Some of these measures are listed below:

(i) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various

Central Government and State Government services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts. Details of key initiatives taken to ease business environment are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (ii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iii) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on building new as well as strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.
- (iv) To safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), a well-established legal framework which meets international obligations is in place. A comprehensive National Intellectual Property Rights policy to encourage innovation and research has been adopted and is being implemented. Several measures to strengthen infrastructure for enforcement of IPRs including setting up of the Cell for IPRs Promotion and Management (CIPAM) and recruitment of Patent Examiners have been taken.
- (v) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (vi) To provide a level playing field to Indian exporters of goods and services and to incentivize them, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have been launched in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. The Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit aims to provide cheaper credit to exporters.

***Statement***

*Key initiatives taken for Ease of Doing Business Reforms (EoDB)*

A. Some of the key reforms undertaken to improve business environment are listed below

1. National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Appellate Law Tribunal have been operationalized.
2. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has notified liquidation norms on 15th December, 2016 under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution provisions have been notified on 30th November, 2016 to implement the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Further regulations for Insolvency Professionals have also been notified on 23rd November, 2016 for implementing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
3. A single application form for incorporation of companies (SPICe form) has been introduced. PAN/TAN registrations is being integrated with the SPICe form. EPFO and ESIC registration will be integrated with the same. Fee for filing the incorporation form has been reduced from ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 500.
4. The process of single window approval, by integrating internal Departments and external Departments on a common application form has been completed in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). No offline applications for construction permit are being accepted.
5. The number of procedures for obtaining Construction Permit is scheduled to be reduced from 42 and 29 in MCGM and MCD respectively to only 8 and in 8 simple steps permits can be granted in 60 days.
6. Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/ industrial connections. The Development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is ₹ 45000 and above 50 sq. m is ₹ 1 lakh.
7. Due to drive towards Ease of Doing Business, in Mumbai, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online, which are given below:
  - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility

- (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal
  - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the e-Step-In system and
  - (d) make online payment using GRAS
8. A project for “e-DISNIC software” (Revenue Courts) for making the land dispute information available online has been rolled out.

**B. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the States**

DIPP Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP): The BRAP with 340 points was launched to measure business reforms in States. It includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business. All States/UTs have worked on the BRAP, with 12 States showing exceptional performance with over 90% implementation score. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana ranked number one with an implementation score of 98.78%. Some of the key reforms under the BRAP are listed below:

1. **Single Window Systems:** Various States have created a dedicated body as a one-stop online system for State level regulatory and fiscal incentive approvals. It has provisions for filing applications, payment, status tracking, online scrutiny and application approvals. Twenty Four States have an operational single window system.
2. **Construction Permits:** Many States have allowed online applications and uploading building plans for automated construction permit approval. Several States have developed AutoCAD-based systems that automatically scan building plans and monitor compliance with existing building bye-laws and codes.
3. **Environment and Labour Reforms:** To deal with environmental and pollution-related applications, advanced automated solutions have been implemented. These solutions provide hassle-free, 24X7 e-access for businesses to apply online, track applications, file returns and statements and get online permissions under various Acts and regulations.
4. **Inspection Reforms:** A number of inspection reforms regarding labour, tax and environmental compliances have been introduced to make compliance to inspection requirements user-friendly for businesses. States also published comprehensive procedures and checklists for inspections and have implemented online systems for allocation of inspectors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 64. Questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, the Government's focus on Make In India has led to a great deal of neglect towards certain industries that could have otherwise flourished. For example, a place like Jalandhar was a hub for sports goods. In 1992, the FIFA World Cup was played with mostly Jalandhar-manufactured footballs, but, today, the Chinese products are dominating the markets. As per the report of the UNESCO, Sir, now, more than 4.7 crores of secondary and higher secondary students would be using that thing. Also, Sir, there will be a large pool of unskilled workers in the economy in the coming years. But out of the 25 sectors that are there in 'Made In India' website, 22 are heavy-industry-focussed and which require specialised technology and skilled workers. Sir, my question is: What steps has the Minister taken about the unskilled workers who are left out in the process of too much focus on the Make In India Programme?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I, first of all, refuse to believe that the focus given through Make In India has resulted in the sports industry to suffer. As the hon. Member rightly points out that there could be cheaper imports coming in, as a result of which, not just sports but many other sectors may also be facing a challenging situation. As regards the list of 25 focussed sectors under Make In India, I would like to point out that leather is also one of them. In that, definitely, the focus is that the people who are semi-skilled or unskilled are also trained to get in. So, the focus largely being on heavy industry, resulting in large-scale unemployment among unskilled workers is, probably, too tenuous an argument to face.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, as per the assessment recently made by the All India Manufacturers' Association, country's manufacturing sector has suffered a lot due to demonetisation. About 35 per cent of the workers engaged in the sector have been rendered jobless. Sir, my question is: What steps have been initiated by the Government for rehabilitation and compensation of the workers who lost their jobs in manufacturing sector due to demonetization?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I have no reports whatsoever about people who have lost their jobs, particularly, as being highlighted by the Member and thereafter to talk about rehabilitation. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am sorry; I am unable to respond to a question which comes out of, I am not sure, what kind of data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, the jewellery sector people who work outside West Bengal are coming back in lot; and they are jobless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, please take it up. Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the impact of demonetization on the manufacturing sector, as reflected in the India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index, PMI, is such that it fell to 49.6 in December from 52.3 in November. Also, Sir, All India Manufacturers' Organization, AIMO, has given a report which, unfortunately, the Minister of Finance as well as other Ministers did not respond to. The job cut has been almost 30-35 per cent and the revenue loss has been almost 50-55 per cent. Would the hon. Minister please tell us what has been the real impact of demonetization in the manufacturing sector?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with due respect, I am not sure, where the data comes from. I have a data ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have mentioned it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Let me finish, Sir. Let me finish. The hon. Member has asked a question.

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सुन लीजिए। Please proceed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the PMI reference that the hon. Member has made initially -- and after that he spoke about the AIMO -- jumped, from wherever it was, to 50.4 in January, 2017. So, if that has happened post-demonetization about which the hon. Member is referring to, ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is not correct.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am referring to PMI. You referred to PMI too. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please let the reply be completed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, it is the PMI information and the data that I am giving for January, and if you are still talking about demonetization, let me then ask the Member, with due respects, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are answering a question or asking a question!

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am answering a question with a question because the data which has been given is also here from reference to PMI. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will request the Minister to reply to me formally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Question No. 65.

**\*65. [The questioner was absent.]**

### **Increase in price of petrol and diesel**

**\*65. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in the prices of petrol and diesel since 15th December, 2016 till date, increase-wise and item-wise and the reasons for steep rise in prices;

(b) whether price of petrol per litre has reached above ₹ 70 in Delhi when price of crude oil is around 50 dollars per barrel, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the price of petrol was restricted around ₹ 70 in 2013-14 when rate of imported crude oil was above 110 US dollars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The details of increase in the prices of Petrol and Diesel in Delhi (as per IOCL) since 15.12.2016 are given below:

Date	Petrol		Diesel	
	RSP (₹/litre)	Increase	RSP (₹/litre)	Increase
As on 15.12.2016	66.10	-	54.57	-
17.12.2016	68.94	2.84	56.68	2.11
02.01.2017	70.60	1.66	57.82	1.14
16.01.2017	71.14	0.54	59.02	1.20
Current	71.14		59.02	

(b) and (c) The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. The prices of petroleum product in international market started sliding in July, 2014, however, the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol

has not undergone a similar decrease due to the following reasons:—

- (a) The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been gradually increased by ₹ 12.00/litre on Petrol since November, 2014.
- (b) The other elements like Dealer's Commission, marketing cost and margin do not vary with increase/decrease in the international prices of petroleum products.
- (c) Increase in VAT and other local levies by the State Governments from time to-time.
- (d) Depreciation of Indian Rupee *viz-a-viz* US dollar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Neeraj Shekhar, absent. Let the question be answered. Supplementaries. Yes, Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, the reasons for Retail Selling Price of petrol and diesel not undergoing a similar decrease despite the sliding of prices of petroleum product in international market are included at 'd' — the depreciation of Indian Rupee *viz-a-viz* US dollar — of answer to parts (b) and (c) of the question. The reply also indicated the State Government's VAT and other local levies, whereas, the real burden is of excise duty which is gradually increasing at the Union Government level. Why can't the Union Government think of decreasing the excise duty so that it can give some relief to the petrol and diesel users?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, in fact, from the price in 2013 to the price today, the petrol is actually cheaper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Where is the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: In July-August of 2014, the price was ₹ 73.60, whereas, on January 16, 2017, it is ₹ 71. So, it is lesser. It is the prerogative of the Central Government to provide it for the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Please, listen to the reply.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: To provide for the whole country, the Central Government collects revenue and this revenue, if the hon. Member were to see the amount spent in 2013 on the public schemes, on infrastructure, on education, is far higher now. So, we are using that money to provide for the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: They are not increasing. These are all, in fact, decreasing. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Any other question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, where is the Minister of the concerned Department?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have intimation that the hon. Minister would be answering on behalf of the Minister. That is as per practice. Now, Question No. 66.

### **Export Development Fund**

\*66. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the falling exports of the country which have shown a downward trend during last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether taking cognizance of the declining exports trend, Government is planning to create an 'Export Development Fund' so as to propose a financing mechanism; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the exports and thereby earn foreign revenue to the country?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) The decline in exports of the country is primarily due to the global economic and trade slowdown. There has been a positive growth of 4.37% in Rupee terms and 0.75% in US\$ terms during the period April to December, 2016 in merchandise exports as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, there was decline of 9.49% in Rupee terms and 15.48% in US\$ terms in merchandise exports during the year 2015-16 as compared to the year 2014-15. The Government has paid adequate attention to the situation and has taken several steps to address the same.

(c) There already exist an Export Development Fund (EDF) created in Exim Bank under the provisions of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) is the administrative Ministry in respect of the said fund. The Government has approved a provision of Buyer's Credit Facility upto ₹ 3000 crore to Iran under the EDF to cover the contracts for import of steel

rails from India and development of Chabahar Port Project, Iran. An amount of ₹ 196.50 crore against the 1st steel rail contract for supply of 150,000 MT of rails, valued at ₹ 819.49 crore, has already been disbursed under this fund.

(d) The significant policy initiatives taken by Government to enhance exports are as follows:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties, including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS Scheme.
- (ii) Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-20. The Scheme provides rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iii) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 01.04.2015. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (iv) In addition, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and drawback/refund of duties.
- (v) A new scheme called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories of chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import has been introduced with effect from 1st September 2016 *vide* Notification No. 21 dated 11.08.2016 wherein exporters are entitled to authorisation for duty free import of

fabrics, including inter lining on pre-import basis and All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback for import of non-fabric inputs on the exports.

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

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Sir, the rates in the present merchandise export incentive scheme are quite meagre. Some incentives have been either withdrawn or reduced drastically. What steps have been taken by the Government to boost exports and reduce the cost of import?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there are various schemes. In fact, the Interest Subvention Scheme that has been very successful, which was introduced in late 2015, has proven to be a blessing to the exporters because that has been effectively run through the banks and we have been making sure that it is refilled every now and then without any disruption in serving the exporters. Other than that, of course, you have the scrips being given, which the exporters can effectively use even in repayments. Based on the export performance, the scrips which are given can be used in paying other dues or duties which they owe to the Government. So, this is being continuously monitored. Because performance of exporters is important, not just for the service sector, which is doing fairly well, but also for the merchandise goods, the existing schemes, both incentive-based and also the Interest Subvention Scheme, are effectively helping exporters and we are in constant touch with them to help them further.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Sir, export incentives would be helpful only temporarily. This problem needs to be solved permanently. A permanent solution could only be reducing the import cost. Let me give you the example of one product, glycerine. The glycerine-processing industry would totally depend on imports. So, the costs and duties on raw and crude glycerine are more while the duty on import of finished products is less. So, the Indian industry would be suffering. The processing industry is almost closing because while there is an increase in the duty on raw material, the duty on finished products has been reduced. We would find this similarity in some other products as well. To cite another example, China gives incentive for power generation. Every industry depends on electrical power. So, the cost of power should be made cheaper. When the cost of power is made cheaper, you need not give incentive for export. Automatically, the finished product would become cheaper and you could export it. This point needs to be considered. Through GST, you

plan to simplify Sales Tax in all the States. A uniform GST would be collected in all the States. Similarly, the rates of power must be made uniform. The cost of power in the North-East is just ₹ 2 per unit. There are no processing units in the North-East. In the South, there are more such units but the cost of power is more there; it is ₹ 6 or ₹ 7 per unit. If you compare the rates with China, the cost of power is three times more in India. These things need to be taken into account. Probably the Department of Commerce and Industry and other industries must sit together and work things out. Like the GST, a uniform cost of power per unit may be implemented and it should be competitive world-wide. Only then import costs would become cheaper and exports would improve. Giving export incentives is a temporary measure. It would not provide for a permanent solution.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, quite a few points, which the hon. Member has raised, are very relevant in the discourse when we are talking about export and export-related policies. As regards the finding of a permanent solution – permanent is a long-term solution I suppose – we are definitely looking at newer markets, newer areas, where the exports can be promoted. So, not just looking at incentives, not just giving scrips, we are also strategizing on how to reach out to newer markets. So, I take the point on the long-term solutions which we need to provide. The second aspect that he was talking about is about the inverted duty structure related issues where the end-product is cheaper and raw materials are more expensive. There is a continuous dialogue with the industry and with the Finance Ministry and every Budget since 2015-16 is addressing this issue of inverted duty structure. If the hon. Member is referring to a particular sector where this issue persists, I would request the hon. Member to also contact both the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry so that that specific issue of inverted duty structure can be addressed. As regards the power or other costs, where countries like China do a lot of subsidy-related matters, I agree that logistics cost in India will have to be improved for which we are constantly working with the Shipping, Roadways and other Ministries so that the logistics cost for our exporters is brought down. On power, of course, of the various reforms which are being carried forward, I hope, in the due course of time, we will be able to cut down on the logistics cost for our exporters. The final point that he spoke about is on the North-East. North-East related benefits are provided to those States. Industrialization has to reach the North-East for which we are constantly endeavouring. Of course, we have extended the NEIIP, which saw a hiatus in between because of lack of funds. But we are constantly looking at not just the North-East but overall parity in terms of incentives and also productive environment for investment.

**श्री अजय संचेती:** सभापति महोदय, Demonetization के बाद neighbouring countries से जो बॉर्डर से smuggle होकर कई चीजें हमारे देश में आ जाती थीं, वे practically बंद हो गयी हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पिछले दो-तीन महीनों में demonetization के बाद हमारा export बढ़ा है, especially with the neighbouring countries.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** I don't have the data immediately, but I will certainly try to get it for the neighbouring country related trade post November 8. I will try to get it and send it to the hon. Member.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Hon. Chairman, Sir, Minister Madam said that she would find out which are all the sectors adversely affected by inverted duty structure. In fact, the FICCI in its Report 2016 has mentioned six sectors which are adversely affected by the inverted duty structure, that is, rubber, textiles, electrical, electronics, capital goods and cement. These are all the sectors which are adversely affected by the inverted duty structure. Because of the inverted duty structure and also the problem of logistics, these Indian manufacturing merchandise exports have adversely affected. I would like to find out from the hon. Minister whether the Government has initiated any steps to address the logistic problem and the problem of inverted duty structure.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Of course, yes, Sir. Part of my answer for the earlier question was also on the question of how Commerce and Finance Ministries together are addressing every such request or memorandum which reaches us on industry-specific inverted duty structure related issues. I quite received the comment of those six sectors which the FICCI's report has highlighted. It has highlighted the inverted duty structure issue. The Minister of Finance is fairly seized with the matter. As regards the issue of sectors which are affected, as I said, we do not have, at the moment, industry-specific demonetization-related adverse impact reports with us.

**SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:** Sir, we are exporting the steel and value-added engineering goods and these exporters are importing duty-free steel items as their raw material. Now, at the same time, we do also export a lot of steel items to various countries at international price. May I know from the hon. Minister if they can formulate a policy whereby the domestic users of steel for exports can get the steel at international price instead of importing?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Presently, people, who import the raw materials against advanced licences, do get it duty-free for export purposes, but the specific question as to whether there will be a comprehensive new policy on this, there is nothing at all for me to say at this stage.

\*67. [The questioner was absent.]

### Unveiling of Capital Goods Policy

\*67. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently unveiled Capital Goods Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Policy;

(c) how the Policy gives fillip to manufacturing sector which is not performing in the recent past as expected; and

(d) how many jobs, the Policy is likely to create in the coming five to ten years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT G. GEETE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Policy has been formulated with a view to increase the share of capital goods contribution from 12% to 20% of total manufacturing activity by the year 2025. The Policy aims to make India one of the top capital goods producing nations of the world by raising the total production and exports level significantly. The Policy also envisages improving technology depth of the Indian Capital Goods to reach advanced level.

Major recommendations of the National Capital Goods Policy are:—

- (1) **Make in India initiative:** To integrate major capital goods sub-sectors like machine tools, textile machinery, earthmoving, construction and mining machinery, heavy electrical equipment, plastic machinery, process plant equipment, metallurgical machinery and dies, moulds and press tools, printing and packaging machinery and food processing machinery as priority sectors to be envisaged under 'Make in India' initiative.
- (2) To create an enabling scheme as a pilot for '*Heavy Industry Export and Market Development Assistance Scheme (HIEMDA)*' with a view to enhance the export of Indian made capital goods. This will also require developing a comprehensive branding plan for the CG sector with the support of India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) and other such organizations.

- (3) **Strengthen existing capital goods scheme:** The Policy recommends increasing the budgetary allocation and scope of the present 'Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness of Capital Goods' by adding a set of components including technology, skills and capacity building, user promotional activities, green engineering and energy, advanced manufacturing and cluster development
- (4) **To launch a Technology Development Fund** under PPP model to fund technology acquisition, transfer of technology, purchase of IPRs, designs and drawings as well as for commercialization of such technologies of capital goods.
- (5) **To create a 'Start-up Centre for Capital Goods Sector'** shared by DHI and CG industry/industry association in 80:20 ratio to provide an array of technical, business and financial support resources and services to promising start-ups in both the manufacturing and services space. These services should focus on Pre-incubation, Incubation and Post-Incubation phases of a start-up's growth to ensure that a robust foundation is established.
- (6) **Mandatory Standardization** which includes, *inter alia*, defining minimum acceptable standards for the industry and adoption of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards in the absence of other standards, to institute formal development program for promoting and framing Standards with Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs) including Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), international standard bodies, test/research institutions and concerned industry/industry associations.
- (7) **To upgrade development, testing and certification infrastructure** such as Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), and set up 10 more CMTI like institutes to meet the requirements of all sub-sectors of capital goods.
- (8) **Skill development:** To develop a comprehensive skill development plan/scheme with Capital Goods Skill Council and to upgrade existing training centres and set up 5 regional state-of-the-Art Greenfield Centres of Excellence for skill development of CG sector.
- (9) **Cluster approach:-**To provide schemes for enhancing competitiveness through a cluster approach, especially for CG manufacturing SMEs with thrust on critical components of competitiveness such as Quality management, Plant maintenance management, Energy management, Cost management, Human Resource management and prevention of corrosion.
- (10) **To modernize the existing CG manufacturing units,** especially SMEs by replacing the modern, computer controlled and energy efficient machineries across capital goods sub-sectors, based on capital subsidy to promote the manufacturing of quality product.

Details of Policy are available on the web site of the Department of Heavy Industry at *dhi.nic.in*.

(c) Capital Goods is an important constituent of the manufacturing sector. Products of capital goods sector are equipment and machineries which are used to manufacture other goods and products in diverse sectors. Implementation of the Policy recommendation will result in increased production level and exports with improved technology depth in the domestic capital goods industry. Since capital goods is the 'mother industry', this will have a cascading effect on other sectors.

(d) The Policy envisages increase in direct employment from the present 1.4 million to 5 million and increase in indirect employment from the present 5 million to 25 million, with the implementation of interventions recommended in the policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 67. Questioner not present. Let the answer be laid. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I have a supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, you seem to be asking all the supplementaries because the benches are empty. The Members are, obviously, not interested in Question Hour.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, those who are here, please don't castigate us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am referring to the absentees.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, with the public sector enterprises, we used to have very good capacity of capital goods, and until and unless we have the sufficient base of the capital goods, we cannot ensure development of the manufacturing sector and the growth in the industrial production. Based on this, your 'Make in India', 'Start-up India' and 'Skill India', put together, could not cater to the needs of the capital goods in enterprises. You have envisaged a policy to increase the growth in capital goods sector from 12 per cent to 25 per cent by 2025. Are you going to co-ordinate with these three things so that you could have the sound footing of the capital goods manufacturing sector and we will have a sound industrial foundation?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि इसके पहले कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर के लिए कोई नीति नहीं थी। हमने पहली बार कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर के लिए नीति बनाई है, एक पॉलिसी बनाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: We want to know about the heavy industries and heavy industries are capital goods industries.



**श्री अनंत गीते:** पहली बार यह पॉलिसी बनी है। इस पॉलिसी के तहत कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर से रिलेटेड जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, चाहे टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे इक्विपमेंट्स बनाने वाली इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे मशीन टूल्स बनाने वाली इंडस्ट्री हो। ये जो सारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, इनमें अधिकतर छोटे और मध्यम प्रकार के उद्योग हैं। इस नीति के तहत हम चाहते हैं कि कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर में जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो उद्योग हैं, उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाए। इसीलिए हमने यह लक्ष्य तय किया है कि अब तक 2 लाख 30 हजार करोड़ का टर्नओवर इस कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर में अब तक हुआ करता था। हम चाहते हैं कि इस नीति के तहत इसको 7 लाख 50 हजार करोड़ तक वर्ष 2025 तक बढ़ाएं। जिस प्रकार से हम इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, उसी प्रकार से इस उद्योग के माध्यम से अब तक 14 लाख मजदूरों को रोजगार इस कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर से मिल रहा है और हमारा यह प्रयास है कि 2025 तक इस 14 लाख की संख्या को बढ़ाकर 50 लाख तक मजदूरों का रोजगार बढ़े। इस पॉलिसी के तहत हम यह भी प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि जो इनडायरेक्ट जॉब्स होते हैं, जिससे आज 70 लाख लोगों को इनडायरेक्ट जॉब्स मिल रहे हैं, उसको बढ़ाकर हम पांच करोड़ जॉब्स क्रिएट करें। हम इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और इसी के लिए हम एक पायलट स्कीम चला रहे हैं। हम इस पायलट स्कीम के तहत लगभग 930 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसमें 581 करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार की ओर से है और बाकी धनराशि में उद्योग जगत का कंट्रीब्यूशन है। हम जो पायलट स्कीम चला रहे हैं, इस स्कीम को हम आगे और expand करना चाहते हैं, एक नई स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं। जो प्रश्न यहां पर पूछा गया, मैं उसी का जवाब यहां पर देना चाहूंगा। इस स्कीम के तहत हम एक तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इस के साथ-साथ हम ने एक Technology Aquisition Fund create किया है क्योंकि आज विश्व में सारे manufacturing sector में विश्व स्तर पर competition बढ़ा है और इस competition में हमारी इंडस्ट्री टिकी रहे, हमें नयी-नयी टेक्नोलॉजीज को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए हमने Technology Acquisition Fund गठित किया है जिस के माध्यम से हम टेक्नोलॉजी को यहां ला सकते हैं, खरीद सकते हैं। हमने उस पर लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं। हम इस स्कीम के तहत Centre for Excellence, अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में नए-नए सेंटरस खोलने जा रहे हैं, Machine Tool Parks खोलने जा रहे हैं, हम ने कर्णाटक के टुमकूर में ऑलरेडी Machine Tool Park शुरू किया है। इस प्रकार से "मेक इन इंडिया" का जो नारा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उसे सफल बनाने के लिए हम सही दिशा में प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**श्री अजय संचेती:** सर, कैपिटल गुड्स मैनुफैक्चर करने वाले भारत सरकार के कितने पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स बंद हैं और भारत सरकार, उन्हें revive करने या उन्हें dispose करने की क्या योजना बना रही है?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** सर, भारत सरकार के पब्लिक गुड्स सेक्टर में सब से बड़ा पीएसयू बीएचईएल है और बीएचईएल सही दिशा में चल रही है। वह कुछ समय के लिए घाटे में थी, लेकिन इस साल वह फिर मुनाफे में आयी है। कुछ पीएसयूज जो कई सालों से, 2005-2007 से बीमार हैं, जो बंद पड़े हुए हैं और भविष्य में उनके शुरू होने की संभावना नहीं है, वैसे इस प्रश्न से माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न सीधे जुड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन जो सीपीएसयूज सालों से बंद हैं और जो भविष्य में भी नहीं चल सकते, उन्हें बंद करने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है। उस दिशा में हमने सही कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन कैपिटल गुड्स सेक्टर में, जो निजी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं — माननीय सभापति

जी ये अधिकतर निजी क्षेत्र के हैं और वे एसएमईज हैं, जोकि संगठित होकर अपनी इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें सरकार की ओर से पूरा सहयोग किया जा रहा है।

**\*68. [The questioner was absent.]**

**Suicide attempts and attack on fellow personnel in paramilitary forces**

**\*68. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in number of suicide attempts and attacks on fellow persons in paramilitary forces during the last three years, which are strong indicators of growing job dissatisfaction in paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase in depressive psychosis behaviour among paramilitary forces; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to keep morale of paramilitary forces high?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) As per information provided by Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles (CAPFs and AR), the number of cases of suicide and fratricide during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Suicides	Fratricides	Total
2014	125	7	132
2015	108	6	114
2016	92	6	98

The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally personal and domestic problems like marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression and work related issues.

The steps taken by Government to improve the working condition of CAPF personnel and to boost their morale are:—

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel.
- (ii) Regular interaction with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensure adequate rest and relief by regulating duty hours.

- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc.
- (v) Providing better medical facilities, organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga for better stress management.
- (vi) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in different areas.
- (vii) Regular promotions to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 68. Questioner not present. Let the answer be given. No supplementaries.

**\*69. [The questioner was absent.]**

### **Rape, molestation and eve-teasing cases in Delhi**

\*69. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape, molestation and eve-teasing cases reported and registered in 2016 and 2017 till date in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases that are still unsolved along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of measures taken by Delhi Police to check eve-teasing, molestation and rape; and

(d) the details of Delhi Police personnel found involved in eve-teasing, molestation and rape during the last three years?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) The details of rape, molestation and eve-teasing cases registered by Delhi Police during the year 2016 and the current year 2017 (upto 31.01.2017) in Delhi along with the details of unsolved cases are as under:

Year	Rape		Molestation		Eve-teasing	
	Registered	Unsolved	Registered	Unsolved	Registered	Unsolved
2016	2155	291	4165	1132	918	339
2017 (up to 31.01.2017)	140	43	238	133	51	25

The reasons for unsolved cases vary from case to case. However, some of the main reasons include non-identification of the accused person, stay on the arrest of the accused by Court, insufficient evidence or the accused person is absconding and not traceable.

(c) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to check the incidents of crime against women, which *inter alia* include the following:—

- (i) Dynamic identification of crime-prone areas.
- (ii) Deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women.
- (iii) Posting of women police officers in civil clothes at busy places to keep a watch on the miscreants.
- (iv) During the year 2016, 175840 girls were imparted self defence training.
- (v) During the year 2016, 7457 police personnel were trained in 212 gender sensitization programmes.
- (vi) Increase in number of lines of emergency Helpline No.100/Women Helpline No.1091.
- (vii) 24x7 functioning of Special anti-stalking group in the Central Police Control Room.
- (viii) 24x7 Help Desks for Women in Police Stations.
- (ix) No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response on a complaint.
- (x) Handling woman complainants with respect and sympathy preferably by a lady police officer.
- (xi) Beat Officers are sensitized regularly to take prompt action against eve-teasers and to follow a zero tolerance policy.
- (xii) Nomination of one Spl. CP as Nodal Officer for Delhi to interact with NGOs working for women.
- (xiii) Deployment of local police and PCR vans outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time.
- (xiv) Thana level women safety committees are functioning to oversee the issue of women safety.
- (xv) Intensive patrolling at vulnerable routes.
- (xvi) Security audit of Paying Guest accommodations and hostels.
- (xvii) Interaction with Placement Agencies and BPOs on women related issues.
- (xviii) Speedy investigation and speedy trial of gang rape cases.

(d) The details of total number of Delhi Police personnel involved in rape, molestation and eve-teasing cases during the last three years are as under:—

Crime Head	Year	Cases registered	Cancelled/ Quashed	Acquittal	Pending Trial/ Investigation
Rape	2014	11	02	04	05
	2015	14	00	02	12
	2016	11	00	00	11
TOTAL		36	02	06	28
Molestation of Woman	2014	37	07	02	28
	2015	26	03	01	22
	2016	27	02	00	25
TOTAL		90	12	03	75
Eve-teasing	2014	04	00	01	03
	2015	04	00	00	04
	2016	01	00	00	01
TOTAL		09	00	01	08

Out of 36 rape cases registered against Delhi Police personnel, 28 cases were registered in Delhi and 08 in other States. Out of 90 Molestation cases registered against Delhi Police personnel, 70 cases were registered in Delhi and 20 in other States. All 09 cases of eve-teasing were registered in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 69. Questioner not present. Let the answer be given. No supplementaries.

**\*70. [The questioner was absent.]**

### **Rise in unemployment post demonetisation**

**\*70. SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has said that the number of unemployed persons in India is expected to rise post demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government would tackle this serious unemployment problem that is rising year after year?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released a report The World Employment and Social Outlook Trends – 2017. As per this report, it is estimated that the number of unemployed person in India is expected to rise from 17.7 million in 2016 to 18 million by 2018. At the same time unemployment rate is expected to be declined from 3.5% to 3.4% during the same period. The report does not comment on the implications of demonetization on employment.

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

Government is also implementing schemes like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, Smart City Projects etc., which shall create more employment opportunities for job seekers. Government announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crore for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them to secure better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Scheme. The Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana promotes apprenticeship in industry while several other employment linked skill development schemes are there.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

**1.00 P.M.**

Further, a new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this Scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 70. Questioner not present. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपने जवाब दे दिया? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the answer be given first. Yes, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a very important question and I am very disappointed with the answer that has been furnished by the Government. The question relates to the job losses post-demonetization. The statistics given are from the ILO. It is also clearly written that they have not made any assessment of demonetization. Sir, I do not see the relevance of quoting that figure. You have the figures of Labour Bureau. The Labour Bureau figures were released three days ago, and, about the eight core industries, they have said that there has been a job loss, and 55,000 jobs were lost. These were the eight core industries in which last year you created 1.35 lakh crore of jobs. If in a span of three months, 55,000 jobs, as recorded, is the loss in these core industries, you can imagine the plight in the informal sector, which provides 80 per cent of employment in our country. It contributes 45 per cent of the GDP. This sector has been worst hit due to demonetization. None of that information is here. The question which was asked and the answer which has been given are completely unrelated. Why are we talking about the ILO Report on a macro-basis, which also shows that there is a decline in the employment? This is an irrelevant answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: What is the question?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The question is: what is the impact on job loss post-demonetization on formal and informal sectors?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Actually, there is no proper impact survey ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the Statement by Minister correcting answer to question, Shri Rijju.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****National Career Counselling Centres**

†\*71. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made an announcement for starting National Career Counselling Centres in the employment exchanges throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with that of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of National Career Counselling Centres and the number of unemployed persons registered with these Centres, State-wise; and

(d) whether a large number of registered unemployed persons were recently provided employment through National Career Counselling Centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These service are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) supported by Call Centre/ Helpdesk and is accessible by all users. Further, the Government has decided to convert the employment exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing employment services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government has also approved the establishment of 100 Model Career Centres in collaboration with States and institutions. The State-wise details of number of job seekers and Model Career Centres are given in Statement (*See below*). The NCS has over 3.78 crore jobseekers, 14.80 lakh employers and the vacancy mobilization is around 3.7 lakh.

The NCS Project has also been expanded to include interlinking of employment exchanges and for organization of job fairs.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***State-wise details of number of job seekers and Model Career Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of Model Career Centres	No. of job seekers (As on 31.12.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	39,150
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17	3	699,851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	921
4.	Assam	52	6	83,112
5.	Bihar	46	3	722,234
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	10,124
7.	Chhattisgarh	22	4	2,648,624
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	9,944
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	526
10.	Goa	1	1	123,072
11.	Gujarat	41	6	3,711,379
12.	Haryana	56	2	235,832
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15	2	55,072
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	3	45,135
15.	Jharkhand	42	1	744,516
16.	Karnataka	40	4	1,062,382
17.	Kerala	89	2	83,814
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1	20,446
19.	Madhya Pradesh	48	10	1,934,014
20.	Maharashtra	47	4	4,101,304
21.	Manipur	11	1	317,403
22.	Meghalaya	12	2	29,696
23.	Mizoram	3	0	1,577
24.	Nagaland	8	1	8,669
25.	NCT Delhi	14	2	1,065,127

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	40	6	149,030
27.	Puducherry	1	1	242,937
28.	Punjab	46	3	93,325
29.	Rajasthan	38	3	506,008
30.	Sikkim	0	3	581
31.	Tamil Nadu	35	3	8,547,945
32.	Telangana	14	3	829,545
33.	Tripura	5	3	15,349
34.	Uttar Pradesh	99	11	354,536
35.	Uttarakhand	24	2	85,301
36.	West Bengal	77	3	8,187,522
ALL INDIA		978	100	37,730,300

### Employment generation

†\*72. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been nil employment generation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the year-wise details of employment generation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the result of various surveys, overall estimated employment in all the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 43.72 lakh (Persons) starting

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from Jan., 2009-Dec., 2009 to Jan., 2015-Dec., 2015. During 2015, there was a net addition of 1.35 lakh jobs in these sectors.

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs during the quarter ending September, 2016 over the quarter ending June, 2016 was 0.77 lakh workers.

In addition, the Government runs several employment generation schemes through several Ministries, and the progress made is given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Programme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Programme (MGNREGA) No. of persondays Generated (In lakh)	16628.59	2320.72	17706.71*
2.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (No. of employment generated)	357502	323362	187252**
3.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) Total no. of SHGs	1159473	1283911	528583***
4.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY) No. of candidates settled	54196	134744	71228

\* As on 1.02.2017

\*\*till 31.10.2016

\*\*\*upto September, 2016

### **Enquiry into complaints of poor quality of rations in paramilitary forces**

\*73. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from jawans about poor quality of rations being given to security personnel in paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, whether independent enquiry has been held to find out the facts and if so, the findings thereof and action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether grievance redressal mechanism is effective in all the paramilitary forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken to improve their working conditions and welfare measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) As per information received from BSF, a video tape was uploaded on social media regarding poor quality of food in BSF. Senior Officers of the Force were deputed to ascertain the facts. A Staff Court of Inquiry (SCOI) has been ordered and to facilitate free and fair inquiry, the officers concerned have since been transferred. The CRPF has also reported two such complaints of poor quality of food along with various other grievances. An inquiry into these allegations is under way. With respect to other Paramilitary Forces viz. SSB, ITBP and CISF, no such complaints have been received. All the Forces have a robust grievance redressal mechanisms. The Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated to the Forces to ensure that the officers during their visit to Posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that senior officers may also partake the food prepared for the jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal systems to ensure effective measures to redress grievances.

**Differences in facilities provided to army men and paramilitary forces**

\*74. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a CRPF jawan has posted a video alleging discrimination and differences in facilities provided to army men and paramilitary forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to the issues raised by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) In a video clip uploaded on Youtube and telecast by news channels, the Constable has mentioned about grant of facilities to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) at par with Army.

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Army are not comparable on a one to one basis as there are differences in their retirement age, service rules etc. The demand for Para Military Service Pay (PMSP) to CAPF personnel on the line of Military Service Pay (MSP) was also not accepted by the 7th Pay Commission.

**Domicile certificates to west Pakistan refugees**

\*75. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to issue domicile certificates to West Pakistan refugees who are registered with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir which will help them in getting Government jobs and established them as Indian citizens;

(b) whether this move of the State Government has been opposed by Kashmir-centric parties and separatist groups; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that there is no such proposal at present to grant domicile certificates to West Pakistan refugees.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Growth in exports**

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

(a) whether a growth in exports has been registered in recent times;

(b) if so, since when this growth has been recorded;

(c) whether Government has formulated a draft plan to promote exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the export data available upto November, 2016, the India's exports have registered a positive growth since September 2016 in US\$ terms continuously with respect to corresponding month in the previous year.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following measures to promote the country's exports:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS Scheme.
- (iii) The Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (v) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit Cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

### **Study on export competitiveness of States**

638. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study about the export competitiveness of various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of other measures taken/being taken to enhance the export competitiveness of various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The State Governments are encouraged to prepare their own individual export strategy based on their major items of exports and to identify new items having the potential for exports, based on their competitiveness. This includes Export Promotion measures to be taken up at the State level to improve its competitiveness. Support for such studies to help the State formulate its own export strategy are provided by the department, on a case by case basis.

### **Profit/loss making PSUs**

639. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry along with the number of those making profit and losses separately, sector-wise;

(b) the action plan formulated to revive the loss making PSUs and make them viable venture;

(c) the details of flagship programmes implemented under the Ministry;

(d) the funds allocated, utilised and unutilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, programme-wise; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There are six (06) Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the administrative control of this Ministry viz. MMTC Ltd., State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., STCL Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of STC of India Ltd.), PEC Ltd., ECGC Limited and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO). All these CPSEs fall in the category of trading PSUs.

All the above CPSEs, except STCL Ltd. and PEC Ltd., are profit making PSUs. STCL Ltd., which was making losses since 2008-09, consequent to Government approval for winding up, has filed a winding up petition in High Court of Karnataka during 2013, which is pending for disposal. PEC Ltd. has made losses during the last two financial years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16. As per Memorandum of Understanding

signed by PEC with Department of Commerce for the year 2015-16, PEC has got a study conducted by a professional consultancy firm for preparation of Revival plan as per Department of Public Enterprises (OPE) guidelines.

(c) and (d) Though various schemes and programmes are implemented by the Ministry, none of them fall within the category of flagship programmes.

(e) The Government regularly reviews the performance of CPSEs to strengthen them.

### **Subsidy to small industries**

†640. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASAD JI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides subsidy on interest and other benefits to industries having business turn out of more than ₹ 100 crores; and

(b) if so, the plan envisaged by Government for the industries having business less than ₹ 100 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) does not have any specific Scheme to provide subsidy on interest and other benefits to industries having business turnover of either more than or less than ₹ 100 crores. DIPP provides subsidy on interest and other benefits to industrial units under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 for eight States of North Eastern Region and Special Package Scheme for Special Category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand regardless of the business turnover.

### **Stalled projects in the country**

641. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when is a project identified as a stalled project, the details of parameters used to determine stalled projects;

(b) how many stalled projects are there in the country, as per the criteria identified above, industry sector-wise, year-wise details thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken to identify the reasons causing projects to be stalled, the State-wise details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) how have these steps helped improve 'Ease of Doing Business' in India; and

(e) whether number of stalled projects have increased or decreased since 2014, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Project Monitoring Group (PMG), Prime Ministers' Office is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues with a view to fast tracking the approvals for setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership Projects. In accepting a project for resolution, PMG does not distinguish between a 'stalled' or an 'under implementation' project. As such there is no prescribed criterion for classifying a project as a stalled project so far as PMG is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) PMG identifies generic policy issues impacting the entire sector or a large number of projects during its resolution process and seeks to obtain appropriate policy modifications or reforms at Government level. Besides PMG has also been monitoring the digitization of those clearances at the Central and State level which are likely to impact the pace of obtaining approval for setting up of a new project. PMG in consultation with the Industry Associations has identified 75 clearances (services) at the Central level and 31 clearances at the State level for digitisation. The concerned authorities have been advised to expeditiously take up digitisation of these clearances and this would help them to improve the ease of doing business.

PMG has so far accepted 848 projects with anticipated investment of ₹ 35.17 lakh crore having more than 2,900 issues. During the period 2013 to 2016, PMG has resolved issues uploaded on its portal in the following projects:

Year	No. of projects on which various issues have been resolved
2013	126
2014	69
2015	140
2016	141

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors only on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies.

**Mandate to govern e-commerce industry**

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

(a) which department or body has been given the mandate to govern the e-commerce industry;

(b) whether there is any regulation for e-commerce at present; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce any legislation for the regulation of e-commerce industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is mandated to assist in the promotion of e-commerce. As regards trade related issues, the subject of 'Internal trade' has been allocated to Ministry of Consumer Affairs. Further, issues relating to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country are administered by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) and (c) Information Technology Act 2000 provides legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information. The e-commerce companies have to comply with the Companies Act and other applicable laws of the country. Such companies with FDI can operate only in activities which are specifically permitted as per the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in). Further, activities of e-commerce companies *inter alia* involve compliance of Shops and Establishment Act of the State concerned.

Furthermore, Consumer Protection Act, 1986, has been enacted to better protect the interests of the consumers. It covers all goods and services and all mode of transactions including e-commerce. Under the provision of said Act, a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/Forum, has been set up at the District, State and National levels to provide simple, quick and inexpensive redressal to consumer disputes.

**Sops to aid exporters**

643. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has decided to come to the aid of select export sectors that are yet to recover from demonetisation of currency notes and global meltdown by offering new incentives and expanding scope of existing packages;

(b) if so, whether packages are meant for sectors such as engineering, textiles and handicrafts; and

(c) if so, by when these sops are to be announced and to what extent it will help exporters to improve their position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government had revamped the export promotion measures prevalent during 2009-15 and announced comprehensive package for export promotion including rewards for goods and services in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. To boost competitiveness of our export sector including engineering, textiles and handicrafts, important measures implemented by Government are (i) Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme allows duty free import of capital goods (plant and machineries) linked with specific export obligation, (ii) Advance Authorisation Scheme allows duty free import of raw materials, components and spares for export production with specific time bound export obligation, (iii) Merchandise Export From India Scheme (MEIS) incentivizes exports @2-5% of export realization (iv) Service Export From India Scheme incentivizes export of services @ 3-5% of realization. To increase product coverage, Government further expanded the MEIS schedules in the September, 2016 by including 2901 tariff lines thereby bringing the total lines eligible under MEIS to 7914.

Further, to make pre-and post shipment export credit available at competitive rate, interest equalization scheme @ 3% was announced for 5 years w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

#### **Exploration of new trade zones**

644. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government has explored new trade zones in the countries which have been visited by the Prime Minister:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the initiatives being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) During the visit

of the Prime Minister to Iran on 22-23 May, 2016, India and Iran discussed the prospects of Indian investments in the areas of fertilizer, petrochemicals and metallurgy in the Chabahar Free Trade Zone in Iran. In this regard, a decision was taken to set up a Bilateral Ministerial Task Force to guide the process for utilizing mutual complementarities between the two countries.

### **Merchandise Exports from India Scheme**

645. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of items/products covered under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS);

(b) the details of list of items/products under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme;

(c) the total amount of incentives provided under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme during 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(d) the present growth position of exports during April, 2016 to October, 2016 either positive or negative growth; and

(e) the basic reasons for positive or negative growth in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit ITC(HS) Codes are covered under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) scheme. The lists of items/products covered under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme are available at the website: <http://dgft.gov.in>

(c) The MEIS was introduced with effect from 01.04.2015 and the total MEIS Scrips issued during the year 2015-16 was to the tune of ₹ 4103.89 crore

(d) India has registered a positive growth of 3.92% in Rupees terms and a negative growth of -0.08% in US\$ terms during April to October 2016 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year (April to October 2015).

(e) The growth has not been very significant due to:

(i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.

(ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major items of exports for India.

- (iii) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, especially from Oil Producing countries.
- (iv) There is a general slowdown in the world GDP growth and hence, in growth in World Trade.
- (v) Off late many countries are resorting to protectionist measures thereby impacting our exports.

### **Development of special economic zones**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to extend the time for developers for development of Special Economic Zone projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the SEZs which have got extension in the State of Jharkhand; and
- (d) whether any tax exemptions and other incentives have been offered, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval (BoA) under Department of Commerce may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. Some SEZs developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects for various reasons including adverse business climate due to global recession, delay in approvals from statutory bodies, delay in environmental clearance, etc. During the last three years and the current financial year (upto January, 2017), BoA has granted more time to 143 developers of SEZ across the country to complete their projects. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) In the State of Jharkhand, the validity of Letter of Approval (LoA) of one sector specific SEZ for Automobiles/Auto Components by M/s Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority at Adityapur, was extended upto 13.06.2015. Subsequently, BoA on 27.08.2015 had declined the request of Developer for further extension of LoA in view of the fact that no development had taken place since the notification in 2006.

(d) The tax exemptions and other incentives allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZs Act, 2005. Main fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZ developers and units are as follows:

- (i) Exemption from Central Sales Tax.
- (ii) Exemption from Service Tax.
- (iii) Exemption from Income Tax for 15 years as per Income Tax Act
- (iv) Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods
- (v) Exemption from State Sales Tax and other levies as extended by the respective State Governments.

### **Statement**

*Details of approval for extension of validity period granted by the Board of  
Approval for SEZs (July, 2012 to January, 2017)*

States/UTs	Approvals
Gujarat	10
Haryana	13
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	13
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	26
Nagaland	2
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	18
Odisha	8
Tamil Nadu	21
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	5
Rajasthan	2
GRAND TOTAL	143

### **Export of tea by small tea growers**

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

(a) whether small tea growers are planning to export their produce on their own strength;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these small tea growers have applied for licence to export tea;

(c) whether Government has taken initiatives to motivate small tea growers to work as collectives, by forming producer societies or Self Help Groups for sustainable green tea leaf trade business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Small tea growers in West Bengal and Kerala have shown their interest to export their produce to foreign countries on their own. So far four applications have been received in the Tea Board for issue of export license from organizations promoted by small tea growers and one registered small tea grower has been issued tea export licence.

(c) and (d) In order to motivate small tea growers to work as collectives by formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), financial assistance is provided under the Small Growers component of the “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme” being implemented by the Tea Board. The Self-Help Groups are encouraged to supply green leaf directly to the factory for better price realization. So far, 332 SHGs of small tea growers have been formed. Further, in order to encourage the small tea growers to have their own tea manufacturing factories and get better price for their produce, the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 has been amended and mini tea processing factories have been exempted from obtaining any registration/no objection certificate.

### **Fall in IIP post demonetisation**

648. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in Index of Industrial Production (IIP) post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry anticipates other reasons for fall in IIP, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has plans to control the fall in IIP, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 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. Post demonetisation, IIP

data is available only for the month of November, 2016. The IIP increased by 5.7% for the month of November 2016 over November, 2015.

(c) 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 a pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

#### **Decline in FDI**

649. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in FDI in November and December, 2016, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the country-wise/sector-wise/State-wise/month-wise details of FDIs which have been invested in the year 2016;

(c) whether the Ministry is conducting a study on the effects of demonetization on the industry, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there has been a downfall in the manufacturing sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Presently the information on FDI inflow is available upto November, 2016. It has increased by 48% during the month of November, 2016 (US\$ 6.07 billion) in comparison to November, 2015 (US\$ 4.10 billion).

(b) Month-wise details of FDI inflow for the year 2016 (upto November, 2016) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Country-wise and Sector-wise information on FDI is available only for equity inflows and relevant details are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below). FDI data is not maintained State-wise, but RBI regional office-wise. FDI equity inflows recorded for a particular regional



office of RBI, may cover more than one State. Accordingly, region-wise details of FDI equity inflow are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) No study has been undertaken as yet.

(d) The FDI equity inflow received in manufacturing sector during the current Financial Year 2016-17 (upto November, 2016) is US\$ 16.13 billion. It shows an increase of 82% compared to corresponding period of previous financial year (US\$ 8.85 billion).

***Statement-I***

*Details of Month-wise FDI inflows from January, 2016 to November, 2016*

Sl. No.	Year and Month	Amount (US\$ million)
1.	January, 2016	6,312
2.	February, 2016	4,376
3.	March, 2016	3,823
4.	April, 2016	4,531
5.	May, 2016	2,925
6.	June, 2016	3,768
7.	July, 2016	5,167
8.	August, 2016	5,850
9.	September, 2016	6,255
10.	October, 2016	7,256
11.	November, 2016	6,066
TOTAL		56,329

***Statement-II***

*Details of country-wise FDI equity inflows from January, 2016 to November, 2016*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Equity Inflows	% age with Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Mauritius	14,222.52	33.03
2.	Singapore	9,075.79	21.08
3.	Japan	5,274.46	12.25
4.	Netherlands	2,863.96	6.65

1	2	3	4
5.	U.S.A	2,452.57	5.70
6.	United Kingdom	1,441.24	3.35
7.	Germany	1,019.09	2.37
8.	UAE	999.17	2.32
9.	France	588.72	1.37
10.	Cyprus	528.15	1.23
11.	Italy	452.40	1.05
12.	Switzerland	421.99	0.98
13.	British Virginia	363.35	0.84
14.	South Korea	359.66	0.84
15.	Bermuda	333.31	0.77
16.	Caymen Islands	324.77	0.75
17.	Canada	310.12	0.72
18.	China	271.30	0.63
19.	Luxembourg	212.49	0.49
20.	Hong Kong	162.84	0.38
21.	Belgium	161.47	0.38
22.	Spain	139.11	0.32
23.	Russia	126.05	0.29
24.	South Africa	126.02	0.29
25.	Philippines	94.99	0.22
26.	Baharain	87.42	0.20
27.	Sweden	82.66	0.19
28.	Thailand	67.88	0.16
29.	Austria	63.62	0.15
30.	Australia	59.01	0.14
31.	Virgin Islands (US)	49.77	0.12
32.	Malaysia	41.26	0.10
33.	Poland	38.37	0.09
34.	Mexico	19.46	0.05

1	2	3	4
35.	Norway	18.82	0.04
36.	Oman	16.65	0.04
37.	Saudi Arabia	15.94	0.04
38.	Country Details Awaited	15.78	0.04
39.	Kuwait	14.97	0.03
40.	Israel	13.79	0.03
41.	Qatar	13.59	0.03
42.	Ireland	13.25	0.03
43.	Portugal	12.30	0.03
44.	Taiwan	11.63	0.03
45.	Denmark	11.02	0.03
46.	Channel Islands	6.36	0.01
47.	New Zealand	6.15	0.01
48.	Seychelles	5.67	0.01
49.	Uganda	4.69	0.01
50.	Belorussia	4.42	0.01
51.	Sri Lanka	3.95	0.01
52.	Finland	3.02	0.01
53.	Egypt	2.45	0.01
54.	St. Vincent	2.25	0.01
55.	Samoa Islands	1.96	0.00
56.	Indonesia	1.85	0.00
57.	Afghanistan	1.84	0.00
58.	Czech Republic	1.74	0.00
59.	Colombia	1.70	0.00
60.	Turkey	1.67	0.00
61.	Tanzania	1.47	0.00
62.	Hungary	1.21	0.00
63.	Ukraine	1.17	0.00
64.	Belarus	0.88	0.00

1	2	3	4
65.	Jordan	0.68	0.00
66.	Tajikistan	0.63	0.00
67.	Monaco	0.51	0.00
68.	Brazil	0.49	0.00
69.	Panama	0.48	0.00
70.	Bahamas	0.47	0.00
71.	Botswana	0.45	0.00
72.	Uruguay	0.44	0.00
73.	Iran	0.43	0.00
74.	Isle of Man	0.37	0.00
75.	Lebanon	0.36	0.00
76.	Korea (North)	0.36	0.00
77.	Kenya	0.31	0.00
78.	Chile	0.30	0.00
79.	Bulgaria	0.25	0.00
80.	Nigeria	0.22	0.00
81.	Liechtenstein	0.22	0.00
82.	Belize	0.21	0.00
83.	Nepal	0.21	0.00
84.	British Isles	0.19	0.00
85.	Marshall Islands	0.17	0.00
86.	Liberia	0.15	0.00
87.	Gibraltar	0.12	0.00
88.	Romania	0.10	0.00
89.	Brunei Darussalam	0.09	0.00
90.	Slovakia	0.08	0.00
91.	Malta	0.06	0.00
92.	Vietnam	0.05	0.00
93.	Guernsey	0.04	0.00
94.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	0.00

1	2	3	4
95.	Kazakhstan	0.03	0.00
96.	Togolese Republic	0.02	0.00
97.	Mozambique	0.01	0.00
98.	Latvia	0.01	0.00
99.	Argentina	0.01	0.00
100.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00
101.	Slovenia	0.00	0.00
102.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.00
103.	NRI	0.00	0.00
104.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00
105.	Senegal	0.00	0.00
106.	Ghana	0.00	0.00
107.	Scotland	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		43,055.76	

***Statement-III****Details of Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from January, 2016 to November, 2016*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows (In US\$)	%age of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	9,320.75	21.65
2.	Telecommunications	5,726.83	13.30
3.	Trading	2,737.97	6.36
4.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,208.80	5.13
5.	Electrical Equipments	2,196.99	5.10
6.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	2,076.46	4.82

1	2	3	4
7.	Cement and Gypsum Products	1,803.52	4.19
8.	Automobile Industry	1,656.13	3.85
9.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	1,483.91	3.45
10.	Metallurgical Industries	1,300.74	3.02
11.	Power	1,148.53	2.67
12.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,069.17	2.48
13.	Hotel and Tourism	1,035.31	2.40
14.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	955.91	2.22
15.	Food Processing Industries	762.55	1.77
16.	Non-Conventional Energy	745.87	1.73
17.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	739.42	1.72
18.	Miscellaneous Industries	671.05	1.56
19.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	605.24	1.41
20.	Sea Transport	583.02	1.35
21.	Industrial Machinery	471.09	1.09
22.	Retail Trading	466.67	1.08
23.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	416.96	0.97
24.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	381.42	0.89
25.	Consultancy Services	303.09	0.70
26.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	300.76	0.70
27.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	192.64	0.45
28.	Rubber Goods	182.68	0.42
29.	Education	141.23	0.33
30.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	140.28	0.33
31.	Fermentation Industries	121.21	0.28
32.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	111.35	0.26
33.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	106.62	0.25

1	2	3	4
34.	Glue and Gelatin	86.33	0.20
35.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	86.17	0.20
36.	Scientific Instruments	77.61	0.18
37.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	73.50	0.17
38.	Electronics	60.43	0.14
39.	Earth-Moving Machinery	56.88	0.13
40.	Glass	56.46	0.13
41.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	55.57	0.13
42.	Railway Related Components	53.98	0.13
43.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	51.77	0.12
44.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	36.18	0.08
45.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	34.52	0.08
46.	Agriculture Services	30.15	0.07
47.	Machine Tools	27.55	0.06
48.	Mining	19.30	0.04
49.	Agricultural Machinery	17.70	0.04
50.	Timber Products	17.49	0.04
51.	Ceramics	16.32	0.04
52.	Fertilizers	10.68	0.02
53.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	10.12	0.02
54.	Dye-Stuffs	9.06	0.02
55.	Sugar	1.70	0.00
56.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	1.14	0.00
57.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	0.00
58.	Defence Industries	0.10	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		43,055.76	

**Statement-IV**

*Details of Region-wise FDI equity inflows from January, 2016 to November, 2016  
(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows	%age with FDI Inflows
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	20,848.08	48.42
2.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	6,324.69	14.69
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,950.64	6.85
4.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2,353.48	5.47
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	2,308.85	5.36
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	1,093.35	2.54
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	387.03	0.90
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	141.42	0.33
9.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115.26	0.27
10.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	49.17	0.11
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	20.71	0.05
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	10.04	0.02
13.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	9.66	0.02
14.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	6.31	0.01



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Panaji	Goa	5.66	0.01
16.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	4.93	0.01
17.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1.93	0.00
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,424.53	14.92
GRAND TOTAL			43,055.76	

### **Achievements of 'Startup India' Action Plan**

650. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government has achieved the aims and objectives of 'Startup India' Action Plan being implemented in the country;

(b) the details of the funding, support and incentives provided by Government so far under 'Startup India' Action Plan across the country; and

(c) the present status of the schemes being implemented by Government to promote research and innovation among the young students under the said Plan along with their achievements so far, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b)

#### **1. Achievements Simplification and Hand-Holding Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has exempted industries in "white" from all the applicable self-certifications under the 3 Environment Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan.
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961
- Self-Certification under six Labour Laws has also been formulated; 11 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).

**2. Startup India Hub**

- 27000+ queries handled by the Startup India Hub.
- 170+ Startups have been mentored for Incubation and funding support.

**3. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal**

- Startup India portal developed to provide access to the following:
- Startup recognition.
- Incubator recognition.
- Advertising space for Startups.
- Learning and development module.
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative.
- Startup India mobile app developed to provide on-the-go services and information to users.

**4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs**

- Panel of over 422 facilitators for Patent and Design and 669 facilitators for Trademarks applications.
- 104 applications have received rebate of up to 80% rebate on patent fees and also received legal assistance.

**5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups**

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise.
- Department of Expenditure and all Central Ministries/Departments/ Department of Public Enterprises/Central Public Sector Undertakings may relax condition of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications.

**6. Faster Exit for Startups**

- Provisions for Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process have been notified on 1.12.2016.
- Liquidation provisions have also been notified on 9th December 2016.
- Draft rules and regulations have been uploaded on MCA website for public comments.
- Letter written to MCA to notify Startups as 'fast track firms'.

**7. Funding support and Incentives: Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore**

- ₹ 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16.
- ₹ 129 crore has been sanctioned by SIDBI to Venture Funds.

**8. Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups**

- The Credit Guarantee Scheme along with the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note is in advanced stage of finalization.

**9. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government.
- Section 54GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of eligible Startups for utilizing the same for purchase of specified asset.

**10. Tax Exemptions to Startups for 3 Years**

- Provision has been made in the Finance Act, 2016 Section 80-IAC for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.
- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has increased this period of profit-linked deductions available to the eligible Startups to 7 years. Thus, once the Finance Bill 2017 is passed, a Startup can avail income tax exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of seven years beginning from the year in which such eligible start up is incorporated. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2018 and will accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 2018-19 and subsequent years.

**11. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value**

- Removal of Angel Tax exemption on investments above Fair Market Value have been introduced on 14 June 2016 for investments made in Startups.

**12. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**

- Establishment of 257 Tinkering Labs has been approved.

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned for scale-up grant by NITI Aayog.

**13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes**

- 9 Technical Business Incubators (TBIs) have been approved.
- 10 Startup Centres have been funded by Ministry of Human Resources Department.

**14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks Modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras**

- Out of the 7 Research Parks, IIT Kharagpur already has a functional Research Park.
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar is being set up by DST.

**15. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students**

- Uccatar Aavishkar Yojana (UAY): INR 475 crore for 2016-18 has been approved.
- 180 proposals have been received from IITs and 92 have been recommended for approval.

**16. Participation and Partnership**

- Guidelines for logo usage and financial assistance drafted.
- Partnership and participation in the following events –
- TiE Global Summit 2016.
- Uber Exchange.
- IIT Bombay E-Summit 2017.
- India-Portugal Startup Summit.
- Amazon Launchpad.
- Next Big What.
- Signed an MoU with Startup Portugal for leveraging the respective ecosystems, devising joint programs and exploring academia collaborations.
- Collaboration with State Governments in Startup-related events.

**17. Other Incentives**

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can now borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years

- Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without the Reserve Bank of India's approval.
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments.
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
  - ◆ The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred.
  - ◆ Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in Startups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
  - ◆ The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty five lakhs.
  - ◆ The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in the venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
  - ◆ Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

(c) I. **Ucchatar Aavishkar Yojana (UAY):**

- The objective of UAY is to promote industry and outcome-oriented research projects by students. It is being implemented under Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- INR 475 crore has been provisioned for 2016-18.
- 180 proposals have been received from IITs and 92 have been approved.

II. **NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations):**

- NIDHI is an umbrella program by the DST for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful Startups.
- The 8 components under NIDHI would provide a range of funding support to Startups from idea to prototyping, fellowship, incubation, seed support, acceleration support, etc., *i.e.* it would support each stage of a budding Startup from idea to market.

- One of these components, Startup-NIDHI, would financially support each of the selected Startups with an ignition grant/award of INR 10 lakh.
- Guidelines and pro-forma for submission of proposals have been published on the website.

### **III. Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) Scheme of DST:**

- In context of Start-up India initiative, the INSPIRE Awards Scheme is being revamped to foster culture of innovation through innovation focused programs for students.
- The Scheme has been rechristened as INSPIRE Awards-MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge).
- 10 lakh ideas will be targeted from 5 lakh schools across the country in a financial year.
- 1 lakh top ideas will be shortlisted for an INSPIRE Award of ₹ 5,000 each, for preparation of a project/model and participation in district-level exhibitions and project competitions.
- 10,000 best projects will be shortlisted for State-level exhibitions and project competitions
- Top 1,000 awardees shortlisted at the State level will be given ₹ 20,000 each for development of improved prototype for national level event.
- Top 60 Projects will be shortlisted for National Awards and mentoring and will also be showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan.

### **IV. Tinkering Labs**

With a vision to 'Cultivate One Million Children in India as Neoteric Innovators', Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is establishing Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATLs) in schools across India. 257 Tinkering Labs sanctioned under AIM (out of more than 30,000 applications).

### **Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops**

651. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering an insurance scheme namely Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops;

(b) whether the said Insurance Scheme is in lieu of the existing Price Stabilization Fund Scheme, 2003 under the Ministry;

(c) the salient features of the proposed scheme with its date of commencement, names of the crops involved and area of operation; and

(d) whether Government would include the main rubber growing districts of Kerala such as Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur, Kozhikode and Malappuram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (d) Department of Commerce has recently approved the pilot Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) for protecting growers of plantation crops from the twin risks of yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc. and income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices. The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme, 2003 was closed on 30.9.2013 and RISPC is an improved form of the PSF Scheme.

RISPC was approved on 16.09.2016 and will be implemented on a pilot basis for 2 years covering tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom (small and large) and tobacco in eight districts in the States of West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards. Details of selected districts and area of operation are given in Statement (*See below*). Palakkad district of Kerala has been included in the pilot project for rubber. On the basis of performance of the pilot project, the scheme will be considered for extension to other districts.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of 8 Pilot Districts under RISPC*

Crop	State	Pilot District	No. of growers (upto 10 Ha)	Area covered (Ha)
Rubber	Kerala	Palakkad	71900	36000
Tea	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor (Nilgiris)	38311	27000
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	9000	8000
	Assam	Golaghat	10044	9224
Coffee (Robusta)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	14853	25574
Coffee (Arabica)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur		45520
Tobacco	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	11424	24406
Cardamom (small)	Kerala	Idukki	25000	28925
Cardamom (large)	Sikkim	East Sikkim	5200	6204
TOTAL			185732	210853

**Exchange of tariff concession under APTA**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a move for exchange of tariff concessions under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) towards expanding trade ties with five nations in the region, including China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India may benefit from duty concessions by China and South Korea in textiles and chemicals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA, formerly the Bangkok Agreement) is an Agreement signed since 1975. The current membership of APTA consists of six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka. Three Rounds of tariff concessions have already been exchanged among the member countries till 2003. The tariff concessions being granted to APTA member States, on Margin of Preference basis, are being expanded under the fourth round of exchange of tariff concessions. The APTA Ministerial Council in its meeting held on 13th January, 2017 has formally approved the implementation of the fourth round of exchange of tariff concessions.

(b) and (c) Yes, APTA is a preferential treaty based on Margin of Preference. Concessions on tariff lines offered by China and Korea, *inter alia*, cover certain textiles and chemical products, which are likely to benefit the Indian exporters. Some of items on which concessions have been offered by China and Korea include certain organic and inorganic chemicals, knitted and crocheted fabrics, and articles of apparel and clothing accessories etc.

**Production of spices**

653. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual quantity of production of spices in the country;

(b) the percentage of spices produced which is exported and released for domestic consumption separately;

(c) whether the quantity of spice released for the domestic consumption is sufficient to meet the demand;



(d) if not, how does the Ministry propose to meet the demand of the domestic market for the local consumers; and

(e) the procedure adopted by Government to strike a balance between the demand of the local market for domestic consumption and demand of the foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The annual production of spices in the country is around 6 million tonne, out of which 14% is exported while the rest is available for domestic consumption which is sufficient to meet the domestic demand. Government implements several programmes for increasing production and availability of spices such as Cardamom through the Spices Board and other spices through the State Horticulture Missions under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). While on one hand, programmes aimed at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post harvest management and support activities are undertaken, on the other hand, the industry is assisted through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and making them available for exports.

#### **Establishment of pollution free industries in Uttar Pradesh**

†654. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to setup pollution-free industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of industries which are likely to be established;

(c) if not, whether the State is capable of establishing pollution-free industries/units; and

(d) if not, whether the Ministry will remove the obstacles being faced in establishing these pollution-free industries/units in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Government. While the State Government policy is to promote industries following pollution control norms, it is the private sector that sets up the industry.

(d) Question does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Decline in exports from SEZs

655. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have declined during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to boost exports from SEZs;

(b) whether the Export Promotion Council for Export Oriented Units and SEZs have shown their concern over failure to resolve the issues; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There was a decline of 6.13% in exports in 2014-15 when compared to exports during 2013-14. However, there has been a marginal increase of 0.77% in the exports during 2015-16 when compared to exports during 2014-15. Exports have been adversely affected due to general economic slowdown in export markets. However, performance in respect of exports from SEZs has been better as compared to overall exports from the country. Exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years and current financial year are as under:

Years	Exports (₹ in crore)	Growth/decline over previous year
2013-2014	4,94,077	4%
2014-2015	4,63,770	-6.13%
2015-2016	4,67,337	0.77%
2016-2017 (April to December, 2016)	3,58,203	4.83% (corresponding period of previous financial year 2015-16)

(b) and (c) Concerns have been raised by the Stakeholders. Government has taken following initiatives in recent years to boost exports from SEZs:

- (i) Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- (ii) Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar/related areas under the same Sector.
- (iii) A new sector 'agro-based food processing' sector has been introduced to encourage agro-based industries in SEZs.

- (iv) Dual use of facilities like Social and Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.
- (v) Online processing of various activities relating to SEZ Developers and Units has been introduced for improving ease of doing business

**Direct import of buffalo meat by China**

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

- (a) whether China has now decided to import buffalo meat directly from India, revisiting its earlier procurement through Vietnam;
- (b) whether Chinese officials have conducted inspection of over 18 abattoirs in India processing buffalo meat to global standards;
- (c) whether China's buffalo meat imports being substantial, the decision by China to focus on India for its requirements will positively impact the balance of payment to India's advantage; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. Indian buffalo meat and meat products are not allowed entry into the Chinese market as on date.

(b) A delegation from the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) from China visited India during 12th-22nd October, 2015 to verify the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme of India. During their visit, the AQSIQ delegation visited FMD project at Mukteshwar, held meetings with officials of State Animal Husbandry Department, Quarantine Station-FMD vaccine production labs, livestock markets and four (4) abattoirs to see the complete chain of buffalo meat processing operations.

The report of delegation concludes that India does not meet the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) Code requirements regarding FMD free country/zone and suggested for creation of FMD free zones as per OIE guidelines to consider bovine meat import from India.

(c) and (d) Increase in exports to China will help in improving our balance of trade which is highly in favour of China, at present.

**Plan for development of industrially backward States**

†657. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the industrially backward States in the country;
- (b) whether Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a plan for the development of industrially backward States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) States of North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, suffering from locational disadvantages and topographical adversities, are lagging behind in industrial development.

(b) to (d) The primary responsibility of industrial development of backward areas rests with the State Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various schemes launched by it with a view to promote industrialization in industrially backward areas of the country under which financial support for improving the quality of industrial infrastructure is extended. Details of the Schemes being implemented by the Ministries/Departments of the Government are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Indicative List of Schemes related to Industrial development including Industrial Parks in India being implemented by various Ministries/Departments*

**1. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion:**

- (1) National Manufacturing Policy (NMP)
- (2) Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS).
- (3) Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP)
- (4) North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 for the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura
- (5) Package for Special Category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**2. Ministry of Textiles:**

- (1) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)
- (2) Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)
- (3) North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)
- (4) Handloom Sector Schemes
- (5) Quality Processing of Wool Scheme
- (6) Silk Sector Scheme
- (7) Jute Sector Scheme

**3. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology  
(Department of Electronics and Information Technology):**

- (1) Electronic Manufacturing Cluster Scheme
- (2) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS)
- (3) Electronic Development Fund

**4. Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,**

- (1) Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

**5. Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals:**

- (1) Setting up of Plastic Park

**6. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME):**

1. Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD).
2. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
3. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS)
4. International Cooperation Scheme (IC)
5. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)
6. Technology and Quality Upgradation (TEQUP) Support to MSMEs
7. Design Clinics Scheme for MSMEs
8. Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme under NMCP
9. Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation Scheme for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MATU)
10. Entrepreneurship Development Programme
11. Export Promotion Scheme

**Operation of SEZs**

†658. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Special Economic Zones being operated State-wise in the country, at present;
- (b) the number of Special Economic Zones yet to be developed; and
- (c) the amount estimated to be spent project-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As on 31.12.2016, 206 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are operational. State/Union Territory-wise details of number of operational SEZs are given in the Statement (*See below*). At present 141 SEZs, which have been approved, are yet to be made developed.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the amount to be spent on each project, as SEZs are primarily private investment driven depending upon the market conditions and the demand envisaged by the private developers.

**Statement***State/Union Territory-wise details of number of operational SEZs*

States/UTs	Operational SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	19
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Gujarat	18
Haryana	7
Karnataka	25
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	26
Odisha	3
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	36

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States/UTs	Operational SEZs
Telangana	27
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	7
GRAND TOTAL	206

### **Quantitative restrictions on imports**

659. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantitative restrictions on import of many items has been brought to an end under the new policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has increased the basic customs duty on many products to address the interest of domestic producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Since 1995 when World Trade Organisation (WTO) came into existence, members were obliged to eliminate quantitative restrictions on imports/exports. India, being a responsible member of WTO, has been able to progressively remove quantitative restrictions on most of the goods. However, consistent with the Article XX (General Exceptions) of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, 1994, a member can maintain restrictions on imports/exports on the grounds of protection of public morals; human, animal or plant life or health; patents, trademarks and copyrights, and prevention of deceptive practices; conservation of exhaustible natural resources; and protection of trade of fissionable material or material from which they are derived; preventing traffic in arms. Accordingly, India maintains restrictions on around 500 tariff lines under quantitative restrictions in the form of prohibition, restriction, or exclusive trading by State Trading Enterprises (STEs).

(c) and (d) In the Budget 2017-18, Government has increased basic customs duty on the following goods, *inter alia*, to address the interest of domestic producers:

(1) Basic Customs duty on cashew nut, roasted, salted or roasted and salted has been increased from 30% to 45%.

- (2) Exemption from Basic Customs duty on co-polymer coated MS tape/stainless steel tape for manufacture of telecommunication grade optical fibres or optical fibre cables has been withdrawn and 10% basic customs duty has been imposed on it.
- (3) Basic Customs duty on Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane element for household type filters has been increased from 7.5% to 10%.

#### **Land acquisition for industrial corridors**

660. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of land acquisition with respect to various industrial corridors;
- (b) the total area required for each of the industrial corridor;
- (c) the area in possession of Government and area proposed to be acquired; and
- (d) whether any area is proposed to be purchased from the land owners by mutual agreement, if so, nature of agreement arrived at with the prospective sellers including quantum of price agreed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) As per the institutional and financial framework for the development of Industrial Corridors approved by the Government of India, land acquisition/pooling/procurement and making it available for industrial corridor projects is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The available land details in respect of industrial corridors are given in Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of land in respect of industrial corridors*

#### **1. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project:**

- (a) **Ahmedabad Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat:** 1706.13 Ha of land has been transferred by Government of Gujarat to Dholera Industrial City Development Limited (DICDL), the node level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the project;
- (b) **Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra:** 839 Ha of land has been transferred by Government of Maharashtra to Aurangabad Industrial Township Limited (AITL), the node level SPV for the project;
- (c) **Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' near Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh:** 415.20 Ha of land has been transferred by Government of Madhya Pradesh DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited, the project SPV;



- (d) **Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh:** 302.5 Ha of land has been transferred by Government of Uttar Pradesh to DMIC Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida Limited, the project SPV.
2. **Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) Project:** As informed by the respective State Governments, the land available for phase-1 development is:
- (a) **Ponneri (Tamil Nadu):** approximately 4480 acres.
- (b) **Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh):** approximately 6888 acres.
- (c) **Tumakuru (Karnataka):** approximately 1722 acres.
3. **Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC):** The land parcel identified by Government of Karnataka for Dharwad node is approximately 9213 acres. Government of Maharashtra is in process of identifying suitable land parcels which may be taken up for development.
4. **Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC):** The land parcels available for developing Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMC) with Government of Uttarakhand are approximately 2934.89 acres and Government of West Bengal - 2483 acres. Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand are in the process of finalizing the suitable land parcels for development of IMCs.
5. **Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC):** For VCIC, the land under possession is 1,887 acres and the land under acquisition/alienation is approximately 24,056 acres.

#### **Subsidy to small and medium industries**

†661. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce the provision of subsidy and other benefits to small and medium industries and to new entrepreneurs; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of MSME has formulated and issued guidelines for creation of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Hub on 25.07.2016. The said scheme has been formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana, Punjab. This is being implemented through National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), a PSU under the Ministry.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill 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 initiatives. The total project cost of the National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Hub is proposed to be ₹ 490 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20.

The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI), promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose, facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement and monitoring the progress, etc.

Further, in order to provide an impetus to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, the Government in the Union Budget 2017-18, has proposed to reduce the Income Tax rate for smaller companies with an annual turnover upto ₹ 50 crore from the present 30% to 25%. As per data of Assessment Year 2015-16, there are 6.94 lakh companies filing returns of which 6.67 lakh companies fall in this category and, therefore, percentage-wise 96% of companies will get this benefit of lower taxation. This will make the MSME sector more competitive as compared to large companies.

### **Anti-dumping duty on import of sugar**

†662. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to impose anti-dumping duty on import of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the Domestic Industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from the other countries and to create a level playing field for

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the DI. No petition for the imposition of anti-dumping duty on import of sugar has been received in this Directorate from the domestic industry.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Task force on innovation**

663. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a Task Force on Innovation in a bid to enhance the innovation ecosystem and improve the country's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of members and the terms of reference of the Task Force on Innovation are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) A comparative analysis on Global Innovation Index (GII) 2016 and GII 2015 has been carried out to identify the indices in which India's rank has declined or not changed or where data is not available. The information has also been circulated to all the concerned departments to update data and take further steps to improve ranking.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of members and the terms of reference of task force*

The composition of the Task Force on Innovation is as follows:

1. Mr. Naushad Forbes, Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall Group; President, CII.
2. Dr. Anil Wali, MD, Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer, IIT, Delhi.
3. Mr. Gopichand Katragadda, Group Chief Technology Officer, TATA Sons.
4. Mr. Kris Gopalkrishnan, former Vice Chairman, Infosys, Chairman, Axilor Ventures and Chairman, CII Council on Startups.
5. Dr. Nikolai Dobberstein, Partner, A.T. Kearney Limited.
6. Mr. Rajeev Srinivasan, Adjunct Faculty, Innovation, IIM, Bangalore and Chief Consultant, Maker Village, IIITM-K, Trivandrum.

7. Shri H. K. Mittal, Adviser and Head (NSTEDB), Representative of Secretary, Department of Science and Technology.
8. Mr. Rajiv Aggarwal, Joint Secretary DIPP-Convenor.

Terms of Reference of the Task Force are as follows:

- (i) To assess India's position as an innovation country, and suggest measures to enhance the innovation eco-system in India and thus improve India's ranking in the GII.
- (ii) To examine the challenges before India in GII 2016, and identify areas where India needs to take steps to overcome them.
- (iii) To examine the ideas received from public on the best way forward in inculcating an innovation temperament in the country.
- (iv) To assess the contribution of Indian Universities and/ or academic institutions to innovation in different fields of studies, and the measures to be taken for reinforcing the same.
- (v) To identify further areas of study and furnish recommendations in this regard to the Ministry.

#### **Establishment of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in Andhra Pradesh**

664. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act is contemplating on establishment of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the outlay proposed for this institute and the funds released so far, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds sharing pattern agreed for establishment of the institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had requested the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for a minimum 25 acres of land for IIIFT. Accordingly, 25 acres of land has been identified by the State in Kakinada SEZ and team from Indian Institute of Foreign Trade visited the site to verify the suitability and agreed to it. The land transfer is in process.

(c) The projected timeline for setting up of this Institute at the proposed site in the Kakinada will be prepared only after the land is allotted and DPR is prepared.

(d) The fund sharing pattern is under discussion.

### **Setting up of new SEZ in Telangana**

665. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many developers have sought permission of Government for giving approval for setting up of new Special Economic Zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such developers have come forward to set up SEZ in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has considered request of any developer for giving approval, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, the proposals for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are approved by the Board of Approval (BoA) on recommendations of the concerned State Government. Approval of SEZs is an on-going process. During 2015-16 and the current year, 43 proposals have been received. On fulfilling the required conditions, 34 proposals have been approved for setting up of SEZs including 13 SEZs in State of Telangana. Details of the proposals approved are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Proposals for setting up of SEZs approved by Board of Approval (BoA) during the last one year and in current financial year  
(as on 06.01.2017)*

Sl. No.	Year-wise Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	State	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	Status	Date of BoA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>2015-16</b>								
1.	1.	Infosys Limited	Gokul Village, within the limits of Hobli, Hubli Taluk, District Dharward, Near Airport Hubli, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	17.422	Notified	BoA datd 19th May, 2015
2.	2.	HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited	Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES	40.469	Notified	BoA dated 27th August, 2015
3.	3.	North Mumbai International Commodity Township Pvt. Ltd	Thane District, Maharashtra	MH	Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ)	60.7	In-principle approval	BoA dated 27th August, 2015
4.	4.	Loma IT Park, Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Ghansoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	6.5	Notified	BoA dated 27th August, 2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	5.	Mantri Developers Private Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	1.0504	Notified	BoA dated 27th August, 2015
6.	6.	Aqua Space Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	1.85	Notified	BoA dated 27th August, 2015
7.	7.	Wardha Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	District Wardha, Maharashtra	MH	Biotechnology including Bio-Plastics or other Bio based or Bio-degradable Environment Friendly Products, Pharmaceuticals and Chemical	86.15	In-principle approval	BoA dated 27th August, 2015
8.	8.	Cheyar SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre, Bargur, Uthangarai and Pochampalli Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	TN	Footwear	59.3.98	Notified	BoA dated 9th October, 2015
9.	9.	Value Labs Infra LLP	Kokapet Village, Rajender Nagar	TG	IT/ITES	3.12	Formal Approval	BoA dated 30th

			Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana					December, 2015
10.	10.	GAR Corporation Private Limited	Sy. No. 107, Kokapet Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.22	Formal Approval	30th December, 2015
11.	11.	Cognizant Technologies Services Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.5161	Formal Approval	23rd February, 2016
12.	12.	UP State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	UP	Textile and Broad Banded Product	50.763	Formal Approval	BoA dated 23rd February, 2016
13.	13.	UP State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES/Electronic Components and Hardware Manufacturing	10.084	Formal Approval	BoA dated 23rd February, 2016
14.	14.	Saltire Developers Private Limited	Outer Ring Road, Rachanahalli Village, Nagavara, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	4.05	Notified	23rd February, 2016

*Written Answers to*

*[8 February, 2017]*

*Unstarred Questions 141*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	15.	Amin Properties LLP	Pujanahalli Village, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	2.76	Notified	23rd February, 2016
16.	16.	Infosys Limited	Plot No. I-3, IT City, Sector-83, Alpha, SAS Nagar, Mohali, Punjab	PB	IT/ITES	20.241	Notified	23rd February, 2016
<b>2016-17</b>								
17.	1.	Infosys Limited	Electronic City, Doddathogur Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	4.063	Formal Approval	28th April, 2016
18.	2.	Bagmane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Outer Ring Road, Doddanekundi Circle, Marathalli Post, Bengaluru, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	1.34	Formal Approval	BoA dated 22nd June, 2016
19.	3.	Devbhumi Realtors Private Limited	(Sy. No. 83/1, Raidurg, Panmakthha Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.02	Formal Approval	12th August, 2016

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

20.	4.	Phoenix Living Spaces Private Limited	Ameenpur Village, Patancheru Mandal, Medak District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	5.67	Formal Approval	12th August, 2016
21.	5.	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	6.07	Formal Approval	12th August, 2016
22.	6.	Chhindwara Plus Developers P Ltd.	Tahsil Saurar Chhindwara District, Madhya Pradesh	MP	Multi-Product	1320.065	Formal Approval	12th August, 2016
23.	7.	Information Technology Park Limited	Whitefield, Bengaluru, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	1.51	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
24.	8.	RGA Infrastructure	Sy. No. 31/1, Chikkankannelli Village, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	1.59	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
25.	9.	Vaxenic India Private Limited	Kolthur Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	Biotechnology and Bio-Pharmaceuticals	11.473	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016

*Written Answers to*

*[8 February, 2017]*

*Unstarred Questions 143*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	10.	GAR Corporation Private Limited	Sy. No. 89 (P), Kokapet Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	1.66	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
27.	11.	GAR Corporation Private Limited	Sy. No. 21 (P), 22 (P), 23 and 24, Kokapet Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.56	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
28.	12.	CCL Products (India) Limited	Kuvakolli Village, Vardaiah Palem Mandal, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	AP	Agro based Food Processing	11.87	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
29.	13.	KRC Infrastructure and Projects Private Limited (Joint Developer M/s. Gera Developments Pvt. Ltd.)	Survey No. 65, Village Kharadi, Taluka—Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	4.03	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016
30.	14.	EON Kharadi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Sy. No. 72, Village Khardi, Pune, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	4.86	Formal Approval	9th November, 2016

31.	15.	Worldwide Oilfield Machine Private Limited	Sy. Village Kasurdi, Gunjal Maval, Taluk Bhore, Pune, Maharashtra	MH	Engineering	58.23	In-principle approval	6th January, 2017
32.	16.	Embassy Property Developments Private Limited	Outer Ring Road, Rachenahalli Village, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	2.5906	Formal Approval	6th January, 2017
33.	17.	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Sy. No. 115/35, Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.02	Formal Approval	6th January, 2017
34.	18.	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Sy. No. 203 Part, Manikonda Jagir Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	2.02	Formal Approval	6th January, 2017

*Written Answers to*

*[8 February, 2017]*

*Unstarred Questions 145*

**Production of coffee seeds in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the year-wise production of coffee seeds from Andhra Pradesh in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of introduction of high yielding Kaveri variety of coffee, productivity has not increased much;

(c) if so, reasons therefor and what other alternative varieties that Ministry is planning to introduce for increasing productivity in this area; and

(d) whether the Ministry is aware that Tribal Corporation of Andhra Pradesh is selling coffee produced in Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam under brand name Araku Valley Coffee and if so, the steps taken to promote the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The year-wise coffee production in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

Year	Production in MT
2013-14	7320
2014-15	7425
2015-16	9200

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Cauvery variety of coffee is more suitable for coffee cultivation in the Western Ghats areas and is not recommended for the coffee growing areas of Andhra Pradesh. In order to improve the productivity in the coffee growing tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, improved varieties like Sln.SA, Sln.5B and Sln.8 are being promoted by the Coffee Board as they have better adaptability to these areas. Besides, the Coffee Board has introduced various on-farm training programs and exposure visits to improve the coffee productivity in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Yes, Sir. With the aim to give visibility to the coffee produced by the native tribal growers of Andhra Pradesh in the national/international markets, the Coffee Board has developed an exclusive logo under the brand name of “Araku Valley”. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) of Government of Andhra Pradesh has already taken steps to market the coffee under the brand name ‘Araku Valley’. Coffee Board is providing support for marketing of coffee by providing incentives @ ₹ 10 per kg. of coffee marketed through designated channels. Besides, the Coffee Board has introduced incentives for organic certification of tribal coffee, so as to facilitate better market access and premium to the tribal growers.

**Measures to promote FDI**

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

- (a) the details of measures taken to promote FDI;
- (b) whether large industries/groups are the major beneficiaries of FDI reforms;
- (c) details of foreign companies who invested in India during the last three years and in which sector and who are their Indian collaborators;
- (d) quantum of investment made by foreign companies in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) during the last three years;
- (e) measures taken to promote FDI in SME sector;
- (f) steps taken to encourage foreign investors to utilise more internal resources and inputs than bringing from abroad except the technology; and
- (g) the terms and conditions of FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein except for a small negative list, most sectors are open for 100% FDI under the Automatic route. Further, the policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains attractive and investor friendly destination. Changes are made in the policy after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. The FDI Policy is applicable across the sectors/industries and equally applies to SME sector. Moreover, the recent measures taken to promote FDI in the country are provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2016', as amended from time to time, through Press Notes, which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in). Details of recent reforms are given in Statement (*See below*).

Separate data regarding investment made by foreign companies in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is not maintained. Further, investment by foreign companies who invested in India is maintained remittance wise, which is very voluminous and is available in public domain at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in) under the heading 'Publication' at 'SIA Newsletter'.

(f) and (g) Foreign Investment in various sectors bring international best practices and latest technologies leading to economic growth in the country and providing much

needed impetus to manufacturing sector and job creation in India. In line with the policy to provide boost to the manufacturing sector and give impetus to the 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has permitted a manufacturer to sell its product through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce under automatic route.

To look after the interest of Indian SME sector, certain provisions have been provided for FDI in retail trading sector. For retail trading of single brand products, in respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, has been mandated to be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors.

With a view to benefit farmers, give impetus to food processing industry and create vast employment opportunities, 100% FDI under Government route for trading, including through e-commerce, has been permitted in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of measures taken to promote FDI*

- Investment made by NRIs, PIOs and OCIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations on non-repatriation basis is now deemed to be domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.
- The special dispensation of NRIs has also been extended to companies, trusts and partnership firms, which are incorporated outside India and are owned and controlled by NRIs.
- In order to provide simplicity to the FDI Policy and bring clarity on application of conditionalities and approval requirements across various sectors, different kinds of foreign investments have been made fungible under one composite cap.
- FDI up to 100% through automatic route has been allowed in White Label ATM Operations.
- Reforms in FDI Policy on Construction Development sector include:
  - ◆ Removal of conditions of area restriction and minimum capitalization to be brought in within the period of six months of the commencement of business.
  - ◆ Exit and repatriation of foreign investment is now permitted after a lock-in-period of three years. Transfer of stake from one non-resident to another non-resident, without repatriation of investment is also neither

to be subjected to any lock-in period nor to any Government approval.

- ◆ Exit is permitted at any time if project or trunk infrastructure is completed before the lock-in period.
- ◆ 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres.
- Foreign investment up to 49% in defence sector has been permitted under automatic route along with specified conditions. Further portfolio investment and investment by FVCIs has been allowed up to permitted automatic route level of 49%. The foreign investment beyond 49% has been permitted through Government approval in cases resulting in access to modern technology in the country or for other reasons to be recorded. Further, FDI limit for defence sector has also been made applicable to Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959.
- Sectoral cap on Broadcasting sector has been raised across various activities as follows:
  - ◆ 74% to 100% in Teleports, DTH, Cable Networks (Digital), Mobile TV, HITS
  - ◆ 26% to 49% for FM Radio, up-linking of news and current affairs
  - ◆ 49% to 100% for Cable Networks (not undertaking digitisation)
- FDI route for Teleports, DTH, Cable Networks (Digital), Mobile TV, HITS, Cable Networks (not undertaking digitisation), and Up-linking of Non- 'news and current affairs' and down-linking of channels has been changed to automatic route.
- Full fungibility of foreign investment has been introduced in Banking-Private sector. Accordingly, FIIs/FPIs/QFIs, following due procedure, can now invest up to sectoral limit of 74%.
- Certain plantation activities namely coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations have been opened for 100% foreign investment under automatic route.
- A manufacturer has been permitted to sell its product through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce under automatic route.
- Government has reviewed Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) FDI Policy to provide that sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased would be reckoned from the opening of first store. In case of entities undertaking Single Brand Retail Trading of products having 'State of art' and 'cutting edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible, sourcing norms



have been relaxed up to three years for entities undertaking Single Brand Retail. Further, an entity operating SBRT through brick and mortar stores has been permitted to undertake e-commerce activities as well.

- Indian brands are equally eligible for FDI to undertake SBRT. In this regard, it has been provided that certain conditions of the FDI Policy on the sector namely-products to be sold under the same brand internationally and investment by non-resident entity/entities as the brand owner or under legally tenable agreement with the brand owner, will not be made applicable in case of FDI in Indian brands.
- 100% FDI is now permitted under automatic route in Duty Free Shops located and operated in the Customs bonded areas.
- FDI Policy on wholesale cash and carry activities has been reviewed to provide that a single entity will be permitted to undertake both the activities of SBRT and wholesale.
- 100% FDI is now permitted under the automatic route in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions. Further, the terms 'ownership and 'control' with reference to LLPs have also been defined.
- Regional Air Transport Service has been opened for foreign investment up to 100%, with 49% under automatic route, and beyond that through Government approval route. Foreign equity cap of activities of Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been increased from 49% to 100%, with 49% under automatic route, and beyond that through Government approval route. Further, foreign equity cap of activities of Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service, Ground Handling Services have been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.
- With a view to aid in modernization of the existing airports to establish a high standard and help ease the pressure on the existing airports, 100% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in Brownfield Airport Projects.
- Foreign investment cap on Satellites-establishment and operation has now been raised from 74% to 100% under the Government route.
- Foreign investment cap on Credit Information Companies has now been increased from 74% to 100% under the automatic route.
- In order to achieve faster approvals on most of the proposals, the Government has raised the threshold limit for approval by FIPB to ₹ 5000 crore.

- FDI Policy on Insurance and Pension Sector has been reviewed to permit foreign investment up to 49% under the automatic route.
- In order to provide clarity to the e-commerce sector, the Government has issued guidelines for foreign investment in the sector. 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in the marketplace model of e-commerce.
- With an objective of increase investment in the country, 100% FDI in Asset Reconstruction Companies has been allowed under automatic route.
- 100% FDI under Government approval route has been permitted for trading, including through e-commerce, in respect food products manufactured and/or produced in India.
- In Pharmaceutical sector, with the objective of making the sector more attractive to foreign investors, 74% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in brownfield pharmaceuticals. FDI beyond 74% will be allowed through Government approval route.
- FDI limit for Private Security Agencies has been raised to 74%. FDI up to 49% is permitted under automatic route in this sector and FDI beyond 49% and up to 74% would be permitted with Government approval.
- For establishment of branch office, liaison office or project office or any other place of business in India if the principal business of the applicant is Defence, Telecom, Private Security or Information and Broadcasting, it has been provided that approval of Reserve Bank of India would not be required in cases where FIPB approval or license/permission by the concerned Ministry/Regulator has already been granted.
- As per FDI Policy 2016, FDI in Animal Husbandry (including breeding of dogs), Pisciculture, Aquaculture and Apiculture was allowed 100% under Automatic Route under controlled conditions. This requirement of 'controlled conditions' for FDI in these activities has now been done away with.
- Government has reviewed FDI Policy on Other Financial Services and NBFCs to provide that foreign investment in financial services activities regulated by financial sector regulators such as RBI, SEBI, IRDA etc. will be 100% under the automatic route. In financial services, which are not regulated by any financial sector regulator or where only part of the financial service activity is regulated or where there is doubt regarding regulatory oversight, foreign investment upto 100% will be allowed under the Government approval route.

**Applications received by DGAD**

668. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications received by Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) during last three years from the domestic producers alleging dumping of various products causing injury to the domestic industry and its various sector;

(b) the details of action taken by the DGAD on these applications; and

(c) the details of relief granted to local producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated applications filed by the domestic industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country, causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from exports of other countries and to create a level playing field for the DI.

(i) The details of fully documented applications received by DGAD in last three years, are as given below:-

	2014	2015	2016
Number of applications received by DGAD for imposition of Anti-dumping Duty (including anti-circumvention)	59	45	76
Number of applications received by DGAD for imposition of Countervailing Duty	1	5	8
TOTAL	60	50	84

(ii) Based on the applications filed by the Domestic Industry, DGAD has initiated the following investigations in last three years, as per details given below:-

	2014	2015	2016
Initiations of Anti-dumping investigations (including anti-circumvention)	34	33	38
Initiations of Countervailing investigations	1	0	1
TOTAL	35	33	39

(iii) Based on initiated applications, preliminary/final findings have been issued as per details given below:-

	2014	2015	2016
Preliminary findings issued in anti-dumping investigations (including anti-circumvention)	5	2	6
Final findings issued in anti-dumping investigations (including anti-circumvention)	26	42	35
Preliminary findings issued in countervailing investigations	-	-	-
Final findings issued in countervailing investigations	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>

(iv) Based on preliminary findings of DGAD, the Department of Revenue has imposed provisional duty as per details given below:-

	2014	2015	2016
Provisional anti-dumping duty imposed	5	2	5
Provisional countervailing duty imposed	-	-	-

(v) Based on the final findings of DGAD, the Department of Revenue has imposed definitive anti-dumping/countervailing duty as per the details given below:

	2014	2015	2016
Anti-dumping duty imposed	22	40	27
Countervailing duty imposed	-	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>

### **Artificial inflation of exports by firms**

669. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm has been found to have artificially inflated their exports to avail financial benefits from various export promotion schemes initiated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the follow up action taken thereon and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per reports available,

some exporters are found to have artificially inflated their exports to avail financial benefits during the last three years.

(b) The Regional Office concerned has taken appropriate action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 as amended including cancelling the Duty Credit Scrips and imposing penalty in such cases.

**Probe into illegal dumping of rubber**

670. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started a probe into alleged dumping of a certain kind of rubber by Korea, Russia, South Africa, Iran and Singapore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the move is aimed at protecting domestic players in the sector against cheap imports;

(c) whether Government has received many complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the Domestic Industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from exports from other countries and to create a level playing field for the DI.

Currently the following anti-dumping investigations on imports of rubber are under progress in DGAD:

- (i) “Polybutadiene Rubber or PBR” originating in or exported from Korea PR, Russia, South Africa, Iran and Singapore *vide* notification No. 14.40.2016-DGAD dated 16.09.2016 based on the petition filed by M/s Reliance Industries Limited.
- (ii) Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) of 1500 series and 1700 series, originating in or exported from European Union, Korea RP and Thailand *vide* notification No. 14.10.2015-DGAD dated 14.01.2016 based on the petition filed by M/s Indian Synthetic Rubber Pvt. Limited and Reliance Industries Limited.
- (iii) Certain Rubber Chemicals, namely TDQ and PX-13 originating in or exported from European Union and MOR and MBTS originating in or exported from China PR *vide* notification No. 15.5.2016-DGAD dated 08.07.2016 based on the petition filed by NOCIL Limited.

**Restoration of Shalimar Pavilion in Jammu and Kashmir**

671. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to restore the glory of Shalimar Pavilion situated in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any foreign country is supporting in this rejuvenation process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The mandate of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is for conservation and preservation of monuments declared protected under AMASR (Amendment and Validation Act 2010). Shalimar Pavilion situated in Jammu and Kashmir is not a protected monument of ASI, hence not under the jurisdiction of ASI.

**De-colourisation of Taj Mahal**

672. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Taj Mahal is facing serious threats due to the de-colourisation and turning green due to some microbes present in river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the measures being taken to save this valuable historic monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Such instances have been noticed but this is a temporary phenomena, as original colour and texture of marble is regained after simple cleaning treatment and washing of the affected surfaces.

(d) Conservation and preservation work of Taj Mahal with appropriate conservation and cleaning methods is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The ambient air quality is also monitored constantly. The protected area is maintained neat and clean with sufficient growth of plants in open areas of Taj Mahal and across the Yamuna river at Mehtab Bagh to minimize the effect of harmful substances. The Taj Mahal is in a good state of preservation.

**Conservation of protected forts in Maharashtra**

673. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has declared a number of forts in Maharashtra, including those built by Chhatrapati Shivaji, to be of national importance;

(b) what are the main reasons for Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) not taking up major conservation and development works despite great amount of emotional attachment of the people and scope for tourism development; and

(c) what concrete conservation/restoration and development initiatives have been taken up at these protected forts in the last five years and expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of Forts including Forts related to Chhatrapati Shivaji declared as of National importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 in Maharashtra are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The conservation work of ancient monuments is attended as per established guidelines, conservation norms, conservation charters, maintaining the original character of the site as well as retaining its authenticity and integrity and heritage values associated with the particular site. The conservation work within these parameters is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India and protected Forts in Maharashtra are in a fairly good state of preservation. The details of the works executed at the protected Forts in Maharashtra by the ASI, are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details of the expenditure incurred for conservation and environmental development works at these monuments are as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Year	Expenditure incurred
2011-12	20533708
2012-13	45938347
2013-14	49760155
2014-15	64840670
2015-16	69861752

**Statement-I***Details of Centrally protected Forts in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Centrally Protected monument/Fort	Locality	District
1.	Balapur Fort	Balapur	Akola
2.	Narnala Fort	Narnala	Akola
3.	Dahihanda Gate of the Outer City Wall	Akola	Akola
	Khirki Gate in the Outer City Wall	Akola	Akola
	South East bastion of the Outer City wall together with 10 years of the adjacent Wall on each side, variously known as Panch Burunj Hasrath Yab and containing a Persian inscription.	Akola	Akola
4.	Gawilgarh Fort (the walls and the whole area contained by them)	Chikaldara	Amravati
5.	City Wall of Nawab Ismail Khan	Ellichpur	Amravati
	Dula Gate	Ellichpur	Amravati
	Haripura Gate	Ellichpur	Amravati
	Jiwanpura Gate	Ellichpur	Amravati
6.	Fort	Partabgarh	Bhandara
7.	All the remains of the circumambulation wall of Pauni Fort	Pauni	Bhandara
8.	Fort wall	Ballarpur	Chandrapur
9.	Fort	Bhandak	Chandrapur
10.	Fort Wall	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
11.	Remains of an old Fort	Khatora	Chandrapur
12.	Fortress of Tipagarh	Murmagaon	Gadchiroli
13.	Fort Wall	Wairagrah	Gadchiroli
14.	Remains of an Old Fort on the Hill	Bhiwargarh	Nagpur
15.	Fort	Dongartal	Nagpur
16.	Fort	Paunar	Wardha
17.	Daulatabad Fort	Daulatabad	Aurangabad
18.	Panhala Fort	Panhala	Kolhapur
19.	Shivneri Fort	Junnar	Pune



Sl. No.	Centrally Protected monument/Fort	Locality	District
20.	Lohgad Fort	Lohgad	Pune
21.	Rajmachi Fort	Rajmachi	Pune
22.	Visapur Fort	Visapur	Pune
23.	Suvarna Durg	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
24.	Jaygad Fort	Jaygad	Ratnagiri
25.	Sindhudurg	Malvan	Sindhudurg
26.	Vijaydurg	Vijaydurg	Sindhudurg
27.	Aurangzeb's Fort	Machnur	Sholapur
28.	Sholapur Fort	Sholapur	Sholapur
29.	Sion Fort	Sion	Mumbai
30.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
31.	Bassein Fort	Vasai	Thane
32.	Arnala Fort	Vasai	Thane
33.	Hirakot	Alibag	Raigad
34.	Alibag (Kolaba) Fort	Alibag	Raigad
35.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Roha
36.	Rajkot	Cheul	Raigad
37.	Chandragad	Poladpur	Raigad
38.	Surgad Fort Gherasurgad	Roha	Raigad
39.	Ghosalgad Fort	Roha	Raigad
40.	Kadasari Fort	Kangori	Raigad
41.	Korlai Fort	Alibag	Raigad
42.	Avchitgad Fort	Medhe Roha	Raigad
43.	Kamsa/Kasa Fort	Murud	Raigad
44.	Janjira Fort	Murud	Raigad
45.	Raigad Fort	Mahad	Raigad
46.	Tala Fort	Mangaon	Raigad
47.	Songad (Songiri)	Achloli	Raigad
48.	Kotali Fort with Two Iron 13-14 Century AD Guns and One Bronze Gun	Peth	Raigad

**Statement-II**

*Details of works executed at Centrally protected Forts in Maharashtra by  
Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Centrally protected monument/Fort	Item of main works undertaken
1	2	3
1.	Balapur Fort	Minor repairs, conservation of collapsed wall portion
2.	Narnala Fort	Vegetation clearance, conservation of bastion, conservation of Fort wall, minor repair to pathway, water tightening, providing storm water drain etc.
3.	Dahihanda Gate of the Outer City wall Khirki Gate in the Outer City Wall South East bastion of the Outer City Wall together with 10 years of the adjacent Wall on each side, variously known as Panch Burunj Hasrath Yab and containing a Persian inscription.	Restoration of damaged Fort wall, water tightening, pointing etc.
4.	Gawilgarh Fort (the Walls and the whole area contained by them)	Annual maintenance work, minor repair, providing pathway, conservation of Fort wall etc.
5.	City Wall of Nawab Ismail Khan Dula Gate Haripura Gate Jiwanpura Gate	Restoration of Fort wall, water tightening, minor repairs to gates, bastions and annual maintenance and upkeep
6.	Fort, Partabghah, Bhandara	Annual maintenance and upkeep
7.	All the remains of the circumambulation Wall of Pauni Fort	Annual maintenance work, minor repair, providing pathway, conservation of Fort Wall etc.

1	2	3
8.	Fort Wall, Ballarpur, Chandrapur	Conservation of Fort Wall, conservation of bastions, removal of rank vegetation and debris, water tightening, conservation of structure inside the Fort
9.	Fort, Bhandak, Chandrapur	Conservation of Fort wall, conservation of bastions, removal of rank vegetation and debris, water tightening, conservation of structure inside the Fort
10.	Fort Wall, Chandrapur	Conservation of Fort Wall, conservation of bastions, removal of rank vegetation and debris, water tightening, conservation of structure inside the Fort
11.	Fortress of Tipagarh, Murmagaon	Annual maintenance and upkeep
12.	Fort Wall, Wairagarh	Conservation of Fort Wall, conservation of bastions, removal of rank vegetation and debris, water tightening, conservation of structure inside the Fort
13	Remains of an old Fort on the Hill, Bhiwargarh	Annual maintenance and upkeep
14	Fort, Dongartal	Removal of debris, removal of vegetation, conservation of Fort wall, strengthening foundation etc.
15	Fort, Paunar	Annual maintenance and upkeep
16	Daulatabad Fort	Restoration of Rangmahal, Providing Network Video Surveillance, Repairs to retaining wall from the top of Andheri to Ganesh Temple, Restoration of fortification wall (Wall in between Eastern Gate and Haji Qati Gate), Repairs to the Southern arm of the fortification wall from South Eastern corner onward, Providing stone pathway from main gate to Kalakot, Restoration of fortification wall (wall in between Eastern Gate to South East corner, Repairs to the Northern arm of the fortification

1	2	3
		wall from Haji Qati Gate, Structure adjoining Durga top, Providing tourists facilities and amenities to the visitors, Repairs to Ganesh Temple, Repairs to bulged out Fort wall adjoining to Andheri near Kalakot, Repairs to Saraswati Well, Development of Interpretation Centre at Rangmahal, Repairs to the Southern arm of the fortification wall from Haji Qati Gate
17.	Panhala Fort	Restoration of fallen fortification wall, bastion of the laying foundation, water tightening and pointing.
18.	Shivneri Fort	Restoration of fallen Forts walls battlement and bastion in lime mortar after laying of foundation. Laying of dressed stone pathway over concrete bed and pointing in lime mortar
19.	Lohgad Fort	Restoration of falling Fort walls and bastions, coir filling CR massonery. Laying of dressed stone pathway over concrete bed. Construction UCR massonery side wall and fixing of coping stone. Providing G.I. pipe railing, fixing of ancient teak wood door, exposing of hidden structures and conservation works has been attended.
20.	Jaygad Fort	Maintenance of the Forts
21.	Sindhudurg	Restoration of fallen breaches of fortification wall with coir filling after providing foundation
22.	Vijaydurg	Restoration of fallen Forts fortification wall with heavy size stone blocks after laying of foundation
23.	Aurangzeb's Fort	Maintenance of the Forts
24.	Sholapur Fort	Restoration of fallen fortification walls and core filling UCR masonry and water tightening. Construction fallen wall of mosque with CR masonry and pointing

1	2	3
25.	Sion Fort	Laying of dressed stone flooring over concrete bed construction of dressed stone steps, pointing in lime mortar.
26.	Mahuli Fort	Maintenance of the forts
27.	Bassein Fort	Removal of accumulated debris for exposing hidden structures. Restoration of missing walls water tightening, pointing in lime mortar, laying of brick jelly concrete flooring
28.	Arnala Fort	The fallen Fort wall has been restored to its original position in lime mortar with CR masonry and pointing in lime mortar to fort walls has been attended. Water-tightening the Rampart wall by providing lime concrete is completed.
29.	Hirakot	Annual maintenance and upkeep
30.	Alibag (Kolaba) Fort	Restoration of fallen breach of Fort wall in CR Masonry with specially prepared roman mortar including core filling with UCR masonry has been completed.
31.	Birwadi Fort	Annual maintenance and upkeep
32.	Rajkot	Annual maintenance and upkeep
33.	Chandragad	Annual maintenance and upkeep
34.	Surgad Fort Gherasurgad	Annual maintenance and upkeep
35.	Ghosalgad Fort	Annual maintenance and upkeep
36.	Kadasari Fort	Annual maintenance and upkeep
37.	Korlai Fort	Restoration of fallen fortification wall, core filling with UCR masonry, water tightening and pointing
38.	Avchitgad Fort	Annual maintenance and upkeep
39.	Kamsa Fort	Removal of accumulated debris, clearance restoration walls pointing in lime mortar, water tightening
40.	Janjira Fort	Removal of fallen debris, restoration of fallen walls in lime mortar water tightening of pointing

1	2	3
41.	Raigad Fort	Restoration of fallen walls of Bazar Peth, water tightening and pointing in lime mortar, Laying of dressed stone flooring over concrete bed and pointing. Restoration fortification wall near Darbar Hall and Water tightening.
42.	Tala Fort	Annual maintenance and upkeep
43.	Songad (Songiri)	Annual maintenance and upkeep
44.	Kotali Fort with Two Iron 13-14 Century AD Guns and One Bronze Gun	Annual maintenance and upkeep

### Objectives of NMMA

†674. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Missions being run by the Ministry along with their names;

(b) the details of the objectives of National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA); and

(c) the details of the work done and amount spent on National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities during last five years, year-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture has following four Missions:

1. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
2. National Mission on Manuscripts
3. National Mission on Libraries
4. Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission.

Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Objectives of NMMA

1. Documentation and creation of suitable database on built heritage and sites for information and dissemination to planners, researchers etc. and for better management of such cultural resources.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Documentation in a uniform format developed by NMMA, of all Antiquities that are available in the form of Registered Antiquities, Catalogued Antiquities with Central as well as State Governments, Private museums and collections, Universities, etc.
3. Promote awareness and sensitize people concerning the benefits of preserving the historical and cultural aspects of built heritage, sites and antiquities.
4. Extend training facility and capacity building to the concerned State Departments, Local Bodies, NGOs, Universities, Museums, Local Communities etc.
5. Help in developing synergy between institutions like Archaeological Survey of India, State Departments, concerned Institutions and NGOs to generate close interaction.
6. Publication and Research

Expected Output:

1. National Register on Built Heritage and Sites
2. National Register on Antiquities

(c) The details of work done and amount spent on National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities during the last five years, year-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Work done in lakhs	
			Antiquities	Built Heritage
1.	2012-13	3.00	2.37	
2.	2013-14	1.98	0.25	
3.	2014-15	6.64	2.53	0.11
4.	2015-16	1.28	0.84	0.78
5.	2016-17	0.94	0.55	0.19
	till 31.01.2017			

### *Statement*

*Details of National Missions being run by the Ministry of Culture*

#### (i) **National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA):**

NMMA was initially approved for a period of 5 years *i.e.* 2007–12 in the Eleventh five year plan with the objective to prepare a National Database on Built Heritage and Sites from secondary sources and a National database on Antiquities from different sources and museums.

- To sustain the momentum and to complete the remaining documentation work, the Finance Committee (SFC) recommended its extension as a Central scheme with certain modifications (introduction of primary survey of built heritage and sites, strengthening infrastructure etc.) under Twelfth five year plan (2012–2017) with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 99.20 crore in April 2013.
- Policy document for documentation of antiquities was formulated by NMMA and the same has been adopted after its approval by the Monitoring Committee and Hon'ble Culture Minister.

**(ii) National Mission on Manuscripts (NMM):**

Initially National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was established in 2003 for a period of five years, and subsequently it was given extension twice, the latest one given in 2012. Set up by the Government of India under the Ministry of Culture, the Mission has the mandate of identifying, documenting, conserving and making accessible the manuscript heritage of India. It is a national effort in the form of a Mission for logical, radical and urgent response to a very contemporary challenge – of reclaiming the inheritance contained in manuscripts, often in a poor state of preservation.

India can rightfully claim to be the largest repository of manuscripts in the world. It is not only the largest repository of literary heritage, but is also the forerunner in conservation efforts. National Mission for Manuscripts is first such national level comprehensive initiative in the world which caters to the need of conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein. NMM has covered a long distance since its inception in 2003 towards fulfilling its motto, 'conserving the past for the future'. It works through a network of nearly 100 centres and 350 sub-centres, spread all over the country.

**(iii) National Mission on Libraries:**

Government of India has taken various initiatives to transform India into a knowledge based society. Public Libraries have a major role to play in realizing this goal. In order to revamp the Public Library System and Services, and to provide digital content based services to the citizens at large, the Ministry of Culture has launched the scheme of National Mission on Libraries (NML).

Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation has been declared as the nodal agency for the National Mission on Libraries for administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes.

The Scheme has the following four components:

- (i) Creation of National Virtual Library (NVLI),



- (ii) Setting up of NML Model Libraries,
- (iii) Quantitative and Qualitative Survey,
- (iv) Capacity Building for Library Professionals.

**(iv) Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission:**

In April, 2006, Government of India, constituted a Gandhi Heritage Sites (GHS) Panel headed by Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi and, with eminent Gandhians. Based on the recommendation of the Panel the “Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission” with a fixed term of 5 years was created in 2013. The Mission’s mandate is to preserve for posterity the identified sites and to supervise, guide and assist in conservation initiatives, maintenance or preservation initiatives and the creation of a database of tangible, literary and visual heritage associated with Gandhi.

The Mission Secretariat is headed by a Joint Secretary to Government of India who is *ex-officio* Secretary to the Mission. The Mission is headquarter at New Delhi and in order to strengthen links with State Governments and to coordinate the implementation of the Mission’s projects, the Zonal Cultural Centers (North, South, East, West and Central Zone) under the Ministry of Culture, are associated with the Mission. The Mission has started functioning from December, 2013 onwards.

**Review of laws to protect culture and tradition**

675. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to amend/review laws to protect culture and tradition not being protected by courts of law;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The Government has no proposal to amend/review Laws to protect culture and tradition not being protected by courts of Law.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Concession and exemption given to PSUs**

676. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of excise duty, customs duty and several other concessions and exemptions, certain PSUs are making losses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) PSU-wise concessions and exemptions given during last two years in financial-terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. So far as the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned, they are incurring losses due to number of factors such as poor order book, shortage of working capital, surplus manpower, obsolete plant and machinery and difficulty to adjust to changing market conditions etc.

(b) The details of concessions and exemptions in r/o of CPSEs under DHI are as follows:

- Cement Corporation of India (Rajban Unit in Himachal Pradesh) has been availing 100% excise duty exemption since 2010. It has availed excise duty concession amounting to ₹ 7.37 crore and ₹ 9.02 crore in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.
- Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. was in receipt of grant for meeting its additional operational costs on account of transportation. It has availed grant amounting to ₹ 83.50 crore and ₹ 50.00 crore during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

#### **Closure of industries**

677. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and public industries closed in the country, the number of industries incurring losses, the details of the last two years along with the reasons;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals to restart these industries or to make them profitable, if so, the action taken on those proposals, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people whose employment got directly or indirectly affected due to closing of such industries, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of efforts made by Government to make such industries profitable and to restart the closed industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per information available from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), six CPSEs were closed down during 2014-15 and 2015-16 and 378 employees were on the rolls of these CPSEs. The Department of Public Enterprises does not maintain information of

private companies. There were 76 and 78 CPSEs incurring losses during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. The reasons for losses differ from CPSE to CPSE. However, some common problems faced by loss making CPSEs include obsolete plants and machinery, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, competition, low productivity, surplus manpower, high input cost, etc.

(d) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines for “Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs: General principles and mechanism of restructuring” and under these guidelines the administrative Ministries/Departments are expected to take measures for revival of loss making CPSEs under their administrative control on case to case basis.

### **Report of BPR&D**

†678. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facts that are presented in the recent report of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) with regard to police forces of India and the details of suggestions given in the report for improvement;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been stated in the report that the police remain devoid of basic facilities that badly affects their working; and

(c) the details of steps taken during the last three years for making improvements in police services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) periodically publishes report on ‘Data on Police Organizations’. Recently, BPR and D has published ‘Data on Police Organizations’ on 31.10.2016, which comprises data as on 01.01.2016. The report is available on the official website of BPR&D and the link is [http://bprd.nic.in/content/62\\_1\\_DataonPoliceOrganizations.aspx](http://bprd.nic.in/content/62_1_DataonPoliceOrganizations.aspx)

The report contains information related to police manpower, infrastructure available with the police in States, UTs and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

(c) “Police” is a “State subject” as per entry 2 of the list II of the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Government/ UTs Administration to implement the various police reforms measures. However, the Government of India, through its various schemes, supplements the efforts of States/ UTs for augmenting police services.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Funds to Odisha under SRE Scheme**

679. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 23235.17 lakh has not yet been released by the Government of India to Odisha under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the period from the Financial Year 2005-06 to 2015-16; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India to release the amount to the State Government of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Reimbursement under the SRE Scheme is of recurring and continuous in nature. No claims are pending for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 for the Odisha Government. Claims of ₹ 112.21 crore for previous years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 have been received. Reimbursement of claims is done for the items admissible under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme and verification of relevant records of the claims by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Instructions to BSF for improvement of food quality**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that a video was uploaded by a constable of Border Security Force (BSF) on social media about the poor quality of food served to Jawans of paramilitary forces;

(b) whether Government has conducted investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has given instruction to Border Security Force Headquarter in respect of improvement of food quality and quantity;

(e) whether Government has fixed the responsibility of such lapses on any officer so far; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. As per information received from BSF, a video tape was uploaded on social media regarding poor quality of food in BSF.

Senior Officers of the Force were deputed to ascertain the facts. A Staff Court of Inquiry (SCoI) has been ordered and to facilitate free and fair inquiry, the officers concerned have since been transferred. The Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated to the Forces to ensure that the officers during their visit to Posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that senior officers may also partake the food prepared for the Jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of the food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances.

### **Ratification of the convention against torture**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of a report by Human Rights Watch, 'Bound by Brotherhood: India's failure to end killings in police custody' which States that police officers often bypass arrest procedures and use fatal torture tactics;

(b) if so, whether any remedial action has been taken by Government, if so, the details of such action;

(c) whether Government is planning to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Report has not been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, police and public order are State subjects under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/State Police and jail authorities to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of custodial deaths, police atrocities/violation and protect the human rights of the citizens. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly but issues advisories to the State Governments. The NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action. In addition, workshops/seminars are also organized by NHRC from time to time to sensitize officers in State Governments for better protection of human rights and particularly protection of rights of persons in custody. Further, Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been already amended *vide* Code

of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial enquiry. Section 357 of Cr.P.C empowers the courts to grant compensation to the victim and order for payment of cost of the prosecution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. D.K. Basu *Vs.* State of West Bengal 1997(1) SCC 416 had laid down certain basic requirements to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence.

(c) and (d) India signed the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 14.10.1997. For ratification of the Convention the domestic laws of India are required to be brought in tune with the provisions of the Convention. The Prevention of Torture Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 07.05.2010. While pending in Rajya Sabha, the Bill lapsed on dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha on 18.05.2014. However, the proposal to suitably amend Section 330 and Section 331 of Indian Penal Code to define the words "Torture" and "Public Servant" is under active examination in this Ministry in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The matter in respect of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is also under examination.

### **Increase in cases of cyber crimes**

682. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the cases of cyber crimes/frauds in the country;

(b) if so, the trends during last three years;

(c) the details of nature of these crimes/frauds;

(d) whether intelligence agencies have warned of a heightened risk of cyber crimes/frauds compounded by the limited competence of State police and law enforcing agencies to handle it; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) records 5693, 9622, 11592 Cyber crime offences such as tampering, hacking, obscene publication, forgery, counterfeiting, infringement of copy-rights etc. were registered during the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(d) and (e) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) and other Intelligence Agencies issue alerts/advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis.

**Innocent Muslims languishing in jails**

683. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of innocent Muslims languishing in various jails of the country in the last three years; and

(b) the mechanism being worked out to avoid harassment of Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Only convicts, undertrials and detenues are lodged in jails. The National Crime Records Bureau data shows that 81,306 Muslims inmates were lodged in jails at the end of 2015.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

**Bills from Maharashtra pending for approval**

684. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received several Legislative Bills from the State Government of Maharashtra for approval; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the Bills along with the time by which the pending Bills are likely to be approved?

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

(b) Details of the status of Legislative Bills as received from the State Government of Maharashtra for approval are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned from three angles *viz*;

(i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;

(ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and

(iii) Legal and Constitutional Validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations/Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision. As the Ministry has to depend upon the comments/clarifications of various Ministries/Departments and the State Government on the provisions of the Bills, it is difficult to fix a time-frame for its approval.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of the status of Legislative Bills received from the Government of Maharashtra for approval*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Legislation received	Received in year
1.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Acupuncture System of Therapy Bill, 2015.	2016
2.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Yoga and Naturopathy Bill, 2016.	2016
3.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2016.	2016
4.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Pulses Price (Regulation of Price and Control) Bill, 2016.	2016

### **Full body truck scanners**

685. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an inordinate delay in installation of Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) at the vulnerable points along the Indo-Pak Border, Indo-Bangladesh Border and Indo-Nepal Border considering the importance of these borders as entry and exist points of terror groups in and out of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to expedite installation of FBTS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government is procuring five numbers of Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) for location at Attari (Indo-Pak Border), Petrapole (Indo-Bangladesh Border), Raxual (Indo-Nepal Border), Poonch-Chakkandabagh (Indo-



Pak Border) and Uri-Salamabad (Indo-Pak Border) in accordance with the laid down procedure. The Government has issued a Global Tender Enquiry for procurement of five Nos. of FBTS. It is also obtaining various clearances from the respective State Governments and other nodal agencies.

### **Madhukar Gupta Committee report**

686. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Madhukar Gupta Committee report on the security gaps along the India-Pakistan border;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Committee has been accepted by Government, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Committee was tasked with studying the gaps along International Border and not the Line of Control (LoC), if so, the reasons for excluding LoC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Madhukar Gupta 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) The mandate of the Madhukar Gupta Committee was to study all types of gaps in fencing and all other vulnerabilities in the International Border on Indo-Pak Border and to suggest comprehensive approach to fix these gaps in fencing and other vulnerabilities on interim and permanent basis.

### **SCRBs not maintaining data in required format**

687. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) of many States do not represent data in the format approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Ministry will allow for audits of SCRBS to be undertaken by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(c) which are the States that maintain data in required format; and

(d) whether the Ministry undertakes consultation and training for SCRBS so that there is no misreporting of data, 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) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) of all State/UTs collect, compile and maintain data as per Ministry of Home Affairs approved format.

- (d) (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs conducts all India consultation meeting with various States/UTs during finalization of performance for collection of data.
- (ii) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) conducts Training of Trainers on annual basis for all States/UTs every year in which detailed discussions and deliberations are made so that no misreporting of data could be made by any State/UT. A total of 124, 94 and 210 officials of State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)/District Crime Records Bureau (DCRB) of States/UTs have been trained during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- (iii) NCRB has also developed a user friendly Software Package containing all validation checks to ensure statistical consistency of data so that correct and validated data can be sent by States/UTs to NCRB.

#### **Meeting of Inter-State Council**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Inter-State Council had been organised in 2016 after an interval of ten years and which was council's Eleventh meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not holding the meeting of the council for the last ten years;

(c) whether there was thrust on internal security besides police reforms and police modernisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The 11th meeting of Inter-State Council was held on 16th July 2016, after a gap of nearly 10 years and the earlier one having been held on 9.12.2006. As per the Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990, the meetings of the Inter-State Council are held at the time and place as may be decided by the Chairman of the Council.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Inter-State Council (ISC) meeting are held in camera as per the Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990 and the Record Note of Discussions of the ISC meetings are classified as Confidential'. "Internal security with focus on intelligence sharing and coordination for combating terrorism/insurgency, police reforms and police modernisation" was one of the agenda items listed for deliberations at the Inter-State Council (ISC) meeting.

### **Aircraft acquisitions in BSF**

689. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aircraft acquisition in BSF is need based availability of funds and as per prescribed procedure;

(b) if so, the details of such need assessment done so far; and

(c) what has been the follow up action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Aircraft procurement is done from time to time on need based assessment which takes into account many sensitive aspects and availability of resources, in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

### **Persons convicted for committing atrocities against SCs and STs**

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

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise number of people convicted for committing atrocities against SC and ST people during the last three years; and

(c) the State-wise number of cases registered under the SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities) Act, pending at various courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 46,114 cases in 2013, 47,126 cases in 2014 and 44,839 cases in 2015 were registered under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act relating to atrocities cases. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) A total of 9,798 persons in 2013, 11,566 persons in 2014 and 9,855 persons in 2015 were convicted under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act relating to atrocities cases. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total of 1,17,219 cases were pending for trial at the end of 2013. Similarly, a total of 1,19,476 cases were pending at the end of 2014 and a total of 1,31,517 cases were pending at the end of 2015. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

### **Statement**

*Details of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act relating to atrocities cases during 2013-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PCV	PT
<b>2013</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3936	373	3992
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	269
3.	Assam	8	0	39
4.	Bihar	6812	300	15134
5.	Chhattisgarh	573	331	2057
6.	Goa	20	0	26
7.	Gujarat	1414	80	10042
8.	Haryana	493	84	504
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	13	286
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	1374	237	1375
12.	Karnataka	3076	194	7250
13.	Kerala	891	45	2024
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4241	2386	14025
15.	Maharashtra	2064	130	8471
16.	Manipur	3	4	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	18	0	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PCV	PT
20.	Odisha	3382	106	10076
21.	Punjab	126	30	167
22.	Rajasthan	8126	986	14483
23.	Sikkim	23	17	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1867	331	3873
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	72	0	149
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7103	4112	22301
28.	Uttarakhand	36	35	80
29.	West Bengal	237	1	406
TOTAL STATES		46042	9795	117045
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	27
31.	Chandigarh	4	0	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	26
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	0	100
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	0	15
TOTAL UTs		72	3	174
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		46114	9798	117219
<b>2014</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2493	165	2480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	12
3.	Assam	3	0	1
4.	Bihar	7951	239	19055
5.	Chhattisgarh	834	155	2330
6.	Goa	18	1	39
7.	Gujarat	1298	38	7364
8.	Haryana	444	104	429
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116	22	246

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PCV	PT
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1305	101	1811
12.	Karnataka	2262	88	6210
13.	Kerala	832	36	1935
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4871	3535	14268
15.	Maharashtra	2206	110	8559
16.	Manipur	2	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2190	60	8925
21.	Punjab	123	19	137
22.	Rajasthan	8415	2055	13678
23.	Sikkim	4	11	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1504	171	4000
25.	Telangana	1760	63	2058
26.	Tripura	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8090	4572	25099
28.	Uttarakhand	61	8	98
29.	West Bengal	237	4	535
	TOTAL STATES	47022	11557	119272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	25
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	19
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	88	9	148
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	0	9
	TOTAL UTs	104	9	204
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47126	11566	119476

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PCV	PT
<b>2015</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2625	66	2832
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	12
3.	Assam	5	0	1
4.	Bihar	6298	203	22769
5.	Chhattisgarh	589	227	2278
6.	Goa	21	1	42
7.	Gujarat	1257	33	8146
8.	Haryana	510	48	523
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97	2	249
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1002	76	1963
12.	Karnataka	2227	41	6868
13.	Kerala	860	18	2228
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4904	1683	15663
15.	Maharashtra	2276	228	9287
16.	Manipur	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2512	149	9025
21.	Punjab	147	25	170
22.	Rajasthan	7320	1778	14124
23.	Sikkim	3	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1760	162	4116
25.	Telangana	1678	110	2235
26.	Tripura	4	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8363	4968	28031
28.	Uttarakhand	86	35	117
29.	West Bengal	234	0	609
TOTAL STATES		44779	9854	131292

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PCV	PT
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	30
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	20
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	49	1	171
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	2
TOTAL UTs		60	1	225
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		44839	9855	131517

*Note :* Data for the Year 2013 refers to Cases Registered under SC/ST POA Act along with other sections of IPC.

Pending cases and person convicted during the year include previous years reported cases and arrested persons.

*Source:* Crime in India.

#### **Assistance for harm caused to cattle due to natural calamities**

†691. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Central Government for the harm caused to the cattle by natural calamities;

(b) whether Central Government plans to provide assistance to milch and non-milch cattle on the basis of actual harm caused to them by natural calamities; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to Rajasthan during the last two years in respect of harm caused to cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamities from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with the GOI approved items and norms of assistance. The Government of India supplements their efforts by providing assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure. Financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of natural calamities is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



In the case of loss of livestock, the extant norms provide assistance for milch animals @ ₹ 30,000/per buffalo/cow/camel/yak/mithun etc., ₹ 3,000/ per sheep/goats/pig, for draught animal @ ₹ 25,000/ per camel/horse/bullock etc. and ₹ 16,000/ per calf/donkey/pony mule.

Information on assistance provided to owners of livestock is not maintained by this Ministry, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of the State concerned through their established channel of district administrative machineries in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation.

### **SMART police stations scheme**

692. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to cover all the States in the country under SMART Police Stations Scheme; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof and action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being state subjects as per the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility of Modernisation of State police forces lies with the State Governments. So far as SMART Police Station are concerned, after considering the response of the State Governments, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has finalized its Concept Paper on SMART Police Stations and placed the same on its website. Under the revised norms, Modern Police Station Buildings are graded into four categories, for (i) Metropolitan City, (ii) Major City, (iii) Semi Urban Area, (iv) Rural Area. These norms are suggestive in nature and may be followed by all Stakeholders for construction of Police Buildings in the States/Union Territories.

### **Jail policy**

693. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any jail policy or policy for correction homes over the years, if so, when was the policy adopted, if not, whether Government will consider suggestion for evolving such policy;

(b) what has been the percentage of past inmates of jails repeatedly committing crimes as against one-time criminals and jails from which States have highest percentage of serial criminals; and

(c) how many open jails are currently operating in the country and what has

been the overall experience of such open jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) "Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Model Prison Manual, 2016 encompassing all aspects of prison administration has been circulated to the States/UTs for their adoption.

(b) This specific information is not maintained centrally. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, out of 1,86,566 convicts 5,576 were habitual offenders at the end of 2015. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the data collected from States/UTs by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 63 Open Jails are currently operating in the country at the end of 2015 which has a population of 3,789 corresponding to the sanctioned capacity of 5,370 inmates in these open jails. No study on the overall experience of open jails has been done.

### *Statement*

#### *State/UT-wise incidences of Recidivism at the end of year 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Convicts Admitted during the year	Number of Habitual Offenders	% Share of Habitual Offenders to Convicts Admitted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11321	526	4.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	0	0.0
3.	Assam	2410	20	0.8
4.	Bihar	4836	58	1.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	4182	71	1.7
6.	Goa	230	0	0.0
7.	Gujarat	4271	1	0.0
8.	Haryana	5712	36	0.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	543	4	0.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	384	0	0.0
11.	Jharkhand	3207	379	11.8
12.	Karnataka	30738	19	0.1

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	7024	222	3.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12741	138	1.1
15.	Maharashtra	15323	40	0.3
16.	Manipur	17	1	5.9
17.	Meghalaya	49	0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	1302	188	14.4
19.	Nagaland	115	9	7.8
20.	Odisha	1794	71	4.0
21.	Punjab	9283	166	1.8
22.	Rajasthan	8638	105	1.2
23.	Sikkim	81	10	12.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	3093	78	2.5
25.	Telangana	7139	353	4.9
26.	Tripura	1545	27	1.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26795	1717	6.4
28.	Uttarakhand	2699	14	0.5
29.	West Bengal	12576	617	4.9
TOTAL (STATES)		178077	4870	2.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	104	14	13.5
31.	Chandigarh	328	18	5.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0.0
34.	Delhi	7871	650	8.3
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	182	24	13.2
TOTAL (UTs)		8489	706	8.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		186566	5576	3.0

*Source:* Prison Statistics India-2015

**Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund for CVCF**

694. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to properly enforce and utilise the Nirbhaya Fund for the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), if so, the utilisation thereof;

(b) the details of the State-wise implementation of the scheme and how much fund has been utilised for the crime victims;

(c) the measures taken by Government to bring uniformity in the amount of compensation as provided by the States and the proper utilisation of it; and

(d) the details of funding/allocation under the CVCF to the States along with the details of the State-wise non-utilisation/under-utilisation of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per Section 357A of Cr. P.C., a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) is required to be framed by the State Governments/Union Territories in coordination with the Central Government. All the States/UT have notified their VCS. In order to bring uniformity in the amount of compensation paid to victims, the Government of India has issued the CVCF guidelines in October 2015 and revised guidelines in July 2016, which are available in the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in). Under the CVCF Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crores as one time grant has been approved and released to the various States/UTs in 2016-17. Details are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Amount allocated to States/UTs under CVCF Scheme in 2016-17*

Sl No.	Name of States	Amount allocated and released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
3.	Assam	860
4.	Bihar	722
5.	Chhattisgarh	685
6.	Goa	50
7.	Gujarat	390

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	550
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170
11.	Jharkhand	450
12.	Karnataka	995
13.	Kerala	760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180
15.	Maharashtra	1765
16.	Manipur	34
17.	Meghalaya	50
18.	Mizoram	48
19.	Nagaland	10
20.	Odisha	1060
21.	Punjab	410
22.	Rajasthan	1545
23.	Sikkim	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	565
25.	Telangana	590
26.	Tripura	115
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2810
28.	Uttarakhand	125
29.	West Bengal	1265
TOTAL STATES		19042
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
2.	Chandigarh	23
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
4.	Daman and Diu	10
5.	Delhi UT	880
6.	Lakshadweep	10
7.	Puducherry	10
TOTAL UTs		2000

**Grievances expressed by BSF jawans**

695. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure good living conditions for troopers posted along the Line of Control, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to take any steps to address the grievances expressed by BSF jawans, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to release a status report for the same, if so, the deadline for such report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Border Security Force (BSF) is deployed at Line of Control under Operational control of Army. All concerted efforts are made for providing all possible welfare measures and improving living conditions for troops. A robust grievance redressal mechanism is already in operation at various levels in BSF.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated to the Forces to ensure that the officers during their visit to posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that senior officers may also partake the food prepared for the jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of the food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances.

**Barbed-wire fencing along border areas of the country**

†696. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border-areas of the country where barbed wire fencing has been done due to security reasons;

(b) the names of important and sensitive areas from where a greater threat to India's security is perceived;

(c) whether most of the narcotics products pass into the country from these areas; and

(d) whether Government has any plan of doing barbed-wire fencing of all the sensitive border areas of the country?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (d) Border fencing has been erected along Indo-Pakistan Border in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and along Indo-Bangladesh Border in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. 10 km fencing between BP No. 79-81 at Moreh, Manipur along Indo-Myanmar Border had been approved by Government of India, however, only 4 km fencing could be completed.

There is no barbed wire fencing on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-China borders and no proposal is under consideration to fence these borders.

(b) Wherever border is porous, risk from forces inimical to the nation is there. The threat perception along the borders is reviewed from time to time which is dynamic in nature and appropriate measures are taken to ensure security.

(c) Narcotics smuggling is interrupted from the border wherever it is detected.

#### **Assistance to terrorists in border areas**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that various elements providing assistance to terrorists are still active in border areas;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any action against those elements; and

(c) if so, the details and time-limit thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) There are no specific inputs/documentary evidence of various elements providing assistance to terrorists along borders.

#### **Convicts and undertrials in jails**

698. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jails, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the total number of inmates of convicts and undertrials, State and Union Territory-wise?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the data collected from States/UTs by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total number of Jails in the country is 1401 at the end of 2015. State/UT-wise details of the total number of Jails in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per data collected from States/UTs by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 1,34,168 inmates and 2,82,076 Undertrials were lodged as convict and undertrials in jails at the end of 2015. State/UT-wise details of the convicts and undertrials lodged in jails are given in Statement-II (*See* below).



**Statement-I***State/UT-wise details of the total number of jails in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Jail	District Jail	Sub Jail	Women Jail	Borstal School	Open Jail	Special Jail	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7	99	1	0	1	0	0	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	6	22	1	0	0	1	1	0	31
4.	Bihar	7	31	17	1	0	1	1	0	58
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	28
6.	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	4	7	11	1	0	2	2	0	27
8.	Haryana	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	8	0	1	1	0	0	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
11.	Jharkhand	5	17	5	0	1	1	0	0	29
12.	Karnataka	8	19	70	0	1	1	2	1	102
13.	Kerala	3	11	16	3	1	3	16	1	54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	39	72	0	0	1	0	0	123

15.	Maharashtra	9	28	100	1	1	13	1	1	154
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
18.	Mizoram	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
19.	Nagaland	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
20.	Odisha	5	9	73	1	0	1	2	0	91
21.	Punjab	9	7	7	1	1	1	0	0	26
22.	Rajasthan	9	24	60	2	1	29	1	0	126
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	9	96	3	12	3	5	0	137
25.	Telangana	3	7	33	1	1	1	4	0	50
26.	Tripura	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	57	2	1	0	0	2	0	67
28.	Uttarakhand	1	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	11
29.	West Bengal	7	12	33	1	0	2	3	0	58
TOTAL (STATES)		124	377	730	17	20	63	40	3	1374
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
34.	Delhi	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
36.	Puducherry	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
TOTAL (UTs)		10	2	11	1	0	0	3	0	27
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		134	379	741	18	20	63	43	3	1401

Source: Prison Statistics India-2015

### Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of the convicts and undertrials lodged in jails*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials			Total (Col.5+8)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2801	151	2952	4641	264	4905	7857
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	0	48	132	4	136	184
3.	Assam	3282	105	3387	5484	212	5696	9083
4.	Bihar	4813	156	4969	22689	735	23424	28393

5.	Chhattisgarh	7384	390	7774	9352	518	9870	17644
6.	Goa	141	11	152	244	19	263	415
7.	Gujarat	3745	196	3941	7323	295	7618	11559
8.	Haryana	7460	320	7780	10086	403	10489	18269
9.	Himachal Pradesh	761	32	793	1151	35	1186	1979
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	10	342	1826	80	1906	2248
11.	Jharkhand	3870	147	4017	12873	715	13588	17605
12.	Karnataka	3702	202	3904	8989	325	9314	13218
13.	Kerala	2697	61	2758	4409	158	4567	7325
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16455	603	17058	20582	718	21300	38358
15.	Maharashtra	7506	385	7891	20716	951	21667	29558
16.	Manipur	84	1	85	498	35	533	618
17.	Meghalaya	73	0	73	854	8	862	935
18.	Mizoram	615	21	636	536	72	608	1244
19.	Nagaland	54	2	56	383	7	390	446
20.	Odisha	3269	112	3381	12054	530	12584	15965
21.	Punjab	10056	543	10599	12454	592	13046	23645
22.	Rajasthan	5533	216	5749	13764	461	14225	19974
23.	Sikkim	108	3	111	130	10	140	251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	4784	182	4966	7427	423	7850	12816
25.	Telangana	2142	198	2340	3278	244	3522	5862
26.	Tripura	563	18	581	434	24	458	1039
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24884	1033	25917	60171	2498	62669	88586
28.	Uttarakhand	1960	96	2056	2202	90	2292	4348
29.	West Bengal	5382	364	5746	14301	1041	15342	21088
TOTAL (STATES)		124504	5558	130062	258983	11467	270450	400512
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	417	1	418	76	5	81	499
31.	Chandigarh	337	12	349	327	12	339	688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	153	13	166	166
33.	Daman and Diu	14	1	15	29	2	31	46
34.	Delhi	3077	165	3242	10465	414	10879	14121
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	23	0	23	24
36.	Puducherry	78	3	81	104	3	107	188
TOTAL UTs		3924	182	4106	11177	449	11626	15732
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		128428	5740	134168	270160	11916	282076	416244

Source: Prison Statistics India-2015

**Infiltration by terrorists**

†699. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists are trying every day to infiltrate into the Indian territory from the Jammu and Kashmir border and once they are in, they attack the Indian Army camps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being taken by Government for stopping those infiltrators, the number of infiltrators killed and the number of Indian soldiers martyred during the last two months, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of infiltration attempts in Jammu and Kashmir for the last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of terrorists attempted to infiltrate
2014	222
2015	121
2016	364

(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.

Details of infiltrators killed and Indian soldiers martyred during the last two months along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:—

Month	No. of infiltrators killed	No. of Indian soldiers martyred in counter-terrorists operations along Line of Control
December, 2016	Nil	Nil
January, 2017	3	Nil

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Organisations receiving foreign funds**

700. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many organisations in India are receiving foreign funds;
- (b) how many organisations in Kerala are receiving foreign funds and the names of such organisations;
- (c) the details of the donors and their places; and
- (d) the details of the amount received by each organisation during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Over 19,000 associations have reported receipt of foreign contribution during the year 2015-16.

(b) More than 1500 associations in Kerala have reported receipt of foreign contribution during the year 2015-16.

(c) Details of major donors and their places are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The details of the amount received by each organization for last three years are available on the website [www.fcraonline.nic.in](http://www.fcraonline.nic.in) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

***Statement***

*Details of major donors and their places for the year 2015-16 as per FCRA, MHA Database*

Sl. No.	Name of Major Donors	Country
1.	Gospel for Asia, SEA	Hongkong
2.	World Vision International	United States of America
3.	Fundacion Vicente Ferrer	Spain
4.	HCL Holdings Private Limited	Mauritious
5.	Gospel for Asia	Canada
6.	Care USA	United States of America
7.	Rural India Supporting Trust	United States of America
8.	Compassion International	United States of America
9.	The Church of Jesus christ of Latter Day	United States of America
10.	Population Services International	United States of America

Sl. No.	Name of Major Donors	Country
11.	Pratham USA	United States of America
12.	Rural India Supporting Trust	United States of America
13.	Childfund International USA	United States of America
14.	Silicon Valley Community Foundation	United States of America
15.	Missionaries of Charity NYK	United States of America
16.	Action Aid international	South Africa
17.	Give Two Asia	United States of America

**Transfer of BSF jawan after complaint about substandard food**

†701. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a BSF jawan was transferred from the frontier to some other place after he complained about the substandard quality of food served to them;

(b) the number of times complaints were made by the above jawan about substandard food being served during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that food provided to jawans deployed on the Indo-Pak and Indo-China border is neither fresh nor adequate and the CAG had also stated this in its report last year; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this direction till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) BSF has informed that the jawan, who made the complaint of substandard quality of food, has not been transferred from out of the Frontier where he is serving. It is also reported that the said jawan never made such complaint earlier to anyone. Moreover, the Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated to the Forces to ensure that the officers during their visit to Posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that senior officers may also partake the food prepared for the jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of the food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Hacking of Government websites**

†702. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ever increasing incidents of hacking of website of Government Departments, Ministries and other important offices are Government's failure with regard to cyber security;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, Government's view with regard to incidents of hacking of websites of National Security Guard (NSG) and some other Government Departments in the recent past; and

(d) the details of foolproof arrangements with Government to check the crime of hacking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Any internet linked computer resource, system or network is vulnerable to unauthorized or clandestine or surreptitious intrusion even in the face of implementing best possible security practices. Reasons that can be attributed to this are known or unknown vulnerabilities that may exist at the level of Operating System, Software and firmware deployed in the connected devices/components available in a computer resource, system or network. The official website of NSG was partially defaced by unknown hackers on 1st January, 2017. It was blocked immediately after detection of hacking.

(d) The Government has taken various measures which, *inter alia*, include mandating all Government websites to be hosted on infrastructure of National Informatics Centre (NIC) or any other secured Government infrastructure in the country; auditing of the Government websites; tracking of hacking activities and issue of alerts and advisories by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In); formulation of a Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering cyber-attacks for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their Organizations and Critical Sectors etc.

**Poor quality of food served to BSF troops**

703. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor quality of food is being served to Border Security Force (BSF) troops in forward areas, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that working and service condition of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and paramilitary forces in the country are adequately taken care of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information received from BSF, a video tape was uploaded on social media regarding poor quality of food in BSF. Senior Officers of the Force were deputed to ascertain the facts. A Staff Court of Inquiry (SCOI) has been ordered and to facilitate free and fair inquiry, the officers concerned have since been transferred. The Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated to the Forces to ensure that the officers during their visit to Posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that Senior Officers may also partake the food prepared for the jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of the food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances.

Details of various measures taken to improve the working conditions etc. in CAPFs are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of measures taken to improve the working conditions and reduce stress among the force personnel*

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of Government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).

- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working conditions of CAPFs and AR is a continuous process and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

#### **Law for protection of witnesses**

704. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of witnesses in heinous crimes have either been killed or threatened by the accused involved in the crimes which eventually led to dismissal of such cases by courts in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such persons killed during the last two years and in how many cases the accused were set free on account of hostile attitude of witnesses during that period; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enact the law for the protection of witnesses involved in heinous crimes and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery

of their law enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens including witnesses. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are subject in concurrent list of the Constitution of India. Law Commission of India in its 198th Report gave its recommendations on “Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programme”. Based on recommendations, the Bill was circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their views. As there was no consensus among the States, the matter was referred to Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) on 03.11.2016 to examine the matter having regard to the observation of the States and feasibility of an implementable Identity Protection Programme and support Law so as to enable Government to take a considered view. BPR&D is also requested to look into the financial implications of as some of the States expressed reservation to spend any money and recommended the Central Government to fund the project.

### **Identity certificates to refugees from Pakistan**

705. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Jammu and Kashmir Government had recently decided to issue nativity and identity certificates to about 1,50,000 refugees from erstwhile Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to grant them Indian citizenship and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that there is no such specific proposal at present under consideration of the State Government for the West Pakistani Refugees.

(b) Unlike the Displaced Persons (DPs) of Chhamb of 1947, West Pakistani Refugees (WPRs) have not been granted State subject status. As such, they do not participate in the State Assembly Elections and are not entitled to any employment under the State Government.

(c) West Pakistan Refugees settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are citizens of India.

**Legislation to stop custodial deaths**

706. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who died in the custody of police during last three years;
- (b) the number of custodial death cases that were investigated during last three years and the number of cases resulted in conviction;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to stop the custodial deaths; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to bring a legislation to stop the custodial deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Pursuant to guidelines issued by the National Human Right Commission (NHRC), every death in custody (judicial or police) is to be reported to the Commission within 24 hours of its occurrence. State-wise details of the number of cases registered during the last three years and current year upto 20.01.2017 on the basis of intimation received about death in police custody are given in Statement-I (*See below*). In all cases of death in custody, Commission calls for various report such as inquest report, post-mortem report, Magisterial enquiry report, final cause of death etc. for ascertaining foul play or otherwise in relation to the death. In every case, where *prima facie* violation of human rights is found, the Commission makes recommendation for payment of monetary relief or departmental action or prosecution of the guilty public servant. During the above period, the Commission recommended an amount of ₹ 3,09,95,000/- in 139 cases and in 3 cases recommended disciplinary action. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(c) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Police and Public Order are State subjects. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of police atrocities and protect the human rights of the citizens. Custodial deaths/violation involve the State Police and Jail Authorities which also falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in the matters of custodial deaths. The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action. In addition, works/seminars are also organized by NHRC from time to time to sensitize officers

in State Governments for better protection of human rights and particularly protection of rights of persons in custody.

(d) There is no such proposal at present. Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been already amended *vide* Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial enquiry. Section 357 of Cr. P.C empowers the courts to grant compensation to the victim and order for payment of cost of the prosecution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. D. K. Basu *Vs* State of West Bengal 1997(1) SCC 416 has laid down certain basic requirements to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention, as a measure to prevent custodial violence.

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

*Details of State-wise no. of cases registered under "Custodial Death" (Police) during the last three years and current year upto 20.01.2017*

State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
<b>01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
Assam	13	7	6
Bihar	9	2	7
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	10	3	7
Haryana	6	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0
Kerala	3	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	6	3	3
Maharashtra	20	7	13
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	4	0	4
Mizoram	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0

State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
Odisha	4	3	1
Punjab	3	2	1
Rajasthan	3	3	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	9	7	2
Tripura	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	15	5	10
West Bengal	11	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	4	1	3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Jharkhand	6	1	5
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Telangana	5	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	140	58	82
<b>01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	5	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3
Assam	7	0	7
Bihar	6	0	6
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	13	6	7
Haryana	4	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0
Karnataka	4	4	0

State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
Kerala	4	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	3	1	2
Maharashtra	26	9	17
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	3	2	1
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	1
Odisha	2	1	1
Punjab	1	1	0
Rajasthan	4	2	2
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	9	5	4
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10	3	7
West Bengal	8	1	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	2	2	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
Jharkhand	5	0	5
Uttarakhand	2	1	1
Telangana	4	3	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	6	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3
Assam	9	4	5



State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
Bihar	8	0	8
Goa	1	1	0
Gujarat	10	1	9
Haryana	6	1	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	2	2
Kerala	5	0	5
Madhya Pradesh	7	5	2
Maharashtra	24	21	3
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	4	0	4
Mizoram	2	0	2
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	7	3	4
Punjab	3	2	1
Rajasthan	5	3	2
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	4	0
Tripura	2	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	15	2	13
West Bengal	10	2	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	4	2	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	3	0	3

State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
Jharkhand	4	0	4
Uttarakhand	1	0	1
Telangana	4	2	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>01.04.2016 to 20.01.2017</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
Assam	9	1	8
Bihar	4	0	4
Goa	1	1	0
Gujarat	10	5	5
Haryana	7	0	7
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Karnataka	2	2	0
Kerala	5	1	4
Madhya Pradesh	9	3	6
Maharashtra	20	11	9
Manipur	1	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	1
Nagaland	1	0	1
Odisha	4	1	3
Punjab	6	1	5
Rajasthan	5	2	3
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5	4	1
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	8
West Bengal	8	3	5

State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered	Disposed	Pending
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	2	0	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	1	4
Jharkhand	5	1	4
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Telangana	2	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	125	38	87

***Statement-II***

*Details of number of cases (including carry forward) where NHRC recommended monetary relief regarding death in police custody during the last three years and current year upto 20.01.2017*

Name of State	No. of Cases	Amount (in ₹)
Andhra Pradesh	8	12,40,000
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1,00,000
Assam	2	5,00,000
Bihar	4	3,50,000
Chhattisgarh	1	1,00,000
Delhi	1	1,00,000
Gujarat	14	24,00,000
Haryana	9	17,75,000
Himachal Pradesh	2	2,00,000
Jharkhand	8	18,00,000
Karnataka	4	7,00,000
Kerala	6	5,50,000

Name of State	No. of Cases	Amount (in ₹)
Madhya Pradesh	9	24,00,000
Maharashtra	28	86,75,000
Meghalaya	1	1,00,000
Mizoram	2	2,00,000
Nagaland	1	1,00,000
Puducherry	2	5,00,000
Rajasthan	2	4,00,000
Tamil Nadu	3	13,00,000
Telangana	5	6,80,000
Uttar Pradesh	22	59,25,000
Uttarakhand	2	2,00,000
West Bengal	2	7,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	139	309,95,000

### ***Statement-III***

*Details of number of cases (including carry forward) where NHRC recommended disciplinary action and prosecution regarding death in police custody during the period last three years and current year upto 20.01.2017*

Name of State	Disciplinary Action	Prosecution
Bihar	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0
Uttarakhand	1	0
TOTAL	3	0

### **Infiltration of spies disguised as pilgrims**

707. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lot of pilgrims come to our country every year from the neighbouring countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of those pilgrims intentionally get lost and do not return to their country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the spies of foreign countries take advantage of such situation and infiltrate for malicious activities causing threat to the national security; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken to ensure that such activities of infiltration are completely checked and controlled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Pilgrim visa is granted to Pakistani nationals to visit religious shrines in India. It has been reported that some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, mainly Hindus and Sikhs, who came to India on Group Pilgrim Visa have not returned to Pakistan on the ground of religious persecution in Pakistan.

(c) No specific inputs are available in this regard.

(d) The Central Government has issued detailed instructions on 28th July, 2015 laying down stringent conditions for grant of Group Pilgrim Visa to minority communities in Pakistan to visit religious places in India. According to these instructions, there will be a restriction on the number in each group to a maximum of 50, with a group leader for every group. Further, the group leader will be responsible for police reporting for entire group and also to ensure that members of group enter India together, travel within India together and exit India together.

#### **Arbitrary use of sedition law by police personnel**

708. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken serious note of allegations of widespread abuse and arbitrary use of sedition law by police personnel in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken steps to frame clearer guidelines on the use of sedition clause as demanded by the Mumbai High Court and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring reforms in the entire sedition law drafted in the colonial era; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has written to the Ministry of Law and Justice to request the Law Commission of India to study the usage of the provisions of the Section 124A (Sedition) of IPC and suggest amendments, if any. The matter is under consideration of the Law Commission of India.

**Assistance for coastal police stations in Goa**

709. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given any financial or material assistance to develop/upgrade coastal police stations in the State of Goa;
- (b) the names of police stations for which the assistance is given;
- (c) the nature of assistance given; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India, under the Coastal Security Scheme (CSS), has given assistance to the coastal police stations in the State of Goa. Goa has been sanctioned seven Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) viz., Siolim, Harbour Marmugoa, Mobor, Panjim, Chopora, Tiracol and Canacona and financial assistance of ₹ 384.80 lakh for construction of seven CPSs and two jetties, procurement of ten four-wheelers, seventeen two-wheelers, ten Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) and surveillance equipments, including equipments enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems and furniture.

**Benefits to paramilitary forces at par with army**

710. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to extend same benefits to paramilitary forces at par with army;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any such pending demand by paramilitary forces; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The proposals from Central Armed Police Force for grant of benefits at par with Army include, *inter alia*, Risk and Hardship Allowance, Para Military Service Pay, Discontinuation of New Pension Scheme etc. The CAPF Personnel are entitled for pension and other pensionary benefits as per Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules 1972, which are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. The 7th CPC has not recommended grant of Para Military Service Pay to the CAPFs. The 7th CPC has recommended a common regime of Risk

and Hardship Allowance for Army and CAPFs which is under consideration of the Committee on Allowances.

### **Acid attacks in the country**

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of acid attacks in the country in the last two years, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to regulate and control the free sale of acid, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 203 cases in 2014 and 222 cases in 2015 were reported under acid attack (Section 326A IPC), showing an increase of 9.4% during 2015 over 2014. State/UT-wise data are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed Advisory in accordance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in WP (Crl) 129 of 2006, to all the States/UTs titled 'Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors' dated 30th August, 2013 and another Advisory dated 20th April, 2015 on 'Expediting cases of Acid Attack on women'. These advisories are available at [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

### ***Statement***

*Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Acid attacks (Section 326A IPC) during 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
<b>2014</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	7	4	9	2	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
4.	Bihar	4	5	2	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	1	3	1	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	9	5	9	0	0
8.	Haryana	12	12	9	12	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	2	2	1	1
12.	Karnataka	3	5	2	4	0	0
13.	Kerala	4	4	5	5	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	20	13	20	1	2
15.	Maharashtra	5	4	3	3	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	8	7	7	0	0
21.	Punjab	15	12	7	9	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6	13	4	13	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	9	3	5	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	4	4	3	4	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42	65	32	53	2	2
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	39	37	21	21	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		183	221	125	183	9	16
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0



Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	20	20	13	18	2	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		20	20	13	18	2	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		203	241	138	201	11	18

**2015**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	13	11	11	2	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	3	3	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	15	18	13	16	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	6	2	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	10	16	9	16	4	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	2	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	1	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	1	3	2	0	0
13.	Kerala	7	9	5	6	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	16	10	16	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	7	7	6	7	0	0
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	8	10	8	10	1	1
21.	Punjab	5	6	4	6	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	24	4	12	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	1	1	0	0
26.	Tripura	4	4	4	4	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55	97	35	61	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	39	54	42	53	1	1
TOTAL (STATES)		201	288	161	227	14	18
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	21	17	14	16	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		21	17	14	16	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		222	305	175	243	14	18

*Note:* Data collected since 2014.

*Source:* Crime in India.

### **Citizenship to Sindhi Pakistani Hindu families**

†712. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications received from across the country including State of Chhattisgarh with regard to long term visa and citizenship of Sindhi Pakistani Hindu families and other Pakistani citizens due to oppression by Pakistan;

(b) whether action has been taken at slow pace on such applications that has aggravated the situation of such people already facing the oppression; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of persons living in the State of Chhattisgarh on long term visa and the factual position of applications received from them for increasing the duration of long term visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) In 2016, as per information available on this Ministry's IVFRT online module, more than 12800 applications for long term visa and more than 1200 applications for grant of citizenship to Pakistan minorities have been received across the country including Chhattisgarh.

(b) This Ministry has sensitized the States/UT Administrations to expedite the processing of LTV applications from Pak nationals and upload all applications for grant of LTV online only on IVFRT module for speedy processing. As regards grant of Indian Citizenship to Pakistani, minority migrants, Ministry of Home Affairs has delegated the powers to grant Indian Citizenship to District Magistrate of 16 districts of 7 States.

(c) The details of persons living on LTV in a particular State or UT Administration is not Centrally maintained.

### **ESI hospitals in Telangana**

713. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ESI hospitals in Telangana, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are nearly 300 vacancies of medical officers, specialists, nursing and paramedical staff in ESI hospitals of Telangana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise and steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up vacancies in all ESI hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals in Telangana, district-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of ESI Hospitals		District
1.	Sanathnagar	ESIC	Hyderabad
2.	S. S. Sanathnagar	ESIC	Hyderabad
3.	Ramchandrapuram	ESIS	East Godavari
4.	Warangal	ESIS	Warangal

Sl. No.	Name of ESI Hospitals		District
5.	Nacharam	ESIS	Rangareddy
6.	Sirpurkagaza Nagar	ESIS	Komaram Bheem
7.	Nizamabad	ESIS	Nizamabad

(b) and (c) Details of vacancies in ESI Corporation hospitals in Telangana is as under:

Cadre	Sanctioned	In-position	Vacancy
Medical Officers	80	45	35
Specialists	54	27	27
Nursing and Para-Medical	589	389	200

Steps taken to fill up vacant posts:

- (i) 40% of the sanctioned posts under the General Duty Medical Officer (GDMO) sub cadre in ESI Corporation hospitals are being filled with Senior Residents by Medical Superintendents at local level.
- (ii) In addition, 10 Senior Residents posts are also filled by Medical Superintendents locally.
- (iii) The Medical Superintendents have been authorized to recruit super specialists and specialists on contract basis till the regular incumbents become available.
- (iv) Medical Superintendents of ESI Corporation hospitals also authorized to engage, under certain situations, retired Nursing and Para-Medical Staff or to hire such personnel through agencies on short term basis.

ESIC-Hospitals directly run by ESI Corporation

ESIS-Hospitals run by the State Government.

### **Upgradation of employment exchanges**

714. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: 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 Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(d) how employment exchanges are different from Model Career Centres; and

(e) how many people have got employment through employment exchanges in the country in the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

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 Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme 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 multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres upto ₹ 50 lakh per centre based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. These model centres can be replicated by the States from their own resources. In addition, 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.

State-wise details of placement through employment exchanges during 2010 to 2014 are given in Statement-II.

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

#### *State-wise total number of employment exchanges and Model Career Centres*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Employment Exchanges (as on 31.03.2014)	No. of Model Career Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	52	6
4.	Bihar	46	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	4
6.	Delhi	14	2
7.	Goa	1	1
8.	Gujarat	41	6
9.	Haryana	56	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	3
12.	Jharkhand	42	1
13.	Karnataka	40	4
14.	Kerala	89	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48	10
16.	Maharashtra	47	4
17.	Manipur	11	1
18.	Meghalaya	12	2
19.	Mizoram	3	-
20.	Nagaland	8	1
21.	Odisha	40	6
22.	Punjab	46	3
23.	Rajasthan	38	3
24.	Sikkim*	-	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	3
26.	Telangana	14	3
27.	Tripura	5	3
28.	Uttarakhand	24	2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	99	11
30.	West Bengal	77	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
32.	Chandigarh	2	-

1	2	3	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-
34.	Daman and Diu	2	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1
36.	Puducherry	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		978	100

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges*

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Placement effected by the Employment Exchanges during the years				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.6	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.1
4.	Bihar	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9
6.	Delhi	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
7.	Goa	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.9	2.2
8.	Gujarat	202.8	225.6	246.0	271.6	290.8
9.	Haryana	5.8	6.9	12.3	0.7	0.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	3.2	4.1	1.9	2.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
12.	Jharkhand	12.5	8.7	12.1	3.4	1.1
13.	Karnataka	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.9	2.1
14.	Kerala	11.5	13.5	9.4	7.9	8.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.0	6.6	8.5	2.7	0.3
16.	Maharashtra	207.3	165.6	103.8	18.6	9.6
17.	Manipur	0.6	@	0.1	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Meghalaya	0.0	@	@	0.0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
20.	Nagaland	0.0	@	0.2	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	5.4	2.9	2.8	1.4	0.7
22.	Punjab	2.1	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.4
23.	Rajasthan	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
24.	Sikkim*					
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.4	11.2	10.8	20.9	8.8
26.	Tripura	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7.2	5.6	1.6	4.0	1.3
29.	West Bengal	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3
TOTAL		509.6	471.5	427.6	348.4	338.5

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

# Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

@ Figures less than fifty.

Source: D.G.E. M/o Labour and Employment.

### MoUs with job portals for National Career Service

715. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has entered into MoUs with job portals for National Career Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) the State-wise number of job-seekers registered and benefited through NCS portal during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Plan Scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services online like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. at [www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in) accessible from multiple delivery channels. The National Career Service provides a national platform where job seekers can register, search employment opportunities and apply for jobs posted by employers. The NCS has also partnered with leading job portals, placement agencies and institutions to enhance the reach of employment services to youth. In pursuance to decisions taken by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government vacancies are also to be posted on the NCS portal. Since its launch, the NCS has over 3.7 crores job seekers, over 14 lakh employers and mobilized around 3.7 lakh jobs in addition to conducting job fairs in collaboration with State Governments and other institutions. Details of State-wise number of job seekers on the NCS portal are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of State-wise number of jobseekers available on NCS portal*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of jobseekers on NCS (March, 2015–December, 2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39,150
2.	Andhra Pradesh	699,851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	921
4.	Assam	83,112
5.	Bihar	722,234
6.	Chandigarh	10,124
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,648,624
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,944
9.	Daman and Diu	526
10.	Goa	123,072

1	2	3
11.	Gujarat	3,711,379
12.	Haryana	235,832
13.	Himachal Pradesh	55,072
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,135
15.	Jharkhand	744,516
16.	Karnataka	1,062,382
17.	Kerala	83,814
18.	Lakshadweep	20,446
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,934,014
20.	Maharashtra	4,101,304
21.	Manipur	317,403
22.	Meghalaya	29,696
23.	Mizoram	1,577
24.	Nagaland	8,669
25.	NCT of Delhi	1,065,127
26.	Odisha	149,030
27.	Puducherry	242,937
28.	Punjab	93,325
29.	Rajasthan	506,008
30.	Sikkim	581
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,547,945
32.	Telangana	829,545
33.	Tripura	15,349
34.	Uttar Pradesh	354,536
35.	Uttarakhand	85,301
36.	West Bengal	8,187,522
ALL INDIA		37,730,300

**Loss of jobs due to demonetisation**

716. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the job loss due to demonetisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to create employment opportunities in lieu of loss of jobs due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per survey results, the estimated worker population ratio was 39.2% and 38.6% during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively and unemployment rate during these period was 2.0% and 2.2%.

In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. As per the result of these surveys the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.7% during 2015-16 and unemployment rate was 3.4% and 3.7% during these periods.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the First Survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015). During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh.

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs during the quarter ending September, 2016 over the quarter ending June, 2016 was 0.77 lakh workers.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits.

It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.46 lakhs and over 44.8 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

### **Labour market reforms**

717. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to push for labour market reforms;
- (b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether major part of manufacturing output in country comes from enterprises in formal sector while similar proportion of manufacturing employment is generated by enterprises in informal sector;
- (d) if so, details thereof and response of Government thereto;
- (e) whether this has created a labour aristocracy that seeks to protect its privileges but in effect keeps the majority of industrial workers trapped in informal enterprises; and
- (f) if so, details thereof along with steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour including labour market and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The process of Legislative reforms includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation.

(c) to (f) As per the survey carried out by the NSSO in 2011-12, the percentage distribution of workers in formal and informal sector in industry was about 7.6% and 92.4% respectively. However, corresponding estimates of manufacturing output are not available. Rationalization of labour laws and reducing the complexity of compliance will lead to better and effective enforcement of labour laws, thus enhancing job security, wage security and social security and improving the conditions of informal sector workers.

### **Implementation of NCLP**

718. 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 NCLP in Visakhapatnam in the last three years; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such assessment?

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 Vishakapatnam. However, Special Training Centres (STCs) under the District Project Society have been closed since July, 2013 after mainstreaming of children to the formal education system. NCLP, Vishakapatnam has now 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 restarting of STCs after receiving the detailed survey report from the Project Society.

#### **Amendment in Payment of Wages Act**

719. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to amend the Payment of Wages Act for willing business establishments to pay salaries through cheques or using electronic modes;

(b) whether it will serve the objective of cashless economy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Parliament on 15th December, 2016. The Bill could not be considered and passed in the Winter Session as the House adjourned on 16.12.2016 and subsequently prorogued on 18.12.2016. Thereafter, the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016 was promulgated on 28.12.2016.

A new Bill *i.e.* The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 03.02.2017 after withdrawal of the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Amendment of Section 6 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 enables the employers to pay wages to their employees by (a) cash or (b) cheque or (c) crediting to their bank account; and also enables the appropriate Government to specify the industrial

or other establishment, by notification in the Official Gazette, which shall pay to every person employed in such industrial or other establishment, the wages only by cheque or by crediting in his bank account.

### **Plantation workers in Kerala**

720. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted a huge influx of untrained workers from other States into Kerala in recent years;

(b) whether the efforts of State Government in ensuring health and safe living conditions for them have not taken off;

(c) whether Central Government will extend 60 per cent funding to introduce a total health insurance for them on the lines of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana; and

(d) whether it will help to extend help to construct homes for 2000 plantation labourers in high range areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) No such decision has been taken by the Central Government.

### **Jobseekers and employers under National Career Service Portal**

721. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobseekers and employers registered in the National Career Service (NCS) Portal till 1st January, 2017;

(b) among the registered jobseekers how many have got employed until now;

(c) among companies registered, how many are private and how many are PSUs;

(d) whether there is any system available with Government to monitor the extent of availability of promised working conditions and wages for the persons employed through NCS; and

(e) if any company violates the assured service conditions or wages, whether Government would intervene for the employee or would Government have a right to take up the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services online like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. at [www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in) accessible from multiple delivery channels. The National Career Service provides a national platform where job seekers can register, search employment opportunities and apply for jobs posted by employers. The NCS has also partnered with leading job portals, placement agencies and institutions to enhance the reach of employment services to youth. In pursuance to decision taken by the Department of Personnel and Training, Central Government Vacancies are also to be posted on the NCS portal. Since its launch the NCS has over 3.78 crore job seekers, over 14 lakh employers and has mobilised around 3.7 lakh jobs in addition to conducting job fairs in collaboration with State Government and Other Institutions.

(d) to (e) The working conditions and wages of the workers are governed by the provisions of various acts like 'the Factories Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1939 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, both the Central Government and the State Government are the appropriate Government to fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages to workers in respect of scheduled employments under their jurisdictions.

The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is ensured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is done through the inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

### **Reforms in labour laws**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a series of policy initiatives with regard to reforms in labour laws, technical steps and social security during the last two and a half years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the State Governments are extending required cooperation in implementing these policy initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. Accordingly, Ministry of Labour and Employment have taken several reform initiatives, both legislative reforms as well as Governance reforms through use of technology, to reduce the complexity in compliance and bringing transparency and accountability leading to better enforcement of the Labour Laws. These initiatives, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Enhancing the ceiling of wage limit for the purpose of eligibility for Bonus and for the purpose of calculation of Bonus as ₹ 21,000/- per month and ₹ 7,000/- per month respectively by amending the Payment of Bonus Act 1965.
- (ii) Prohibition of employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and processes through amendment in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- (iii) Extending the coverage of Employees State Insurance by increase in the wage ceiling from ₹ 15000/- per month to ₹ 21000/- per month.
- (iv) Enabling provision under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 for payment of wages through Bank Accounts.
- (v) Launching of unified Shram Suvidha Portal for allotment of a Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) for establishments, filing of self-certified and simplified Online Annual Return and a transparent Labour Inspection Scheme through computerized system.
- (vi) Portability of Employees Provident Fund accounts through Universal Account Number (UAN).

(c) and (d) The process of Legislative reforms includes consultations with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. During recent months, several such tripartite meetings have been held for considering suggestions on various legislative reform proposals where the representatives of all stake holders/State Governments participated and gave their suggestions on the legislative proposals.



**Unclaimed money under ESI**

723. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of unclaimed money is lying with ESI; and

(b) if so, whether Government is taking up any concrete step to utilise such unclaimed money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is a Social Security Organization, which provides Medical/Cash Benefits to Insured Persons (IPs) and their dependent family members during course of sickness/disablement. Statutory contributions are received from employer and employees at the rates prescribed in the ESI Act, 1948 and ESI (Central) Rules, 1950. There are no provisions in the Act to refund contribution to IPs. As such, there is no question of any unclaimed amount lying with ESIC.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Safety audits of mines**

724. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Jharkhand coal mine disaster, Government has decided to conduct safety audits for all the mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a road map for high standard of mine safety is proposed to be drawn in consultation with Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether detailed investigation was carried out on the mine accident in Rajmahal area of Eastern Coal Field, if so, what are the preliminary findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in coal mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rule and Regulations made thereunder.

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers this Act for ensuring safety in coal mines in the country.

The owner, agent, manager and other statutory persons appointed at the mine are required to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Chief Inspector of Mines and Inspector of Mines make inspections and enquires whenever it is required to ascertain whether the provisions of the Mines Act 1952 and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any orders made thereunder are observed in the case of any mine.

In order to prevent re-occurrence of accidents in future, Directorate General of Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour and Employment issues circular for the mining industry for preventive measures to be taken.

Director General of Mines Safety has instructed the Deputy Director General of the respective zones and the nominated owners of all the coal companies to review the condition of slopes both high walls and dumps in open cast mines under the jurisdiction and get the associated risk assessed on top priority basis.

(c) and (d) Road map for high standard of mine safety followed by DGMS:

- Regulating mines through Inspection of mines
- Giving guidelines to industry after Investigation into—
  - (i) Accidents
  - (ii) dangerous occurrences-emergency response
  - (iii) complaints and other matters
- Grant of:
  - ◆ statutory permission, exemptions and relaxations
  - ◆ approval of mine safety equipment, material and appliances

For Safe operation of the mines

- ◆ Interactions for development of safety equipment, material and safe work practices through workshop etc.
- ◆ Development of Safety Legislation and Standards
- ◆ Safety Information Dissemination
- Conduct of examinations for grant of competency certificates for safe working of the mine.
- Safety promotional initiatives including:
  - ◆ Organization of-
- Conference on Safety in Mines
- National Safety Awards

- Safety Weeks and Campaigns
  - ◆ Promoting -
    - safety education and awareness programmes
    - workers' participation in safety management through -
      - workmen's inspector
      - safety committee
      - tripartite reviews
- Simplification and Streamlining of "Approval Policy" and issue of several standard based General Orders (Approvals) to replace Special Approvals.
- Successful launch of paperless computer based statutory examination for metal and coal mines.
- Imparting of specialized refresher training on OSH to key personnel of mining industry and DGMS officers.
- Promoting proactive risk based Safety and Health Management System (SHMS) in Mines.
- Modification in the Methodology of Accident Inquiry followed by inspectors, which, among others, include root cause analysis.

(e) Enquiry into the accident of Lalmatia Coal Mines by Directorate General of Mines Safety is under progress. Further action as required by the law will be initiated after the enquiry.

The accident occurred on 29.12.2016 due to collapse of side dump in Lalmatia Coal Mine in Jharkhand. In the accident 23 persons were affected. Dead bodies of 18 persons have been recovered.

### **Rehabilitation of child labour**

†725. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children have been engaged in a variety of jobs across the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step for rescue and rehabilitation of such children; and

(c) if so, the details and time-limit thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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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) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census.

(b) and (c) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy etc. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Under the Scheme, children below 14 years of age employed or working in any occupation or process are identified through survey and are withdrawn/rescued from work. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

#### **Suicides by labourers due to demonetisation**

726. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers in the country have committed suicide due to demonetization rules of Government during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of report of such cases registered during the last three months thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to protect the human lives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) No such information is available.

#### **Setting up of Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund**

727. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Provident Fund money has been diverted for setting up of a Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund despite strong resistance from the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Trustees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that PF money cannot be expended for any purpose other than the payment to individual members; and

(d) if so, why this rule was violated or overruled?

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 Question above.

(c) As per paragraph 53 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Fund shall not, except with the previous sanction of Central Government, be expended for any purpose other than the payment of the sums standing to the credit of individual members of the Fund or to their nominees or heirs or legal representatives in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.

(d) No violation has taken place.

#### **Basic minimum scheme for unemployed**

728. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to implement a nation-wide scheme namely Basic Minimum Scheme for the unemployed of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal with the Ministry to implement a nation-wide Basic Minimum Scheme for the unemployed of the country. However, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

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

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal [www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

### **Unemployed youth**

729. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of unemployed youth are on the rise in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and reasons therefor;

(c) the number of jobs generated/created by Government in various sectors during the said period, sector-wise;

(d) the number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth through employment exchanges during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government for generation/creation of job opportunities for unemployed youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for unemployed youth aged 18-29 years on usual status basis in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 11%, 9.4% and 10.2% respectively. Details of State-wise unemployment rate are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery,

automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the First Survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015). During January-December 2015, the net addition in employment in these sectors was 1.57 lakh. The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs during the quarter ending September, 2016 over the quarter ending June, 2016 was 0.77 lakh workers.

(d) As per information received from State Governments, the number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges during 2012, 2013 and 2014 were 4.28 lakh, 3.48 lakh and 3.39 lakh respectively. Data for the year 2015 is under compilation. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

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

The Government has under taken numerous initiatives to boost the youth employment scenario in the country like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, Smart City projects etc., which will be creating more employment opportunities for job seekers in future.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them secure better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Scheme. The Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana promotes apprenticeship in industry while several skill development schemes are employment linked.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, a new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

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

*Details of State-wise Unemployment Rate for persons of age groups of 18-29 years on Usual Status basis approach*

(figures in %)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	8.9	10.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.5	15.5	13.7
3.	Assam	11.6	7.7	10.9
4.	Bihar	16.0	15	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.1	4.6	3.6
6.	Delhi	14.4	12.8	8.2
7.	Goa	16.1	24.6	22.5
8.	Gujarat	5.2	2.1	1.9
9.	Haryana	11.6	7.9	9.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	6	30.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.0	19.2	23.8
12.	Jharkhand	14.4	4.8	6.7
13.	Karnataka	4.3	4.6	4
14.	Kerala	30.0	27.9	27.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5.2	5.7	7
16.	Maharashtra	10.5	7.1	5.4



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
17.	Manipur	9.2	10.9	10.3
18.	Meghalaya	8.7	6.1	7.8
19.	Mizoram	6.1	5.7	3.1
20.	Nagaland	20.7	20.8	15.4
21.	Odisha	14.2	12.4	11.7
22.	Punjab	13.2	15.4	16.6
23.	Rajasthan	6.3	8.6	6.8
24.	Sikkim	34.0	19.5	31.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	11.8	9.9	13
26.	Telangana	-	8.9	7.9
27.	Tripura	20.0	16.5	24
28.	Uttarakhand	13.2	13.9	17.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	12.1	10.4	14.8
30.	West Bengal	16.0	11.4	9.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.5	28.5	27.6
32.	Chandigarh	13.7	7.7	14.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.7	9.6	6.8
34.	Daman and Diu	3.1	10.7	0.7
35.	Lakshadweep	30.2	27.8	6.3
36.	Puducherry	30.3	19.6	18.7
ALL INDIA		11.0	9.4	10.2

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges*

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Placement effected by the Employment Exchanges during the years		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	0.4	0.6	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	0.7	0.5	1.1
4.	Bihar	2.1	2.2	0.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.3	0.5	0.9
6.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.2
7.	Goa	1.8	0.9	2.2
8.	Gujarat	246.0	271.6	290.8
9.	Haryana	12.3	0.7	0.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.1	1.9	2.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5	0.1	0.4
12.	Jharkhand	12.1	3.4	1.1
13.	Karnataka	2.6	3.9	2.1
14.	Kerala	9.4	7.9	8.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	2.7	0.3
16.	Maharashtra	103.8	18.6	9.6
17.	Manipur	0.1	0.0	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	@	0.0	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.1
20.	Nagaland	0.2	0.0	0.0
21.	Odisha	2.8	1.4	0.7
22.	Punjab	2.7	2.5	2.4
23.	Rajasthan	0.5	0.3	0.4
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	10.8	20.9	8.8
26.	Tripura	0.4	0.4	2.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.2	0.6	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	4.0	1.3
29.	West Bengal	2.2	1.4	1.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.3	1.2	0.3
TOTAL		427.6	348.4	338.5

*Note:* Total may not tally due to rounding off.

\* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

# Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

@ Figures less than fifty.

*Source:* D.G.E. M/o Labour and Employment.

### **Caving in of Lalmatia coal mines**

†730. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) date on which incident of caving in of Lalmatia coal mines of Jharkhand took place and number of labourers who were killed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Lalmatia coal mine was in a dilapidated condition and security norms were ignored;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coal mines of South Eastern Coal Field in Chhattisgarh are also in dilapidated condition, wherein coal is being excavated by ignoring security norms;

(d) whether trade unions have requested many times to make modern resources for security available; and

(e) if so, reasons for not taking action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Accident due to collapse of side dump in Lalmatia coal mines in Jharkhand took place on 29.12.2016. In the accident 23 persons were affected. Dead bodies of 18 persons have been recovered.

(b) Enquiry into the accident of Lalmatia coal mines by Directorate General of Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour and Employment is under progress and safety status will be known on completion of the enquiry.

(c) Complaints are received regarding working condition in mines, enquiries are conducted and actions required as per statute are taken.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) As per the records in Directorate General of Mines Safety, request by trade unions regarding modern resources for security to be made available in mines has not been received by Directorate General of Mines Safety in recent past.

### **Labour code on industrial relations**

731. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to have Labour Code on industrial relations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has completed all the formalities in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Code on industrial relations is one of the initiatives of Government to subsume 44 labour laws into four broad codes; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Industrial Code proposes to make retrenchment easier for firms employing upto 300 workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Second National Commission on Labour which submitted its Report in 2002 had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The Code on Industrial Relations subsumes following three Labour Laws:-

(i) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

(ii) The Trade Unions Act, 1926,

(iii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The provisions of the Draft Labour Code on Industrial Relations Bill are still under consideration.

### **Lapses in workers' safety**

732. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the wake of recent accident, in the Rajmahal Open Cast Expansion Project in Jharkhand claiming 18 lives, the coal workers and the Directorate General of Mines Safety have raised concerns about lapses in workers' safety;

(b) whether Coal India is charged with widening its contractual mining practices; and

(c) whether Coal India's contract workers accounting for 40 per cent of the production five years ago, now account for 55-60 per cent of its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Immediately after the accident, Directorate General of Mines Safety, (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment formed a committee to enquire into the accident and to submit report. Further action as required by the law will be initiated after the enquiry. Directorate General of Mines Safety has stopped mining operations in the path where the accident occurred except rescue and recovery operations.

(b) and (c) In view of increasing demand of coal on Coal India Limited at a faster rate, Coal India Limited has undertaken some of its activities in some of its mines through outsourcing for the time being mainly to build up additional capacity of coal production, without sacrificing departmental capacities. The activities outsourced by Coal India Ltd. include certain activities of coal production and Overburden (OB) removal in some mines of subsidiary companies of Coal India.

Raw coal production of Coal India Limited during the last five years by departmental and outsourcing is given below:-

Year	Departmental coal production (Million Te.)	%	Outsourced coal production (Million Te.)	%	Total coal production (Million Te.)
2015-16	249.209	46.26	289.545	53.74	538.754
2014-15	253.915	51.38	240.323	48.62	494.238
2013-14	231.966	50.16	230.456	49.84	462.422
2012-13	218.021	48.21	234.19	51.79	452.211
2011-12	215.86	49.53	219.978	50.47	435.838

#### **Funds allocated under NCLP**

†733. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated, released and spent under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and grant-in-aid scheme by the Government in the current year and each of the years in the last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names and details of those Non-Governmental Organisations through which the said schemes were implemented and the State-wise, Union Territory-wise details of the amount provided to such Non-Governmental Organisations in this regard; and

(c) the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of child labourers benefited under NCLP during the said period?

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 under 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 allocates the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies, etc. for running of Special Training Centres. Fund released under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, during last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	110.73
2014-15	102.34
2015-16	93.21
2016-17	64.99
	(Up to 31.1.2017)

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 the NGOs under the GIA Scheme during 2013-14 are given in 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 and current year, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Details of 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 Veng Langol, 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***

*Details of no. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to Sept., 2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	5715	346	716	814
2.	Assam	0	60	9693	0
3.	Bihar	3736	14028	2656	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	8034	10173	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	453	892	0	0
6.	Haryana	631	2583	0	40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	469	0	10	0
8.	Jharkhand	1028	2989	3450	0
9.	Karnataka	2391	2519	1984	480
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8323	7879	7472	2891
11.	Maharashtra	5614	3804	2177	725
12.	Odisha	6114	21315	1900	0
13.	Punjab	957	290	880	267
14.	Rajasthan	3585	3349	8476	381
15.	Tamil Nadu	3436	4492	4089	1153
16.	Telangana	-	2691	1810	1224
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7310	16277	0	3066
18.	West Bengal	6254	22361	13763	2674
19.	Uttarakhand	-	145	0	0
20.	Nagaland	-	436	0	0
TOTAL		64050	116629	59076	13715

#Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana for 2013-14.

### **Employment schemes for labourers other than MGNREGA in villages**

734. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to give employment to the labourers in the villages, other than MGNREGA (which is under Ministry of Rural Development), especially in the non-farming season;

(b) the details of the schemes already running other than MGNREGA; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries of these schemes, year-wise in the last two and a half years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Government in the Ministry



of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level. The main objective of PMEGP is to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

(b) Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. Under PMEGP Scheme, employment opportunities have been generated through setting up of micro enterprises in the following fields:

- (i) Agro based food processing industries
- (ii) Forest based industries
- (iii) Handmade paper and fibre industries
- (iv) Mineral based industries
- (v) Polymer and chemical based industries
- (vi) Rural engineering and bio technology
- (vii) Service and textile industries

Since inception in 2008-09 and upto 31.10.2016, Margin Money of ₹ 8005.72 crores has been provided under PMEGP Scheme for setting up of around 3.97 lakhs units and thereby generating an estimated employment of 33.14 lakhs.

(c) Details of State/UT-wise number of employment generated under PMEGP Scheme during the last two years are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT-wise estimated employment generated under the PMEGP Scheme during last two years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17#
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	3699
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	1356

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17#
3.	Punjab	7762	5002
4.	Chandigarh	323	104
5.	Uttarakhand	6161	1866
6.	Haryana	7232	3544
7.	Delhi	2048	488
8.	Rajasthan	14537	4216
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	22843
10.	Bihar	19624	12224
11.	Sikkim	397	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	512
13.	Nagaland	4998	3799
14.	Manipur	2715	2907
15.	Mizoram	9072	792
16.	Tripura	5355	9241
17.	Meghalaya	4824	1064
18.	Assam	9026	15842
19.	West Bengal	12746	17636
20.	Jharkhand	12873	3776
21.	Odisha	17629	11048
22.	Chhattisgarh	9496	3944
23.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	5656
24.	Gujarat*	14960	6437
25.	Maharashtra**	20161	5847
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	10524
27.	Telangana	7761	4685
28.	Karnataka	17284	21006
29.	Goa	500	348

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17#
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0
31.	Kerala	9653	6556
32.	Tamil Nadu	20836	12068
33.	Puducherry	447	451
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	34
TOTAL		323362	199524

#as on 30.11.2016

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### **Rising rate of unemployment**

735. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the rate of unemployment is rising in the country in past two years;
- if so, what are the reasons for this unfortunate hike;
- the State-wise unemployment trend thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to create more job opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 3.4% and 3.7% respectively. The State-wise unemployment rate are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, a new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

### ***Statement***

*Details of Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above  
on usual status basis.*

(in %)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2015-16
16.	Maharashtra	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	3.4	3.7

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau

### **Occupational diseases**

736. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers died in accidents in different industries in different sectors in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) how many occupational diseases have been identified in our country and how many occupational disease diagnostic centres are there to diagnose the occupational diseases; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of workers dying due to occupational disease is the highest in India, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DGMS under Ministry of Labour and Employment deals with Safety in mining sector. The details of deaths due to accidents in mines are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

For the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, details of State-wise number of fatal injuries in such factories, collected from the Chief Inspectors of Factories of States/UTs, are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Factories Act, 1948 is the principal legislation for regulating the safety and health of the workers working in factories registered under the Act. The Third Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 contains list of 29 notifiable diseases. A copy of the Third Schedule is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

The following diseases have been notified as diseases connected with mining operations:-

- Silicosis
- Pneumoconiosis
- Manganese Poisoning (Nervous Type)
- Asbestosis
- Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (*i.e.* mesothelioma)
- Noise Induced Hearing Loss
- Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical.
- Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive substances

Most of the major mining companies have established Occupational Disease Board to diagnose the cases of pneumoconiosis as per recommendations of Ninth Conference of Safety in Mines. National level diagnostic centres *i.e.* National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, etc. also diagnose the occupational diseases.

(c) Details of number of occupational diseases reported by Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-IV.

***Statement-I****Details of Number of deaths due to accidents in mines during 2014-16*

Year	State	No. of deaths
2014	Andhra Pradesh	10
	Assam	2
	Chhattisgarh	8
	Gujarat	1
	Jharkhand	22
	Karnataka	1
	Kerala	1
	Madhya Pradesh	12
	Maharashtra	9
	Odisha	2
	Rajasthan	17
	Telangana	4
	Tamil Nadu	6
	Uttarakhand	2
	Uttar Pradesh	6
	West Bengal	4
2015	Andhra Pradesh	10
	Assam	1
	Chhattisgarh	9
	Gujarat	5
	Jharkhand	12
	Karnataka	3
	Madhya Pradesh	9
	Maharashtra	6
	Odisha	5
	Rajasthan	21
	Telangana	3
	Tamil Nadu	5

Year	State	No. of deaths
2016	Tripura	1
	Uttar Pradesh	5
	West Bengal	8
	Andhra Pradesh	22
	Assam	5
	Chhattisgarh	4
	Gujarat	1
	Haryana	1
	Jharkhand	47
	Karnataka	2
	Madhya Pradesh	16
	Maharashtra	7
	Odisha	3
	Rajasthan	5
	Telangana	2
	Tamil Nadu	8
	Uttarakhand	1
	Uttar Pradesh	4
	West Bengal	13

*Note:* Data for the year 2016 is provisional.

### ***Statement-II***

*Details of State-wise number of fatal injuries in factories  
during 2013, 2014 and 2015(P)*

Sl. No.	States	2013	2014	2015(P)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137	85	—
3.	Assam	8	13	8
4.	Bihar	4	12	10
5.	Chandigarh	NA	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	92	101	74



Sl. No.	States	2013	2014	2015(P)
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	21	12
8.	Delhi	13	1	6
9.	Goa	10	5	8
10.	Gujarat	218	240	248
11.	Haryana	40	41	40
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	13	26
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	3	0
14.	Jharkhand	35	21	29
15.	Karnataka	68	—	51
16.	Kerala	27	24	20
17.	Madhya Pradesh	48	59	44
18.	Maharashtra	199	187	145
19.	Manipur	—	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	3	1	1
21.	Nagaland	0	0	1
22.	Odisha	58	46	55
23.	Puducherry	3	6	3
24.	Punjab	29	12	21
25.	Rajasthan	55	39	33
26.	Tamil Nadu	109	105	87
27.	Telangana	#	54	76
28.	Tripura	2	2	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	129	45	57
30.	Uttarakhand	11	7	21
31.	West Bengal	96	63	38
TOTAL		1417	1211	1118

*Note:* There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

P : Provisional

NA : Not Available

# : Newly created State in 2014.

*Source:* Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

**Statement-III***Copy of the Third Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948*

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The Third Schedule  
(See Sections 89 and 90)

**List of notifiable diseases**

1. Lead poisoning including poisoning by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae.
  2. Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning.
  3. Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae.
  4. Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.
  5. Manganese poisoning or its sequelae.
  6. Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.
  7. Poisoning by nitrous fumes.
  8. Carbon bisulphide poisoning.
  9. Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amino derivatives or its sequelae.
  10. Chrome ulceration or its sequelae.
  11. Anthrax.
  12. Silicosis.
  13. Poisoning by halogens or halogens derivatives of the hydrocarbons, of the alipathic series.
  14. Pathological manifestation due to -
    - (a) radium or other radioactive substances.
    - (b) X-rays.
  15. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.
  16. Toxic anaemia.
  17. Toxic jaundice due to poisonous substances.
  18. Oil acne or dermatitis due to mineral oils and compounds containing mineral oil base.
  19. Byssionosis.
  20. Asbestosis.
-

21. Occupational or contract dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical and paints. These are of types, that is, primary irritants and allergic sensitizers.
22. Noise induced hearing loss (exposure to high noise levels).
23. Beryllium poisoning.
24. Carbon monoxide.
25. Coal miners' pneumoconiosis.
26. Phosgene poisoning.
27. Occupational cancer.
28. Isocyanates poisoning.
29. Toxic nephritis.

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***Statement-IV***

*State-wise details of occupational diseases reported for the year 2013, 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State	Occupational Diseases	2013	2014	2015	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Chandigarh	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Delhi	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Goa	Silicosis	1	Nil	Nil	1
		Lead poisoning	Nil	Nil	9	9
10.	Gujarat	Byssionosis	1	Nil	Nil	1
		Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Nil	80	3	83

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Silicosis	Nil	11	Nil	11
		Nasal Septum Perforation	6	Nil	Nil	6
		Silico-Tuberculosis	1	Nil	Nil	1
		Contact dermatitis	1	Nil	Nil	1
11.	Haryana	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Kerala	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Karnataka	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Maharashtra	Asbestosis	Nil	1	1	2
		Toxic Nephritis	4	Nil	Nil	4
		Silicosis	Nil	4	Nil	4
		Bladder Cancer	Nil	1	Nil	1
		Irritant Contact Dermatitis	Nil	1	5	6
		Chrome Ulceration	Nil	Nil	3	3
19.	Manipur	-	NR	NR	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	NR	NR	Nil
21.	Nagaland	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Odisha	Silicosis	1	7	Nil	8
		Silico-Tuberculosis	1	Nil	Nil	1
23.	Puducherry	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Punjab	-	Nil	NR	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Rajasthan	-	NR	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Telangana	Byssionosis	Nil	1	Nil	1
28.	Tripura	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Uttarakhand	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Uttar Pradesh	-	NR	NR	NR	Nil
31.	West Bengal	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	55	NR	Nil	55
TOTAL			71	106	21	198

NR: Not received.

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

### **Smart card scheme for workers in Maharashtra**

†737. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a smart card scheme for the workers engaged in unorganised sector along with their families so that they could be provided the benefit of National Health Insurance Scheme, Atal Pension Yojana, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of workers in the country including of Maharashtra targeted to be linked to this scheme in the first phase;

(d) whether any time-limit has been set to issue smart cards to all workers in the country; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, stipulates that the District Administration shall issue an identity card to every registered unorganised worker which shall be a smart card carrying a unique identification number and shall be portable.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Unorganised sector workers**

738. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a year-on year increase in the number of unorganized sector workers in the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken by Government to regulate the unorganized sector and the attempts to bring in these workers to the organised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector.

(b) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for social security and welfare of the unorganised workers. This 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. The Social Security schemes being implemented by various Ministries/Departments for unorganised workers and listed in Schedule-I of this Act are mentioned below:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

### **Collection of Cess for Labour Welfare Fund**

739. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that although a large number of units are involved in extraction of iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore, yet the collection of Cess under the iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore mines Labour Welfare Fund is not that much adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will come forward to strengthen the inspection mechanism so that under-collection can be eliminated completely; 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) From the year 2016-17 onwards, the provision for collection of Cess under the Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, and Chrome Ore (IOMC) Labour Welfare Cess Act 1976, has been repealed after the introduction of the Finance Bill, 2016.

### **Unemployment rate**

740. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mechanism in place to ascertain the exact unemployment rate in the country;

(b) if so, the unemployment rate in the country in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the issue of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts labour force surveys on employment and unemployment in the country. The last such survey by NSSO was conducted during 2011-12. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of

Labour and Employment conducts Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually and as per the survey results of 2015-16 the unemployment rate on usual status basis for persons aged 15 years and above during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively. Details of State-wise unemployment rate is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run Skill Development Schemes across 70 sectors. Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, a new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

### ***Statement***

*Details of Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above  
on usual status basis*

(figures in %)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0



Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8
ALL INDIA		4.0	3.4	3.7

Source: Employment and Unemployment Surveys, Labour Bureau

### Removal of pictures of Mahatma Gandhi from KVIC products

†741. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi have been removed from various products of Khadi and Village Industries Commission that have badly affected the Gandhians;

(b) the level at which consent was taken to change this year's long policy of Khadi and Village Industries;

(c) this change benefited whom and whether Khadi and Village Industries are moving away from their basic objectives; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No Sir, the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi is not displayed on the products of Khadi and Village Industries. Hence, the question of removal of Mahatma Gandhi pictures from Khadi and Village Industries products does not arise.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

### Protection of Start-up movement

742. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big companies are buying start-up companies just to nib competition at bud stage;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of such cases noticed, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to protect Start-up movement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c) Ministry of MSME does not maintain data on acquisition of companies including Start-ups. However, the 'Start-Up India' is a flagship initiative launched on 16th January, 2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal agency for implementing this initiative. The main aim of this initiative is to foster entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an eco-system that is conducive for growth of Start-ups. The MSMEs having innovative products with IPR licenses are encouraged with substantial financial supports under Start-up Scheme.

#### **Livelihood Business Incubation**

743. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Livelihood Business Incubation set-up across the country;

(b) the total amount of funding provided by Government to these set-ups, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of skill development training programmes organized under the scheme and attendants under these programmes, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase awareness about these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of the State-wise number of Livelihood Business Incubation set-up across the country and the total amount of funding provided by the Government to these set-ups are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of State-wise incubation under LBI as on 31.01.2017 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details of the scheme are provided/displayed on the website of the Ministry. The Ministry extends support for participation in the Exhibitions and Fairs, distribution of scheme booklets in exhibitions and fairs, etc.

**Statement-I***State-wise details and funds released for setting up of LBIs till 30.01.2017*

Nodal Agency	Area of Operation	Cost of Project approved (₹ in lakh)	1st Instt. released and date of payment		2nd Instt. released and date of payment		Total payment released (₹ in lakh)
			Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of Payment	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of Payment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NSIC	Deoria (UP)	77.02	77.02	31.3.2015			77.02
	Kashipur (Uttarakhand)	85.04	85.04				85.04
	Naini (Uttar Pradesh)	94.01	94.01				94.01
	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	90.84	90.84				90.84
	Rajkot (Gujarat)	77.66	77.66				77.66
	Nawada (Bihar)	75.43	75.43				75.43
	Faridabad (Haryana)	100.00	50.00	30.12.2016			50.00
	SUB TOTAL (NSIC)	600.00	550.00		0.00		550.00
Government of Manipur	DIC, Chandel, Manipur	62.00	31.00	31.10.2015	18.60	14.03.2016	49.60
	DIC, Ukhrul, Manipur	77.00	38.50		23.10		61.60
	DIC, Imphal East Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DIC, Imphal West Manipur	53.48	26.74		16.04		42.78
	DIC, Thoubal Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
	DIC, Senapati, Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
	DIC, Tamenglong, Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
	DIC, Bishnupur, Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
	DIC, Churachanpur, Manipur	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
SUB TOTAL (GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR)		792.48	396.24		237.74		633.98
Coir Board	RO, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	100.00	50.00	31.10.2015	30.00	16.08.2016	80.00
	REC, Tanjavore (TN)	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
	RO, Rajahmundry (AP)	100.00	50.00		30.00		80.00
SUB TOTAL (Coir Board)		300.00	150.00	0.00	90.00		240.00
M.P. Laghu Udyog	Dewas, MP	90.20	45.10	31.10.2015	24.97	19.09.2016	70.07

Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	Delhi	100.00	50.00	02.02.2016		50.00
IEDO, Odisha	Odisha	100.00	50.00	05.02.2016		50.00
MP Bamboo Mission	Satna, MP	100.00	50.00	12.06.2016	30.00	28.10.2016 80.00
NiMSME	Hyderabad	85.09	42.545	12.06.2016		42.55
RIICO-GCE	Jhalawar, Rajasthan	71.00	35.50	16.08.2016		35.50
VTU	Dandeli-Karnataka	83.00	41.50	07.09.2016		41.50
IIE, Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	67.00	33.50			33.50
	Kamrup, Assam	56.00	28.00	19.08.2016		28.00
	Sibsagar, Assam	67.00	33.50			33.50
SUB TOTAL (IIE, Guwahati)		190.00	95.00		0.00	95.00
Khadi Board, Mizoram	Aizawl, Mizoram	53.14	26.57	12.09.2016		26.57
KVIC-MDTC	Patna, Bihar	100.00	50.00			50.00
	Nashik, Maharashtra	100.00	50.00	09.08.2016		50.00
	Pune (Maharashtra)	94.00	47.00			47.00
SUB TOTAL (KVIC)		294.00	147.00		0.00	0.00 147.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CBPST	Cochin, Kerala	65.00	32.50	16.08.2016			32.50
NIFT-TEA	Tirupur, TN	50.00	25.00	16.08.2016			25.00
IGTU	Amarkantak, MP	98.86	49.43	03.10.2016			49.43
IEDO, Odisha	Jajpur, Odisha	100.00	50.00	03.10.2016			50.00
NIESBUD, NOIDA	NOIDA	67.00	33.25	08.11.2016			33.25
UPTA	Amethi	65.96	32.980	30.12.2016			32.980
	Balia	57.77	28.885				28.885
	Basti	100.00	50.000				50.000
	Faizabad	52.92	26.460				26.460
	Ghazipur	35.00	17.500				17.500
	Kushinagar	70.00	35.000				35.000
SUB TOTAL (UPTA)		381.65	190.825				190.825
Doshehe	Nagaland	99.68	49.840	13.01.2017			49.840
GRAND TOTAL		3239.77	1869.64		382.71		2252.35

**Statement-II***Details of State-wise incubation under LBI as on 31.01.2017*

Sl. No.	District	State	Nodal Agency	Amount Approved (₹ in lakh)	Incubated	Under Incubation	Employed	Self Employed	Applied PMEGP	Further Studies	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Deoria	UP	NSIC	77.02	823	390	44	197	38	135	409
2.	Rajkot	Gujarat	NSIC	77.66	858	368	64	33	1	686	74
3.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	NSIC	85.05	293	434	19	17	3	28	226
4.	Nawada	Bihar	NSIC	75.42	180	200	0	26	0	0	154
5.	Naini	Uttar Pradesh	NSIC	94	162	165	0	0	0	0	162
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	NSIC	90.82	439	66	51	61	47	72	184
7.	RO, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Coir Board	100	33	28	0	0	0	0	16
8.	Tanjavore	Tamil Nadu	Coir Board Regional Extension Center	100	24	12	0	0	0	0	23
9.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Coir Board, RO	100	28	5	0	0	0	0	12
10.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.-Government of MP	90.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	DIC, Chandel	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	62	0	7	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	DIC, Ukhrul	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	77	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
13.	DIC, Imphal East	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
14.	DIC, Imphal West	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	53.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	DIC, Thoubal	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
16.	DIC, Senapati	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	DIC, Tamenglong	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
18.	DIC, Bishnupur	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
19.	DIC, Churachandpur	Manipur	State Government of Manipur	100	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Jamia Campus New Delhi	Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia University	100	25	20	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Hyderabad	Telangana	NIMSME								
22.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	MPSBM	100		210					
TOTAL					2865	2217	178	334	89	921	1260
					5082						

**Share of MSMEs in manufacturing sector**

744. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in total manufacturing output as percentage is decreasing every year;

(b) the challenges in marketing of MSME products, how these challenges are faced by the Department and the steps taken thereon; and

(c) the percentage of market share of MSME products in last three years, how it can be increased and the steps taken by Government in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. As per the data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the share of Gross Value Output (GVO) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are 33.12%, 33.22%, 33.28%, 33.12% and 33.29%, respectively, at current prices and the share of GVO for the MSMEs for the same years, at constant prices, are 33.12%, 33.28%, 33.71%, 33.16% and 31.79%, respectively.

However, the CSO does not compile estimates (GVA/GVO) of MSME Sector based on the definition of MSME Sector. An approximation based on the results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and surveys on unorganised sector has been made to arrive at the above contribution, as mentioned in the previous para.

And, even with the figures as already reproduced, there are some slight/marginal falls in the share of the MSME in the GVO at constant prices only in 2014-15 and 2015-16. That cannot be interpreted, statistically, as showing any definitive decrease in percentage since the share is not going down at current prices.

(b) The Ministry of MSME deals only with the grievances received from MSEs through different channels of grievance portals, as regards their marketing difficulties in respect of the CPSUs. It has been observed that MSEs are, generally, facing problems due to brand specific requirement/unreasonable/stringent conditions imposed in the tender by the CPSUs.

To facilitate marketing of MSEs, the Government of India has introduced Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order-2012 which is applicable to all Central Ministries/Departments/CPSUs and is effective from 1st April, 2012.

In addition, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) Scheme provides the following financial supports to the MSMEs

1. **Domestic Trade Fairs/Exhibitions:** The Financial assistance of 80% of space rent paid for General Category Units and 100% for SC/ST/Women/NER/PH Units limited to ₹ 20,000/- for booth size of 6 Sq. Mtrs. and ₹ 50,000/- for technology trade fair/exhibition. 100% of Contingency expenditure (include travel, publicity and freight) for all categories of units subject to maximum ₹ 10,000/-.
2. **International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions:** The Financial assistance of 80% of space rent paid for General Category Units and 100% for SC/ST/Women/NER/PH Units limited to ₹ 1.00 lakhs for booth size of 6 Sq. Mtrs. 100% of air fare, economic class for one person maximum ₹ 1.25 lakhs for all category units.
3. **International/National Workshops/Seminars on Marketing/Public Procurement/Packaging etc.:** Scale of assistance would be ₹ 2.5 lakhs maximum for National Workshop/Seminar and ₹ 5.0 Lakhs maximum for International Workshop/Seminar including cost of travel, boarding and lodging for international experts.
4. **Vendor Development Programmes:** State Level Vendor Development Programme (SLVDP) will focus on Vendor-Vendee match with duration of one day and ₹ 30,000/- per programme. National Level Vendor Development Programme (NLVDP) will focus on organizing Industrial Exhibition cum Buyer-Seller Meet with duration of be 2-3 days. The maximum sanction per program would be of ₹ 8.00 lakhs (max.) and minimum recovery of 60% for "A" class city; sanction of ₹ 6.00 lakhs (max.) and minimum recovery 50% per program for all other cities except NE States/Jammu and Kashmir/Himachal Pradesh—max. sanction ₹ 5.00 lakhs and minimum recovery 20% per program.
5. **Reimbursement on obtaining Bar Code:** Providing 75% of one time registration fee and Annual recurring fee (for first three years) paid by MSEs to GS1 India for 3 years.

(c) The information on percentage of market share of MSME products is not centrally maintained.

#### **Effect of demonetisation on foreign tourists**

745. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several foreign tourists who visited India after

8th November, 2016 announcement of demonetisation faced serious problems due to non-availability of cash, the details thereof;

(b) what steps were taken to ensure easy availability of cash to the foreign tourists especially to those who were already in small cities without proper banking facilities;

(c) how has demonetisation affected tourism in last three months or Third quarter, the details thereof; and

(d) the quarter-wise revenue generated from tourism in 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) received some reports from Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) regarding inconvenience faced by tourist because of non-availability of Indian currency while exchanging their currency upon arrivals at the airports.

(b) Following steps were initiated by the Ministry of Tourism in coordination with concerned stakeholders:—

- (i) Ministry of Finance was requested that the present limit of converting foreign currency to Indian Rupees which is ₹ 5,000/- to be enhanced to enable foreign tourists to take care of their incidental expenses.
- (ii) To permit foreign tourists/travelers to return the unused Indian currency to the banks/authorized money changers on submission of original exchange receipts.
- (iii) Sufficient number of exchange counters/banks to be made available at the International Airports arrivals during peak hours.
- (iv) Advised banks/foreign exchange dealers to deploy adequate number of persons to facilitate tourists to avoid long queues.
- (v) All concerned authorities at International Airports such as Airport Authority of India/GMR/GVK etc. in the country were advised to put up proper signages in regard to foreign money changers/banks and availability of prepaid taxi service providers.
- (vi) Authorities were advised to ensure that prepaid taxi providers accept payment by digital mode.
- (vii) MoT also made arrangements to post duty officers at International Airports to assist and monitor the facilitation efforts being made for the tourists at the airports.
- (viii) All India Tourism Offices in the country were instructed to follow up

and ensure that ATM, foreign exchange counters and bank counters at international and domestic airports serviced the arriving tourists properly. All Regional Directors of the MoT were asked to monitor the situation on day to day basis.

- (ix) Archaeological Survey of India (Monuments) and all concerned associations were advised to provide e-payment options and install POS (Swap machines) for the benefit of the tourists.
- (x) Ministry of Tourism 24x7 Multi-lingual Tourist Helpline executives were sensitized to handle queries arising out of the above issues.

(c) The impact, if any, of demonetisation was expected in the month of November, and December, 2016. However, the numbers of FTAs in November, 2016 were 8.91 lakhs (Provisional) registering a growth of 9.3% November 2015. This figure for December 2016 was 10.37 lakhs (Provisional) registering much better than expected growth of 13.6% over same month of previous year.

(d) Quarter-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism (provisional) in 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Period	2015-16	2016-17
Quarter-1 April-June	29,160	32,654
Quarter-2 July-Sept	33,808	39,003
Quarter-3 Oct-December	37,350	43,582
Quarter-4 Jan-March	40,411	Not available

#### **Setting up of more MSMEs**

746. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to establish more MSMEs for the all round development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government for establishment of MSMEs on a large scale and incentives and sops being offered to enthusiastic entrepreneurs for establishment of MSMEs in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Promotion and Development of Industries is a State subject. However, the

Central Government keeps on continuously supplementing the efforts of the state Governments in their endeavour to do so through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives to do away the regional imbalances by creating the conducive environment for the MSMEs to grow.

(c) The Ministry has taken several steps to facilitate the entrepreneurs through various initiatives. These initiatives include creation of an eco-system for ease of doing business to make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) globally competitive. Ease of registration through a one page Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM), which is a hassle free, instantly generated registration of MSMEs without any supporting documents and fee and is filed on self declaration basis, is another milestone in this direction.

Further, the Government is implementing various Schemes and programmes for enhancing the efficiency of MSMEs and reducing their operational cost which, *inter alia*, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme with various components *viz.*

Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Scheme for Financial Support for Zero Defect and Zero Effect Certification, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights for MSME, Design Clinic Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing sector, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs, Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector. Under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme Scheme, the Ministry of MSME is providing holistic support for enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the clusters of MSEs.

#### **Schemes for SCs/STs entrepreneurs**

†747. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes available for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs belonging to SC and ST communities;

(b) the total number of working micro, small and medium entrepreneurs in the country and the number of SCs and STs out of them, the details thereof;

(c) the total volume of trade transacted by micro, small and medium entrepreneurs and their share in country's GDP, the details thereof; and

(d) the volume of trade done by micro, small and medium entrepreneurs belonging to SC and ST categories, details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is implementing a number of Schemes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Schemes for Khadi and Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) schemes, Scheme for 'Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these Schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs including those belonging to SC and ST communities. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched National SC/ST Hub under this Ministry on 18.10.2016 to provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligation under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiatives. Estimated budget for the SC/ST Hub Scheme for the period 2016-20 is ₹ 490 crore. A special marketing assistance scheme, subsidy for Single Point Registration Scheme, subsidy for performance and credit rating scheme are being implemented under SC/ST Hub. A special credit linked capital subsidy scheme for new as well as existing SC/ST MSEs in manufacturing activity has also been approved for implementation under SC/ST Hub.

In addition to the schemes implemented by this Ministry, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing schemes for SC entrepreneurs including the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC) and Venture Capital Fund Scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes including term loan scheme and micro credit scheme for self help groups.

(b) As per the 6th Economic Census, 2013, conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), there are 5.85 crore establishments by type of ownership out of which 5.23 crore establishments are private proprietary establishments. The private proprietary establishments owned by SCs and STs are 59.72 lakh ( Agriculture establishment 15.62 lakh + Non Agriculture Establishment 44.10 lakh by SCs) and 28.13 lakh (Agriculture establishment 11.01 lakh + Non Agriculture Establishment 17.12 lakh by STs) respectively. This data includes micro, small, medium and large establishments. The number of large establishments is relatively small.

(c) and (d) As per data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), Government of India, the

Gross Value Added (GVA) of the MSME and share of MSME sector in country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price are given below:

*Figures in ₹ Lakh crores Adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services  
Directly Measured (FISIM) at constant Price (Base Year 2011-12)*

Year	MSME GVA	Total GVA	Total GDP	Share of MSME GVA (%)	
				in GVA	in GDP
2011-12	26.18	81.07	87.36	32.29	29.97
2012-13	28.05	85.47	92.27	32.82	30.40
2013-14	30.15	90.84	98.39	33.19	30.64
2014-15	32.43	97.27	105.52	33.34	30.74

However, the CSO does not compile estimates (GVA/GVO) of MSME Sector based on definition of MSME Sector. An approximation based on the results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and other surveys on unorganised sector has been made to arrive at the above contribution.

#### **KVIC under PMEGP in Tamil Nadu**

748. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to generate employment in non-farming sector in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the year-wise details of the employment opportunities given to women entrepreneurs in the State of Tamil Nadu since the inception of PMEGP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India through Ministry of MSME strives to supplement the efforts of State Governments to develop MSME Sector and in the process generate additional employment opportunities in the country. Ministry of MSME has been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generating employment through setting up micro enterprises in non-farm sector by providing financial assistance to traditional artisans and unemployed youth throughout the country including the State of Tamil Nadu. Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) is the national level nodal implementing agency for PMEGP. To popularize the PMEGP Scheme in the



State, KVIC is organizing awareness camps, seminars, workshops, and exhibitions. Since commencement of Scheme in 2008-09, 19651 beneficiaries have been assisted and 251704 number of employment generated in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Year-wise employment opportunities given to Women entrepreneurs in the State of Tamil Nadu since inception are as follows:-

Year	Total Employment generated in Tamil Nadu under PMEGP	Women Employment in Tamil Nadu under PMEGP
2008-09	11970	6961
2009-10	45510	15542
2010-11	31895	10126
2011-12	43473	14323
2012-13	32723	9963
2013-14	29107	10115
2014-15	36190	12166
2015-16	20836	6834
TOTAL	251704	86030

#### **Effect of demonetisation on MSMEs**

749. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details with Government on the effect of demonetisation process on the micro, small and medium industries in the country during the last three months;

(b) the details of report of such industries which have closed down during the these last three months thereof;

(c) the compatibility production chart for November to January period of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to revive such enterprises from demonetisation crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not conducted any study to assess the impact of demonetisation on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country. As month-wise information on production of MSMEs is not compiled by the Ministry of MSME, compatibility production chart is not available.

(d) However, Government has taken several measures for MSMEs. These, *inter-alia*, include:—

- (i) The coverage of the loans covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs implemented by CGTMSE has been increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore. Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has issued a circular to all its Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in this regard.
- (ii) The Credit Guarantee Scheme has also been extended for loans given to MSEs by NBFCs. A circular in this regard has already been issued by CGTMSE
- (iii) Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued an advisory to banks regarding raising of working capital/cash credit limit for MSEs.

#### **Funds to small and traditional industries**

750. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect and provide financial and marketing assistance to protect small and traditional industries in the wake of entry of big multinational companies and big industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides its outlets, outlets pertaining to State KVIBs and Khadi Institutions for sale and marketing of products of traditional industries. Some of the initiatives for sale and marketing of traditional industries products are as follows:—

- (i) Khadi and Khadi products are kept exempted from the levy of excise duty and VAT. Many VI products are also exempted by States from the levy of VAT.
- (ii) KVIC is supporting KVI institutions and units to obtain product quality certification as well as Quality management (ISO certification) to assure quality of KVI products.
- (iii) Khadi Products are offered MDA which enables sellers to offer requisite discount on khadi and products at retail sales point.
- (iv) KVIC extends marketing support to the institutions/units engaged in the production of KVI items through its 7 departmental sales outlets and 7050 institutional sales outlets spread all over the country.

- (v) Government also extend the sales support through purchasing of KVI items for Government Departments including agro based products like papad, biscuits, masals, jam and jelly, etc. under the rate contract with DGS&D as well as under open tender system for non RC items.
- (vi) In order to extend marketing support to the units, KVIC organises domestic and international exhibitions of different levels.
- (vii) KVIC extends financial support at a maximum amount of ₹ 1.25 lakh under International Co-operation Scheme of Ministry of MSME to the KVI units/institutions for participation in the International Exhibitions.
  - 100% to and fro air fare reimbursement by economy class for SC/ST, Women managed and Units from NE region and 75% for all others.
  - 100% reimbursement of Stall rent for SC/ST, Women managed and Units from NE region and 50% for all others.

#### **Aadhaar for new entrepreneurs**

751. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court gave judgement that Aadhaar is to be used voluntarily for a few social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons that the Ministry is insisting on Aadhaar credentials from new entrepreneurs who want to register new business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that aspiring start-ups also cannot fill in form without Aadhaar details;

(d) the reasons for insisting on Aadhaar details; and

(e) does it not defeat Prime Minister's directive of simplifying a single page registration form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. As per Section 7 and 57 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 ("Aadhaar Act") the States and Central Governments can use Aadhaar as a means of establishing identification of an individual for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) asks for Aadhaar Number for registration of a unit under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum only for identifying the individual. Entrepreneur could also register his/her unit without the Aadhaar Number in exceptional cases

including those of not having Aadhaar Number, by filing the physical copy of the application to the General Manager of the concerned District Industries Centre (DIC). After the notification of the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) on 18.09.2015, around 25.56 lakh units have been registered so far under UAM. UAM is a simple one-page online registration filing and the entrepreneur gets the computer generated UAM registration certificate instantly. Identity proof of the applicant 'Aadhaar Number' made available online for UAM registration is key to the system.

### **Pending proposal under SFURTI**

752. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to set up any cluster in the district of Villupuram in Tamil Nadu under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No proposal is pending with Government to set up any cluster in the district of Villupuram in Tamil Nadu under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) Scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Review and assessment of ageing fields of ONGC**

†753. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing and assessing the ageing fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) due to declining production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's domestic gas production also fell in the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to augment domestic gas production in view of growth in LPG consumption in the country?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is continuously monitoring the production from ageing fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC). The rate of decline in production from old and matured field varies from field to field. However, ONGC has been able to restrict decline in production to a great extent by taking the following broad measures:—

- (i) Drilling of additional infill wells to reduce the sweep area.
- (ii) Redistribution of water injection.
- (iii) Fire flooding in heavy oil belt of Mehsana.
- (iv) Artificial lift optimization.
- (v) Long distance side tracking.
- (vi) Drilling of additional wells through clamp-on structures on existing well platforms in Western offshore.

In pursuance of above mentioned measures redevelopment activities have been undertaken and rolling development plans have been implemented by ONGC in major fields.

(c) Domestic Natural Gas Production during April-December, 2016 was 23885.34 MMSCM (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters) which is lower than the production during corresponding period of last year.

(d) Some of the policy decisions taken by the Government in recent years to enhance exploration and production activities are as under:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- (ii) Policy on Testing Requirements.
- (iii) Discovered Small Field Policy.
- (iv) Policy for Exploration in Mining Lease Area.
- (v) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy.
- (vi) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts.
- (vii) Shale Gas Policy etc.
- (viii) Setting up of National Data Repository.
- (ix) Appraisal of Unappraised Area in Sedimentary Basin.
- (x) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

In addition to the above, to incentivize gas production from difficult areas such as discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature (HPHT) areas, Government has given marketing and pricing freedom subject to a ceiling price on the basis of landed price of alternative fuels.

### **Outlets for dispensing non-PDS SK Oil**

754. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are no outlets or channels for dispensing non-PDS Superior Kerosene (SK) Oil in the country today;

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government to create such alternative channels; and

(c) whether Government is considering for appointment of 108 new SK Oil (PDS) wholesalers of SK Oil in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) With a view to ease the availability of Kerosene, the Central Government has amended the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 allowing sale of Kerosene at commercial rate in the open market. This will improve availability of non-PDS Kerosene in the open market and will meet the demand of Kerosene for various legitimate end uses for the industry and for individual consumption by those who can afford it at market price.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that their existing Kerosene Wholesalers are allowed to market non-PDS Kerosene (White Kerosene) to small consumers. In this regard, OMCs have communicated the procedure to all the Kerosene wholesalers for making White Kerosene available to them. OMCs have also requested the State Governments to nominate and authorize one or more existing Kerosene wholesalers to market non-PDS Kerosene wherever demand exists. Further, OMCs had released an advertisement in leading newspapers in February, 2016 on all India basis inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) from the parties who are interested in procuring White Kerosene in bulk from their depots and market the same after packing in small containers/bottles. In response to EOI, response was received from 13 parties and out of which two parties have already commenced upliftment of non-PDS Kerosene.

In addition to above, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have advised the State Governments/UTs in July, 2016 to provide required approvals/permissions to the

interested parties to facilitate faster availability of packaged Kerosene in the market. States/UTs have also been requested to consider suitable steps for allowing marketing of non-PDS Kerosene in the region/areas under their control, in consonance with the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Amendment Order, 2015 issued by the Government of India. Some of the State Governments have already permitted existing Kerosene Wholesalers/Private Entities/Government Bodies to market non-PDS Kerosene.

OMCs have also hosted the revised procedure for sale of non-PDS Kerosene to parallel marketers on their Web Portal.

(c) OMCs have reported that they do not have any plans to appoint new Kerosene Wholesalers in the State of Odisha.

### **Appeal against decision of theft of gas in KG Basin**

†755. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any company has appealed against the decision in the case of the theft of gas worth ₹ 30,000 crores from the Krishna-Godavari Basin;

(b) if so the names of the said company and directors, the details thereof;

(c) if not the amount retrieved, so far, by Government out of ₹ 30,000 crores value of gas stolen from Krishna Godavari basin, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) In the matter of dispute of gas migration from the ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML to the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) block in Krishna-Godavari Basin, the Justice A.P. Shah 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. Government after accepting the recommendations of the Committee, *vide* its notice dated 3rd November, 2016 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. RIL, on behalf of its JVs,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

viz, BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited and Niko Resources Limited, *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 and nominated its arbitrator. The Government has also nominated as its arbitrator. The both arbitrators have agreed to nominate the third/presiding arbitrator. Now the Arbitral Tribunal is fully constituted.

### **Supply of natural gas**

756. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from various sectors of the country regarding non-availability of natural gas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government for adequate supply of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is a gap between the demand for natural gas and the domestic natural gas production. The domestic natural gas production is not sufficient to meet the total natural gas demand in the country and various natural gas consuming sectors keep approaching the Government for supply of domestic natural gas. The gap in demand and supply is met through import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to certain extent. However, the demand of LNG is price sensitive.

The Government has taken several steps to enhance domestic natural gas production through several policy initiatives which would improve adequate supply such as:—

- (i) Policy to grant relaxation, extension, and clarifications at development and production stage for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries;
- (ii) Marginal Field Policy- Discovered Small Field Policy;
- (iii) Uniform Licensing Policy-Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy;
- (iv) Policy for Grant of Extension to small and medium sized discovered fields;
- (v) Policy for Marketing Freedom for Gas Produced from Deepwater and Ultra Deepwater areas etc.; and
- (vi) Policy on testing requirements for discoveries made under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) Blocks.

To incentivize gas production from difficult areas, Government has granted marketing, including pricing, freedom for the gas produced from difficult areas.



Marketing freedom has also been provided under Discovered Small Field bidding round as well as under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

The implementation of these policy initiatives and other reform initiatives is expected to enhance domestic natural gas production from the fields.

### **Increase/decrease in prices of petrol and diesel**

757. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase/decrease in the prices of petrol and diesel month-wise during the last six months;

(b) how the prices of crude oil moved in the international markets during the above period; and

(c) how the increase in prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have influenced inflationary trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of increase/decrease in the prices of petrol and diesel during last six months are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil in the international market during the above period are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Petrol is an item of final consumption, and ₹ 1/- increase in price of petrol has 0.02% impact on overall inflation. Diesel has a weightage of 4.67 in the Whole Sale Price Index (WPI). For each Rupee increase in diesel price, the WPI index is estimated to increase by around 0.10%.

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

#### *Details of increase/decrease in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) prices of petrol/diesel*

Date	Petrol		Diesel	
	(₹/litre)	Increase/ Decrease	RSP (₹/litre)	Increase/ Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
16.06.2016	65.65	-	55.19	-
01.07.2016	64.76	(0.89)	54.70	(0.49)
16.07.2016	62.51	(2.25)	54.28	(0.42)

1	2	3	4	5
01.08.2016	61.09	(1.42)	52.27	(2.01)
16.08.2016	60.09	(1.00)	50.27	(2.00)
01.09.2016	63.47	3.38	52.94	2.67
16.09.2016	64.21	0.74	52.59	(0.35)
01.10.2016	64.58	0.37	52.51	(0.08)
05.10.2016	64.72	0.14	52.61	0.10
16.10.2016	66.45	1.73	55.38	2.77
06.11.2016	67.62	1.17	56.41	1.03
16.11.2016	65.93	(1.69)	54.71	(1.70)
01.12.2016	66.10	0.17	54.57	(0.14)
17.12.2016	68.94	2.84	56.68	2.11
02.01.2017	70.60	1.66	57.82	1.14
16.01.2017	71.14	0.54	59.02	1.20

*Note 1.* Prices of petrol and diesel are as per IOCL in Delhi.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Details of monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil*

Months	Indian Basket (\$/BBL)
July, 2016	43.52
August, 2016	44.38
September, 2016	44.48
October, 2016	49.25
November, 2016	44.46
December, 2016	52.74
January, 2017	54.08

*Note:* 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.

**Blending of 10 per cent ethanol with petrol**

†758. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to mix 10 per cent ethanol in petroleum products in order to provide reasonable remuneration of sugarcane to farmers, to protect environment and for generation of employment to reduce the dependence on import of petroleum products and save foreign currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to allow use of ligno cellulosic ethanol made up of bagasse of sugarcane, chaff of paddy, wheat and cotton and peels of bamboos; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (on 2nd January, 2013), has directed OMCs to sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10% as per BIS specifications to achieve 5% ethanol blending across the country as a whole.

Again, on 1st September, 2015, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has advised OMCs to target ten per cent blending of ethanol in Petrol in as many States as possible. Since then, OMCs have been targeting 10 per cent ethanol blending in petrol as per the availability.

(c) and (d) The Government, on 10.12.2014, has allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstock besides molasses, like cellulosic and lignocelluloses materials including petrochemical route, subject to meeting the relevant BIS standards.

**Contribution of oil PSUs to NSDF**

759. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil PSUs were unaware of the National Sports Development Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they were requested to contribute to this scheme in recent past; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reasons for not accepting it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) and Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited (BLL), the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have informed that they are aware of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) Scheme.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had requested some Oil Sector PSUs to contribute in NSDF. The concerned Oil PSUs have sought specific proposals from NSDF to be covered under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

#### **Global and domestic acquisition by oil companies**

760. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies have increased any plan to increase their global and domestic acquisition and assets in the last two years and in the coming two year;

(b) if so, the complete details of the total acquisition by each refining and oil exploration company, Public Sector Undertaking-wise;

(c) what is the cost of each acquisition and what is the funding pattern of each acquisition, Public Sector Undertaking-wise; and

(d) to what extent the global and domestic acquisition is going to secure and enhance our energy supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Indian Public Sector Oil companies have been acquiring assets independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian Public Sector Oil Companies or foreign companies. PSUs manage funds for their acquisitions through a mix of internal resources, borrowing from their parent companies, external commercial borrowings, and/or from market, including through issuance of bonds in the market. Details of acquisitions made by Indian Oil and Gas PSUs in the last ten years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Acquisition of stakes and/or ownership of oil and gas assets abroad by Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies are envisaged to augment energy security of India.

**Statement***Details of overseas oil and gas assets acquired by Indian Oil and Gas PSUs till date*

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the Project	Participating Interest of the Indian Companies	Acquisition Date	Acquisition Cost/ Committed Investment (US\$ million)	Actual Investment (US\$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vietnam	Block 128, Offshore	ONGC Videsh-100%	24.05.2006	-	50.94 (till Sep'16)
		Block 06.1	ONGC Videsh-45%	May, 1988		433.15
2.	Russia	Sakhalin-1	ONGC Videsh-20%	July, 2001	331.01	6453.30
		Imperial Energy, Russia	ONGC Videsh-100%	January, 2009	2116.4	2754.59
		Vankorneft	ONGC Videsh-26%	OVL (15% in May, 2016 11% in Oct., 2016)	Consideration for OVL 1,268 (15%) 930 (11%)	
			Consortium (OIL, IOCL, BPRL)-23.9%	23.9% stake by consortium during 2016	OIL (569) BPRL (667)	BPRL (560) IOCL (569)
		Taas-Yuryakh	OIL, IOCL, BPRL-29.9%	2016	OIL (579)	OIL (393) BPRL (402)

				BPRL (370)	IOCL (407.97)
	License 61	OIL:50%	2014	OIL (85.12)	OIL (90.22)
3.	Myanmar	Blocks A1 and A3	ONGC Videsh-17%	Jan'02/Mar'06	GAIL (361.39)
			GAIL-8.5%		OVL (473.27)
					GAIL (220)
	Offshore Mid-stream Gas Pipeline (Pipeco 1)	ONGC Videsh-17%	Jan'02/Mar'06		OVL (71.48)
		GAIL-8.5%			
	Onshore Gas Pipeline (SEAGP)	ONGC Videsh-8.347%	Jan'02/Mar'06	GAIL (83.88)	OVL (149.60)
		GAIL-4.1735%			GAIL (67.5)
	Block B-2,	ONGC Videsh-97%	08.08.2014	-	2.54
	Block EP-3, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh-97%	08.08.2014	-	2.09
	Block M4, Myanmar	OIL:60%	2015	63.51	0.28
	Block YEB, Myanmar	OIL:60%	2015	63.51	0.25
4.	Mozambique	Rovuma Area-1	ONGC Videsh-16%	OVL	OVL-4,151
			OVL		BPRL 644
			6% (Jan., 2014),		
			10% (Feb., 2014)	BPRL-35	
5.	Libya	Block 43, Libya	ONGC Videsh-100%	17.04.2007	-
					OVL (42.19)
					IOCL (35.58)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Area 95-96	Indian Oil-25% OIL-25%	June, 2008	OIL-40.50 OIL-37.18	-
6.	Colombia	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited (MECL)	50%	Aug., 2016	OVL-437.5	
		Block RC-8	ONGC Videsh-40%	30.11.2007	-	7.49
		Block RC-9	ONGC Videsh-50%	30.11.2007	-	13.18
		Block RC-10	ONGC Videsh-50%	30.11.2007	-	15.05
		Block LLA-69	ONGC Videsh-50%	29.11.2012	-	3.32
		Block GUA OFF 2	ONGC Videsh-100%	03.12.2012	-	2.02
		CPO-5	ONGC Videsh-70%	26.12.2008		68.83
		SSJN7	ONGC Videsh-50%			9.92
7.	Venezuela	San Cristobal Project	ONGC Videsh-40%	April, 2008	-	173.1
		Carabobo-1 Project, Venezuela	ONGC Videsh-11% IOC-3.5% OIL-3.5%	May, 2010	OVL-110 OIL-58.38	
8.	Kazakhstan	Satpayev Project, Kazakhstan	ONGC Videsh-25%	12.10.2011	-	197.78 (till Sep'16)
9.	Azerbaijan	ACG	ONGC Videsh-2.7213%	March, 2013	813.56	

		BTC Pipeline (1760 km.)	ONGC Videsh-2.36%	March, 2013	70.23		
10.	Bangladesh	Block SS-04	ONGC Videsh-45% OIL-45%	17.02.2014	OVL-39.5	OVL-1.09 (till Sep'16) OIL-1.45	
		Block SS-09	ONGC Videsh-45%,  OIL-45%	17.02.2014	OVL-59.25	OVL-1.83 (till Sep'16) OIL-1.83	
11.	New Zealand	Block-PEP 57090	ONGC Videsh-100%	09.12.2014	-	0.40 (Till Sep'16)	
12.	Indonesia	Nunukan PSC	BPRL-12.5%	2009	6.67	47.28	
13.	Australia	Block EP-413 (onland)	BPRL-27.803%	2010	AUD 4.04	AUD 12.60	
		T/L 1	HPCL-11.25%	2014	105		
		T/18P	HPCL-9.75%				
14.	USA	Niobrara Shale Acreage	OIL-20% Indian Oil-10%	October, 2012	OIL-125 IOCL-27.5	OIL-159.2 IOCL-41.12	
		Eagle Ford Shale Acreage	GAIL-20%	Sept., 2011	US\$ 95 million (for acquisition) + US\$ 208 million (for future capex)	249	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Nigeria	OPL-205, Onland, (OML-142)	Suntera Nigeria 205 Ltd. 70%* (*Consortium Partners: Suntera: 50% Indian Oil-25% OIL-25%)	(August, 2006)  (June, 2009)	OIL-28.27	OIL-16.35
16.	Gabon	Shakthi-II	OIL-50% Indian Oil-50%	April, 2006	OIL-89	OIL-72.69
17.	Yemen	82	IOC-12.75% OIL-12.75%	March, 2009	OIL-8.14	OIL-6.05
18.	Brazil	BC-10	OVL-27%	April, 2006 (15%) December, 2013 (12%)	730.27	1886.20
		Block BM-SEAL-4	ONGC Videsh:25%	04.06.2007		60.11 (till Sep'16)
		BM-SEAL-11 (3 blocks), Sergipe Basin	IBV 40% (50-50 JV of BPRL and VIL)			
		BM-C-30 (1 block), Campos Basin	IBV 25% (50-50 JV of BPRL and VIL)	2007-08	BPRL-165.5	633
		BM-POT-16 (2 blocks)	IBV 20% (50-50 JV of BPRL and VIL)			

19.	Canada	Pacific North West LNG Project	IML (Indian Oil) : 10%	(January, 2013)	C\$ 1116 million	
20.	Sudan	Pipeline	ONGC Videsh-90% OIL-10%	August, 2005	158.01	-
		GNPOC (Block-2A, 2B, 4N)	ONGC Videsh: 25%			2249.03
21.	South Sudan	GPOC (Block-1A, 1B, 4S)		March, 2003	669	
		SPOC (Block-5A)	ONGC Videsh: 24.125%	September, 2003	52.07	
22.	Syria	AFPC	ONGBV: 50% in HESBV	January, 2006	OVL (284.71)	
		Block-24	ONGC Videsh-60%	May, 2004		OVL (70.09)
23.	Iran	Block Farsi Farzad	ONGC Videsh: 40% IOC : 40% OIL : 20%	December, 2002	-	OVL (35.66) IOCL (37.38)
24.	Iraq	Block-8	ONGC Videsh-100%	28.11.2000	-	1.03
25.	East Timor	JPDA-06-103	BPRL-20%	2006		US\$ 20.31 Million (till June 2016)

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 295

**Discovery of Gas Hydrates**

761. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US Geological Survey has confirmed the discovery of a big gas reserve in the form of hydrates off the Andhra Pradesh coast by a multi-party expeditionary team led by ONGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has discovered a large, highly enriched accumulation of natural gas hydrates in the Bay of Bengal that has the potential to be tapped; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Gas Hydrate Programme in the country is at Research and Development Stage. Under National Gas Hydrate Programme (NGHP) Expedition-2 Gas Hydrates have been discovered in deep waters of the Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin (Bay of Bengal). As per preliminary estimates, 134 Trillion Cubic Feet of gas hydrates are present in KG-Basin. However, further drilling/coring/logging and analytical studies of the subsurface data are required to establish this gas hydrate resource.

**Market driven pricing of petroleum products**

762. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum products have now become market-driven;

(b) if so, whether the entire benefit of price reduction is transferred to the consumers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what are the reasons that our domestic petroleum prices are linked to the respective products in the international market; and

(e) what is Trade Parity Pricing methodology and how it is beneficial/loss to the Indian consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of

Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel viz. Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has been increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments have also increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, Public Sector OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel. Further, Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

(d) and (e) During 1976-2002, based on the recommendations of expert committees, the Government pursued cost-plus Administrated Pricing Mechanism (APM) for the sector. However, as APM was found to be increasingly unsuitable for the long term growth and efficiency of oil industry, the Government decided to abolish APM and replace cost-plus retention pricing of petroleum products produced by the domestic refineries by Import Parity (IPP). In June, 2006, based on the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, the Government changed the pricing of Petrol and Diesel to Trade Parity Pricing (TPP).

TPP is the weighted average of Import Parity Price (IPP) and Export Parity Price (EPP). The Rangarajan Committee stated that “currently, the Refinery Gate Prices are computed based on the Import Parity Principle. There is need to review the pricing of sensitive petroleum products (Petrol and Diesel) to provide relief to consumers as also to rationalize pricing in the context of exports of the order of 20% of production of these production. Given the global context and over refining capacity, a more appropriate pricing model for Diesel and Petrol will be the Trade Parity Price”.

Under the Trade Parity principle, the impact of changes in international prices of petroleum products is passed on to the consumers. This also enhances the operational efficiency of domestic refiners as compared to the erstwhile cost plus pricing mechanism which was the basis of pricing of petroleum products era upto March, 2002. Currently, the prices of both Petrol (since June 2010) and Diesel (since October, 2014) have been made market determined

**Setting up of ethanol bio-refineries**

763. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil PSUs propose to set up a number of ethanol bio-refineries across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to encourage production of second generation ethanol from agricultural residues in order to provide additional resources of remuneration to farmers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government, on 10.12.2014, has allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstock besides molasses, like cellulosic and lignocelluloses materials including petrochemical route, subject to meeting the relevant BIS standards.

Oil PSUs, on 07.12.2016, have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for 2G ethanol bio-refineries in Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh. Foundation Stone of one bio-refinery has been laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited on 25.12.2016 at Bathinda, Punjab.

**Sourcing of crude oil to fill strategic storage facilities**

764. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is talking to the UAE and Saudi Arabia to fill half of the 1.5 MMT of the Mangalore strategic storage along with Iranian Crude;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India is exploring two or three other models to source oil to fill the remainder of the storage;

(c) whether globally most of the biggest crude oil consuming countries have a strategic storage capacity of at least 50 days, but India currently stands less than 10 days; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As part of Phase I of

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Programme, has built SPR facilities at three locations *viz.* Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT. On 25 January 2017, the Definitive Agreement on Oil Storage and Management was signed between Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) of UAE for filling up one of the two caverns at Mangalore SPR facility. The other cavern at Mangalore has already been filled by Government.

(b) The Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) which is the SPV for construction of SPR facilities invited preliminary Expression of Interest (EoI) from reputed international parties for filling up of Padur SPR facility.

(c) and (d) As per an Approach Paper prepared by a working group set up by the Ministry, in India, there is 63 days of existing storage based on estimated commercial reserve of crude oil, petroleum products and gas. The total 5.33 MMT reserve of Phase-I of the SPR Programme is currently estimated to supply approximately 10.5 days of India's crude requirement according to the consumption during 2015-16.

#### **Supply of PNG in Tamil Nadu**

765. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to provide PNG in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the action taken to introduce/provide PNG in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Authorization for City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network in a Geographical Area (GA) is awarded by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to the entities subject to availability of natural gas and pipeline connectivity. Piped Natural Gas for domestic purposes forms part of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network.

PNGRB has identified Krishnagiri, Nagapattinum, Thiruvavarur, Cuddalore, Thiruvallur, Chennai, Madurai, Tuticorin, Vellore, Tiruvanamalli, Villuppuram, Sri Perambudur, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Sivaganga, Tiruchirapalli, Dindigul, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram districts as probable Gas in the State of Tamil Nadu.

**Gas pricing autonomy**

766. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has requested Government to accord full autonomy on total gas pricing on the gas produced in the country to boost local output and develop a vibrant gas market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also considered to allocate the gas produced to the local needs first and then market the remaining gas, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India notified “New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014” on 25.10.2014. The gas pricing formula incorporates the market prices from some of the important gas markets of the world. Further, on representations from various operators including ONGC, Government notified a policy on 21.3.2016 to grant marketing including pricing freedom with a cap on the price to the discoveries, made in deep water, ultra deep water and HPHT areas, which are yet to come on commercial production as on 01.01.2016.

Government through its various transparent and uniform policies has tried to maintain a fine balance between the requirements of producing and consuming sectors through its Gas Pricing Policy.

Government has approved Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy to monetise small discovered fields of National Oil Companies (NOCs) with the prime objective to bring DSFs to production at the earliest so as to increase domestic production. This Policy provides for single uniform license for producing all kinds of hydrocarbon, and also provide complete marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of produced crude oil and natural gas.

Government also approved marketing freedom for oil and gas to be produced from the blocks/fields to be offered under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

(c) and (d) Allocation of gas produced from the domestic fields is being carried out as per the relevant policy guidelines issued/amended by the Government from time to time. Government has also issued policy guidelines for commercial utilization of gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs) from their nominated blocks.

**Justice Shah Report on ONGC-RIL dispute**

767. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaint of ONGC that Reliance has taken its gas in KG basin and claiming compensation to the tune of ₹ 11,000 crores;

(b) whether it is also the fact that one man commission, Justice Shah, has also substantiated this;

(c) what are the reasons that Justice Shah Committee says that ONGC has no right to compensation but only the Central Government has the right; and

(d) how Government is going to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) had filed a Writ Petition No.3054 of 2014 before Delhi High Court against the exploitation and extraction of gas by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) from ONGC Blocks praying, *inter alia*, that the Union of India and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) be directed to appoint independent agency to establish continuity of reservoirs across the two blocks of ONGC and RIL and for gas balancing in accordance with the provisions of Oilfield (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (the Act) and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959(PNG Rules) and provision of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), and if ONGC is found entitled by the independent agency, RIL be directed to submit full accounts of the gas produced and to be produced and sold and to be sold and the values thereof and undertake to pay ONGC as may be determined. On agreement by both ONGC and RIL, an independent third party DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M) was appointed to go in the issue of migration and production of gas from ONGC to RIL blocks. The D&M submitted its report, *inter alia*, concluding the connectivity and continuity of reservoirs and migration of gas. To consider in depth the report submitted by D&M and recommend the action to be taken by the Government thereon considering legal, financial and contractual provisions including Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, P&NG Rules and concerned PSCs etc. and to quantify the unfair enrichment, the Government appointed single member Committee consisting of Justice A P Shah, retired Chief Justice of Delhi High Court.

(b) to (d) 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 the ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The Shah Committee has concluded that the Government of India, and not



ONGC, is entitled to claim restitution from RIL for the unjust benefit it received and unfairly retained. ONGC has no locus standi to bring a tortious claim against RIL for trespass/conversion since it does not have any ownership rights or possessory interest in the natural gas. Shah Committee has relied on the Article 27 of the PSC that “the Government is the sole owner of the petroleum underlying the contract area and shall remain the sole owner of petroleum produced under the PSC”, and also the judicial support in the judgment of the Supreme Court in *RNRL vs RIL*, (2010) 7 SCC 1. Thus, the Committee held that ONGC, till the time it produces gas from its block, has no legal or possessory right in the gas under its surface and contract area. The gas continues to belong to the Government of India.

Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, through its notice dated 3rd November, 2016 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. 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.

### **Increase/decrease in petroleum prices**

†768. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase/decrease in rates of petrol, diesel, petroleum gas, natural gas, kerosene in retail market effected in last two years and the number of times these were effected;

(b) the number of times and quantum of increase or decrease in the prices of crude oil in international market, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of total increase or decrease of tax/tariff on above products in last two years and the quantum of subsidy given thereof; and

(d) the amount of total loss occurred due to delay in making strategic reserve of crude oil, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of revision in the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, at Delhi, since 1st April, 2014 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As regards the natural gas, the Government has notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which provides for a formula for calculation of domestic Natural Gas price on six monthly basis which are linked to the international prices of Natural Gas. The details of revision in price of domestic natural gas since November, 2014 is given below:

Period	Price in US\$/ (MMBTU)
01.11.2014-31.03.2015	5.05
01.04.2015-30.09.2015	4.66
01.10.2015-31.03.2016	3.82
01.04.2016-30.09.2016	3.06
01.10.2016-31.03.2017	2.50

(b) Details of increase or decrease in price of crude oil in the international market since 1st April, 2014 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is no change in Customs Duty since 1st April, 2014 on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. However, during the same period the Excise Duty of Petrol and Diesel has been increased by ₹ 12.00 and ₹ 13.77 respectively. The total subsidy/under recovery for the last two years is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particular	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 April-Dec.
Under-recovery/Subsidy	76,969	34,248	17,920

(d) ISPRL has constructed strategic crude oil reserves at three locations. Strategic crude oil reserves are maintained from the perspective of long term energy security. Crude oil is purchased on the commissioning of strategic crude oil facility at the prevailing rates.

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

*Details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi since 1st April, 2014*

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO	Domestic LPG	
				Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
	(₹/litre)			(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49			980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.05.2014					928.50
16.05.2014		56.71			
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				906.00
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84			922.50
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
01.09.2014					901.00
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00	883.50
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35	15.14*		865.00
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51			752.00
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51			
01.01.2015					708.50
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26			
01.02.2015					605.00
04.02.2015	56.49	46.01			
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62	15.24		
01.03.2015	60.49	49.71			610.00
Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO	Domestic LPG	
				RSP	Effective cost after DBTL Subsidy#
	(₹/litre)			(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2015	60.00	48.50		621.00	417.82
16.04.2015	59.20	47.20			

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.05.2015	63.16	49.57	15.24	616.00	
16.05.2015	66.29	52.28			
01.06.2015				626.50	
16.06.2015	66.93	50.93			
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22		608.50	
16.07.2015	66.90	49.72			
01.08.2015	64.47	46.12		585.00	
15.08.2015	63.20	44.95			
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45		559.50	
01.10.2015		44.95		517.50	
16.10.2015		45.90			
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93		545.00	
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80			
01.12.2015	60.48	46.55		606.50	
09.12.2015				608.00	419.26
16.12.2015	59.98	46.09			
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03		657.50	419.33
02.01.2016	59.35	45.03			
16.01.2016	59.03	44.18			
19.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
31.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
01.02.2016	59.95	44.68		575.00	419.22
18.02.2016	59.63	44.96			
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43		513.50	419.13
04.03.2016			15.42		
17.03.2016	59.68	48.33			
01.04.2016				509.50	
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31			
16.04.2016	61.13	48.01			
25.04.2016			15.36		

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95		527.50	419.15
17.05.2016	63.02	51.67			
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93		548.50	419.18
03.06.2016			15.02		
16.06.2016	65.65	55.19			
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70		537.50	421.16
07.07.2016			15.27		
16.07.2016	62.51	54.28			
01.08.2016	61.09	52.27	15.53	487.00	423.09
16.08.2016	60.09	50.27	15.68		
01.09.2016	63.47	52.94	15.94	466.50	425.06
16.09.2016	64.21	52.59	16.19		
21.09.2016			16.40		
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51	16.66	490.00	427.09
05.10.2016	64.72	52.61			
16.10.2016	66.45	55.38	16.92		
28.10.2016				492.00	428.59
01.11.2016			17.17	529.50	430.64
06.11.2016	67.62	56.41			
16.11.2016	65.93	54.71	17.51		
01.12.2016	66.10	54.57	17.76	584.00	432.71
16.12.2016			18.02		
17.12.2016	68.94	56.68			
01.01.2017			18.28	585.00	434.71
02.01.2017	70.60	57.82			
16.01.2017	71.14	59.02	18.54		
	71.14	59.02	18.54*	585.00	434.71#

*Note:* Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non Subsidized Domestic LPG since 13.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.

\*Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

# effective 1st January 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

**Statement-II***Monthly average price of Indian basket of crude oil in the international market*

Months	Indian Basket (\$/BBL)
April, 2014	105.56
May, 2014	106.85
June, 2014	109.05
July, 2014	106.30
August, 2014	101.89
September, 2014	96.96
October, 2014	86.83
November, 2014	77.58
December, 2014	61.21
January, 2015	46.59
February, 2015	56.43
March, 2015	55.18
April, 2015	59.07
May, 2015	63.82
June, 2015	61.75
July, 2015	56.30
August, 2015	47.33
September, 2015	46.10
October, 2015	46.68
November, 2015	42.50
December, 2015	35.68
January, 2016	28.08
February, 2016	30.53
March, 2016	36.42
April, 2016	39.88
May, 2016	45.01
June, 2016	46.96

Months	Indian Basket (\$/BBL)
July, 2016	43.52
August, 2016	44.38
September, 2016	44.48
October, 2016	49.25
November, 2016	44.46
December, 2016	52.74
January, 2017	54.08

- 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.

### **Transfer of land by Bokaro Steel Plant**

769. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is total amount of land available with Bokaro Steel Plant which has been transferred to entities other than the Steel Plant, since its inception;

(b) what are the norms for transfer of land originally acquired specifically for Bokaro Steel Plant;

(c) when and at what level the policy of transfer of land has been authorised; and

(d) how many times it has been reviewed and the changes of each review may be explained, ever since the policy was first approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Total land acquired by the State Government of Jharkhand and handed over to Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) is 26908.565 acres. In addition, about 3600.215 acres of Gair Mazarua land and 778.46 acres of forest land falling within/around the acquired land area was handed over to Bokaro Steel Plant for its occupation and use. Thus, total land given to Bokaro Steel Plant is 31287.24 acres, out of which 2542.98 acres of land has been transferred to the State Government and Railways.

(b) to (d) BSL Land is transferred upon request by the State Government or Central Government for public purposes after obtaining the approval of Board of Directors of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) on case to case basis subject to permission of Government of India.

**Land for establishment of medical college in Bokaro**

770. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Jharkhand has made a request to Bokaro Steel City for land for establishment of a medical college in Bokaro;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) what is the current status of action in this regard; and

(d) what are the responsibilities of Bokaro Steel Plant as part of Corporate Social Responsibility towards public health in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Jharkhand made a request to transfer 25 acres of land of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) in Sector-12 (in the erstwhile Mouza Piratanr, Thana No. 36), Bokaro Steel City on free of cost basis for establishment of Medical College and Hospital.

(c) The request for transfer of land has been examined by Bokaro Steel Plant and has been approved from planning angle. The location plan sent by Bokaro Steel City was accepted by the State Government. The proposal is under examination in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(d) As part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) towards Public Health and for providing medical and health services to poor and needy people of peripheral areas, BSL has taken the following initiatives:

(i) One Health Center *i.e.* Bokaro Steel Sarva Swasthya Kendra is being run which provides free medical facilities.

(ii) One Mobile Medical Unit *i.e.* Ispat Sanjeevani is being run in collaboration with M/s Piramal Swsthya, Hyderabad, which covers 40 peripheral villages in a month. Low cost sanitary napkins are also distributed free of cost. These napkins are made under a CSR Project engaging poor women to earn their livelihood.

(iii) From time to time medical camps are also organised in peripheral villages.

(iv) BSL has provided one fogging machine for use in and around Bokaro Steel City and its peripheral areas for controlling the vectors and carriers of diseases such as malaria, dengue etc., the cost of which is borne by BSL.



**Steel Policy**

771. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated a steel policy, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this would boost the coking coal supply aimed at achieving increased domestic availability of wash coking coal and to reduce import; and

(c) if so, by how much quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Presently, the National Steel Policy, 2005 is in force. The Policy *inter alia* provides for tapping of new sources of coking coal to secure it for the steel industry. For the purpose the Government would aim for the coal sector to become market driven and would encourage the steel industry to make investments in washing and beneficiation of coal.

**Steps to revive Government run steel plants**

772. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major Government run steel plants are incurring huge losses in last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what steps other than disinvestment are taken to revive the Government run steel plants, the details thereof; and

(c) what new revenue model Government has initiated in last three years to ensure revival of these plants, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Plant-wise financial performance of the two Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during last three years are as under:

*Performance of steel plants/units of SAIL (Profit/Loss (-) Before Tax)*

(₹ in crore)

Plant/Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bhilai Steel Plant	2085	2232	405
Durgapur Steel Plant	416	506	(-)527
Rourkela Steel Plant	212	232	(-)2524

Plant/Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Bokaro Steel Plant	202	451	(-)2203
IISCO Steel Plant	(-)653	(-)1072	(-)1939
Alloy Steel Plant	(-)93	(-)134	(-)83
Salem Steel Plant	(-)376	(-)355	(-)466
Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant	(-)123	(-)97	(-)116
SAIL Refractory Unit	3	7	21
Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant	(-)78	(-)45	(-)78
Raw Material Division/Central Units	1628	634	310
SAIL Profit (+)/Loss (-) Before Tax	3225	2359	(-)7198
Tax	608	266	3061
Overall Financial Performance of SAIL {Profit/Loss (-) After Tax}	2616	2093	(-)4137

*Financial Performance of RINL (Profit/Loss(-) After Tax)*

(₹ in crore)

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Profit After Tax (PAT)	367	62	(-)1421

(b) and (c) The Government has taken the following steps to revive the steel sector, in general and these steel plants in particular, in view of the global excess capacity and falling profitability in steel sector:

- (i) To provide level playing field to the domestic steel producers, Government has extended Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 steel products till 4th February, 2017 *vide* DGFT Notification No. 31/2015-2020 dated 03.12.2016.
- (ii) For reducing the stress in the steel sector, RBI has extended 5:25 scheme in July, 2015, whereby longer amortization period for loans to projects in infrastructure and core industries sectors, say 25 years, based on the economic life or concession period of the project, with periodic re-financing, say every 5 years, is allowed.
- (iii) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which will help in promoting the demand and consumption of steel in the country.
- (iv) Increase the peak rate of Basic Customs Duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.

- (v) Increased the Import Duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, Import Duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (vi) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vii) Imposed the Safeguard Duty of 20% in March, 2016 on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm or more.
- (viii) Both the steel making CPSEs, namely, SAIL and RINL have undertaken expansion and modernization of their steel plants to increase production of steel and to reduce cost of production.
- (ix) Revenue model adopted by the CPSEs to improve profitability have the following components:
  - (a) Production optimization and product-mix improvement.
  - (b) Operational efficiency improvement and cost reduction.
  - (c) Improvement in techno-economic parameters.
  - (d) Rationalizing production from relatively inefficient routes.
  - (e) Reduction in inventories.
  - (f) Sale of low grade fines, slimes, tailings etc., from RMD mines.
  - (g) Improved labour productivity.

#### **Domestic policies hurting domestic steel producers**

773. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has given any thought on its domestic policies that are hurting the domestic steel producers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) to what extent the railway freight policy and clean energy cess is impacting the steel sector in the country;
- (d) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Railways to change tariff classification of steel goods at par with coal; and
- (e) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Domestic Policies are reviewed periodically and consultations are made with other Ministries to have growth oriented policies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Clean Energy Cess has been increased from ₹ 200/- per tonne of coal to ₹ 400/- per tonne in the Budget 2016-17. No changes have been proposed in the current budget.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Steel has taken up with the Ministry of Railways the issue of bringing the freight of iron ore at par with that of coal.

### **Problems faced by steel industry post demonetisation**

774. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonetisation has affected severely on construction and real estate business resulting in loss of revenue for iron and steel industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to mitigate the problems faced by the steel industry post demonetisation period;

(d) whether there is a general decline in the production and domestic supply of iron and steel in the country due to raw material shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Data on production of crude steel and production for sale of total finished steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) in the country during April-December, 2016 (prov.) is shown below and does not indicate any decline compared to same period last year.

Period	Crude steel production (mt.)	Production for sale of total finished steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) (mt.)
April-Dec., 2016-17*	72.35	73.96
April-Dec., 2015-16	66.52	66.75
% change*	8.8	10.8

Source: JPC; \* provisional; mt.=million tonnes

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

**Medical tourism in Tamil Nadu**

775. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical tourism service providers in the country, State/UT-wise including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the financial assistance provided by Government to such service providers over the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote medical tourism in the country and the funds spent on such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism does not maintain a list of Medical Tourism Service Providers in the country including in Tamil Nadu. Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to representatives of hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission International (JCI)/National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and/or State Governments as well as representatives of Travel Agents/Tour Operators approved by Ministry of Tourism who are engaged in Medical and Wellness Tourism under the scheme of Marketing Development Assistance. The Ministry of Tourism also provides assistance to stakeholders for production of publicity material, promotion through workshop/events/meets/seminars, for organizing Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion Shows, Capacity Building and for participation in fairs and events under the Guidelines for Promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism. Details of service providers provided financial assistance for Promotion of Medical Tourism in the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of financial assistance provided for promotion of medical and wellness tourism in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 31.01.2017).*

Sl. No.	Name of Stakeholder	Purpose	Amount released
<b>Financial Assistance provided in 2013-14</b>			
1.	The Society of Cosmetic Surgeons, Bandra, Mumbai	Financial Assistance for International Cosmetic Symposium	₹ 10,00,000.00
2.	M/s. Sunshine Hospital, PG Road, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 1,00,464.00

Sl. No.	Name of Stakeholder	Purpose	Amount released
3.	M/s. Sterling Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 1,50,000.00
4.	M/s. Amla Ayurvedic Hospital and Research Centre, Kerala	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 1,74,020.00
5.	M/s. Indian Holiday Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 4,00,000.00
6.	M/s. A.B. Hotels Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 1,46,681.00
7.	M/s. Soukya Indian Holistic Health Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 56,805.00
TOTAL			₹ 20, 27,970.00

#### Financial Assistance provided in 2014-15

1.	M/s. Yashoda Healthcare Services Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
2.	M/s. Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Somajigudda, Andhra Pradesh	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
3.	M/s. Jupiter Lifeline Hospital Pvt., Thane	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
4.	Indian Holiday Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
5.	Wokhardt Hospital Ltd., Goa	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
6.	Rajah Beach Ayurvedic Hospital, Kerala	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
7.	Soukya India Holistic Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Stakeholder	Purpose	Amount released
8.	M/s. Wokhardt Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
9.	M/s. Indian Holiday Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
10.	M/s. Kerala First Health Services Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore, Karnataka	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 1,12,500.00
11.	M/s. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi	Support for Medical and Wellness Tourism Summit-2014	₹ 10,00,000.00
12.	M/s. Soukya Foundation Charitable Trust, Bangalore, Karnataka	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 5,03,043.00
TOTAL			₹ 34,15,543.00

**Financial Assistance provided in 2015-16**

1.	M/s. Advatech Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 56,548.00
2.	M/s. Indian Holiday Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 2,00,000.00
3.	M/s. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	Support for International Summit on Medical Value Travel	₹12,54,000.00
4.	M/s. Bio Genesis Health Cluster, Bangalore, Karnataka	Support for Global Cancer Summit-2015	₹ 5,00,000.00
5.	PHD Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi	Support for Summit on Medical and Wellness Tourism-2016	₹ 10,00,000.00
TOTAL			₹ 30,10,548.00

**Financial Assistance provided in 2016-17 (Till 31 January, 2017)**

1.	M/s. Indian Holiday Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	₹ 4,00,000.00
TOTAL			₹ 4,00,000.00

**Foreign tourists in Maharashtra**

776. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the new tourism promotion projects started in last two years in Maharashtra that are supported by Central Government in order to attract more tourists;

(b) the projects which are planned to increase tourism in the coming two years;

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited Maharashtra in last three years; and

(d) the amount of revenue Maharashtra Government received from foreign tourism in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For development of Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in Coastal Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, an amount of ₹ 82.17 crore was sanctioned in the year 2014-15.

(b) Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra has been identified as a site under the 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) Scheme.

(c) The number of foreign tourists who visited Maharashtra in last three years is given below:—

Year	Foreign Tourist Visits
2013	4156343
2014	4389098
2015	4408916

(d) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that they do not have data available with them regarding the amount of revenue Maharashtra Government received from foreign tourism in last three years.

**Annual revenue and expenditure on tourist places in Rajasthan**

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

(a) the annual revenue generated during the last two years from the sale of tickets to tourists visiting historical tourist places of Rajasthan; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the total expenditure incurred head-wise as against the annual revenue generated from such tourist places in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Archaeological Survey of India the annual revenue generated and the expenditure head-wise during the last two years from the sale of tickets to tourists visiting historical places of Rajasthan is detailed below:-

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Annual Item	2014-15		2015-16	
1.	Annual Revenue	80.34		85.84	
		Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
2.	Expenditure	245.00	60.98	319.46	58.76

As regards historical tourist places maintained by Rajasthan Government, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Promotion of religious tourism**

778. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotion of religious tourism is part of Government policy; and

(b) if so, the recent initiatives in promotion of religious tourism and cost of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has launched a Plan Scheme “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive” (PRASAD) with the objective of holistic development of pilgrimage destinations. As on date, 25 such sites have been identified in the country.

These are Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Somnath (Gujarat), Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

A total of 16 projects in 12 States have been sanctioned till date for a total of ₹ 404.87 crore under the PRASAD Scheme. Details of the project and amount sanctioned are given in Statement-I (See below).

Another Scheme, Swadesh Darshan, has been launched with the objective of integrated development of theme based tourism circuits. Ramayana circuit, Krishna circuit, Buddhist circuit and Spiritual circuit are among the thirteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The State-wise projects sanctioned in the said circuits are given in Statement-II.

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

*Details of projects sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
<b>2014-15</b>		
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
2.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
<b>Odisha</b>		
4.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL		78.56
<b>2015-16</b>		
<b>Punjab</b>		
1.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
2.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
<b>Assam</b>		
3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
4.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
<b>Bihar</b>		
5.	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
7.	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
TOTAL		205.95
<b>2016-17</b>		
<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Development of Dwarka	26.23
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
2.	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
3.	Development of Vellankani	5.60
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
4.	Development at Hazratbal, Srinagar	42.02
<b>West Bengal</b>		
5.	Development of Belur (West Bengal)	30.03
TOTAL		120.36

**Statement-II**

*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Ramayana, Krishna, Buddhist and Spiritual Circuits*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17
			TOTAL of 2014-15	33.17
2015-16			NIL	
2016-17				
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
2.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
3.	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
4.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
5.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
7.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
8.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda- Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
TOTAL (2016-17)				923.09

**Inflow of tourists in Goa**

779. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether inflow of tourists in Goa has declined in the last three months;
- (b) whether any analysis has been made by Government to find out the reasons for the decline;
- (c) whether bookings in the hotels have been considerably reduced due to cancellation of the bookings; and
- (d) the percentage of decline in tourism in Goa on account of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There has been an increase in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) at Goa International Airport during the last three months.

The numbers and growth observed in FTAs at Goa International Airport during the last three months as compared to FTAs of corresponding period of last year are as below:

Month	FTAs	*Growth (%)
Nov., 2016	49847	31.3
Dec., 2016	58059	20.1
Jan., 2017	63504	31.3

\* Growth calculated over the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The impact, if any, of demonetisation was expected in the months of November and December 2016 and January 2017. However, increase in FTAs during those months reflects that there may not be any impact of demonetisation on tourism sector in Goa.

**Eco-tourism in Karnataka**

780. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the river catchments selected for eco-tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Karnataka;
- (b) the estimated cost of the above projects selected and what is the status of implementation of the same; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The State Government of Karnataka has submitted the proposal 'Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit; Uttara Kannada District (Kali River Catchment)-Dakshin Kannada, Udupi District (Netravathi-Seethanandi Catchment)-Chikamangaluru, Shivamogga and Ballari District (Tungabhadra and Bhadra River Catchment)-Kalburgi and Bidar District (Bhima River Catchment)-Mandya and Kodagu District (Kaveri River Catchment)' in February, 2017 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for ₹ 87.43 crore.

The projects are sanctioned under the scheme subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

#### **Tourist circuits connecting important Forts of Maharashtra**

781. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid any attention to develop tourist circuits connecting important forts in Maharashtra in tune with the desire of the Prime Minister expressed at Mumbai while performing jal-pujan for Shiv Smarak;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what time-bound special measures Government has taken for development of important forts to promote them as international and domestic tourist attractions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15.

Heritage Circuit has been identified as one of the thirteen thematic circuits for development under the Scheme. All the places of historical importance in the country including forts are covered under this theme.

The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra' under Coastal Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 for ₹ 82.17 crore. The sites covered under the project for development include Vijaydurg, Devgarh (Fort and Beach), Mithbav, Tarkarli, Tondavali, Nivati Fort, Shiroda, Sagarashwar and Mochemad.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country including Forts. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices Overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country.

### **Corruption charges in ITDC**

782. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of ITDC had been debarred from posting to sensitive posts by the CVC due to charges of corruption in Commonwealth Games against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these officials have been posted to sensitive posts subsequently and ITDC has repeatedly written to CVC in this regard citing urgency of work;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons, why ITDC has written several letters citing urgency of work and posting of corrupt officials to sensitive posts; and

(f) whether Government would inquire into it and fix responsibility in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Based on the complaints received against some officials in the balance Engineering and Mechanical (E&M) work in renovation of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi during Commonwealth Games (CWG) 2010, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) advised in the year 2012, for initiation of imposing major penalty proceedings against Shri Ravi Pandit and Shri Y. S. Yadav and for shifting them to non-sensitive posts. ITDC initiated action accordingly.

(c) to (f) There was acute shortage of technically qualified and experienced manpower at senior level in the Civil Engineering Cadre and due to retirement of the then General Manager (GM) (Engineering-Civil), who superannuated in January, 2015,



the situation became worse. There was no other GM level officer in the Engineering Division of ITDC and the work was looked after by a junior level officer. Further, there was urgent need for skilled and experienced officer to undertake, supervise and manage major up-gradation work of some of the hotel properties, which were in deplorable conditions. In such circumstances, ITDC consulted CVC and keeping in view the commercial interest of the company, brought back Shri Ravi Pandit as GM (Engg-Civil).

### **Promotion of cultural and heritage sites**

783. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being run by Government for promotion of heritage sites and rich culture of the country to attract more tourists through NGOs which conduct heritage walks with theatre and storytelling;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the funds allocated, released and spent during last three years, scheme-wise;

(c) if not, whether Government would initiate such schemes for promotion of culture and heritage sites of the country for attracting tourists, with particular reference to Delhi and NCR; 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) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including the Heritage Sites, Culture and Heritage Walks.

These promotions are undertaken in the overseas and domestic markets from funds allocated under two schemes of the Ministry:-

- (i) Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance.
- (ii) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality.

The funds allocated and expenditure incurred under these schemes during last three years is as follows:-

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate/ Revised Estimate	Final Grant	Actual Expenditure
Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality			
2013-14	108.00/102.76	102.76	101.12
2014-15	123.00/122.00	117.75	117.79
2015-16	132.00/116.95	116.95	116.78*
Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including MDA			
2013-14	350.00/216.00	216.00	195.29
2014-15	330.00/164.00	167.00	166.36
2015-16	330.00/190.05	190.05	170.83*

\*Provisional Expenditure

The Ministry of Tourism recognising the potential of heritage walks has instituted a category under its National Tourism Awards for recognizing 'Best Heritage Walks'. This award is open to State Tourism Organisations, NGOs or any other organisation which conducts Heritage Walks.

#### **Development of Light Houses at ports as tourist places**

784. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating on developing the Light Houses at ports as tourist places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked for this purpose and released so far to the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of tourism including that at Light Houses is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territory Administrations as well as to Central Agencies for projects identified by them under their jurisdiction, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and submission of certificate of utilisation of funds released earlier. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned ₹ 1500.00 lakh as Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist destination, of which, ₹ 750.00 lakh has been released during 2016-17.

**Investment in tourism**

785. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken to develop tourism in the country;
- (b) the details of plans formulated to organize and develop tourism destinations scattered all over the country;
- (c) the steps taken to boost direct and as well as indirect investment in tourism; and
- (d) the action taken to preserve culture, heritage and environment at tourist destinations to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives to develop tourism in the country which *inter alia* include the following:

- (i) Launching theme based tourist circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities.
- (ii) Launching the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage Centres of all faiths.
- (iii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in the domestic and international markets.
- (iv) Other initiatives taken to develop tourism in India are:
  - (a) Launch of e-Visa for citizens of 161 countries.
  - (b) Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products.
  - (c) Generating sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.
  - (d) Launch of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
  - (e) Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events as per the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism organized 'Incredible India Tourism Investor Summit' from 21st to 23rd September, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with the objective of positioning Indian tourism sector for attracting large investors. The summit showcased

the investment opportunities in the tourism sector in India by presenting a bouquet of investment-ready projects from the States/Union Territories. A number of MoUs were signed by various States at the end of the summit for attracting investments.

(d) The themes of heritage and eco-tourism have been identified for development of tourism circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Mobile App 'Swachh Paryatan' at identified Archaeological Survey of India monuments for public to communicate complaints about any unclean area/garbage piles and for its redressal.

The Ministry of Tourism has also laid down guidelines for approval of hotel projects and classification incorporating various eco-friendly measures. The Sustainable Tourism Criteria for the accommodation and the tour operator sector has also been formulated for promoting sustainable tourism in the country.

#### **India's participation in WTM, London**

786. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government participated in the inaugural World Travel Market (WTM) held at London;

(b) if so, the reasons on the basis of which Government participated in WTM;

(c) the steps taken by Government at WTM, London to promote tourism in the country; and

(d) the details of expenses incurred due to participation at WTM, London?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism participates in World Travel Market (WTM), London held annually. This Mart provides an effective platform for networking and meetings with executives and leaders from all segments of the Tourism Industry worldwide. It also provides excellent opportunity for showcasing and sourcing new products and services of India and to learn about the latest international trends and patterns affecting tourism to various regions. This year Ministry of Tourism (MoT) participated as Official Premier Partner at World Travel Market (WTM) London from 07-09 November, 2016. As part of the package, MoT received various opportunities for on-site and on-line branding including social media and print and electronic promotions through WTM collaterals etc.

(d) The expenditure incurred by MoT during WTM, London 2016 towards Premier Partnership package, construction of India Pavilion and hiring of space including cost of gas, electricity, water/internet etc. was approximately ₹ 8.92 crore.

**Petition on denial of forest rights in Andhra Pradesh**

787. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received specific petitions on denial of Forest Rights (under Forest Rights Act) to tribes of Devragondhi, Chenogondapalli, Mamidigondhi, Anguluru in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribals must get either financial compensation or 'land for-land' acquired by Government;

(c) what steps has Government taken to ensure that tribals of afore-mentioned villages got justice;

(d) whether a team has been sent to meet the tribals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per record available, representation(s) from Dr. Pentapati Pullarao, regarding non-implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Polavaram, Chegondapalli and Mamidigondhi of Andhra Pradesh have been received in 2016.

(b) To ensure adequate compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of displaced tribal people across the country, the Government has made special provisions in the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013'. As per the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Areas except as last resort.

Further, as per the act, ST families are entitled to various benefits such as one time financial assistance of ₹ 50,000 per family, the payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset, preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block, free land for community and social gatherings, in case of displacement, a Development Plan to be prepared, continuation/extension of safeguards, entitlements and benefits from displaced area to resettlement area, families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits.

As per Serial No. 2 of second schedule of RFCTLARR, in the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and *in lieu* of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the

affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired: Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.

The Act also lays down procedure and manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself.

However, the question of getting either financial compensation or land-for-land acquired by Government arises in the case of land acquisition for irrigation projects and not in the case of denial of Forest Rights (under Forest Rights Act).

(c) As per Forest Right Act, the onus of implementation of the act lies with State/UT Government. Representation of Shri Dr. Pentapatti Pullarao, as mentioned in reply to part (a) above, have already been sent to the State Government of AP for examining the same *vis-à-vis* provisions of FRA and for sending action taken report to this Ministry

(d) and (e) Based on the representations received, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) had constituted a team to visit the Polavaram Project. The then Member of NCST had visited the Polavaram Project from 07.01.2014 to 11.01.2014 and submitted a report dated 22.01.2014. The NCST has advised to concerned State Governments to take immediate action for providing pattas under Forest Right Act, 2006 to displaced tribal families.

### **Special schemes for PVTGS in Jharkhand**

†788. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social, educational and economic condition of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is very pathetic in Jharkhand in spite of various welfare schemes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that special attention is required to be given to the PVTGs in the earmarked current year for their upliftment; and

(c) if so whether Government would take initiative for formulating special scheme and provide them proper grant, if so by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any such report that the social, educational and economic condition of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is pathetic in Jharkhand in spite of various Welfare Schemes being implemented for them. However, since PVTGs are the most vulnerable section among tribals and priority needs to be accorded for their socio-economic Development, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme called the 'Scheme of development of PVTGs' is being implemented by this Ministry exclusively for the 'Development of PVTGs'. The scheme covers 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in 18 States/UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including the State of Jharkhand. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it are undertaken in sectors of Education, Health, Livelihood and Skill Development, Agricultural Development, Housing and Habitat, Social Security, Conservation of Culture or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. The State Governments and the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are required to formulate "Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan" and Annual Plans. Annual Plans indicating proposed activities and financial requirements are considered and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for release of funds each year.

#### **Achievements of National Tribal Carnival 2016**

789. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Tribal Carnival, 2016 has achieved its desired targets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to conduct such type of carnivals in various parts of the country in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a): Yes Sir.

(b) The National Tribal Carnival 2016 organized during 25-28 October, 2016 at New Delhi showcased glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people of the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medical practices to general population of the country. The Carnival also fostered tribal spirit and a sense of pride amongst tribal populace. Further, seminar/workshops on selected themes *viz.* Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Reservation in Services, Educational and Political Institutions were also organized on the side event of the Carnival.

(c) Presently, there is no plan for conducting such type of Carnival in various parts of the country. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends financial support to Tribal Research Institutes set up by various States for undertaking indentified activities including organizing Tribal Festivals in various part of their respective State.

**Anaemic tribal children in Tamil Nadu**

790. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over 3000 tribal children in Tamil Nadu who are anaemic and require immediate attention;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought any report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Reports were sought from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Details of Report of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of the Report of the Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Report of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu*

Out of 2.36 lakh Tribal children in Tamil Nadu roughly 1.3 lakh children are anemic.

As per the National Family Health Survey-4 data available for the Nilgiris and Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu which are having higher density of tribals, prevalence of Anaemia among children aged between 6-59 months is on par with anemia prevalence rate of Tamil Nadu *i.e.* 50.7%.

Also as per the ICDS data available with Directorate of ICDS, Tamil Nadu, the Severely Malnourished children in the age group of 0-38 months are only 0.12% and for children in the age group of 37-60 months it is 0.03% only.

Action being taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu:



1. Children in the age group of 1-5 years: Tablet Albendazole 400mg twice a year for deworming is administered in schools.
2. Children in the age group of 1-5 years: Syrup. Iron and Folic Acid (contains 100mg/5 ml of Ferrous Sulphate and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid) through KIT A by VHN in Anganwadi Centres.
3. Children in the age group of 1-5 years: Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Tablets (contains Ferrous Iron 45mg and Folic Acid 400 mcg) supplied through KIT A by VHN in Anganwadi Centres.
4. Screening by RBSK Mobile Health Teams of all Children between 0-18 years.
5. Screening and treatment of minor ailments by 20 Tribal Mobile Medical Units through NGOs supported by National Health Mission.
6. 2650 ASHAs have been funded by NHM for MCH activities in Tribal Hilly and hard to reach Areas.
7. Screening and treatment of Sickle cell Anaemia and Thalassemia-which are predominant cause of anaemia among tribal population through NGOs supported by NHM through Prevention of Hemoglobinopathies Programme in 30 Tribal Blocks.
8. Under Article 275(1) for screening and follow up of Sickle cell Anaemia in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu, ₹ 61.155 lakhs have been allocated.
9. Steps are being taken to promote open defecation free villages under Swachh Bharat and IEC on hand wash is aggressively promoted.
10. Nutritional supplements provided through ICDS.
11. Tribal Health Counsellors are appointed in all tribal block PHCs to motivate the tribalsto give counseling and take treatment for anemia in general and sickle cell in particular. Apart from the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu, Social Welfare Department is also preparing a Nutritional Policy of the State to eradicate the malnutrition which is a key factor for anemia.

### ***Statement-II***

*Report of Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Tamil Nadu*

#### **A. Background Data:**

Prevalence of anaemia among children aged between 6-59 months

(cut of value for hemoglobin-<11.0g/dl)

**1. District Level Household Survey-4**

Sl. No.	Name of Study Area	Period of Study	Observation
1.	Tamil Nadu	2012-2013	60.2%
2.	The Nilgiris	2012-2013	41.3%
3.	Krishnagiri	2012-2013	51.8%

**2. National Family Health Survey-4**

Sl. No.	Name of Study Area	Period of Study	Observation
1.	Tamil Nadu	2015-2016	50.7%
2.	The Nilgiris	2015-2016	53.3%
3.	Krishnagiri	2015-2016	52.1%

The above data shows that Prevalence of Anaemia among children aged between 6-59 months in Tribal Districts like Nilgiris, Krishnagiri is on par with prevalence data of Tamil Nadu.

**B. Interventions:***Health Facilities and Health teams functional in Tribal areas*

Sl. No.	Type of Tribal Institutions	Number of Institutions
1.	District Hospital	1
2.	SDH	12
3.	CHC	15
4.	PHC	95
5.	Newly Created PHCs under NHM till Dec 2016	15
6.	Tribal RBSK Mobile Health Teams	58
7.	Regular Mobile Medical Units in tribal blocks	29

- 1-5 years:** Tablet Albendazole 400mg twice a year for deworming of Children
- 1-5 years:** Syrup Iron and Folic Acid (contains 100mg/5ml of Ferrous Sulphate and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid) through KIT a by VHN in Anganwadi Centres. Each kit contains 400 bottles
- 1-5 years:** Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Tablets (contains Ferrous Iron 45mg and Folic acid 400mcg) supplied through KIT A by VHN in Anganwadi Centres. Each kit contains 13000 tablets.
- Screening by RBSK Mobile Health Teams of all Children between 0-18 years

5. Screening and treatment of minor ailments by 20 Tribal Mobile Units through NGOs supported by National Health Mission.
6. 2650 ASHAs have been funded by NHM for MCH activities in Tribal Hilly and hard to reach Areas
7. Screening and treatment of Sickle cell anaemia and Thalassemia—which are predominant cause of anaemia among tribal population through NGOs supported by NHM through Prevention of Hemoglobinopathies Programme in 30 Tribal Blocks
8. Steps taken to promote open defecation free villages
9. IEC on Hand Hygiene
10. Nutritional supplements provided through ICDS
11. NHM supported Tribal Health Counsellors
12. Free treatment and admission for patients needing in-patient care through Tribal Bed Grant Scheme.
13. Promoting the activity of wearing slippers to prevent hookworm infection.

*Funds provided by NHM for special schemes in tribal areas*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Funds provided by National Health Mission (NHM )
1.	Prevention of Hemoglobinopathies	216.00
2.	Sickle Cell Intervention Programme	14.00
3.	Bed Grant Scheme	15.00
4.	Tribal Counsellors-10 nos	7.20
5.	Tribal MMU	273.60

#### **Tribal undertrials in jails**

791. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of tribal undertrials languishing in jails in the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry provides any legal assistance to the tribal undertrials; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information received

from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 34,999 undertrials persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe were lodged in different Indian jails as on 31.12.2015.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme in this Ministry to provide such assistance.

**Multi-skilled institutes in tribal dominated districts**

792. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up multi-skilled institutes in tribal concentrated districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to build a framework suited to various skills need and requirements of tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, through National Skill Development Corporation is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) scheme for setting up Model Skill Centre in every district of the country. Out of a total of 163 tribal dominated districts, 90 districts have been allocated skill centers under the scheme as of January 2017. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The separate proposals for carrying out skill development training in 163 districts have been planned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with MSDE for course content mechanism, delivery mechanism complying with NSQF and common norms.

***Statement***

*Details of tribal dominated districts in the country which have been allocated skill centres under PMKK Scheme as on January, 2017*

Name of the District	State	Name of PMKK TP
Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	Centum Workskills India Limited
Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	AISECT Limited
Baksa	Assam	Orion Edutech Private Limited
Balod	Chhattisgarh	Surya Wires Private Limited
Balrampur	Chhattisgarh	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Banswara	Rajasthan	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited

Name of the District	State	Name of PMKK TP
Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	Centum Workskills India Limited
Bastar	Chhattisgarh	Surya Wires Private Limited
Bharuch	Gujarat	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	ICFE Skills Solutions Private Limited
Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	CalanceSoftwares Private Limited
Chhota Udaipur	Rajasthan	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Chirang	Assam	Orion Edutech Private Limited
Dahod	Gujarat	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	Surya Wires Private Limited
Dausa	Rajasthan	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Debagarh	Odisha	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	Surya Wires Private Limited
Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	Centum Workskills India Limited
Dimapur	Nagaland	Orion Edutech Private Limited
Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	CalanceSoftwares Private Limited
Dumka	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Dungarpur	Rajasthan	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Gadchiroli (L)	Maharashtra	Quess Corp Limited
Gajapati	Odisha	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Limited
Gariyaband	Chhattisgarh	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Gomati	Tripura	Orion Edutech Private Limited
Gumla	Jharkhand	Vikas Bharti Bishunpur
Jamtara	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Jashpur	Chhattisgarh	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Jhabua	Chhattisgarh	Calance Softwares Private Limited

Name of the District	State	Name of PMKK TP
Jharsuguda	Odisha	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Kalahandi	Odisha	Basant Devi Charitable Trust
Kandhamal	Odisha	Basant Devi Charitable Trust
Kanker (L)	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
KarbiAnglong	Assam	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Kendujhar	Odisha	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Khammam	Telangana	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Khandwa (East Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	Centum Workskills India Limited
Khunti	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	Calance Softwares Private Limited
Kohima	Nagaland	Orion Edutech Private Limited
Kondagaon	Chhattisgarh	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Koraput (L)	Odisha	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Limited
Korba	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
Koriya	Chhattisgarh	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Lahul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	CalanceSoftwares Private Limited
Latehar	Jharkhand	Vikas Bharti Bishunpur
Lohardaga	Jharkhand	Don Bosco Tech Society
Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Malkangiri (L)	Odisha	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Limited
Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	Calance Softwares Private Limited
Mayurbhanj	Odisha	IACM Smart Learn Limited
Nabarangapur	Odisha	Basant Devi Charitable Trust
Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
Narmada	Gujarat	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Naupada	Odisha	Basant Devi Charitable Trust

Name of the District	State	Name of PMKK TP
Panchmahal	Gujarat	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Pashchimi-Singhbhum	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Purbi Singhbhum	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
Rajnandgaon (L)	Chhattisgarh	AISECT Limited
Ranchi (L)	Jharkhand	Don Bosco Tech Society
Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	CalanceSoftwares Private Limited
Rayagada	Odisha	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Limited
Ribhoi	Meghalaya	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Sahibganj	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Sambalpur	Odisha	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Saraikela-Kharsawan	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Senapati	Manipur	Don Bosco Tech Society
Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	CalanceSoftwares Private Limited
Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	AISECT Limited
Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Mahendra Skills Training and Development Private Limited
Sikkim (East District)	Sikkim	Edujobs Academy Private Limited
Sikkim (South District)	Sikkim	Edujobs Academy Private Limited
Simdega	Jharkhand	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	Mahendra Skills Training and Development Private Limited
Sukma	Chhattisgarh	Surya Wires Private Limited
Sundargarh	Odisha	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited
Surajpur	Chhattisgarh	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Surguja	Chhattisgarh	Ashpra Skills Private Limited
Tamenglong	Manipur	Don Bosco Tech Society

Name of the District	State	Name of PMKK TP
Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	Don Bosco Tech Society
Udaipur	Rajasthan	NIFA Infocomp Services Private Limited
Udalguri	Assam	Care Educational and Welfare Society
Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	AISECT Limited
West Garo Hills	Meghalaya	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited

### **Custodial torture of tribals**

793. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of custodial torture of tribals are increasing in the country;

(b) the details of custodial torture and deaths in last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the cases registered against the responsible officials under the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 in last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Details of (i) number of cases of custodial torture of tribals registered in the National Human Rights Commission on the basis of complaints and (ii) on deaths in custody (both police and judicial) registered, State-wise, on the basis of intimations received during the last three years, in respect of tribals are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such data is maintained by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), as informed by them.



**Statement**

*Details of number of cases of custodial torture of tribals registered in NHRC and the details of deaths in Police custody registered State-wise during last three years in respect of tribals*

State/UT	Custodial torture			Death in judicial custody			Death in police custody		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	2	8	2	6	3	4	0	1	0

**Promotion of tribal arts and crafts**

794. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government promotes/proposes to promote Indian tribal arts and crafts in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the number of exhibitions for promoting Indian tribal arts and crafts organised by Government in various countries during the last three years, country-wise;

(d) whether Government has assessed the number of tribals benefited from the said exhibitions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of export of handicrafts/artifacts manufactured by tribals from various States during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) which is a cooperative society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act and is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is the organization entrusted to promote Indian tribal arts and craft. TRIFED proposes to promote Indian tribal arts and crafts in other countries by participating in few International Exhibitions in European or other Countries abroad through Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) and India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) during the coming financial year 2017-18.

(c) TRIFED has not organised any Exhibition in foreign countries. However, TRIFED has been participating in International Exhibitions for promotion of tribal art and craft. The details of International Exhibitions in which TRIFED has participated during last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Name of International Exhibition	Date of Exhibition	Total Sales (In ₹)
1	2013-14	Import Shop Berlin, Germany	13-17 November, 2013	4.43 lakhs
2	-do-	AFL Artigiano Infiera, Milan, Italy	30 November - 8 December, 2013	3.36 lakhs
3	2015-16	AFL Artigiano Infiera, Milan, Italy	5-13 December, 2015	3.20 lakhs

(d) Participation of TRIFED in the international exhibition resulted in sale of tribal arts and crafts not only abroad, but also attracted buyer of tribal products to the tune of ₹ 7.80 lakhs during 2013-14 from TRIFED's Retail Outlets in India. However, there is no formal assessment conducted regarding number of tribals benefited from the said exhibitions. TRIFED has been participating in International Exhibitions in which the various products being sourced from tribal artisans are showcased, promoted and sold. As such, the tribal artisans have been getting indirectly benefitted by TRIFED's participation in these Exhibitions to the extent of the sales of products sourced from tribal artisans.

The participation in International Exhibitions by TRIFED envisages promotion of tribal art and craft among potential buyers abroad. Besides realization of sales during exhibitions, these events have created awareness about the unique tribal products and encourage the potential buyers to purchase tribal products directly from our Outlets in India, which result in increase in purchase of tribal products to that extent from tribal suppliers. Moreover, the participation in International Events has a long term effect in terms of promotion of tribal art and craft among foreign buyers.

(e) The quantum of export of handicraft/artifacts made by the empanelled tribal artisans of TRIFED from various States during last 3 years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Value (₹ in lakh)
1	2013-14	15.65
2	2014-15	Nil
3	2015-16	3.20

### **Petitions of displaced tribal villages under National Water Projects**

795. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received petitions during the last sixty days from days from diverse tribal villagers who have been displaced by National Water Projects;

(b) whether it is a fact that affected and displaced tribals have not received either financial compensation for their land lost or got replacement of land;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has considered the petitions of the petitioners to redress their problems; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Polavaram Project Authority, only one petition has been received during the last last sixty days from Smt. Karam Chellayamma President, Godavari Sand, Mining, Soil Labour Welfare Society, Devaragondi, Polavaram Mandal, West Godavari District with a request to provide job to each family as per law.

(b) The petitioners' lands were acquired and compensation paid under old Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits were provided as per Andhra Pradesh R&R Policy, 2005 (G.O. Ms.No. 68 dated 08.04.2005). The gratuitous relief was provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in addition to the benefits under AP R&R Policy, 2005. There is no provision to provide employment to each family whose lands were acquired under old Act, 1984 and AP R&R Policy 2005. Hence, the provision of employment under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) does not arise.

(c) and (d) As compensation has already been provided to the petitioners in accordance with provisions of the LA Act 1894 and AP R&R Policy, 2005, the provision of employment under the Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 does not arise in the above case.

### **Enquiry into non-application of Land Acquisition Act, 2013**

796. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that evicted tribals of dams being taken up as National Projects have demanded an enquiry into non-application of the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 and the Forest Rights Act since 10th October, 2016;

(b) the details of these petitions from tribals and their leaders;

(c) by what date will Government take up their issues of eviction, unemployment and poverty; and

(d) the details of action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information available with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Polavaram Project Authority no such request has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to extend all benefits as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1984 up to 31.12.2013 and as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) beyond this date. Land acquisition is a continuous process depending on the progress of works and availability of funds.

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**1.00 P.M.**

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

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) correcting the answer to the Unstarred Question 55 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th November, 2016, regarding 'Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi Migrants'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this frequency of correcting the answer is rising. This is not a healthy trend in a Parliamentary democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, they correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, Sir, I beseech you to take note of it and tell the Cabinet and the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Message from Lok Sabha.

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th February, 2017.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India."

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are now taking up the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मजदूरों के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सुरक्षा देने के लिए और समय पर भुगतान करने के लिए यह एक ऐसा विधेयक है, जिसकी आज के समय में, समसामयिक जरूरत है। उसी की पूर्ति करने के लिए, अध्यादेश को विधेयक के रूप में पारित करने के लिए यहां पर माननीय श्रम मंत्री श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय ने यह विधेयक पेश किया है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि मजदूरों के बारे में सोचने का यह एक अच्छा उपाय है। हमारे देश के संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र में हमारा श्रमिक काम करता है। देश में कुशल, अर्धकुशल, स्किल्ड, अनस्किल्ड और सेमी स्किल्ड श्रमिक काम करते हैं। चूंकि ऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में कर्मचारियों की संख्या निरंतर कम होती जा रही है, इसीलिए हमारे यहां पर असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। इसलिए ऐसे श्रमिकों के बारे में, उनके भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। यह संशोधन बिल मजदूरों की मजदूरी के भुगतान की पद्धति को रेगुलेट करने के लिए, विनियमित करने के लिए है, It regulates the payment of wages of certain class of employed persons. इस अधिनियम में अनेक बार संशोधन हुए हैं, 2005 में अंतिम बार संशोधन हुआ था। इस अधिनियम की धारा 6 यह उपबंध करती है, Section 6 of the Act provides that all wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both. यह जो धारा 6 है, इसमें उपबंध किया गया है कि हम जो कर्मचारी को, श्रमिक को भुगतान करें, वह चाहे हमारे प्रचलित सिक्के हों या नोट हों, उसके माध्यम से करें। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, यह जो विमुद्रीकरण हुआ है, उसके कारण से और उस समय में करेन्सी का जिस प्रकार का प्रवाह होना चाहिए, उस स्थिति को भी सुचारु रूप से नियंत्रित करने के लिए यह बात बहुत जरूरी हो गई थी, उस दृष्टि से यह विधेयक लाने का काम हुआ है। यह विधेयक 28 दिसंबर, 2016 को लाया गया था। हमने कोशिश की थी कि 15 दिसंबर, 2016 को इस विधेयक को लोक सभा में पारित किया जाए, किन्तु उस वक्त की अपनी परिस्थिति के कारण से यह पारित नहीं हो पाया

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

था। इसलिए मजदूरों के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस अध्यादेश को लाना पड़ा और इस अध्यादेश के माध्यम से मजदूरों के भुगतान को उनके खातों में अंतरण करने का, उनके भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने का एक प्रभावी उपाय किया गया। इस अधिनियम की धारा 6 पहले से ही यह अधिकार देती है कि कर्मचारी अपना ऑप्शन दे कि वह किस तरह से अपना भुगतान चाहता है। वह नगद में भुगतान चाहता है या बैंक के द्वारा भुगतान चाहता है या फिर उसके खाते में उसके भुगतान का अंतरण कर दिया जाए, ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए, इसके लिए उसके पास वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाएं उपलब्ध हैं। फिर भी इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमारा मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936, जो बहुत पुराना है, उसमें यह एक संशोधन करने का काम हुआ है और यह विधेयक इस रूप में यहां पर प्रस्तुत हो गया है। भुगतान की पद्धति को दोष-रहित बनाने का यह उपाय है और साथ ही यह डिजिटल, कैशलेस की दिशा में भी एक प्रभावी कदम है, जो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को एक सशक्त माध्यम देता है। इस तरह से यह एक प्रभावी उपाय किया गया है। इससे पहले भी आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब, केरल, हरियाणा की राज्य सरकारों ने अधिनियम में संशोधन कर बैंक अथवा बैंक खातों में अंतरण करने का प्रबंध कर रखा है। तो यह पद्धति प्रचलन में आ गई है और इस पद्धति को पूरी तरह से पुख्ता करने के लिए यह संशोधन लाने का काम इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हम कर रहे हैं, जिससे श्रमिकों को किसी भी प्रकार से शोषण का शिकार न होना पड़े। हमेशा यह शिकायतें रहती थीं कि मजदूरों को जो भुगतान किया जा रहा है, उसमें पूरा भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है या कभी भुगतान नहीं भी हो रहा है। इस भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह एक बहुत ही आवश्यक और सुरक्षात्मक कदम है कि इस तरह के विधेयक को पारित करने का काम किया जाए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस अध्यादेश को हम विधेयक के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का काम करें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके कारण से ईएसआई, जो राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा योजना की स्वास्थ्य सेवा है, उसका भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो रहा है और ये राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा योजना और भविष्य निधि योजना, जो श्रमिकों के हित की बड़ी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं से भी यह उनके लिए सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय होगा। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से यह जो पद्धति लाने का काम सरकार ने किया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में जिस तरह से संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिक हैं, उन सभी के कल्याण की बात होनी चाहिए। मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में अनेक प्रकार के श्रमिक हैं, जिनके काम करने की पद्धतियां लगभग समान ही हैं और हम एक लंबे समय से समान काम के लिए समान वेतन देने के उपाय करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। मैं भारतीय मजदूर संघ के कार्यकर्ता के नाते श्रमिक क्षेत्र से वर्षों तक, 1966 से लेकर अब तक, जुड़ा रहा हूँ और इस क्षेत्र में काम करता रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि श्रमिकों को किस प्रकार वेतन विसंगतियों से बचाने के लिए उपाय करना आवश्यक है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार इसके बारे में भी निश्चित रूप से सकारात्मक उपाय करने का काम करेगी। हमारे देश में contract labours हैं, आकस्मिक श्रमिक हैं, दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, कृषि मजदूर हैं, मनरेगा में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, आँगनवाड़ी के कार्यकर्ता और सहायक हैं। अगर हम ये सारे भुगतान सुनिश्चित कर सकें, बैंकों के माध्यम से, चेक के माध्यम से या उनके खातों में अंतरण करने के माध्यम से, तो यह बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। सरकार ने इसके लिए पहले ही जन-धन योजना के खाते शुरू किए हैं।

निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने भविष्य की सारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जिस तरह से उसको श्रमबद्ध बनाया है, उसके अन्तर्गत यह भी एक कदम है, जिसको सुनिश्चित करने का उपाय करना है।

महोदय, यह विधेयक बहुत ही उपयोगी है और समसामयिक भी है। मैं श्रमिकों के हित में कहना चाहूँगा, चूँकि हम तो जानते हैं कि

"कौन बनाता है हिन्दुस्तान,  
भारत का मजदूर-किसान",

कि यह भारत के मजदूरों को सुरक्षा देने का एक प्रभावी उपाय है। सरकार ने इस विधेयक के रूप में इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण फैसला किया है। मैं इस विधेयक को पारित करने के लिए और यहाँ लाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से सरकार का अभिनंदन करता हूँ, स्वागत करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि

"मानवता के लिए ऊषा की किरण जगाने वाले हम;  
शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित जनों का भाग्य बनाने वाले हम"।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात):** सर, आपने इस बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान एक ऐसे विश्लेषण की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि this is the most neglected legislation as far as implementation is concerned. इसका जन्म इसलिए हुआ था कि पहले जो लोग कपड़ा मिल में काम करते थे और मंदी के वक्त जब मालिक उनको पैसा नहीं देते थे और बोलते थे कि यह कपड़ा ले जाओ, कपड़ा बाजार में बेचो और उसमें से अपनी तनखाह ले लो। इसको हटाने के लिए और इसको मिटाने के लिए उस वक्त मजदूरों ने जो लड़ाई लड़ी, मजदूरों के संगठनों ने जो लड़ाई लड़ी, उससे यह piece of legislation आया कि जो मजदूर काम करता है, उस मजदूर को मालिक द्वारा compulsorily cash में पैसा देना पड़ेगा और उसकी तारीख तय की गई। चूँकि उसको पैसा देना पड़ेगा, इस वजह से उसको उसका रिकॉर्ड रखने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे समय आगे बढ़ता गया, Industrial Disputes Act आया, Bombay Industrial Relations Act आया और दूसरे Acts आए। उनमें से कितनी ही चीजें regulate हुईं, लेकिन Payment of Wages Act बिल्कुल ऐसा neglected piece रहा, जिसके बारे में Labour Department ने ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया, क्योंकि जो organized industries थीं, वे अपने आप समय पर उनको पैसा दे देती थीं। इस वजह से लोगों को इसके ऊपर ज्यादा काम करने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। सर, आज क्या स्थिति है? चूँकि wages धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते गए, बहुत सी industries में industrial workers की स्थिति और भी खराब होती गई और unorganized sector के अन्दर काम बढ़ता गया। The worst part is, कि गवर्नमेंट के जो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, जो पहले गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर casual labour permanent रखते थे, उन्होंने daily wages के ऊपर उनको काम पर रखना शुरू कर दिया। उससे भी एक step आगे जाकर Minimum Wages Act के तहत जो काम लिए जाते थे, डिपार्टमेंट्स ने उन कामों को drought relief work और दूसरे works के अन्दर उन कामों को करवा कर Minimum Wages Act के सेक्शन 26 के अन्दर exemption दे दिया। इस



[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

exemption की वजह से स्थिति यह हुई कि उन पर Minimum Wages Act लागू नहीं होता है। जब उन पर वह Act लागू नहीं होता है, तो उनको रिकॉर्ड रखने की भी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। सबसे पहले Payment of Wages Act के अन्दर जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, वह यह है कि you know, all the Departments of the Government, by and large, of all the State Governments of the country, say, for example, PWD Department, Forest Department, Irrigation Department, they always keep casual labour. क्योंकि Supreme Court का जो judgement आया है, उसके अनुसार अगर कोई किसी को minimum wage से कम देता है, तो वह बेगार माना जाएगा है, it is forced labour. इस वजह से minimum wage को compulsory कर दिया गया, लेकिन कितनी ही राज्य सरकारों ने अपने फंड से भी minimum wage की payment करने में असमर्थता दिखाई है। इस वजह से स्थिति यह हो गई है कि Department, in which they are keeping casual labour, वे उसका रिकॉर्ड ही नहीं रखते हैं। कितने काम ऐसे होते हैं, जो साल में 20-25 दिन चलते हैं या 30-40 दिन चलते हैं। Say, for example, पूरे देश के अंदर Forest Development Corporations हैं। जितने भी mines and forest produce हैं, उनको आदिवासी और दूसरे लोग जंगलों के अंदर इकट्ठा करते हैं, that is a regulation between the Forest Development Corporation and the casual labour. अभी हमारे यहां से Afforestation का बिल पास हुआ था। उसमें जो plantation करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जो चौकीदार हैं, जो sapling लगाते हैं, जो बाड़ बनाते हैं, जो पत्थर के hedge बनाते हैं या जो गड्ढा खोदने वाले मजदूर हैं, ये सब बिल्कुल casual labour होते हैं। न तो उनमें से किसी का कोई रिकॉर्ड रखा जाता है और न ही किसी को wage slip दी जाती है। मैंने फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट से सिर्फ wage slip लेने के लिए 20 साल गुजारे हैं, क्योंकि wage slip देने का मतलब यह हुआ कि they have to keep the record. अगर wage slip हो, तो at least, they can claim कि मेरे 240 दिन हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं Provident Fund का भी हकदार बनता हूं और Gratuity का भी हकदार बनता हूं। Now, this is all done by the Government Departments. I am not talking about the private people or private employers. The worst part in this country, now, is, most of the Government Departments keep the casual labour as a labour without giving them any benefit of labour legislation. उसमें Payment of Wages Act का तो सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है, क्योंकि मजदूर बदलते रहते हैं। एक बार वे बदले जाते हैं और अगर उनके 240 दिन नहीं हुए हैं, तो बीच में ही सब हटा दिए जाते हैं। उनका कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखा जाता है, उनको wage slip नहीं दी जाती है, क्योंकि अगर कोई labour दूसरा काम करने वाला है, इससे उसके wage का अंतर बदल जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं Forest Department के अंदर काम करने वाले चौकीदार की बात करूंगा, उसके पास पांच से सात किलोमीटर का एरिया होता है। जहां-जहां प्लांटेशन होता है, वहां-वहां जाकर उसको चैक करना होता है। उसे कोई भी ranger, कभी भी, without giving any notice, उधर से उठाकर किसी दूसरी जगह पर भेज सकता है या जिसने ज्यादा पैसे दिए होंगे, उसको वह रख लेता है, इसको निकाल देता है। इन हालत के अंदर ये लोग काम कर रहे हैं। यह स्थिति ज्यादातर सभी जगहों पर है। आप Irrigation Department को देख लीजिए। आज Irrigation Department का सबसे ज्यादा काम NREGA के अंदर होता है। NREGA के अंदर fixed wages हैं। अगर उनको Irrigation Department

हायर करेगा, तो उसको 300 या 350 रुपये देने पड़ेंगे, लेकिन अगर NREGA के अंदर उनको काम दिया जाएगा, तो कम पैसे देने पड़ेंगे। Forest Department का जो actual departmental work था, that has been replaced by NREGA और NREGA में आपको wage slip देने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती, न ही वे देते हैं और न ही NREGA के अंदर Payment of Wages Act लागू होता है। लाखों मज़दूर इसमें काम करते हैं। जब बजट के ऊपर चर्चा होगी, तब मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि इसके अंदर by and large, Government department के जो regular work थे, how that work was transferred into NREGA. जो लोग गड्ढा खोदने को criticize करते थे, आज वे ही गड्ढा खुदवाने वाले हैं, क्योंकि नये बजट के अंदर तालाब बनवाने की बात भी आई है और गड्ढे खुदवाने की बात भी आई है। NREGA में जो काम करते हैं, उनको 100 दिन की मज़दूरी दी जाती है। हालांकि 100 दिन की मज़दूरी के अंदर अगर हम सिर्फ seasonal work को गिनें, तब तो they are seasonal workers, so, all the labour laws must apply to them. Why are they given an exemption? उनके ऊपर minimum wage का कानून लागू नहीं होता है, इसमें उसको भी exemption दी गई है, क्योंकि इसकी clarification वे यह कहते हुए देते हैं कि यह तो सिर्फ एक स्कीम के अंदर है। वैसे यह under the Act है और उसकी एक यूनियन भी रजिस्टर हुई है, लेकिन Labour Department उसकी कोई cognizance नहीं लेता है, इसलिए Payment of Wages Act के अंतर्गत, न तो उनको wage slip दी जाती है और न ही उसके अनुसार उनको तनखाह मिलती है। आज तो स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है। जैसे अगर मेरी तनखाह है, आप उसको मेरे एकाउंट में जमा करवाने के लिए लेकर आते हैं, लेकिन बैंक में पैसा withdraw होने वाला नहीं है और सरकार उसका कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखती है। आपके पास इस कानून को लागू करवाने की क्या machinery है? NREGA के अंतर्गत अगर आप 15 दिन के अंदर काम नहीं देते, तो वे compensation के हकदार होते हैं। गुजरात में कोर्ट ने यह डिसीजन दिया कि इनको unemployment allowance मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको वह नहीं दिया गया। यह केस Payment of Wages Act के तहत फाइल किया गया था। अगर आप हाई कोर्ट में जाइए, तो वहां पर डिसीजन लेने में सालों लग जाते हैं। सवाल यह है कि यह तो हम ले आए हैं, लेकिन हैंडलूम सेक्टर, जहां पॉवरलूम में 10-20 लोग काम करते हैं या डायमंड सेक्टर में जहां 10-20 लोग काम करते हैं, वहां पर तो यह ठीक है, परन्तु इस देश के जो करोड़ों लोग अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, उनकी आज क्या स्थिति है? मेरी ग्रिवेंस लेबर मिनिस्ट्री और लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से है, पर्टिकुलर लेबर मिनिस्टर से नहीं है, लेकिन लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में सबसे ज्यादा के जुअलटीज़ 15-20 सालों में हुई हैं। उनका स्टाफ कम हुआ है। उनका बजट भी कम हुआ है। महोदय, आज सुबह जैसे हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री जाधव जी बता रहे थे कि चाइल्ड लेबर के अंदर जो इंस्पेक्शन हुए, वे दो परसेंट भी नहीं हुए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) पीठासीन हुए]

उनके ऊपर कितने केस किए गए, उसकी तो बात ही आप जाने दीजिए। क्या आप उसे पेमेंट ऑफ वेजेज़ एक्ट के अंदर स्लिप दोगे, क्या उसका रिकॉर्ड रखोगे, क्या उसे आप चेक से पेमेंट करोगे या कैश पेमेंट करोगे, आप क्या एंशयोर करते हैं? Who will ensure it? As far as I am concerned, this may be a very good piece of legislation for the unorganized

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

sector, लेकिन इसके बारे में, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं और पेमेंट ऑफ वेजेज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत उन्हें पेमेंट करने को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट कराना चाहते हैं?

सर, पेमेंट ऑफ वेजेज के अंदर जो लिखा है, उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—“All wages shall be paid in current coin, or, currency notes, or, by crediting wages into the bank accounts of the employees.” cheque, आप सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट्स से सीधे चेक से पेमेंट कराइए। All the labours which are employed by the various Departments of the Governments as casual labourers, let their wages go into their bank accounts. Let there be a record. You examine it and find it out. Why is the Labour Department not doing it? मैं तो बोलता हूँ कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट इतना सुस्त क्यों है और क्यों बिलकुल टूथलेस हो गया है? इसी वजह से सबसे ज्यादा केजुअलटीज हुई हैं। सबसे पहला सवाल है काम मिलने का कि काम मिलना चाहिए।

सर, एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की हालत तो इससे भी ज्यादा खराब है। उसमें किसी कानून का पालन नहीं होता है। पूरे एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के खड़े होने के बावजूद भी वहाँ किसी भी कानून पर अमल नहीं होता है और अमल कराया भी नहीं जाता है, क्योंकि उसमें सबसे ज्यादा वायलेंस होता है। ऐसा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट वाले भी मानते हैं। उसे इम्प्लीमेंट कराने में डिपार्टमेंट के इंस्पेक्टर भी डरते हैं। इसी तरह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि मुझे सरकार पर केस फाइल करना है, तो सबसे पहले सरकार से मंजूरी लेनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि उसमें यह है कि अगर इसके ऊपर केस फाइल करोगे, तो 'नो ऑब्जेक्शन' सर्टिफिकेट चाहिए।

They don't do it. और इसकी वजह से, मैं यदि 10 दिन काम करूँ और मुझे 10 दिन का पेमेंट नहीं मिलता है, तो मैं कहाँ और किस कोर्ट में जाऊंगा? मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपसे और आपके डिपार्टमेंट से जवाब चाहूंगा कि उसे यदि 5 या 10 दिन का पेमेंट नहीं दिया जाता है, तो क्या मैकेनिज्म है, क्या कंप्लैन्स है स्टेट के ऊपर और डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर?

सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत पैसा खाया जाता है। फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर जब प्लांट्स लगाए जाते हैं, तो तीन वीडिंग होती हैं। तीन में से दो की, एक वीडिंग की ही नहीं और उसका पैसा चला गया। उसमें फर्टिलाइजर डाला जाता है, लेकिन वह उसमें डाला नहीं जाता है, उसका पैसा बाहर ही बाहर चला जाता है। कितने गड्डे खोदे, उसका कोई रिकॉर्ड ही नहीं होता है और कितने मजदूर लगे, उसका भी कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता, क्योंकि वह सीज़नल होता है। वह केवल 15-20 दिन का ही सीज़न होता है। तेंदू पत्ते का सीज़न ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक महीने चलता है। इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले, जो रोड के आजू-बाजू में किनारी टूट जाती है, उसे बांधने के लिए जिन मजदूरों को लगाया जाता है, उन्हें हमेशा बदल दिया जाता है, जिससे कि उनका इसमें कोई हक न बने। यह डेलिबरेटली क्यों होता है?

महोदय, आप इंडस्ट्री को करोड़ों रुपए दें, मुझे इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। आप उन्हें दें, ताकि इंडस्ट्री में एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़े। हम भी चाहते हैं कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़े। मेरा ग्रीवेंस यह है कि जो करोड़ों की संख्या में एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर और अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर हैं, उन्हें हम क्या दे रहे हैं? उसके लिए कानूनों और उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की हम क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? सर, बिलकुल

ब्लैंक हैं, unfortunately I must say. मैं अभी भी डील कर रहा हूँ। मैं तीन-चार यूनियन्स का जनरल सैक्रेटरी हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि क्या हालत है। सर, हमारे यहां गुजरात में अम्बाजी नाम की एक जगह है, जहां मार्बल माइंस हैं, जिसके बारे में हमारे मिनिस्टर वगैरह सब जानते हैं। वहां मार्बल माइंस में ब्लास्टिंग की वजह से मजदूर मर जाता है। वह माइंस में ब्लास्टिंग की वजह से मर जाता है, लेकिन उसे कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिलता है। वह कहां पर जाएगा? अगर वह लेबर गया भी तो वहां से उसको भुज जाना पड़ेगा, which is almost 300 kilometers, वहां पर Conciliation Officer बैठता है। जहां पर ये माइंस हैं, वहां पर वह नहीं बैठता है। वह सोचता है, अगर पैसा नहीं दिया, तो मैं अपने पैसे लेने के लिए 300 किलोमीटर दूर थोड़े ही जाने वाला हूँ! यह कैसी व्यवस्था है? मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ कि ज़रा मेहरबानी करके इसको देखिए। मैं सरकार से भी गुजारिश करता हूँ, सिर्फ एक तरफ इंडस्ट्री की ओर मत देखिए। मुझे उनसे कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। वे हैं, तो उनसे काम मिलेगा, लेकिन बिल्कुल सामने जो करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ भी तो थोड़ी नज़र कीजिए। यह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? अगर आपको गरीबी दूर करनी है, तो सबसे पहले जेब में पैसा जाना चाहिए। जो मजदूरी करता है, उसको पूरा पैसा मिलना चाहिए, समय से मिलना चाहिए, उसके पूरे हक मिलने चाहिए, वे कहां पर हैं?

सर, कोई चाहे कुछ भी करे, आज रिक्रूटमेंट के अन्दर पैसे दिए बगैर काम नहीं मिलता है, चाहे वह फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट हो, इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट हो, पीडब्ल्यूडी हो या सरकार का कोई भी डिपार्टमेंट हो। प्राइवेट में तो स्थिति और भी खराब है। वहां तो hire and fire की स्थिति है। जो नहीं आया, उससे कह दिया गया कि तुम्हारा पैसा नहीं है, जाओ। तुमसे जो हो, वह कर लेना। वहां यूनियन की स्थिति क्या है? उसके सामने कौन लड़ने वाला है और उसके लिए कौन लड़ता है? It is the most hazardous activity as far as trade unions are concerned. आज ट्रेड यूनियन्स के अन्दर जाने वाला आदमी नहीं है। वह सोचता है, मैं यह क्यों करूँ? मेरी सेफ्टी क्या है? मेरे पास कौन-सा कानून है? हमारे यहां जो dissenting voice है, उस dissenting voice को यह कहकर बंद किया जाता है कि यह तो नक्सलाइट है। सर, एक जमाना था जब मुझे पता होता था कि यह People's War Group का आदमी है। अब इसको मैं क्या बोलूँ? हमारी सरकार — तुम सिर्फ मजदूरों, आदिवासी मजदूरों के सवालों को उठाओ, तो उसमें तुम People's War Group, leftist और नक्सलाइट हो जाते हो, क्योंकि तुम जंगल में जाकर काम करते हो। मिनिस्टर साहब, यह पेमेंट एंड वेजेज ऐक्ट के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, मैं आपको यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। It is not just a small piece of legislation; it is a very, very big responsibility as far as I am concerned, and you have to look into it, and your Department has to ensure all these things for the people of the country, फिर न तो नक्सलाइट्स पैदा होंगे और न ही लेफ्टिस्ट्स या राइटिस्ट्स पैदा होंगे। अगर आज पूरे देश में सब काम ठीक से चल रहा है, तो मिनिमम वेजेज के implementation का काम क्यों नहीं चल रहा है? पैसे समय से क्यों नहीं मिल रहे हैं? मैं यह भी नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि आप MNREGA के पैसे पोस्ट ऑफिस में क्यों जमा करवा रहे हैं, बैंक में क्यों जमा करवा रहे हैं? मैंने काम किया है, मुझे पैसे दो, शाम को मुझे पैसे चाहिए। हमारी तनखाह हर महीने मिल सकती है, लेकिन MNREGA की तनखाह नहीं मिल सकती है, उसमें उसको 10 एविडेंस चाहिए। मैंने आज काम किया है, तो उसका पैसा मुझे तीन हफ्ते बाद मिलेगा। हम कैसी सरकार चला रहे हैं और हम कैसा काम करवा रहे हैं? सभी तरफ वाले, इधर वाले, उधर वाले, मैं किसी अकेले को नहीं कोस रहा हूँ, यह मेरी

[श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री]

आपसे गुजारिश है। मेरे हिसाब से इसके अन्दर से 'or' शब्द निकाल दीजिए। आपने इसके अन्दर लिखा है, "in notes or by cheque". आप इसे कैश करवाइए। मजदूरों का कितना पैसा है? वह तो किसी का भी 24,000 से ज्यादा नहीं है। किसी को मिलेगा भी नहीं, अगर इतना मिलेगा, तब तो बहुत हो गया। अगर महीने के 10,000 रुपये मिलते, तब भी बहुत हो जाता। आप वह पैसा कैश क्यों नहीं देते हैं, उसे आप चेक से क्यों देते हैं? आप रिकॉर्ड रखवाइए। सर, जंगलों के अन्दर या दूसरी जगहों पर जो एक्टिविटी होती है, जिसमें प्रॉफिट होता है, उस प्रॉफिट के अन्दर बोनस के वे हकदार होते हैं। उस बोनस को देने के लिए उनके पास रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता, तो फिर वे बोनस किसको दें?

सर, मैं सिर्फ गुजरात की बात करता हूँ, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश की बात नहीं करता हूँ। ओडिशा के तेंदू पत्ते की वजह से जो स्थिति पैदा हुई, वह सब जानते होंगे। सर, वहां किसी का रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता। मैंने जो काम करके दिया है, उसका जो बोनस approve होता है, उसका मैं legitimate हकदार हूँ, लेकिन वहां पर किसी को सांप ने काट लिया, कोई औरत ऊपर से नीचे गिर गई या पत्ते लेकर कौन गया, उन सबका रिकॉर्ड Forest Development Corporation या Forest Department के पास नहीं होता है। अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट वाला कोई बता दे, तो मैं जरूर पता कर लूँ। उनके डिपार्टमेंट में चेक कीजिए। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से आप डिपार्टमेंट्स में चेक करवाइए, जो सबसे ज्यादा उसके ऊपर धौंस रखते हैं। यह हालत आज पेमेंट और वेजेज की है। Unorganized Sector में, जो दो-दो, पांच-पांच मजदूर रखते हैं, उसकी बात है, कंस्ट्रक्शन लेबर की बात है। कंस्ट्रक्शन इंडस्ट्री में कहां यह कानून लागू होता है? लाखों मजदूर कंस्ट्रक्शन इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं। गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि से ज्यादातर मजदूर कंस्ट्रक्शन में जाते हैं, क्योंकि दूसरा कोई अनस्किल्ड काम तो है नहीं। वे लोग फुटपाथ पर सोए रहते हैं, एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, तो उनकी जानें चली जाती हैं। अभी किसी ने तीन लोगों के ऊपर गाड़ी चढ़ा दी, जब कि वे लोग फुटपाथ पर सो रहे थे। यह बीते हफ्ते की बात है। इसके कारण सब मजदूर वहां से पलायन कर गए यानी वापस चले गए। उनके पैसे वैसे के वैसे ही धरे रह गए। कांटेक्टर बोलता है कि मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है, मैं कैश कहां से लाकर दूं? क्या आप उनको इसके लिए assure करते हैं? मैं आपसे इस तरह की आशा रखता हूँ कि जो कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स हैं, फॉरेस्ट वर्कर्स हैं तथा दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के casual labour हैं, उनको आप इस पेमेंट एण्ड वेजेज एक्ट के माध्यम से इस बात के लिए assure कीजिए। सिर्फ एक्ट बनाने से मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं मिल जाता है। मुझे पैसा चाहिए, मैंने काम किया है, उसका पैसा चाहिए। मुझे मजदूरी भीख के रूप में नहीं चाहिए, मुझे समय से अपनी मजदूरी चाहिए। आपका डिपार्टमेंट या सरकार का डिपार्टमेंट आज तक उनको यह assure नहीं कर सका, चाहे वह स्टेट का हो या केंद्र का हो। केंद्र वाले बोलेंगे कि यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, हम क्या करें? इस विषय में जो sensitivity है, मेरे हिसाब से वह बिल्कुल मर गई है। आज उनको कोई नहीं जानता, जिन हजारों मजदूरों के पैसे वैसे के वैसे बाकी पड़े हैं या पड़े रहते हैं।

सर, मुझे खुशी है कि आज आप इस तरह का बिल लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ, मैं इतने सालों से काम करता हूँ, मैं यह देखता हूँ कि उनकी क्या हालत है, इसलिए मैं बता रहा हूँ। सर, इस वजह से मैंने इनको कितनी ही चीजें बताई हैं। मैं इनसे आशा रखता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं

इनका हमशक्ल हूँ। एक बार ट्रेन में किसी ने मुझसे पूछ लिया कि क्या आप बंडारू दत्तात्रेय हो, तो मैंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं मधुसूदन मिस्त्री हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये मेरे हमशक्ल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** इसके लिए आपको थोड़ा दुबला होना पड़ेगा।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:** सर, मैं इनसे यह आशा रखता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अगर सरकारी आदमियों को बुरा लगे, तो वे मुझे माफ करें, लेकिन आप जब तक उनके ऊपर डंडा नहीं चलाईंगा, तब तक वे काम नहीं करते हैं। जब उनको लगता है कि मेरी नौकरी जाने वाली है, तब वे फटाफट काम करने लगते हैं। जब तक इस तरह की स्थिति नहीं आती है, तब तक वे काम नहीं करते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के हित के लिए आप उन पर डंडा चलाईएं। आप लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर डंडा चलाईएं और उनको बताइए। आप वहां जाकर random check कीजिए। आप कहीं पर भी जाकर चेक कीजिए, वहां पर बहुत सारे लोग आपसे कम्प्लेंट करेंगे।

सर, मैं इस बिल का सपोर्ट करता हूँ और आशा रखता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसके ऊपर पूरा ध्यान देकर इस पूरे कानून को real sense में implement कराएंगे, ताकि लोगों की जेब में उनकी मजदूरी का पैसा जाए। मुझे यह आशा है कि आप इस तरह का कोई कदम उठाएंगे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, सरकार जब भी संसद में कोई कानून लाती है, तो यह आवश्यक होता है कि उसके ऊपर संबंधित स्टेकहोल्डर्स से डिस्कस किया जाए। संसद में जो भी बिल्स आते हैं, उनका दूरगामी परिणाम होता है। प्रस्तुत विधेयक, ऐसे ही दूरगामी और गंभीर परिणामों वाला है। इस कानून का असर देश के करोड़ों श्रमिकों, कामगारों और छोटे नौकरी पेशा लोगों पर पड़ेगा। सरकार ने विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में कहा है कि समय के बीतने के साथ प्रौद्योगिकी बदल रही है। चेक के माध्यम से मजदूरी का भुगतान या उसके नियोजित बैंक खाते में मजदूरी जमा करने से डिजिटल और अल्प नकदी अर्थव्यवस्था के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के अलावा न्यूनतम मजदूरी के भुगतान न होने या उसके कम भुगतान के बारे में शिकायतों में कमी आएगी। सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि इस तरह के प्रबंध कुछ प्रदेश सरकारें पहले से कर चुकी हैं। सेक्शन (6), पेमेंट ऑफ वेजेज़ एक्ट के तहत अभी तक coins और रूपए में मजदूरी और दिहाड़ी का भुगतान हो सकता था। यह व्यवस्था अभी तक ठीक चल रही थी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन से भुगतान में किस तरह इजाफा होगा तथा डिजिटल पेमेंट से अधिकतम मजदूरी कैसे ensure की जा सकती है? क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में मजदूरों और कामगारों की यूनियन वगैरह से बात की है? यह व्यवस्था organised industry के लिए तो ठीक है, लेकिन जहां unorganised industry है, जैसे agriculture है, construction है, उनमें सारे मजदूर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह, दूर-दूर जगहों पर जाते हैं, जैसे बंगाल से, उत्तर प्रदेश या अलग-अलग जगहों से पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, केरल या दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाकर काम करते हैं। इनकी रोज की मजदूरी अगर इन्हें न मिले, तो इनका खाना नहीं चलता है। अगर इन्हें बैंक के जरिए पेमेंट दिया जाएगा, तो पहले उन्हें बैंक में लाइन खड़े होकर पैसा निकालना पड़ेगा और फिर वे अपना खाना खा पाएंगे। इसलिए digital payment करने से सब मजदूरों की नौकरी चली जाएगी या वे पलायन कर जाएंगे, वापस अपने प्रदेश चले जाएंगे। हमारे यहां हर शहर में

[श्री संजय सेठ]

अगर सुबह आप निकलें, तो किसी भी चौराहे पर लेबर खड़ी आपको मिल जाएगी, जिन्हें वहां से construction works के लिए रोज़ाना ले जाया जाता है। अगर हम उन्हें शाम को चैक से पेमेंट करेंगे या digital payment करेंगे तो वे उसे accept नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि उन्हें शाम को उसी पैसे से खाने का इंतज़ाम करना होता है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था बिल्कुल व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

इनमें से अधिकतर मजदूर पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते और उनके लोकल बैंकों में खाते भी नहीं होते। दूर से आए लोगों के अपने शहरों में खाते हो सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी जगह खाते खुलवाने में वे हिचकते हैं। अगर उन्हें चैक के माध्यम से पेमेंट मिलता है तो वे चैक को बैंक में जमा करके पैसा नहीं निकाल सकते। वे अपना खाता ही दूसरी जगह नहीं खुलवाते। इसलिए इस बिल में यह एक व्यावहारिक कमी है, जिसे मजदूर मानने को तैयार नहीं होंगे।

ऐसे ही, agricultural sector में जो मजदूर गांव में काम करता है, वह चैक से पेमेंट नहीं लेगा। इन सारी समस्याओं पर ध्यान देने और बिल में व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है कि कैसे इन लोगों के हित में प्रावधान किया जा सकता है?

सरकार ने कहा है कि प्रौद्योगिकी बदल रही है, देश बदल रहा है लेकिन हमारे देश का गरीब किसान, मजदूर आज भी वहीं खड़ा है। न उसके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई-लिखाई की व्यवस्था है और न दो वक्त की रोटी की व्यवस्था है। अगर वह अपनी शारीरिक ताकत का इस्तेमाल करके रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था करता है, तो उसके लिए पढ़े-लिखे और कुलीन वर्ग की digital व्यवस्था लाकर कुर्बानी के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। यह उसे मौत के मुंह में धकेलने जैसा है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम कामगार पहले ही नोटबंदी के चलते बेरोज़गार हो चुके हैं। इस बिल पर कानूनी मुहर लगने से मजदूरों की हालत और खराब होगी। बिल के सैक्शन 6 में एक proviso जोड़ा गया है, जिसके तहत सरकार तमाम establishments के बारे में नोटिफिकेशन जारी करके यह व्यवस्था कर सकती है कि वे केवल digital भुगतान प्रणाली को ही अपनाएं। इस तरह का बिल में delegation सिर्फ गैर-कानूनी ही नहीं, बल्कि संविधान का भी उल्लंघन है। इससे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 का उल्लंघन होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रावधान को Committee on Subordinate Legislation को रेफर करना चाहिए तथा यह opinion लेनी चाहिए कि इस तरह का delegation कहां तक उचित है? यह बिल Department related Standing Committee को भी रेफर नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि यह बिल लोक सभा से पास होकर यहां आया है, मैं propose करता हूं कि इस बिल को सलैक्ट कमेटी को रेफर किया जाए तथा स्टेक-होल्डर्स की opinion लेने के बाद ही इसे सदन में रखा जाए। धन्यवाद।

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill. India has 472 million labour force. Out of this, 90 per cent of the workforce is in the informal and unorganized sector. It contributes to 45 per cent of the GDP. However, workers are deprived of the benefits of formal employment like provident fund, health insurance like the ESI, bonus, dearness allowance, etc. Even, employers pay the employees and workers less than the minimum wages mandated by the States or the Centre. This is today's reality. With due respect to Union Labour Minister who is present here, I am sorry to say



that the Central Labour Directorate has not been able to exert law of the land in this respect till date. Sir, it is important to protect the interests of the workers and labourers. I am glad that a reformed labour code will ensure that wages reach the workers in a timely manner. However, the Bill states that all wages must be transferred to the bank account. Unless the Government specifically notifies a certain amount, which may be paid in cash, this may pose a difficulty for many who still do not have bank accounts. This Government constantly talks about cashless India, Digital India. However, does the Government know how many people have bank accounts? The harsh reality is that 80 per cent of women don't have bank accounts in India. And, more than 50 per cent of workers don't have bank accounts till date. To add to the misery of the workers, the restrictions on cash withdrawal have still not been removed by the Government. How will a poor worker stand in the ATM queues during his work hours to withdraw money? How will he pay service to banks? Sir, political parties can receive ₹ 2,000 cash donation but the poor workers cannot. For example, I want to add that if an entrepreneur has to pay ₹ 2 crores as wages or salaries of workmen per week, say, on every Saturday, he is also entitled to withdraw only ₹ 24,000 from his account. Obviously, there is no need of lockout and strike. Factories after factories are being closed and will be closed further affecting crores of workmen of our country. Sir, in Bengal there are over four lakh people working in tea gardens. There are over five lakh of people who are working in the jute mills. Sir, 1.5 crore of Bengal population is associated with tea industry and 2.5 crore of Bengal population is associated with jute industry. There are thousands of beedi workers; there are thousands of construction workers, etc., etc. These workers and labourers could not be paid their wages due to demonetization. Sir, demonetization has caused hardship to all the workers and labourers. After three months of pain and agony, over 25 crore daily wage workers have lost their jobs. Unemployment has increased to 7 per cent, unfortunately. There is a need to provide a comprehensive social security system for workers in the informal sector. Let the objective reality be up to the mark at first. The Government cannot make the poor worker suffer because of its own agenda to go cashless and digital. Thank you very much.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मजदूरी संदाय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 सदन में लाया गया है, इसमें दर्शाया गया है कि श्रमिकों को चेक द्वारा और डिजिटल पेमेंट द्वारा पेमेंट की जाएगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में बहुत सारे ऐसे मजदूर हैं, जो असंगठित हैं। उनको किसी प्रकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं है, वे डेली मजदूरी करते हैं और डेली कमाकर अपने परिवार को चलाते हैं। उनको इस डिजिटल पेमेंट से किस प्रकार से पेमेंट की जाएगी? मैं आपकी भावना की कद्र करता हूँ। बिल इसलिए लाया गया है कि मजदूरों को सही समय पर मजदूरी मिल सके। मगर जो मजदूर हैं, जिस प्रकार से खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, रोड बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं, मकान बनाने



[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

वाले मजदूर हैं, हमारे जल श्रमिक हैं, जो जल में काम करते हैं, वे किसी न किसी के अधीन काम करते हैं। जब वे किसी न किसी के अधीन काम करते हैं तो वे नकद पर काम करते हैं। अगर आप रिकशा चलाने वाले को भी कह दीजिए कि चैक से पैसा लो, डिजिटल पेमेंट से लो, ए.टी.एम. से लो, तो वह रिकशा वाला जो डेली कमाकर अपने परिवार को चलाता है, वह किस प्रकार से यह काम करेगा? इस बिल में कहीं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है कि जो डेली मजदूरी करने वाले लोग हैं, जो डेली काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनका क्या होगा, किस प्रकार से उनका पेमेंट दिया जाएगा? आज बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदार हमारे मजदूरों का पैसा रख लेते हैं। इसके कारण से याद दिलाना चाहते हैं कि उनके खाते और बही में उनकी मजदूरी का जो चार्ट बने, उसमें उनकी मजदूरी की जानकारी व्यापक रूप से रहे कि आपने पैसा दिया या नहीं और पैसा कैसे दिया। वैसे यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो आपने कहा है कि चैक द्वारा दिया जाए या डिजिटल पेमेंट द्वारा किया जाए, तो यह व्यावहारिक रूप से नहीं आ पाएगा। व्यावहारिक रूप से लाने के लिए आपने इस पर क्या कठोर कदम उठाया है, इसको आगे लाने के लिए क्या काम किया है? खास करके हम जल श्रमिक संघ से जुड़े हुए रहे हैं, जल श्रमिक संघ के कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते रहे हैं और उसके हम पदाधिकारी भी रहे हैं, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल श्रमिक संघ के जो लोग काम करते हैं, जैसे खेतिहर मजदूर है, जो खेत में काम करते हैं, उसी तरह से जल श्रमिक संघ भी है, उसको वहीं बांटकर पैसा दे दिया जाता है, मगर आपने जो यह बना दिया है तो इसके अनुसार उनको किस प्रकार से डिजिटल पेमेंट से पैसा दिया जाएगा, इस पर आपको पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

आज हमारे श्रमिकों के बारे में, जो मजदूरी करते हैं, अभी इस बारे में मधुसूदन मिश्री जी बोले तथा संजय सेठ जी भी बोले हैं। उन्होंने बहुत व्यावहारिक बात बोली है कि जो गरीब अपने परिवार को चलाता है, दैनिक मजदूरी करके चलाता है तो डिजिटल पेमेंट से उसका परिवार कैसे चलेगा? आज यहां सभी लोग बैठे हुए हैं। आपके खाते में कितना ही पैसा रहे, मगर आपकी पॉकेट में एकाध हजार रूपया नहीं रहे तो आप अपने आपको हल्का महसूस करते हैं, जबकि जो व्यक्ति मजदूरी करके खाता है, तथा जो सुबह काम पर जाता है तो शाम को उसे नकद पैसा चाहिए, अगर उसे नकद पैसा नहीं दीजिएगा, और कहा भी जाता है कि मजदूर का पसीना सूखने से पहले उसके हाथ में अगर पैसा नहीं दिया गया तो उसके साथ इंसान नहीं होता है। अगर उसकी मजदूरी का पैसा उसके खाते में भेज देंगे तो उसका परिवार कैसे चलेगा, इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें। आप इस ओर देखें कि वे लोग अपना रोज गुजारा कैसे करेंगे, जबकि वे असंगठित मजदूर हैं, हमारे खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, हमारे जल श्रमिक मजदूर हैं, हमारे बीड़ी बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं, हमारे रोड पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, हमारे घर बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं, तो उनका आप किस प्रकार से पेमेंट करवाइएगा? इसमें आपने नकद का भी प्रावधान किया है, मगर इस पर ज्यादा जोर देना होगा कि जो नकद लेना चाहे उसको नकद भी देने का प्रावधान रहे। अगर आप चैक से पेमेंट करेंगे तो कल जाकर वह बैंक से पैसा लेगा लेकिन उसका परिवार आज तो भूखा मरेगा। इस बात को देखने के लिए आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है?

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गरीब मजदूर, शोषित उपेक्षितों की जो बात आप कह रहे हैं, आप डिजिटल पेमेंट करने की बात जिस प्रकार से आप इस बिल में लाए हैं, यह व्यावहारिक

नहीं है। यह व्यवहार में नहीं है कि किस प्रकार से हमारे गरीब को पेमेंट किया जाएगा, इसके संबंध में माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताने की कोशिश करेंगे, इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं पुनः इस विधेयक में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, this Bill was first introduced on the last day of the Winter Session and thereafter an Ordinance was promulgated. Is resorting to Ordinance route at all required on this issue? That is my first question. It is not at all required. Ordinance route is taken to make the issue fait accompli as a supplementary drive to demonetization misadventure, aims at benefiting only the big corporate and MNCs in the digital service, credit card service filed where every transaction includes service charge, unlike cash transaction. That is the basic purpose of this 'corporate service Government' behind imposing this Bill *via* Ordinance route and not for the welfare of labour.

Besides, the whole exercise of bringing an Ordinance on this issue smacks of authoritarianism and that has also been reflected in the very content of the Ordinance. Originally, under the existing Payment of Wages Act, the worker possesses the right to choose as to which mode he receives his wage. Sir, salary is my right. Salary is my property. I must decide how to withdraw that and how to use that. The Right to Property is a Constitutional right. The Government of day has taken oath on the Constitution. Are you not violating the Constitution? Is it right? I request the hon. Minister to please examine this.

Sir, precisely, the right of worker's consent has been snatched away through this amendment. Can the hon. Labour Minister deny that? While taking away the worker's right to consent on mode of wage payment, the administration has been empowered to decide the sector or area where wage payment will be made either by cheque or bank transfer.

Sir, today, the organized labour is 7 per cent and unorganized labour is 93 per cent. According to my information from banking sector, only 89 lakh people from unorganized sector have bank account. Crores of people do not have any account at all. They take their salary by cash. Hon. Minister has said about Kerala and other things. Sir, in Kerala only Government employees are being paid in cheque or through bank account, not ordinary employees or workers from unorganized sector. That is not in Kerala. I think, you have to correct that. Sir, it may not be the problem for organized sector, because for most of them salary is paid through bank. Most of the establishments under organized sector are in urban and semi-urban areas having bank service. Wherever there is Government office or wherever there is a public sector unit, you will find a banking service. But, in case of unorganized

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

sector occupations, particularly in unbanked rural areas, payment of wages through cheque or bank transfer would create a serious problem for workers and leave them at the mercy of employer even in the matter of getting their legitimate earned wage. Legitimate earned wage itself becomes a problem. I don't know how the Ministry of Labour thought about it. Does this amendment Bill has any provision to protect the workers in that kind of a situation? Unless such right to worker is ensured, this Bill cannot serve the required purpose and the objective. I demand: The worker's right to consent or choose the mode of payment of wage should be incorporated in the Bill. Otherwise, you are taking away my Constitutional right. You have no right to take away my right. The Constitution has given me this right.

So, I request the hon. Minister to consider this and make necessary changes accordingly.

Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I, on behalf of my YSR Congrss Party and my President, Shri Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, and on my own behalf, support this Bill. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government three issues which are very important.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 6 of the Bill. I would just read it. It says, 'All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or by cheque or by crediting the wages in the bank account of the employee.' The only difference between the earlier section, which has been repealed and this section, which has been substituted, is that in the earlier section, there were reference to thousand-rupee-notes and five-hundred-notes, while in this section, it says 'current coin or current currency'. In view of the issues to which I could come later, what I could interpret from this is that even today the payment of wages can be made by way of cash. This is what we have interpreted. While proceeding further, I would read the proviso to this. I quote the last line, '....the wages only by cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account.' So, the proviso says that it can be made only by way of cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account, whereas the main clause, that is, clause 6 says that payment can be made either by current coins or current currency notes. So, there is a contradiction. The hon. Minister may kindly clarify it. Then, in the last line itself, it says, '...wages in his bank account'. It gives an impression that it is applicable only to the male workers. So, according to me, this has to be slightly amended. It should say, '...in his or her bank account' This is what I feel. Please correct me, if I am wrong, Mr. Minister.

**3.00 P.M.**

There are three other issues. Only twenty-seven per cent of the villages in India have got banking access within five-six kilometers. If the objective of the Act is to make the payment only by way of cheque or to be credited into the bank account of the employees, how it is possible to credit the amount in the bank account of the employee where the banking facilities are not available, as 75 per cent of the villages do not have banking facilities. Therefore, I request the Government to first create the banking infrastructure so that the Act can be implemented more effectively. Secondly, as the hon. Members have said, 90 per cent of the work force in this country is in the unorganized sector. Hence, I would request the Government to make this Act applicable even to the unorganized sector workers.

Sir, I really don't understand why the Government has opted to promulgate an Ordinance with regard to this particular Act. Of course, the hon. President of India has got every right to promulgate an Ordinance under Article 123 of the Constitution, depending upon the exigencies and, if the situation so warrants, if he feels that a law needs to be brought into force, he could promulgate an Ordinance. Nobody would say 'no' to that. Sir, may I bring it to your kind notice that Parliament was in Session from 16th November to 16th December, 2016. Probably one day before the closing of the last Session, on 15th December, this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, since that Bill could not be passed by both the Houses of Parliament, the Government opted to issue an Ordinance around the 28th of December.

So, I sincerely feel that instead of resorting to promulgation of Ordinance route, probably, hereinafter, the Government of India may directly introduce the Bill unless it is really warranted. So, this is the suggestion I have to make, Sir. My first suggestion is that the Government of India should make efforts to create banking infrastructure throughout the country. Secondly, promulgation of Ordinance should be avoided. Thirdly, the Act should also be made applicable to the workforce in the unorganised sector. Sir, my reference, particularly to the Clause 6 and also a proviso to that, which is applicable, according to my interpretation, only to male employees, may also be addressed. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the purpose of this piece of legislation is to amend the original Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Sir, Section 6 of the original Act talks about wages to be paid in current coin or currency notes. There, it says, "All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both." This is what the original Act, 1936 says. This Act was amended in 1976 by inserting one clause, that is, "Provided that the employer may after obtaining the written authorisation of the employed person pay him the wages either by cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account." This is what the Amendment says.

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, we are trying to amend this Act further. The present Amendment says, "All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or by cheque or by crediting the wages in the bank account of the employee—Provided that the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the industrial or other establishment, the employer of which shall pay to every person employed in such industrial or other establishment, the wages only by cheque or crediting the wages in his bank account. Sir, while discussing this Amendment, we should keep in mind certain other factors also. The Minister must clarify whether it is applicable to only organized sector, or, it is also applicable to the informal sector or the unorganized sector. The Minister should make this clear. If it is applicable to the unorganized sector, then, what is the preparedness? Are we in a position to implement this Amendment? Parliament can pass this, but Parliament should be realistic. Can it be implemented at this given point of time or in the coming period? Why I am asking this because, now, the banking sector is in crisis. What is the condition of rural banks? You please tell us, Sir, what the condition of rural banks is. Are rural banks effective? Do they have network across the country, in rural parts of our country? Please tell us. Please try to convince us. Convince the Parliament because you have taken the route of Ordinance. Maybe, the Constitution allows this. But, at the same time, we have a very vibrant Parliament. Parliament is supreme. You must take Parliament into confidence. Maybe, you are in power today; tomorrow, somebody else will be in power. But, Parliament should be taken into confidence. Parliament represents the collective will of the people. So, I am asking, when you propose this Amendment, do you think it can be implemented now? Then, why are you proposing this Amendment? It is because of the condition of the rural banks. They are in crisis, and the employees are agitating all the time. They cannot function effectively. The cooperative banks are also in crisis. They don't have adequate capital. In the entire banking sector, there is no adequate recruitment. What is rate of recruitment of employees in the banks? Without adequate bank branches across the country, without adequate number of bank employees, how can you impose this, how can you implement this? This is one thing, Sir.

The other is, if it is applicable to unorganized sector, there are problems. One is of agricultural workers. There is a demand. It is an old demand. I repeat it. The demand is, the agricultural workers want a Central legislation so that they get identity, they get all social security benefits, everything. But we don't have a Central legislation for agricultural workers. How long can we continue like this? There is no legislation to cover a substantial working population of our country, the agricultural workers. Look at the living conditions of agricultural workers in this country! I

am not bringing other social factors. I am bringing the economic factors. What is their wage, what is their pension, whether they have homes, houses to live in, and what social security have they got? So, why can't you think of bringing a Central legislation for agricultural workers?

Now, I am raising another issue which is related to migrant labourers. They move from one State to another. My colleague from Uttar Pradesh was mentioning that Uttar Pradesh workers are migrating to other States. But I keep seeing workers from different parts of the country – from Odisha, from Bengal, from Bihar – working in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and several other parts of the country. Now do these migrant workers have adequate protection? Sir, the unorganized workers don't have identity cards. That itself is a problem. They shift from one job to the other job according to the availability of job; they move from one profession to other according to availability of that employment. They are 'migrant labourers', Sir. They are not even able to exercise their right to vote because they don't have their proper 'migrant worker card', identity card. The Labour Ministry must have come across this problem. I keep meeting several social organizations, civil societies. They all raise this issue. What is the identity card? Now after a big struggle, in some States, the 'construction workers' get that identity card as 'construction worker'. What about other sector workers like bidi workers or head-load workers? There are problems. Sir, some unions give it. I know when we organize them, when we organize the unorganized workers, we give identity card that he or she belongs to this 'union'. But, as a Government, how do you address their problem, this identity problem? It is a big problem. Without that, how can they have access to banking system? You may say, 'bringing people into banking system is a lofty goal'. Yes, people should come into banking system. But how can they come into banking system? That is what I am trying to ask. On one side, you don't have bank branches. There is no bank infrastructure spread over the country. On the other hand, the workers are not recognized as 'workers' and given their identity cards. Sir, they are 'Scheme workers'. What is this 'Scheme worker'? They are not treated as regular workers. They are just 'Scheme workers'. People are demanding that let these Scheme workers be treated as regular workers. What is the hurdle? I am asking the Labour Minister. What is the hurdle? What is the difficulty in treating them as regular workers? I am asking it, Sir. They are workers. They are 'Scheme workers' because they are in particular Scheme implementation. They are all Government schemes. After all, they are all Government workers. Why can't you treat them as workers? You don't treat people working under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the *Aanganwadi* workers as regular workers. These are some of the problems.

Now, let me take up one or two other issues. You were talking about minimum

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wages. Do you review the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in different States at the national level? What is the present situation? Otherwise, why should Comrade Rangarajan or the trade unions demand raising the minimum wages to ₹ 18,000? On the one side, there is inflation and price rise and on the other, various economic factors which affect the living conditions of the workers. They ask for ₹ 18,000 as minimum wages, but the Government is not considering their demand. The Government is not taking up such issues at labour conferences or while talking to the trade unions' management. Why can't they accept this demand of having ₹ 18,000 as minimum wages for the workers? In the same way, in the case of pensions, there is a demand for moving towards a universal pension scheme. We talk about several schemes, but we do not discuss having a universal pension scheme. Sir, you must be aware of the Arjun Sengupta Committee Report. It was the first effort to address the concerns of workers in the unorganized sector. That Committee said that there should be a universal social security cover for all those working in the unorganized sector. What efforts has the Government made to consider this? Why not? After all, they are all our citizens. Why do we want our economy to grow? Let me put this simple question: Why do we want our economy to grow? Why do we want a cashless economy and a digital economy? For fun! Why do we want the economy to grow? It is, after all, to meet the needs of our people, to improve the living conditions of our people and to help our people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what we are trying to do, Sir, but what is the Government doing? What is the purpose of this amendment? They say, pay it in cash, cheque or through credit in the bank. My simple question is: where is money in the hands of workers in the unorganized sector? You give them money. I am not asking you to pay the workers out of charity or pity. They are working. Ensure their minimum wage. Let the workers have money in their hands. Let the workers have the purchasing capacity. Then, if you ask them to transact through banks, I can understand the rationale. But now, without money in their hands, if you ask them to go to banks, it is irrational according to me. That is why I am questioning the very timing of this amendment. How can you implement this amendment without taking into consideration all these factors?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All right. Please, conclude now.

SHRI D. RAJA: Hence, I appeal to the Government and the Labour Minister



to have a comprehensive approach. This *ad hoc* approach would help neither the Government nor the economy. There should be a comprehensive approach. This is what I thought I should point out at this point of time. There are other issues concerning workers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Some other day!

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir; some other day. We should discuss the working and living conditions of the working class of this country. Perhaps if not now, some other time, we should discuss the conditions of the working people in this country.

Thank you, Sir.

**श्री बसावाराज पाटिल** (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय बंडारू दत्तात्रेय जी ऑर्डिनेन्स की जगह इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को लाए हैं, जो लोक सभा में पास हुआ है। जैसा अभी डी. राजा जी ने कहा, इससे पहले कॉइन्स से बैंक में या चैक से या किसी भी प्रकार से पैसे जमा करने की जो पद्धति थी, उसमें एक छोटा सा परिवर्तन ऑर्डिनेन्स के माध्यम से किया गया। इस परिवर्तन में एक विशेष बात यह है कि पहले उनसे ऑथराइजेशन लिया जाता था, अब यह ऑथराइजेशन नहीं रहेगा। इसकी यह एक सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है। दूसरी बात, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, यह पूरा ऑर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर्स के बारे में है, क्योंकि इसके अंदर खुला-खुला बताया गया है कि जहां पर एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, और उनके नाम का भी उल्लेख किया गया है, ऑथराइजेशन नाम की इस एक प्रॉब्लम के कारण कई बार मालिक उनके एकाउंट्स में पैसे जमा नहीं करते थे, सैलेरी नहीं देते थे, उसके लिए इसमें एक सीधा-सीधा रास्ता बनाया गया है। इस दृष्टि से किसी विशेष परिस्थिति में, किसी लिटिगेशन के कारण, अन्यान्य कारणों से जो पैसे को रोका जाता था, अब इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद उसको रोका नहीं जाएगा, उनको देना ही पड़ेगा। इस नाते से इस बिल का अपना एक महत्व है और मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ कि अभी कृषि इत्यादि इसमें नहीं आएंगे। इसके बारे में सरकार अलग से सोच सकती है, क्योंकि कई बार पार्ट टाइम काम होता है, कई बार फुल टाइम काम होता है, कभी एक दिन का काम होता है, कभी एक महीने के बाद होता है, तो यह एक अलग चीज है। यहां पर यह खुला कहा गया है — specify certain industries or other establishments where the employer should pay his employees only by cheque or by crediting his wages to bank account. इस बात को लेकर माननीय मंत्री जी श्रमिकों के हित में, एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स के और इंडस्ट्रीज के हित में यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, यह बहुत उत्तम अमेंडमेंट है। इससे उनका पैसा तुरन्त उनके पास जमा होता है और जहां-जहां यह एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स और इंडस्ट्रीज होती हैं, वहां पर ऐसी कैशलेस पेमेंट की समस्या बहुत कम पैदा होती है। इस दृष्टि से यह उत्तम परिवर्तन है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, very much, for permitting me to speak on this issue. While many people may consider this as a continuing process of demonetization and its effect on the country, and the ruling Government may pat itself on the shoulders thinking that they are actually going to



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get more TRP ratings because of this step that they have taken. It shows a growing intolerance and, unfortunately, an egoistic attitude towards the common men. For a Government that claims that they worry about the ordinary citizens, this Bill shows a shocking lack of empathy where our workers are concerned. There doesn't seem to be a reality check on what the real life issues are for the employees in this country at different wage hierarchy. All this looks lovely on paper. On black and white, it looks innocuous, unthreatening and assumedly a responsible step to take.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*]

But is that what it really is? What was the overriding compulsion for this Government to bring in an Ordinance despite the fact that Parliament was in Session? First, they arrogantly bypass the Parliament and its democratic processes, then they bring in an Ordinance like this and now they slip in this Bill and demand that it should be passed and accepted. Sir, what is rising alarmingly is the absolute disconnect between the citizen and the reality checks. Sir, as Mr. Raja had rightly pointed out, is there any concept and awareness of what working conditions are in this country? Obviously, they are not. You take away the right of the citizen and the employee by saying that you will be paid only by cheque. Are you aware as to how long the banks take to process a cheque? How many days' delay an employee faces in clearance of a cheque? How long does he have to do without cash? Sir, the 'without cash syndrome' is carrying on even now. To date, as a citizen, I have no right to go to the bank and take out the amount of money that I want and the money that I have earned and which I have, in good will and trust, deposited in the bank. The banks are making money on my money, but I have no right to access my own money. I am curtailed, my rights are infringed on and the Government continues to carry on this steamrolling of our rights.

If an employee has to be paid by cheque, please give me these answers. How do you propose to do it in the unorganized sector? Where are your banking facilities? Do you have enough bandwidth for e-commerce and e-money? Are you able to actually access the citizens in the remote areas? In what distance, are the existing banks? Do you have adequate branches? Do you have a method by which you will facilitate the citizen to reach a bank? Sir, in rural and co-operative banks, the saddest State of affairs is that the people, who get a posting in the remote area, spend all their time and energy to get out of that posting and go somewhere else. The reality is that once in a week, maybe the bank will operate in rural areas. What happens to the employee then? Where does he go? You give us the alternative, give us the checks and balances, and then say, "You follow this or else..." But, you can't make

sweeping reforms of what you think as reforms and, in one stroke, take away all the rights of a citizen. We are living in an era of absolute uncertainty. Even if the Prime Minister of India today says something, citizens are not in a position to accept or believe it because the next day, the rule changes. During the initial period of demonetization, Sir, in 50 days, 68 rules were changed. Every day, we see people on television from the ruling party, including the Prime Minister, who threatened, intimidated, told us of terrible consequences. This is a democracy - by the people, for the people, of the people. These are the fundamental principles of democracy and this House reflects that democracy. Unfortunately, the Government doesn't seem to understand that. By bringing in this without laying down the infrastructure in the related areas, who is going to mitigate the misery of an employee when he will be without any money in his hand for the next so many weeks? Sir, regarding Anganwadi teachers — of course, it is an honorarium; it is not a wage — does this Government actually believe that the State Governments actually pay straight? Money devolved from the Central Government, which goes for payment of wages, is quite often not devolved on monthly basis, but it is actually clubbed together and delivered once in six months. How do you expect citizens to live? Can't you actually visualize that? Sir, through you, I appeal to the Minister that what he needs to look at is the option of paying by cheque partly and giving some part payment in cash. You can't do what is proposed here. It is an illegal thing what this Government proposes to do. If you take away the right of a citizen and then enforce a law which says that if this is not done, you will be punished, that cannot happen. It makes a mockery of democracy, as well as what Mr. Raja has said about agricultural workers. As it is, this demonetization has affected agricultural workers. They do not go and purchase food and grain and keep it in their houses in tens or twenties of kilos. They buy a kilo or a half of a kilo, make do with that, and, next time, when they have the cash, they go and buy the rest. They don't have cards to swipe and pay because there is no existing bandwidth in any of the villages to start with. So, what happens to these people? Who cares about them? They do not count except for votes. Is that the attitude that we are going to collectively take in this esteemed House? Is this how we treat the people in the remote areas and villages of India? Is this the consideration for them when they are sick or when they need something that we are going to tell them, 'No, bad luck, your salary will come through cheque'? Who is going to fix the banks' accountability and ensure that the banks will encash their cheques in an optimum time period? Nothing is defined here. The banks can take their own sweet time, earning interest on my money, and they may not even issue my money for five days, seven days, and, if God forbid, bank holidays come in, then all those holidays will be added. What happens to me as a citizen? Who empowers me? Who looks after my needs? I may have a crisis at home; a dying parent, a

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sick child. I may need medical attention for which I need to have my money. This is not endowing on me any kind of property of the Prime Minister or his Ministers or the Members of Parliament. This is not from their personal accounts that they are giving us benefits. It is my right, Sir. I have rightfully earned this money and I should have a right to choose as to how I need to take my salary and how I wish to spend it. As it is they have decided that unmarried girls are not entitled to keep that much gold as a married woman can keep. How bizarre and distorted is that to start with and to believe that there should be discrimination between an unmarried woman and a married woman or any citizen for that matter? This Government seems to have lost direction. There is an arrogance of belief that 'might is right' and that you will by-pass Parliament, bring in Ordinances, steamroll citizens and get praise from the people. Who do you care, he who praises you. Who are these people who are praising you? Are these the people who are connected with the remote corners of this country and the citizens of our nation? Sir, as public representatives, we face them. We go into the remote areas. We represent the voice, the thought and the heart of the citizens of this country. What I am saying is not my belief system, Sir. This is what has been asked for by every citizen in the remote area. They are in a fine state of panic. They believe that their wages will not be paid on time. The banks will not clear it. They do not have savings. They have no ability to feed themselves for the time lag that the banks may take. Will the Government give direction to the banks, Sir?

Sir, in all this, so much talk and loud voice has been made about the benefits of demonetization, which will reflect very soon in the next five State elections. We will see the results and the Government will then begin to understand how this demonetization has helped them. Sir, I want to ask a question. What are these so-called benefits that this Government is talking about? As far as the money that came into the banks is concerned, so far we have no clarity or knowledge about how much black money, as they called it, came into the banking system. Bank Managers were found wanting. You had the Prime Minister of India going to Lok Sabha and talking the way he did the other day. It is a sorry state of affairs that he did not answer any of the questions. Which bank has this Government taken action against?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): He will speak today here.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I know, I am waiting. Which bank did he take action against? Which bank manager has been hauled over the coals for the moneys that have been given away? Which bank is going to be accountable and how will the Government ensure that they remain accountable in clearing cheques in optimum time? Which fora do the citizens go to if the bank is harassing them

and not cashing their cheques because they are busy clearing the cheques of the ruling Government and their colleagues? Which bank remains accountable to the citizens? How do you propose to ensure that rural and cooperative banks actually have the money and you will have officers sitting in those areas delivering to the people? All these questions go unanswered and only contribute to absolute madness and mayhem. Sir, unfortunately, this Government believes that by appearing on television, by talking irresponsibly, by using the might of mathematics of their numbers in Parliament, they can subvert democratic processes. But the beauty of India's democracy, Sir, as this Government will soon come to realize after March 8th, is that the fundamental principles of 'by the people', and that is an expression on other forums, an answer to this kind of arbitrary, unthought of legislations that they bring about and torture the citizens in the name of right and might. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I am concluding. It is this that we need to look at. Mr. Raja had raised a very relevant point about migrant labour. Is this Government aware that our citizens in Jorhat go across to China to work for wages and come back? Do you not care? Do you believe that you can stop them? Will you give them jobs otherwise? Will you ensure social security for them? None of these questions are even addressed, never mind answering, Sir. And if this is how the Government is going to conduct itself, they must look back at the history, the history where they claim nothing was done for so many years. Sir, if world-class institutions are there, if ISRO is launching satellites today, if every sixth citizen of India is a citizen in the world today contributing to international economies, if you think this is nothing, then after March 8th, Sir, they will understand that if nothing else — every citizen has been empowered by this democracy, and empowered by the Constitution — we come with the rights that have been given to us. Taking away our right is going to cost you very heavily. Thank you very much, Sir. Jai Hind.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to bring certain matter for your consideration. Hon. Minister, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, said that the Payments of Wages Act, 1936 states "the payment of wages of certain classes of employed persons..." May I put a question to the hon. Minister? What do you mean by 'certain classes'? Do you want to say only the permanent workers, or do you want to say the casual workers, or do you want to say the contractual workers, or do you want to say the migrant workers or whatever it may be? What exactly is your clarification? That has to be ascertained very clearly. Otherwise, I feel this Ordinance, which has already been promulgated and now it has been placed here to make it an Act, apparently looks a very good Act. But, Sir, I feel that the hon. Minister, possibly his officials, did not go into the details of the problems. What are the problems that will crop up?

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Number one, if migrant workers, who are working in West Bengal, move to Bihar, in which banks would they operate their accounts? Who would decide that? Suppose, some workers from the State of Jharkhand are coming to Birbhum, Bardhaman and other districts of West Bengal; suppose, they have their bank accounts in Ranchi or some other place in Jharkhand; would you ask them to open new bank accounts in West Bengal in their respective districts? How is it possible? There is no provision in the Act. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, very simply, states, "However, proviso to said section enables the employer to pay the wages to an employee either by cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account after obtaining his written authorisation." What does 'in his bank account' mean? If a migrant worker leaves his present place of work and moves on to another one, Mr. Minister, could you clearly tell the House what he should do? What would be the banking arrangement or system? Are you going to change the banking law? Let us suppose, I have a bank account in Jharkhand; I am an agricultural labourer. If I go to U.P., do I have to open another bank account there, or do I operate my previous account? How would it be possible? Would it transfer automatically? All such questions, which are pertinent, are cropping up. I would like the hon. Minister to reply. It is very clear that if I am a labourer, I have to labour and, as a result, I will get my wages. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 has been changed so many times. But, Mr. Minister, I would like to know three things from you. Suppose any worker feels that he should leave the job and change his profession, how would his payment be made? How would they go about doing this? What would be the process? Can you clarify this? In Bengal, there are several jute industries; many jute industries have closed down now. Workers who had been working there are now unemployed. They are moving from one place to another, trying to get into some other employment. Now, tell us, Sir, how would they get their wages? I know of a particular case where a jute mill worker left the job and joined work at another place, but there he didn't get proper wages. Then, he went to the Labour Directorate. The Directorate said that it depends on the present management; if they think that his payment should be less than what he got in his previous employment, he has to accept it, because there is no law in this regard. Hon. Minister, when you are amending the Payment of Wages Act, why are you not giving any pay protection to the workers? The existing provision says that if a worker who is getting paid at a job in a particular place goes to some other place, he would get the same wages there. Why have you not said anything about that here?

This is a very simple and pertinent thing. So, my earnest request to the hon. Minister is that before going into details and passing this Bill, kindly clarify all these things. It is very clear and it has been very clearly stated by Shri D. Raja, and I

fully support his stand point in regard to the constitutional problems. If I work in a particular area, and shift to some other place, and if I do not get my wages there, that amounts to a serious violation of the Constitutional right, my personal right to get the wages. The Minister is not clear on this point what exactly he wanted to say and what exactly he wanted to do.

Sir, another very important thing is this. In this Bill, if you go in details, you will be surprised to see that the Government has not set any implementation authority who will look up and search the entire thing. I know the condition of the Labour Ministry in the Government of India. I know that he has no staff. He knows it very well how much staff he has. He knows how he is functioning. He knows how his conciliation Machinery is working, and the power of the conciliation machinery is known to the hon. Minister. Nobody bothers about the verdict of the CLC or DLC or whatever it may be. So, in this regard, I have a very simple question to the hon. Minister. If somebody violates Act, what steps are you going to propose? Kindly clarify this thing to this hon. House. What action are you going to propose, employers do not pay proper wages to the workmen? He will give the reply, go to the conciliation machinery, DLC or CLC or SLC. But, hon. Minister, you know it very well what is their power. If your DLC writes a letter to the Director of a company to come, he sends a subordinate officer who has no power to take any action or any decision. Suppose, the management is not coming. In this regard, my humble submission would be, take some steps so that you can protect the workman. You have said it that however, the proviso to section enables the employer to pay the wages to an employee, either by cheque, or, by crediting the wages in his bank account, after obtaining his written consent. That is good. But, hon. Minister, would you kindly tell me one thing? Suppose, I am an employee in a particular area, and I am getting my wages by coins or by cash. If I go to some other place and say, "No, I will not authorize anything, I will be getting my wages again by cash." So many things are there which are to be clarified properly. Otherwise, Sir, my feeling is that after passing this Bill, the workers will be in soup. Apparently, they will be feeling very well. "All right, I will go to the bank; open an account in the bank, and my cheque will come; my cheque will be given to the bank online, or whatever it may be." But, what exactly will happen? You know the character of the Indian managements. I am not saying that all the managements are bad and corrupt. But I know some of the managements who are corrupt. I know that some managements are not paying the amount to the labour class. What will you do about them? I would like to have your opinion in this regard.

Sir, before concluding, I would say a couple of important things to you. On building construction workers, Mr. Raja and other Members spoke. But, Sir, a very

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

important part of it is, suppose a building worker dies, what will you do? So, all these things need to be taken into consideration before passing this Bill. I hope, in your reply, you will clarify all these things. With these few ideas, I would conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I would like to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already your party has taken more time. I can allow you for five minutes, if you adhere to that. Your party has taken 19 minutes extra! I was very liberal today.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: You were extraordinarily liberal today, at least, to me!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least you accepted it! Thank you. Mr. Shantaram, you can speak for five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill is a piece of legislation regarding payment of wages, cashless payments. But, it covers a wider ambit. Therefore, the ambit started from 8th November, according to me, although the Government says that the process of demonetization started two months prior to 8th November. But, nobody was informed! Even the RBI took the decision on 8th November at 5.00 p.m. I don't know when the report was submitted to the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak on the Bill, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, therefore, I began by saying that though it refers to wages, it refers more to cashless economy. Therefore, it takes us to demonetization. In fact, after demonetization, all the time, the Prime Minister was talking about cashless economy only. He forgot about demonetization and was speaking about cashless economy, 'Everybody should pay by cashless modes of payment.' This is a subject which has a wide ambit and, therefore, I am saying it. So, now, payment of wages will be by cashless modes, according to the PM. This process started on 8th November officially and unofficially two months prior to that.

Sir, to my Starred Question yesterday, the Finance Minister replied the whole thing—two supplementaries—in two minutes! It never happens. A question of such a magnitude was covered by the Finance Minister in two minutes! Then, there were three-four more supplementaries, one minute each. Why is the Government treating this aspect of economy in such a casual manner? Therefore, this Bill also will be treated in a casual manner, according to me unless you become serious about the cashless economy.



In your own State of Goa, which is administered by the BJP, how did you deal with this? The BJP Government in Goa announced that it was the first State going cashless. It was front-page news in many newspapers. Thereafter, the BJP workers themselves had to meet and pass a resolution and request their own Government to withdraw that notification regarding cashless economy. This is how you began with the cashless economy. Secondly, the point is that we wanted to know — because what was to be told to us by the Prime Minister, who assumed the role of the Finance Minister as to how the process started — whether the letter was written under Section 7 by the Government of India to the RBI or RBI *suo motu* took a resolution under Section 26(2). This is what we are entitled to know. This aspect is a part of this Bill. If you are saying that you are transgressing, you are going astray of what I am saying — all these questions are related — then, we wanted to know whether Section 7 was adopted or Section 26(2) was adopted. Secondly, after this cashless economy came into force and everything you say is fine, कंट्री अच्छी चल रही है। क्या फिगर्स आ रहे हैं? Today I got an Unstarred Question and the figure was that in Goa the tourist inflow has increased. This is incorrect. This is the reply I got that tourist inflow increased after demonetization whereas everybody knows that most of the hotels get 20 to 30 per cent occupancy. This is what the hotel owners told me. This is the case with every hotel. If there is inflow of tourists in Goa, why has that percentage decreased? Why have you given a different reply in Parliament? Therefore, I don't think you take this matter seriously. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will take one more minute, Sir. I was talking about unemployment. How much unemployment has been created after this demonetization? How many people have been retrenched, laid off or dismissed? Can anybody give figures? MoS Finance is not there. I don't know MoS Sitharamanji knows it. These things are linked to both the Ministries. You should also know those figures. The Labour Ministry, of course, is dealing with one aspect, but you are dealing with so many things like Start-up, Make in India, etc. Everything is with you. Therefore, these figures of layoffs and dismissals should be with you. You must acquaint us with those figures. Secondly, everybody knows as to what was the fate of contract labourers. The employers did not wait even for seven days. All of them were asked to go home. They said, "We will call you when needed." Thousands and thousands of workers lost their job in first 15 days. ...(*Interruptions*)... In 15 days, lakhs of people lost their jobs.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): इन्हें हंसी आ रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक: आपको बाद में रोना पड़ेगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: अभी रोना स्टार्ट कर दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...



श्री शान्ताराम नायक: आज प्राइम मिनिस्टर हंस सकते हैं, हमारा मज़ाक उड़ा सकते हैं क्योंकि फिगर्स उनके पास हैं। जो फिगर्स वे बताएंगे, वे हमें सुननी पड़ेंगी। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप इस पर विचार कीजिए और इस बिल का सच्चा उपयोग कीजिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, allow me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given your name. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. *...(Interruptions)...* You did not give your name earlier. This is not the way.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Your kindness. *...(Interruptions)...* Your kindness. *...(Interruptions)...* Just one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, in specific I would like to point out about the powerloom sector tragedy following the demonetization. The cash crunch, as created, and with this Bill, I can understand the intentions and ulterior motives of the Government to divert the contract employment and unrecorded employment which is the order of the day. Underemployment is there throughout and lakhs of powerloom workers have lost their livelihood after November 8th, 2016. Even after that, they wanted to hold some mela and show some fancy wherein they did not address what exactly is ailing the powerloom sectors, the money transactions and wages. But after knowing all these inadequacies and the tragedy and trauma, the Union Labour Minister who is dearer to the weaker sections is coming out with this type of a proposal! It shows that they are just unconnected with the people and they are going to get disconnected with the people. Thank you very much.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, with your kind permission, I would just invite the attention of the Government and the House only to one legal angle of this Bill, if you kindly permit me. I won't give any speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that "Section 6 of the Act provides that all wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both. However, proviso to the said Section enables the employer to pay the wages to an employee either by cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account after obtaining his written authorisation." But there is no mention about the written authorisation by the employee in the Amendments that have been made in Section 6. Normally the employees render service and in lieu of that he gets the wage. So, without his written authorisation which was earlier in the proviso of Section 6, this has been deleted. So, the object of this Amendment

**4.00 P.M.**

is not only to change from currency or coins and but also through bank cheques. It has also deprived the workers of their legitimate...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maybe there is an omission. The Minister may react.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am inviting the attention of both the Government and this House to this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please give the reply to this also.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, there were 14 Members who spoke about the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017. I compliment all of them and I wish to thank them all. I have keenly observed their very interesting commitment to the lives and welfare of the workers. I respectfully submit to the House that all Members are welfare-minded towards the workers. My Government, led by Narendra Modiji, is very sensitive towards the poor, working labourers. For that only we have had that vision. That is why the Prime Minister said "श्रमेव जयते". We feel that our worker is not only a worker, we feel that he is "श्रम योगी" and that he is a "राष्ट्र निर्माता". That is why we are very sensitive towards the workers' issues. The main purpose of the Amendment is that exploitation of workers is going on regarding minimum payment and also a cut in the payments and there is no transparency and no proper functioning. That is why we have ensured the payment of statutory minimum wage also. Particularly, I am stressing that all the Members were interested in compliance of social security. Compliance of social security is very, very important which I will explain later on after a few minutes. Sir, hon. Members pointed out why this has been brought through Ordinance route. For this, I only submit that I had already introduced this Bill in the Lok Sabha in the last Winter Session. But, unfortunately, both the Houses could not function. So, in the interest and welfare of workers, we have issued this Ordinance. I will explain it a little bit later. As I said, there are a number of complaints and enforcement issues regarding payment of wages which are very important. That is why I have come before you to consider replacing this Ordinance with Bill and ultimately make it an Act. Sir, I also take into consideration views/suggestions made by hon. Members.

Secondly, I wanted to make it clear that this Bill contains a very small insertion and a proviso. It says and I quote:

"All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or by cheque or by crediting the wages in the bank account of the employee.

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Provided that the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the industrial or other establishment, the employer of which shall pay to every person employed in such industrial or other establishment, the wages only by cheque or by crediting the wages in his bank account."

It means, all the existing current coin or currency notes or cheque have to be credited in bank account. That is why there should not be any apprehension. As I said, this will improve the compliance to labour laws.

There is one more important aspect which many senior hon. Members expressed here. Secondly, this applies to organized and unorganized workers. It is not just for organized workers. I am happy that our senior hon. Member, Shri Mistry, comparing my face with him and says that both our faces are similar and familiar. आपकी तरह लोग मुझे भी बोलते हैं कि गुजरात के एक एम.पी. आपके जैसे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप विषय पर काफी विस्तार से बोले, लेकिन मैं आपको अपील के रूप में एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद बहुत से नए initiatives लिए गए। आपने रिकॉर्ड्स के बारे में बताया, रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में, कंट्रैक्ट लेबर के बारे में, outsourcing of labour के बारे में और construction worker के बारे में बताया। सर, सारे वर्कर्स के बारे में हमारा मंत्रालय काफी बेहतर तरीके से चेंजेज़ लाया है। मैं उस बारे में भी आपको थोड़े में बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक विषय पर हमारे आदरणीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे द्वारा वर्कर्स के राइट्स लिए जा रहे हैं। In no way we are taking away the rights of workers. But, on the other hand, we are strengthening and giving wages in a more transparent manner. It is going to strengthen his hard-earned wages. Hon. Members have mentioned that there is no increase in the minimum wage in the last eleven years! This Government, led by Narendra Modiji, has increased the minimum wages of the unskilled workers, agriculture workers, 'C' category workers, by 42 per cent. The wages of non-agricultural workers have also been raised to ₹ 350. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The subject of 'labour' falls under the Concurrent List. Many hon. Members have spoken here. I heard them very patiently. Since the subject of 'labour' is under the Concurrent List, you can very well understand my limitations. Many advisories have been sent by my Ministry. I have written many letters to the Chief Ministers and the Labour Ministers. A formal mechanism for enforcement has to be built.

Our Government is serious about the Bonus (Amendment) Act also. This Government, led by Narendra Modiji, has increased the bonus of workers from ₹ 3,500 to ₹ 7,000. Their coverage has also been increased from ₹ 10,000 to

₹ 21,000. So, the minimum wages, the bonus and the maternity benefits have been enhanced. The maternity leaves have been increased from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. So, this is a very sensitive Government.

There are many other issues. But due to paucity of time, I would not like to go into much detail. But, the labour sector, which is unorganized sector, constitutes 93 per cent of the workforce. There are approximately 40 crore such labourers. We are all concerned about the construction workers. There are four crore and seventy lakh construction workers in the country. Therefore, we have shifted them from informal sector to formal sector. The registration of all the construction workers is going on in the country. All the things have been planned. The agriculture workers and also the *bidi* workers are being enrolled with the banks. Our Government is going to take one more initiative because our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has specifically said that our concern should be more on the social security of workers. That is why, we are going to give a unique card to all the unorganized workers, including the agricultural workers. This card will be a portable one and will serve as identity card also. It will help the workers in availing all the social security benefits. So, this is going to be a major change. We are going to give identity cards to all the workers. We are also thinking to bring the skilled workers, Anganwadi workers, Asha workers, mid-day meal workers into the social security network. Sir, there are many other issues which have been put forth. Recently, during demonetisation period, after this Ordinance has come, I, my Labour Ministry, took a review meeting. After that, I ordered all my officials, the EPFO and the ESIC officers, to go to all the States to talk with their respective State Governments. Sir, I am happy to inform you that all my officers went to all the States to have a review meeting with their respective State Governments. Now, we have started the work of opening bank accounts. As far as camps are concerned, we have conducted 1,46,711 labour camps, where bank accounts were opened. In EPFO and ESIC, 48,58,699 new bank accounts have been opened during the demonetisation period. We did that because I want my workers to get their wages through a transparent manner. That is why, I am very happy to announce this. Sir, I went to Assam. One hon. lady Member from Assam spoke on this Bill. All the officers went to the farms, where accounts of all the tea plantation workers and of all the tea garden workers were registered. When I was there, approximately, 1,80,000 farm workers and tea garden workers were registered. That is why, Sir, I feel that if the will is there, the Government can do it. So, we need the cooperation of all the State Governments. There are some other initiatives that were also taken. Some of the Members mentioned about the enforcement agencies. Shri Madhusudan Mistry mentioned about inspection and other things. In this regard, Section 20 is there, according to which if anybody violates the rule, definitely, he or she will be punishable with imprisonment for a term for

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one month, which may extend up to six months. So, the penal provision is there. Even for the enforcement agencies, a new inspection scheme has come. Some other time, I will, definitely, take the opportunity and explain about that.

As regards the inspection of factories, under the Factories Act of 1948, an appropriate officer under this Act can enforce this Act. So, I, once again, submit to the august House that I have noted down whatever important issues you have mentioned. I have also noted down all your suggestions. If any necessary changes are required, I will do that. But the point is, it is a very simple thing. In Section 6, only two small additions have been made. This is going to fulfil the vision of our Prime Minister and also of hon. late Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar who dedicated his life for the workers' interest. At the same time, it will also fulfil the dreams of our late Dattopant Thengadi whose entire life was also dedicated to the cause of workers. So, I feel that if we pass this Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, it is going to benefit the workers.

So, I once again request the hon. Members to pass this Bill and as had been case in the Lok Sabha, irrespective of all parties, the Members wholeheartedly welcomed and supported it. So, here also, I request you to pass this Bill wholeheartedly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, just one thing. Out of most of the State Governments which have created the 'Construction Labour Welfare Fund', five hundred crore rupees are lying with the Gujarat Government alone. There are a number of States which have this money lying with them which amounts to thousands of crores of rupees, which has not been spent by those State Governments for the welfare of the construction labourers who should get the benefit out of that. So, I request the Minister to take this up especially for the welfare of the construction labour of the entire country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to react?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Consider it. Take it up with the State Governments.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, there is one clarification which I will make. As he says, not only Gujarat, in the entire country, the cess amount which is collected by the respective State Governments is about ₹ 26,000 crores.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take it up with the State Governments.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The cess amount is with the State Governments. The thing is, they spent only ₹ 5,690 crores. A PIL was filed in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court directed us to take it up. We are conducting regional conferences. I had meetings with the Labour Ministers twice. We are very seriously taking it with them by saying that there should be no misuse of the construction workers' money and it should go to the workers' benefit and workers' welfare only. We are going to all regional conferences. I am conducting six regional conferences in the country. Last year also, I have conducted these conferences and this time also I have already conducted two regional conferences. I will definitely see that it should go to the workers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. He is at it. You can take it up with the Chief Ministers also. Thank you.

Now, the question is,

That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, yesterday, the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was not concluded. Now, one speaker was left out. I am calling that one speaker, and, after that, the hon. Prime Minister will reply. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

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**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.**

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने 31 जनवरी को अपना अभिभाषण दिया। मई, 2014 में सत्ता परिवर्तन के बाद यह उनका चौथा अभिभाषण था, इसलिए स्वाभाविक है, भारत के लोगों की यह अपेक्षा है कि सरकार अपने कार्यकाल का, जिसके 34 महीने होने जा रहे हैं, उसका लेखा-जोखा देगी, उसका हिसाब बताएगी, पर यह अभिभाषण भी पहले के तीन अभिभाषणों की तरह वायदों और घोषणाओं से भरा हुआ है। इसमें कोई रोशनी नहीं दिखाई दे रही है, केवल सरकार के दावे हैं। सरकार ने यह बताने की चेष्टा नहीं की कि उपलब्धियां क्या हुई हैं। 2014 में, मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जब यह सरकार आई थी, तो यह वायदों की सूनामी पर आई थी, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को सब्जबाग और सपने दिखा कर आई थी। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के किसान के साथ रोजगार का वायदा किया था, आपने MSP बढ़ाने की बात कही थी, आपने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की बात की थी, आपने 100 Smart Cities बनाने की बात की थी। सूची बड़ी लंबी है, मैं सब बातें नहीं दोहराना चाहता, हमारे साथी, सदन के और लोग उस पर कह चुके हैं। मेरा प्रश्न है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर दें, तो बताएँ कि आपका एक साल में दो करोड़ रोजगार देने का वायदा था, ढाई साल में 5 करोड़ रोजगार हो जाने चाहिए थे। जमीनी हकीकत अलग है। उपसभापति महोदय, रोजगार टूटे हैं, रोजगार पैदा नहीं हुए हैं। ये लाखों में टूटे हैं और अब करोड़ों में टूटे हैं। इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता।

आपका दूसरा वायदा था किसान की MSP बढ़ाने का, उसका क्या हुआ? आपने उसे क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया? खास तौर पर जब आप खुद कहते हैं कि दो साल तक सूखा रहा, बुवाई नहीं हुई, फसलें खराब हो गईं। भारत के संपन्न राज्यों के अन्दर किसान आत्महत्याएँ कर रहे हैं। पंजाब जैसे सूबे में किसान आत्महत्या कर ले! हरियाणा में चले जाइए, आत्महत्या, आंध्र प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में और प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं सब अच्छा है! ये आपके अच्छे दिन हैं! तमिलनाडु, भारत का कोई राज्य नहीं छूटा। आपके हृदय में कोई संवेदना नहीं है। आप उनकी पीड़ा को नहीं समझना चाहते हैं। आप केवल वाहवाही लूटना चाहते हैं, बिना कोई काम किए, बिना कोई रिजल्ट दिखाए। यह मेरा आपसे सीधा प्रश्न रहेगा।

एक वायदा आपका बड़ा वायदा था। प्रधान मंत्री कोई मौका नहीं छोड़ते, जब भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन की बात न करते हों, ब्लैक मनी की बात न करते हों। कल भी कहा, रोज कहते हैं, जरूर कहें, किसने उनको रोका है? पर वायदा तो उनका था कि विदेशों में 1,86,000 करोड़, यह calculation किसने की, मुझे नहीं मालूम, इनके बीजेपी की कोई टास्क फोर्स बनी थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टोका-टोकी मत करिए। \*, उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी संख्या बताई, समझ में नहीं आया, संख्या सुन कर दिमाग घूम गया और कहा कि पैसा वापिस आएगा और हर हिन्दुस्तानी के खाते में कम से कम 15 लाख रुपए जमा कराऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों बोलते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ये मेरा समय खराब कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग टोका-टोकी मत करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... छोड़िए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अगर ये मेरा समय खराब करेंगे, तो उसे मेरे समय से काट दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, ठीक है। आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इस पर प्रधान मंत्री बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। The Prime Minister would reply. Don't worry. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सत्ता पक्ष से मेरा एक विनम्र निवेदन है कि आपके सक्षम, मजबूत प्रधान मंत्री इस पर बोलेंगे, तो आप क्यों बीच में टोका-टोकी करते हैं? उनको आ जाने दीजिए, वे जवाब दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** सर, इन्होंने \* का नाम लिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The name \* is expunged.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** नाम मैंने नहीं लिया है, वहां से आया है। मैंने दोहराया, यह आया वहां से। चलिए, छोड़िए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मुझे आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर और प्रधान मंत्री हर भाषण के अन्दर प्रभावशाली, वजनदार शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। सत्ता में आने से पहले उन्होंने अपना दर्शन दिखाया। 5 Ts - tradition, technology, talent, tourism and trade. मुझे इसमें कोई नई चीज़ नहीं पता लगी है, क्योंकि सब चीज़ें सदियों से हो रही हैं। पर्यटन भी सदियों से हो रहा है, व्यापार भी हो रहा है और परम्पराएं भी सदियों पुरानी हैं। चलिए, मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, यह उनकी सोच है। उसके बाद उन्होंने तीन 'Ds' बताए – Democracy, Development and Demography. ये तीनों हमको पहले ही पता थे। पूरे देश और पूरी दुनिया को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनसंख्या कितनी है और कितने लोग 35 बरस की उम्र के नीचे के हैं। भारत प्रजातंत्र है, यह सबको पता है और हर देश development चाहता है, यह भी सबको पता है, लेकिन धन्यवाद, आपने हमें पांच 'Ts' और तीन 'Ds' दे दिए। उसके बाद यह सिलसिला यहीं खत्म नहीं होता। 'Stand-up India' दिया, क्या अभी तक भारत सो रहा था? 'Start-up India' दिया, क्या हिन्दुस्तान की गाड़ी बंद हो गई थी? 'Digital India', 'Techindia' ...**(Interruption)**... देखिए, आप बीच में मत बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए।

मेरा फिर आपसे आग्रह है कि आप सुनिए। प्रधान मंत्री में तो सहनशीलता नहीं है, आप तो सहनशीलता रखिए। मुझे आपसे यह कहना है कि ये सारे के सारे शब्द अंग्रेज़ी के हैं, इनका जो विज्ञान है, वह हिन्दी या संस्कृत में नहीं है। तीन 'Ds', पांच 'Ts' के बाद 'Digital India', 'Stand-up India', 'Start-up India', 'Techindia', ये सब अंग्रेज़ी में हैं। भारत में तो technology की क्रांति पहले ही आ चुकी थी। सबसे पहले इसके बारे में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने सोचा था और श्री राजीव गांधी जी इसको आगे लेकर चले थे। Information Technology के मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, आपको मालूम ही है कि यहां पर Technology Mission पहले ही कायम हुए थे। उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर हड़ताल हुई थी, 'भारत बंद' की आवाज़ उठी थी, इन सब बातों के बारे में सारा सदन जानता है। तब



[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

तो right, left और center एक साथ हो गए थे कि राजीव गांधी जी यहां से नौकरियों को खत्म कर देंगे, बैंकों में केवल कंप्यूटर काम करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस वक्त तो वह नहीं हुआ था, पर अब वे हालात जरूर पैदा होंगे, जो आप करने जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मुझे एक चीज़ गंभीरता के साथ कहनी है। देश आगे बढ़ेगा तो भारी भरकम शब्दों से नहीं बढ़ेगा, वह बड़ी सोच से बढ़ेगा, नीति से बढ़ेगा, रूपरेखा से बढ़ेगा। मैंने दुनिया के अंदर कभी कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन महज शब्दों से होते हुए नहीं देखा है।

उपसभापति जी, एक बात और है, जिसे हम हर रोज सुनते हैं, वह मानसिकता का प्रश्न है। वह मानसिकता क्या है, — 'पहली बार भारत में यह हो रहा है'। पहली बार विश्व के अंदर भारत का सम्मान हो रहा है, पहली बार भारत की पहचान हो रही है, पहली बार भारत की प्रगति हो रही है, पहली बार भारत का व्यापार बढ़ रहा है, हालांकि सच यह है कि व्यापार टूट गया है। यह मानसिकता कोई स्वस्थ मानसिकता नहीं है। अब आपमें से किसी को मैं कष्ट तो नहीं देना चाहता कि प्रधान मंत्री से कहिए कि वे इस बात को बोलना बंद कर दें, पर हम तो कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि हम तो प्रतिपक्ष के लोग हैं। हम रोज उनकी गाली सुनते हैं, इसलिए हम इतना निवेदन तो कर ही सकते हैं कि इन सब चीज़ों के लिए 'पहली बार' शब्द का प्रयोग मत कीजिए। पहले भी बहुत कुछ हो चुका था।

कल हमारे सदस्यों ने बताया, वहां कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान अंतरिक्ष शक्ति बन गया है, परमाणु शक्ति बन गया है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान पहले ही अंतरिक्ष शक्ति और परमाणु शक्ति बन चुका था। इन्दिरा गांधी जी के समय में पोखरण का विस्फोट हुआ था। 1975 में आर्यभट्ट अंतरिक्ष में चला गया था। भारत स्पेस शक्ति बने ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम उसके बाद की बात भी आपको बताएं, आप बीच में ऐसा क्यों करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले ही वह शक्ति बन चुका था। आप इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान कहां तक पहुंच चुका था। कल चंद्रयान का जिक्र हुआ, मंगलयान का जिक्र हुआ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री बन गए, इस पर इन्होंने बड़ी तालियां बजाई, अच्छा किया। बेहतर होता आप यह स्वीकार कर लेते कि हिन्दुस्तान को Stand-up या wake-up होने की जरूरत नहीं है, पहले ही वह चल रहा था और तभी आज यहां तक पहुंच गया है, लेकिन आपने यह बात नहीं कही, आपने यह विनम्रता नहीं दिखाई, यह दरियादिली नहीं दिखाई।

मुझे एक चीज़ कहनी है। यह सही है कि आपकी सरकार ने कुछ पुराने इनिशिएटिव्स को आगे बढ़ाया है, जैसे 'आधार' है। यहां से वहां जाने के बाद आपका हृदय परिवर्तन हुआ है। जब आप यहां थे, तब तो 'आधार' गलत था, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) गलत था। आप ही उस समय यह कहते थे, लेकिन आज ठीक है, आज आप ही उसको आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' एक अच्छा काम है। इक्कीसवीं सदी में भारत में स्वच्छता न हो, तो यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य होगा, लेकिन एक जमीनी हकीकत यह भी है कि पहले भी यह अभियान था, जिसका नाम 'निर्मल भारत अभियान' था, जिसका नाम बदल कर आपने 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' कर दिया है। जन-धन खाते खुलवाने के लिए आपको बधाई। उससे पहले जब माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी, वित्त मंत्री थे, उसके बाद श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी थे, तो उन्होंने, जिसे चिदम्बरम जी 'no frills account' कहते हैं, जिसे Basic Account Deposit Scheme भी कहते हैं, उसमें 13 करोड़ खाते

खुले थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा हुआ है। देखिए, अगर आप ऐसा करें, तो ठीक नहीं है। उसमें भी खुले थे। आपके समय में भी 26 करोड़ खुले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** वह अंग्रेजी में था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आपके समय में भी 25-26 करोड़ एकाउंट खुले हैं। इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में जिक्र है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि इनमें से 80 परसेंट या शायद इससे ज्यादा dead accounts हैं, जीरो बैलेंस एकाउंट्स हैं, जिसके नाम पर खाता है, उसे नहीं पता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, नया मुल्ला कभी-कभी नमाज़ ज्यादा पढ़ता है। मेरे दोस्त रहने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रहने दो, यह ज्ञान अपने पास रखो। ... **(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, the Minister is interrupting. He should be asked to conduct himself as a Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): He should also not give the wrong figures. If he does not have the correct figures, he should not quote them. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** भैया, इससे कुछ नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह:** भैया कुछ नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** यदि भैया कुछ नहीं है, तो जब प्रधान मंत्री आएँ, तब आप मुझे टोकना, तो वे आपको अच्छा पोर्टफोलियो दे देंगे। जब वे आ जाएँ, तब बात करना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो आप ये नोटिस लें कि मंत्री महोदय व्यवधान डाल रहे हैं, उन्हें रोके। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मेरा ये समय काट रहे हैं, वह समय मैं ज्यादा लूंगा, यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है।

सर, अब मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री विनम्रता और शालीनता से विपक्ष से और सबसे बात करें, सबकी बात सुनें, तो उससे उनके पद की गरिमा बढ़ेगी। दम्भ और अहंकार से, गुस्से और डांटने से, इतने बड़े पद की गरिमा बढ़ती नहीं, बल्कि कम होती है।

महोदय, अभिभाषण में सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई गई है। मैं पैरा 79 का जिक्र करता हूँ। इस पैरा के प्रारम्भ में और आखिर में भी कहा गया है कि 'सबका साथ और सबका विकास', 'चर्चा, संवाद, समन्वय, संवेदना'। मैं इन सबका समर्थन करता हूँ। कौन नहीं चाहता कि सबका साथ हो, सबका विकास हो, कौन नहीं चाहता कि चर्चा और संवाद न हो। यह तो हमारी संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा रहा है। वाद, विवाद और संवाद होता है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है और हम सब इसके पक्ष में हैं। यह हम सबको करना चाहिए, भले ही हमारी अलग-अलग राय हो, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहना है कि आपकी सरकार की सोच और काम करने का तरीका, इसके बिलकुल विपरीत है।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने से पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों के योगदान को और उनकी सोच को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। बेहतर होता, उनके काम को छोटा न दिखाते, नगण्य न दिखाते और यह स्वीकार करते कि मेरे से पहले और भारत की आज़ादी के बाद, जितने प्रधान मंत्री रहे, वे भी देश के प्रति समर्पित थे और उन्होंने भी देश के लिए काम किया। पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू, मुझे मालूम है कि आप उनका नाम स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वे स्वतंत्रता

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

संग्राम की अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़े थे। अंग्रेजों की जेल में सबसे ज्यादा समय पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने काटा था। उनके 125 साल हुए, लेकिन आपने उनका नाम नहीं लिया। यह इतिहास का सम्मान नहीं है। वे तो आपसे सम्मान मांगने नहीं आ रहे हैं। आपसे उनके लिए सम्मान मांगने कोई नहीं आ रहा है। वे तो अपनी कुरबानी कर के दुनिया से चले गए।

महोदय, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू, लालबहादुर शास्त्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए शहादत दी, क्या कोई इस बात से इंकार कर सकता है? उसके बाद कई प्रधान मंत्री आए। कई दलों के आए। श्री राजीव गांधी प्रधान मंत्री रहे। मैंने उनका जिक्र किया। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी रहे, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी रहे। क्या हो जाता, यदि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** श्री नरसिंहराव जी भी थे।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** श्री नरसिंहराव जी भी रहे। मुझे उनका नाम याद दिलाने के लिए धन्यवाद। उस समय आर्थिक सुधार हुए थे। वह उनका युग था, लेकिन मैं कह रहा हूँ, आपने मुझे याद कराया, परन्तु दुख तो इस बात का है कि मुझे श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम आपको याद कराना पड़ रहा है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** नहीं, वे तो हमारे पास हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** क्या इन सब प्रधान मंत्रियों की कोई उपलब्धि नहीं थी ? मुझे आज आपसे एक चीज कहनी है और उसे आप गौर से सुनें। पिछले साल इंदिरा जी पर एक टिप्पणी हुई। पहले वह टिप्पणी हुई थी प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा 19 नवंबर को, जिस दिन इंदिरा जी की anniversary थी, उनकी सालगिरह थी और वह भी 100वीं। उन्होंने demonetization के संबंध में, भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में कहा कि इंदिरा जी इसके खिलाफ थीं और 1978 में या उससे पहले जब माननीय वाई. बी. चव्हाण जी वित्त मंत्री थे, 1978 में तो आपकी सरकार थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1971 में बंगलादेश आजाद हुआ था, उसे याद करते तो बेहतर होता। इंदिरा जी के पास जब तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री, श्री वाई. बी. चव्हाण गए - He went with his proposition कि demonetization कर लें, लेकिन इंदिरा जी ने कहा नहीं, बिल्कुल गलत, क्या हमें आगे चुनाव नहीं लड़ना? अब वे दोनों तो स्वर्गवासी हो चुके हैं, इंदिरा जी भी चली गईं और वाई. बी. चव्हाण जी भी नहीं रहे, लेकिन लिखा हुआ किसका है, प्रधान मंत्री जी जरा गहराई से सोचिए, गम्भीरता से, जो उस वक्त के वित्त मंत्री के Executive Assistant थे। मैंने कभी नहीं सुना, हम भी सरकार में रहे हैं, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, हम भी अपने प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने जाते थे, क्या इंदिरा गांधी जी से उनके वित्त मंत्री मिलने जाएं तो क्या इंदिरा गांधी जी उस बैठक में Finance Minister के Assistant को भी साथ में बिठाएंगी? मैं आपसे सवाल करता हूँ। आप सब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं। आप प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी से मिलने जाते हैं। वे आपसे बात करते हैं, आप उन्हें अपनी बात बताते हैं, क्या आपके पी.ए. या पी.एस. भी साथ में पी. एम. से मिलने जाते हैं — यह मेरा आपसे सवाल है। केवल उसे आधार बनाकर इतनी बड़ी बात करना ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतनी बड़ी टिप्पणी करना ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बड़े दुःख का विषय है।

अब मुझे उससे आगे चलकर...(व्यवधान)... मुझे तो कुछ क्षण का समय मिलता है, उधर तो सारा समय रहता है। मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कहना है, वह तो आएंगे नहीं, आप उन्हें बता देना, सुना देना कि:-

"तुम्हारी शान बढ़ जाती, यह रूतबा बढ़ गया होता,  
कहा जो अपनी शान में, किसी और की शान में भी कहा होता।"

...(व्यवधान)... मुझे आपसे कहना है कि जहां आप संवाद की बात करते हैं, सहमति की बात करते हैं, सबके साथ की बात करते हैं तो आपकी मानसिकता विपक्ष को बदनाम करने की रहती है। आपकी मानसिकता टकराव की होती है। आप कोई मौका नहीं चूकते। देश में, विदेश में, जहां भी जाते हैं, विपक्ष को बदनाम करते हैं। अपने से पूर्व सरकारों की बुराई करते हैं और प्रताड़ित करते हैं। हमने कई बार आग्रह किया कि कम-से-कम देश के बाहर तो ऐसी बातें बंद कर दीजिए। पहले तो मई, 2014 के बाद ही यह बंद हो जाना चाहिए था। आपकी सरकार बन गई, अब इस बात को खत्म करें, परन्तु आपने एक ऐसी गलत परम्परा डाल दी है, अच्छा समझकर, लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिए तो अच्छा है, परन्तु भारत के प्रजातंत्र के स्वास्थ्य के लिए यह परम्परा अच्छी नहीं है। आप बात भी बड़े गज़ब की कहते हैं।

अभी 5 राज्यों में चुनाव हो रहे हैं। चुनाव प्रचार में सब जाते हैं, हम भी जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी रोज़ जाते हैं और रोज़ जाएं। वहां बड़े जोश से बोलते हैं और खूब बोलें, परन्तु उन्होंने कहा कि जो विरोधी हैं, वे स्कैम हैं। नए शब्द बनाने में शायद उन्हें आनन्द आता है, अच्छे लगते हैं, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा — 3 डी, 5डी आदि — सब कुछ है, लेकिन क्या एक राजनैतिक दल, समाजवादी पार्टी, जिसकी यू.पी. में सरकार है, सी फॉर कांग्रेस, जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का संघर्ष लड़ा, कुर्बानियां दीं और आजादी के बाद हमारे दो-दो प्रधान मंत्री शहीद हुए, तीसरा कौन — एक मुख्य मंत्री और चौथी एक पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जो दलित हैं, इन सबको देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या परिभाषा दी — स्कैम। कोई और कहता तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं थी। उनके लिए ऐसा कहना, ऐसी भाषा, ऐसी शैली का प्रयोग करना, मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि इस तरह से प्रजातंत्र में विरोध पक्ष को आप अपमानित करें। कलंकित करने, बदनाम करने का कोई मौका आप नहीं छोड़ते हैं। यह दिखाना कि समूचा विपक्ष भ्रष्ट है, काले धन का समर्थक है, केवल आप, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और आपके माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, आप साधु-संत समाज हैं, सारे बुरे लोग इस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं। मेरा आपसे सवाल है, काले धन के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ाई चल रही है, खूब चले, पर जनाब, इनके पास जो प्रचंड साधन हैं, प्रचार-तंत्र हैं, वह पैसा जो खर्च होता है, बड़ी-बड़ी रैलियों के लिए हजारों बसें जाती हैं, हेलिकॉप्टर चलते हैं, जहाज चलते हैं, यह कौन-से फकीर बैंक से पैसा आ रहा है, कौन-से पवित्र कुंड से यह पैसा आ रहा है, कौन-से चेक से यह पेंमेंट हो रही है? ज़रा हिन्दुस्तान को बताओ तो! पता तो लगे असली बात! हम तो चाहते हैं, अब थक गए और कहना बन्द कर दिया, लेकिन कभी आएँ, सुनें और फिर उसका जवाब दें, पर वह आपको स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि यह दिखाना कि केवल यह सरकार जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता चाहती है, transparency and accountability, this is wrong, and I reject it. आपकी सरकार का पहला अभिभाषण वर्ष 2014 का था, जिसमें आपने कहा था कि लोकपाल बनेगा। वह लोकपाल कहां है? 130 करोड़ लोगों के देश में एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं मिला जिसको

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

लोकपाल बना दो! कानून तो हमने बनाया था, बुरे तो हम हैं। आरटीआई हम लाए थे, उसको dilute ये कर रहे हैं। इस देश में Money Laundering Act भी बना। यह कहना कि आज से पहले कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, पहली बार हो रहा है! पहली बार यह भी हुआ कि उन्होंने यह वर्ष 2014 में कहा और अब तीन बरस होने जा रहे हैं, मगर हिन्दुस्तान अभी भी लोकपाल की तलाश कर रहा है कि कहां गए लोकपाल? आज प्रधान मंत्री आकर इस पर ज़रा बताएँ, जवाब दें।

महोदय, प्रजातंत्र में विचार अलग-अलग हैं, मत अलग-अलग हैं, विचारधाराएँ अलग हैं। राजनैतिक विरोध होता है, विचारधाराओं का टकराव होता है, व्यक्तियों का टकराव नहीं होना चाहिए। राजनैतिक विरोधी को निजी शत्रु मानना, यह गलत बात है, पर प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं। भारत की तस्वीर इससे सुधरेगी नहीं कि हम एक-दूसरे को शत्रु के रूप में देखना शुरू कर दें। चुनाव में होता है और कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री बोलें, तो उनका एक-एक शब्द देश और दुनिया सुनती है। उन्होंने कल कह दिया, उत्तराखंड के भूकम्प की याद दिलाई कि उत्तराखंड में भूकम्प आ गया। चाहे उन्होंने मज़ाक के लहजे में बोला, पर वह अच्छा मज़ाक नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री चौधरी वीरेंद्र सिंह:** नुकसान तो कुछ हुआ नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** देखिए, ये बार-बार बोल रहे हैं। या तो ये बोल लें या मैं बोल लूँ। अभी वे आ जाएँ, तब टोका-टोकी करो, आपका पोर्टफोलियो बदलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान).... मुझे यह कहना है कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट, राहुल गांधी जी के बारे में कहा। अब इससे एक चीज़ पता लगती है कि राहुल गांधी जी का नाम इनको रोज़ याद आता है और वे रोज़ बोल रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, मैं धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, पर एक बात की निन्दा करूँगा। उत्तराखंड के लोगों को भूकम्प की याद मत दिलाएँ, उत्तराखंड में हज़ारों लोग मरे थे, उत्तराखंड में सैकड़ों मन्दिर टूटे थे, वहां लोग बह गए थे और उस उत्तराखंड को सम्भालने में वर्षों लग गए। कटाक्ष करते हुए हम राजनैतिक सम्वाद को इतना न गिराएँ कि लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचे, उनको पीड़ा हो। यह आप मत करें और आगे से ऐसा न कहें। उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से आग्रह है कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जब भी कहीं बोलें, तो थोड़ी-सी शालीनता रखें और सम्वेदनशील रहें कि इसमें लोगों की क्या भावनाएँ जुड़ी हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखें, तो बेहतर होगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एक और चीज़ कही कि मुझसे विपक्ष डरता है। आपसे पूरा देश डरता है। ...(व्यवधान).... आपने कहा कि विपक्ष को मुझसे डर लगता है। ...(व्यवधान).... अब वे यहां आएँ, आप उनको बुलाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** ऐसा कब कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): शर्मा जी, आप ऐसी बात मत कहिए, जिसमें न कोई तर्क हो, न तथ्य हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ऐसा उन्होंने यूपी की एक रैली में कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** रैली का ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं आपको न्यूजपेपर की कटिंग दे दूँगा, वह मेरे पास है। यह परसों के "बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड" में एक पूरे बॉक्स में छपा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा, "विपक्ष को मुझसे डर लगता है।" भाई, मान लिया आपसे डर लगता है, क्योंकि आप सारी एजेंसीज़ का दुरुपयोग करते हो। सीबीआई का, ईडी का, कुछ छोड़ा नहीं आपने। आपसे डर किस को नहीं लगता? आप जब भी मुंह खोलते हैं, गुस्से की बात करते हैं, पर आप सब भी मानेंगे नहीं, हम विपक्ष में बोल तो लेते हैं, लेकिन आपके साथ भी वही हो रहा है। मैं क्या बोलूँ आपको, आप समझें या न समझें, वह अलग बात है।

उपसभापति महोदय, 8 नवम्बर के दिन रात के समय हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बड़ी नाटकीय घोषणा की। 86 प्रतिशत भारत की करेसी 15 लाख करोड़ रुपया रद्द कर दिया। क्या कह कर किया? यह कहा कि आज के बाद यह रद्दी का कागज का टुकड़ा है। इसके क्या कारण दिए, तीन कारण हैं, काले धन को समाप्त करना है, नकली नोट या counterfeit currency करेसी को खत्म करना है और टैरर फंडिंग को समाप्त करना है। हमने भी सत्य कहा कि तीनों काम अच्छे हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं कि काले धन को खत्म करो, भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करो, counterfeit currency खत्म करो और टैरर फंडिंग खत्म करो। लेकिन ये तीनों बातें गलत निकलीं। पहले 86 प्रतिशत पैसा 15 लाख करोड़ जो भारत के किसान का था, मजदूर का था, कर्मचारी का था, गृहिणी का था, रेहड़ी-खोमचे वाले का था, छोटे दुकानदार का था, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के पैसे को आपने काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई कह कर पूरे देश की जनता को कलंकित किया। क्या भारत का अर्थतंत्र काले धन पर चलता था? पूरी दुनिया में क्या संदेश गया? प्रधान मंत्री जी, क्या हिन्दुस्तान, जो बड़ी इकोनॉमी है, जो आगे बढ़ रहा है, वह काले धन पर आगे बढ़ रहा है, सब लोगों के पास काला धन है? जो गरीब का पैसा पांच सौ रुपया, एक हजार रुपया आपने उसको खत्म किया और आप यह नहीं हिसाब देते कि उसमें से कहां गया वह पैसा, कितना पैसा वह वापस आया? 30 दिसम्बर को आपने नोट की बदली खत्म कर दी थी। अब 30 दिसम्बर के बाद आज तक गिनती हो रही है। You want India to become digital! The Finance Minister has also come. Kindly enlighten us – and the Prime Minister should – on how much time would this land of Aryabhata and Bhaskara take to count the currency, which has come back. Today, it is exactly three months after that disastrous decision, which you are celebrating, but which India is not. You feel that that was the best thing to be done. पीएम ने यह बात कही थी और आपने कही थी counterfeit currency के बारे में इसी सदन में, इसी संसद में अगस्त महीने में कि counterfeit currency 0.02 प्रतिशत है, चार सौ करोड़। चार सौ करोड़ के लिए 15 लाख करोड़ रद्द कर दिया। कैसा कागज का टुकड़ा कहा? बहुत अच्छी बात कही। मुझे एक बात पूछनी है कि कितना पैसा उस 15 लाख करोड़ में से counterfeit था, कितना पैसा उसमें से terrorist के पास था? हकीकत यह है कि आपने पांच सौ रुपया और हजार का नोट काटा, वह भी ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए और दो हजार का नोट ले आए, जिसका टूटा नहीं मिलता। पांच सौ का नोट, सौ का नोट, पचास का नोट, बीस का नोट वह है नहीं, छापा नहीं। वित्त मंत्री जी, मुझे अफसोस है, मैं इनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ और इनके प्रति शुभकामनाएं भी रखता हूँ कि आपने कल इस सदन के अंदर यह कहा कि एक भी दिन के लिए कोई कैश की शॉर्टज नहीं थी। तो हिन्दुस्तान के औसतन जो 11 करोड़ आदमी रोज खड़े होते थे एटीएम और बैंक के बाहर गुहार लगाते थे, भीख मांगते

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

थे कि हमारा पैसा हम को दे दो, जो उनको नहीं मिला। यह उनको पूरी दुनिया ने देखा, पूरे देश ने देखा, तो क्या वह शॉर्टज नहीं थी? शायद उन लोगों के पास शॉर्टज नहीं थी जिनके पास bank vault से पिछले दरवाजे से सीधा पैसा जाता था। क्यों लोगों के पास दसियों करोड़ रुपया मिला? कैसे गया वह पैसा? आप कहते हैं कि आपकी सरकार के समय कुछ गलत नहीं हुआ, मैं इसको ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude it now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have some important issues to raise, Sir. Please. This is the only time when we get heard, Sir. Please. I respect you, Sir, and I urge you. I will conclude it. इनसे मुझे पूछना है कि terror funding की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, terrorists के पास दो हजार के नए नोट मिले — करोड़ों में मिले, बांटीपुरा में मिले, और जगह पर भी मिले। पिछले सप्ताह बंगलादेश में 2,000 रुपए के नोटों की एक बड़ी चेस्ट पकड़ी गयी, जो counterfeit हैं। तो आपने counterfeit रोक लिया — बंगलादेश में छप गए, terrorists के पास पहुंच गए। Counterfeit Currency दुनिया के सभी देशों में हो जाती है। अमेरिका का जो डॉलर है, सबसे ज्यादा उसकी नकल बन जाती है। क्या उन्होंने उसे खत्म कर दिया, रद्द कर दिया? उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं बहुत सोच-समझकर फैसला करता हूं, बड़ी तैयारी के साथ करता हूं। आपको बधाई हो, Operation Secrecy की।

दूसरा, कोई सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई या नहीं हुई, पर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब पर, किसान पर, मजदूर पर, गृहिणियों पर, हमारी बहू-बेटियों पर, जिनमें हजारों-लाखों की शादियां टूट गयीं, कई बेटियों ने खुदकुशी कर ली — यह सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक आपने उन पर की। आपने उनको तकलीफ पहुंचाई है और आप कहते हैं कि आपने काले धन वालों पर पेच कस दिया! एटीएम और बैंकों के बाहर जो लाइनों में खड़े थे, कतारों में खड़े थे, उनमें से कौन साहूकार था, कौन पूंजीपति था, कौन काले धन वाला था? आपने उन सारे गरीब लोगों को, जो तकलीफ में खड़े थे, एक साथ कलंकित कर दिया कि सारे लोग बेईमान हैं, इनके पास काला धन है, मैंने इनको लाइन में लगा दिया है। ऐसा कहना अच्छा नहीं है। हम तो आपसे कहते हैं, हम आपके सामने उन लोगों की पीड़ा व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, जो स्वयं अपनी बात नहीं कह पाते, जो मजबूर हैं, बेबस हैं, बेसहारा हैं। अगर हम उनकी बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि जो भी आलोचना करे — क्योंकि आपमें सहनशीलता नहीं है, आपको किसी की बात नहीं सुननी — वह देश विरोधी बात कर रहा है। जो आपको प्रश्न करता है, उसको कहते हैं कि वह काले धन का समर्थक है। कृपा करें और इस भाषा को बदलें। जैसा मैंने कहा, केवल आप ही वह नहीं हैं, जो देश के हित को समझते हैं — देश के हित को सब लोग जानते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, मुझे आपसे एक चीज कहनी है कि अगर आपने सब सोच-समझकर तैयारी के साथ किया था तो आज भी वह पैसा पूरा नहीं छपा। आपको पता होता तो जरूर पहले आप नोट छाप लेते। अब यह पता लग गया कि क्या होगा, कैसे यह भरपाई होगी। अच्छा है कि इस देश में बड़ा सब्र है, भारत के लोग स्वीकार कर लेते हैं और तकलीफ को भी बरदाश्त करते हैं। अगर आप कह देते कि इसमें कहीं कोताही रह गयी, गलती हो गयी तो इसमें आपको कोई सज़ा नहीं देता। हमने नहीं कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री को सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र में जनता सज़ा दे देती है, वह सज़ा जरूर मिलेगी, लेकिन आपने कहा

कि पचास दिन के बाद सब चीज़ ठीक हो जाएगी, वरना मुझे जो सज़ा देनी हो, किसी चौराहे पर खड़ा करके, वह सज़ा आप दे दीजिए। वह कौन सा चौराहा और कौन सी सज़ा है, आप खुद ही तय कर लें। आप तो हुक्मरान की तरह फैसले करते हैं, अब अपनी सज़ा भी शायद खुद ही तय करेंगे। मुझे आपसे एक चीज़ पूछनी है। जो बैंक में खातों में पैसा है, वह लोगों का है, उनकी मेहनत का पैसा है, मज़दूरी का पैसा है, वह बेईमानी का पैसा नहीं है। कौन से कानून ने आपको अधिकार दिया कि आज तक आपने उस पर राशन लगाया हुआ है, आज तक पाबंदी लगायी हुई है? किसी के घर में बेटी की शादी हो, तो प्रधान मंत्री और आप तय करेंगे कि कितना पैसा वे निकालेंगे? आप तय करेंगे कि दो लाख निकालिए, ढाई लाख निकालिए, उसमें इतने फॉर्म्स और इतने affidavit बना दिए कि किसी को पैसा नहीं मिला। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, I will take a few minutes more. I am the only speaker. PM has to reply. This is not fair. I request you to allow me some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. I will continue, Sir. Let the Prime Minister come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, before 5.00 p.m., you have to conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir; this can't be. I know, let the Prime Minister come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was already announced earlier.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Prime Minister come. What is the rule, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had announced it earlier.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I request you to allow me. I have a few things to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी से यही पूछना है कि अगर आपने सब चीज़ सोचकर की थी, तो हुआ क्या?

उपसभापति महोदय, 8 नवम्बर के बाद आर.बी.आई. के 121 नोटिफिकेशनस और सर्कुलर्स जारी हुए। There were a total of 121 notifications and circulars of the RBI. In addition to that, the Finance Ministry notifications and circulars were 23—144 in all! Everybody had been confused as to which new circular would come and which new notification would come next. I had mentioned, Sir, that a joke was going around for weeks. Somebody was asking from the toilet, “Please find out if there is a new notification or circular of RBI.” Because, people did not know. In one day, you had come out with two-three circulars. फिर कहते हैं कि सब कुछ ठीक है, पूरी तैयारी थी और लोग खुश हैं। सब लोग खुश हैं, मैं इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि देश में कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, फायदा हुआ है, लांग टर्म बेनिफिट होगा। लांग टर्म बेनिफिट ठीक है, यह पता नहीं कब होगा? अभी जीडीपी टूटी है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि नहीं।



[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

दुनिया कहती है कि जीडीपी टूट रही है, रोजगार टूट गया। प्रधान मंत्री के गुजरात में मोरबी शहर है, जो ceramic capital है, वहां से चार लाख वर्कर्स वापस चले गए, खेत मजदूर वापस चले गए। वहां से खेत मजदूर वापस चले गए, तभी तो "मनरेगा" की मांग बढ़ी है, क्योंकि खेत मजदूर वापस चले गए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only four more minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I will take five more minutes. Everything is going on well, Sir. Please allow me. I have lost five minutes and I will add those five minutes. Please allow me. सर, जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया है कि किस तरह से रोजगार टूटा है, किस तरह से लोगों की आमदनी टूटी है, मांग टूटी है, बाजार टूटे हैं और सबसे बड़ी बात जो मैं इस सदन को कहना चाहता हूं, मैं सबसे जरूरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इकबाल पर चलती है, ज़बान पर चलती है। पहले तो भारत के बैंकों की प्रतिष्ठा थी, आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का हमारे बैंकों से विश्वास टूट चुका है। आज आर.बी.आई. की साख टूट चुकी है, क्योंकि आपने उसको गवर्नमेंट के एक महकमे की तरह से ट्रीट किया है। आप 7 नवम्बर को फरमान भेजते हैं कि 8 नवम्बर को बोर्ड की मीटिंग बुलाओ और यह तय कर लो। मेरा यह सवाल है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह स्वयं कहा था या नहीं कहा था, यह प्रश्न भी है। मैं बड़े कष्ट के साथ कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने कहा था कि 30 दिसम्बर के बाद जिसके पास पुराना नोट हो, वह रिजर्व बैंक के काउंटर पर जाकर बदल ले। 2 जनवरी का दिन था, राष्ट्र की राजधानी दिल्ली के अंदर बूढ़े थे, महिलाएं थीं, गांव के लोग थे और हमारी भारत की जवान बेटी, एक साल के बच्चे को बाजू में लेकर खड़ी थी ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You spoke for thirty-eight minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is not fair. Every time you ring the bell, Sir. The Prime Minister is not here and you want me to sit down! We are having a debate, Sir. This is not proper, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I know, the Prime Minister is not used to listening to anybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Prime Minister has to speak at 5.00 p.m. I am only cautioning you of the time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with due respect, your bell came when I was narrating a heart-rending incident. When I was narrating a tragedy, the bell came. When this young lady standing in a queue, with her one year-old child in her arm, with ₹ 4,000 in old notes, she was pushed around. The old people were beaten up in front of the RBI. They were pushed around and many got injured. This lady fell down. The child too fell down. All the TV channels showed it. हमारी वह बेटी दुख में, तकलीफ में निर्वत्र हो गई, देश की राजधानी में, रिजर्व बैंक के सामने। एक आपको वेदना नहीं है। आपने उसकी निन्दा नहीं की। आपने उसकी जांच नहीं

**5.00 P.M.**

करायी। प्रधान मंत्री की ज़बान पर लोग पैसा लेकर रिजर्व बैंक के काउंटर पर आए थे। अगर देश के प्रधान मंत्री का इकबाल खत्म हो जाता है, तो लोगों का विश्वास खत्म हो जाता है, सरकार में नहीं, राजनेताओं में। उन्होंने आपकी बात मानी थी, तकलीफ सही थी, लेकिन आपने उनके साथ ये बदसलूकी की। इस देश के अंदर कई मिसालें हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, सच्चाई कड़वी होती है, आप लोग सुनना नहीं चाहते। अच्छा होता कि आपके माननीय प्रधान मंत्री दूसरों की बात भी सुनते, आपकी भी बात सुनते। उपसभापति जी, चाहे वे देश की नीतियां हैं, चाहे वे विदेश की नीतियां हैं, पर हालात क्या हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आनन्द शर्मा जी, जरा सुनिए। आपने 40 मिनट ले लिए हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** अभी और लूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time your party has taken, tell me. Now you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just forget it, Sir. This is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You said that I am the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is unfair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या हो रहा है? आप देखिए

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have been informed that after your speech is over, the Finance Minister would like to say a few words and after that the Prime Minister will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, you have to stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** उपसभापति जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने लगभग एक घंटे से ज्यादा बहुत अच्छा प्रवचन दिया, बहुत अच्छी बात कही।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the sense of the House be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी:** मुझे लगता है कि आनन्द शर्मा जी की सारी बातें पूरी हो चुकी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will speak for seven minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I would have finished if I had not been stopped all the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir. I will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His party has taken so much time. *...(Interruptions)...* Later on you will complain against it. *...(Interruptions)...* You will say that I gave them more time. *...(Interruptions)...* How can it be? *...(Interruptions)...* After your speech, the Finance Minister wants to intervene and then only the Prime Minister will come. That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* I said what I have been told. *...(Interruptions)...* I said what I have been informed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not blaming the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* We understand because we have also been in politics for long. We know what is happening. *...(Interruptions)...* We know what is happening since yesterday. We are not children. But that is fine. *...(Interruptions)...* I have one thing to say. अब यह नयी बात हुई क्योंकि पैसा छपा नहीं, तैयारी हुई नहीं, जुबान टूट गयी, इकबाल टूट गया, अब करोड़ों रुपया "कैश लेस" करने पर खर्च हो रहा है। अच्छा, दुनिया में कौनसा देश "कैश लेस" है? भारत में तो 90 परसेंट से ज्यादा लेन-देन कैश ट्रांजेक्शंस में होता है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को मालूम होगा

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपको मालूम होगा वर्ल्ड बैंक की फाइनेंस इंकलूजन रिपोर्ट, I am referring to the World Bank Financial Inclusion Report which says that less than 7 per cent of Indians use cheque for transactions, less than 2 per cent Indians are using credit cards and debit cards. *...(Interruptions)...* भारत के अंदर साढ़े छः लाख गांव हैं और 1 लाख 32 हजार बैंक ब्रांचेज़ हैं। उनमें भी 73 परसेंट शहरों के अंदर हैं। देश में 2 लाख 12 हजार एटीएम्स हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के किसी गांव में एटीएम नहीं है। आपने कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स और ग्रामीण बैंक्स को पैसा नहीं दिया, न नोट बदलवाने की अनुमति दी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You give me seven minutes more. *...(Interruptions)...* After every thirty seconds if you ask me to sit down, I am not going to sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken much more time than allotted to your party. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You are not allowing me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* You are not allowing me. *...(Interruptions)...* These are important issues which I am raising. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If each party starts behaving like this, what do I do? *...(Interruptions)...* देखो, यह गलत होगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: After every ten seconds, you are interrupting me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude, please. ...(Interruptions)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपने बहुत बोला है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is in the interest of the functioning of this House that I am given those few minutes. I am requesting and allow me to conclude. सर, मुझे एक चीज कहनी है, कि जिस हिन्दुस्तान में as per the RBI, 43 per cent of Indians have no bank accounts, that is 55 crores, even if I accept your number on *Jan Dhan* accounts, yet a large number of them are not operational. There are no transactions. If over 80 crore Indians have no bank accounts, who will give them a credit card or a debit card? सर, आज सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री Paytm को प्रमोट कर रहे हैं, क्रेडिट कार्ड को प्रमोट कर रहे हैं, आप प्रमोट जरूर करें, आप 'भीम' को भी प्रमोट करो। ...(व्यवधान)... ...(Interruptions)... Sir, after every ten seconds if they interrupt, how can I conclude? They don't even give me 30 seconds uninterrupted. Sir, this is not fair.

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Why is the Prime Minister not here? There should be some respect for the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Let them say, "He will not come." He is not coming, we know that. He is afraid. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनका भाषण हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी intervene करेंगे, चिन्ता मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now listen to me. I have already said... ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You please sit down. ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): If the Prime Minister is correct, why should he not be here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reddyji, please sit down. Be reasonable. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me also. Please be reasonable. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... How much time can your party be given? You have taken much more than what is due. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): That is not relevant now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: You said he will be the last speaker. After that the Prime Minister will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Shri Sanjiv Kumar, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow if a Member wants to indefinitely speak. This cannot be allowed. I cannot allow that because I am told that the Leader of the House also wants to intervene. It is already 5.10 p.m. A lot of time has been given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You said the Prime Minister will come. Why is he not here?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji's party time was fully exhausted yesterday. Even then I allowed. What is the rationale? We cannot function in this way.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, have you changed the rules of the Rajya Sabha?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are changing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order.

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, why is the last speaker, Shri Anand Sharma, not being allowed to speak? The Prime Minister has to reply to the queries raised by us. Where is he? My question is, is there a rule that a debate will only start when he speaks? Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a point of order. Now, let me reply to you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, it is a valid point of order. Allow me to reply to that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, have you fixed the time? Has the Prime Minister got time to speak? This is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raised a point of order. You are not allowing me to speak. Now, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: He should be here to respond to our queries. Have you changed the rule that the Prime Minister will only come...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, listen to me.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will he not listen to us?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, why is the Prime Minister not here?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Show me the rules book, Sir. Can the Prime Minister tell us at what time he will respond?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. Are you ready to listen to me? बैठिए, आप लोग बैठिए। Let us not quarrel now. Each party has time allocated...  
...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Can the hon. Prime Minister dictate the House?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... You are such a senior Member and not allowing me to speak! ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to speak. ...  
...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...  
I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...  
बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. डा. टी. सुब्बारासी  
रेड्डी जी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... My problem is not that. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to  
me. ...(Interruptions)... There should be some kind of a reasonable allocation of  
time. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete.  
...(Interruptions)... Are you ready to listen to me? You are a very senior leader. I  
respect you very much. But, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Time allocated to all  
parties exhausted yesterday itself. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)...  
But Shri Anand Sharma was the last speaker and we could not allow him yesterday,  
because so many names came. So, Shri Anand Sharma's name left out. Therefore,  
it was decided that Shri Anand Sharma should be allowed to speak and I allowed  
him. And, it was announced in this House that, in any case, he has to stop at 5.00  
p.m., because at 5.00 p.m. the Prime Minister is expected to reply. ...(Interruptions)...  
Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What is this?  
...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? Sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... No, no. You cannot do this way. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my  
legs. ...(Interruptions)... But, so many names came in between since yesterday and  
all of them have been accommodated. Let me say that. ...(Interruptions)... Even  
on the Payment of Wages Bill, so many names came. All of them have been  
accommodated. Even yesterday, a dozen extra names came, I have accommodated  
them. ...(Interruptions)... So, in between, I was informed that the Leader of the  
House wants to speak. So, I said, 'Okay. At 5.00 p.m. Shri Anand Sharma should  
stop and the Leader of the House should speak.' ...(Interruptions)... That is natural.  
...(Interruptions)... What is the harm in that? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. You have to  
stop. ...(Interruptions)... After that the Prime Minister will come. ...(Interruptions)...  
No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I have got a request from the Whip of BJP that the  
Leader of the House and Finance Minister wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... That is

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

why I am stopping him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I would not have stopped him and waited for the Prime Minister to come. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... You understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, let me suggest a solution to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me suggest that as soon as the hon. Prime Minister walks in, Mr. Anand Sharma will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Suppose, if the Prime Minister decides not to come, Mr. Anand Sharma will not stop. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Ah! That is the game. ...*(Interruptions)*... You exposed the fact. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: 5 बजे के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी रिप्लाय करेंगे। आनन्द जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा कहना, आपकी महानता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliament cannot function like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajya Sabha cannot function like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has to control. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has to allot time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allotted time. I have given him forty-four minutes, up to 5.00 p.m. Now, he has to stop.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I only wanted to get this information from you that hon. Prime Minister is not coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, we cannot function like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी जरूर आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी का दो घंटे का भाषण हम सबने सुना है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आप आनन्द शर्मा जी से रिक्वेस्ट कीजिए कि उनकी सारी बातें आ चुकी हैं और उनको दोहराने से अब कोई फायदा नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot function like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot function like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want a ruling from you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The issue is that he has spoken for forty-five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is much more than any party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want a ruling from you. *...(Interruptions)...* Can the hon. Prime Minister dictate the House at what time he will speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He cannot. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody can. *...(Interruptions)...* It is up to him. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the way the ruling party is behaving is as if the hon. Prime Minister dictates rule in this House. *...(Interruptions)...* We are objecting to that. *...(Interruptions)...* Can he dictate the House? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, who is violating the rule now? The Chair has given him 45 minutes. Now, when the Chair is asking him to conclude, he is not concluding. Who is violating? *...(Interruptions)....* So, what should I do? Okay, you want three more minutes. You can take three more minutes. Agreed.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, बात ऐसी है कि हम ऐसी अस्वस्थ परंपराएं बना रहे हैं, अस्वस्थ मानसिकता का तो मैंने जिक्र कर दिया। अब कोई अच्छा भी काम करे, कोई अच्छा भी बोल रहा हो, परन्तु बीच-बीच में दस-दस सेकेंड के बाद आपकी टोका-टोकी जो चलती है, उससे तो कोई भी नहीं बोल पाएगा, जैसे आप भी नहीं बोल पाए। प्रधान मंत्री जी अच्छा बोलते हैं, अगर दस-पंद्रह सेकेंड के बाद उनको टोका-टोकी होगी, तो अच्छे से अच्छा वक्तव्य खराब हो जाएगा। आप इसे बंद करिए। हम भी पुराने सदस्य हैं, I am a senior Member of this House. I first came to this House in 1984. Please give me that respect. मुझे आपसे यह बात कहनी है। दूसरे कई विषय है, मैं उन पर नहीं बोलूंगा। विदेश नीति की मेरे साथियों ने चर्चा की। आज जो बदहाली है, the kind of policy, which you are pursuing, is alienating even the time-tested friends of India, particularly in our neighbourhood. What is happening? The Prime Minister does not believe in a debate. After all, in our democracy, we have always believed in discussions. We can differ. But we can also share our experiences. Former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is here. He can also give his own inputs. But the Prime Minister thinks that he knows everything and there is no need to consult. I have one issue to raise, which should concern this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आपके ही लोग आपको नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, बात ऐसी है कि सर, मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ और पीठ की इज्जत करता हूँ। I want to put you a question. Since the hon. Chairman and you announced in the House yesterday, you also announced today that Anand Sharma is the last speaker and after that the Prime Minister will reply. Where is the Prime Minister? Where is he? *...(Interruptions)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In between, I was informed that the Finance Minister will also speak. So, I have to accept that. *...(Interruptions)....*



**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, एक चीज मैं बोलूँ, इसको गौर से सदन सुने, पूरा सदन इस बात को सुने। आपने कहा "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" और भाषण में कहा "चर्चा", "संवाद", लेकिन संवाद एक तरफ का नहीं होता कि वे बोलें और हम सुनें। संवाद दो तरफ से होता है, संवाद व्यक्ति अपने आप से नहीं कर सकता है। तो यह कैसे संभव है? मुझे एक चीज कहनी है, जो एक गंभीर बात है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी हाल में अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति से बात की, जो उनका अधिकार है, आप देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लेकिन हम अब तक सवाल कर रहे हैं कि एच1बी1 वीज़ा का, जो वहां पर पांच लाख हिन्दुस्तानी वहां हैं, उनके बारे में has he sought any credible assurance about that? जो हमारे आईटी के लोग हैं, जो हमारे प्रोफेशनल्स हैं, सिर्फ यह कहना कि बहुत अच्छी बात हो गई। यह तो वक्त बताएगा कि कैसी बातचीत हुई। आपने उसके बारे में क्या क्रेडिबल एश्योरेन्स ली? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सर, मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है कि गलतियां होती हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* गलतियां होती हैं, बिल्कुल सही बात है, लेकिन उनको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम लोगों से कोई गलती न हो, परन्तु सरकार अपनी गलती न माने, प्रधान मंत्री अपनी गलती न माने और हमारे मित्र तो कहें कि एक दिन भी कैश की शॉर्टेज न हो, तो बड़े दुख की बात हो जाती है। सर, मुझे एक चीज कहनी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं conclude कर दूंगा, परन्तु मेरी बात तो सुन लें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the sense of the House may be taken. *...(Interruptions)...* I think, I should continue. *...(Interruptions)...* Take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. No sense of the House is required on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Before the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister has to speak. I have already announced this. *...(Interruptions)...* Before the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister has to speak. I don't know how long he will take. *...(Interruptions)...* So, Anand Sharmaji, now sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* आनन्द शर्मा जी, अब आप बैठिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं अभी नहीं बैठूँगा, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप मुझे इतनी तकलीफ क्यों दे रहे हैं?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं अभी खत्म करूँगा। I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are putting me into so much of difficulty. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मुझे अपनी बात खत्म करने दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि मैंने जो गलतियों का ज़िक्र किया, बार-बार ये गलतियां न होतीं, अगर हमसे नहीं, तो वे अपने वरिष्ठ साथियों के साथ सलाह-मशविरे से फैसले करते। पर सलाह-मशविरा किनसे करें? सलाह-मशविरा उनसे तो नहीं कर सकते, जो टोक नहीं सकते, जो चेता नहीं सकते कि इस फैसले से ऐसा हो सकता है, इस नीति से यह गलत हो सकता है। एक भय का वातावरण है। जब पूरा विपक्ष डरता है, तो मैं भी जानता हूँ कि काफी लोग भयभीत रहते हैं। जो नहीं हैं, बोलना मत कि हम डरते नहीं हैं, नुकसान हो जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, फिर से घंटी। मुझे यह कहना है कि जो लोग इनको समझा सकते थे, जो लोग इनको टोक सकते थे, वे बड़े नेता थे, अगर उनसे सलाह-मशविरा करते, तो गलतियां न होतीं, लेकिन उनको मार्गदर्शक मंडल में भेज दिया गया है। मुझे प्रधान मंत्री को एक सलाह देनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If he doesn't want to listen to us, why should we listen to him?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, please conclude.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं खत्म करता हूँ, आप उनको हमारी तरफ से कह देना,

"बात मन की सिर्फ कहते, सुन भी तो लेते कभी,  
क्या-क्या है मन में देश के, प्रधान मंत्री समझ भी लेते कभी।"

न वो सुनने आए, न समझने आए। हम भी मजबूर हैं। अगर यह अहंकार है, तो विनम्रता से सरकार चलती है, अहंकार नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आपको यह लगता है कि आप हमेशा यहां रहेंगे, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो वह बुलेट ट्रेन जल्दी बना दो, उसी बुलेट ट्रेन में 2019 में प्रधान मंत्री और आप सबको हम रवाना करेंगे। हरी झंडी हम दिखाएँगे और जाएँगे आप। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please sit down. Mr. Jaitley, would you like to say something? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Don't allow.. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only the Prime Minister should speak, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only the Prime Minister should speak. No other Minister will speak. Only the Prime Minister will speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां आएँगे कि नहीं? आप खड़े होकर बोलिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** मैं खड़ा होकर बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रधान मंत्री आएँगे। The PM will come. He has already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The PM will be coming. It is already announced. ....*(Interruptions)*.. प्रधान मंत्री आएँगे, आप बैठिए। Please sit down.

**वित्त मंत्री तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर तीन दिन से चर्चा चल रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और लगभग 40 सम्मानित सदस्य इस बहस में बोले हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी थोड़ी देर में यहां होंगे, उस बहस में intervene करने के लिए। मैं आपके समक्ष केवल एक-दो विषय रखना चाहूँगा। आज़ाद साहब ने बहस शुरू की थी, जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर demonetization तक और आनन्द शर्मा जी कुछ ज्यादा ही नाराज हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं नाराज नहीं हूँ।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** उन्होंने यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की नए शासन की जो वीज़ा पॉलिसी है, उसका दोष भी हमारे ऊपर डाल दिया। उनकी नाराजगी इस सीमा तक है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैंने यह कहा कि उनसे कोई आश्वासन लिया या नहीं। Credible assurance, that is all what I said.

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** लेकिन demonetization के सम्बन्ध में पिछले आधे-पौने घंटे से उन्होंने अपने जो विचार रखे, उसमें खेद इस बात का है कि cash currency के गुण क्या हैं, लगभग उस दिशा में वे भटकते हुए नजर आए। इस देश में सब कुछ कैश के माध्यम से होता है, इस देश में digitization होना बड़ा कठिन है, इस देश में banks की branches नहीं हैं, इसलिए जो यथास्थिति है, वही देश के अंदर चलती रहे, अब कम से कम सन् 2017 में यह तर्क नहीं चल सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ..*(Interruptions)*... Please. आप सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** मैं केवल इतना तथ्य आपके सामने रख दूँ कि जब यह सरकार आई थी, तो एक पहला बड़ा कदम हम लोगों ने उठाया था। हालांकि पुरानी सरकार ने भी उस काम को करने का प्रयास किया था, लेकिन हमने उसको बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किया। देश में जो financial inclusion का कार्यक्रम था, उसको और तेजी से गति देने की कोशिश की गई। जन-धन एकाउंट्स लगभग उस जनसंख्या के थे, जो आज तक बैंकों तक पहुंची भी नहीं थी। उसको धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाया गया और पूरे विश्व में उसकी चर्चा हुई, आज उन एकाउंट्स की संख्या 27 करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी है। याद रहे कि इस देश में केवल 25 करोड़ परिवार हैं। पहले एक सीमित जनसंख्या तक ही बैंक एकाउंट्स सीमित थे, इसलिए कुछ लोग उससे वंचित थे। गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति और ज़ीरो एकाउंट वालों को भी यह सुविधा दी गई कि वे उस एकाउंट तक पहुंच पाएं और उस एकाउंट को ऑपरेट करने का उनका स्वभाव बने। सरकार की जो अन्य योजनाएं थीं, उनका गरीब लोगों को फायदा मिल सके, इसके लिए जन-धन एकाउंट्स के तहत, 'आधार' के साथ उनका पूरा डेटा बैंक बनाया गया। आज कितने ही सरकारी कार्यक्रम ऐसे हैं, जिनके माध्यम से गरीब लोगों को सरकारी सहायता मिलती है, तो वह सहायता सीधे उन खातों में जाने लग गई है। वे खाते, जिनमें से लगभग 78 फीसदी ज़ीरो एकाउंट के थे, आज उनमें से अधिकतर खाते

एक्टिव हो चुके हैं, सक्रिय हो चुके हैं।

दूसरा, काले धन के खिलाफ सरकार ने अचानक कदम उठा लिया हो, ऐसा नहीं था। पहले दिन से, जब से यह सरकार बनी थी, हमारा चुनावी मुद्दा भी यही था। 26 मई, 2014 को सरकार ने शपथ ली और 29 मई, 2014 को पहला निर्णय यह लिया कि 2011 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो निर्णय था, उसके अनुकूल हम लोगों ने SAT का गठन कर दिया। SAT का गठन करने के बाद सरकार ने एक से एक कदम उठाए। एक तरफ जन-धन एकाउंट्स थे, तो दूसरी तरफ सरकार की नीति यह थी कि हम लोगों को विदेशों से अधिक से अधिक सहायता मिल सके। इसके लिए अमरीका के साथ FATCA का समझौता हुआ और स्विट्ज़रलैंड के साथ भी समझौता हुआ। जी-20 में प्रधान मंत्री ने इनिशिएटिव लिया कि जिन लोगों ने विदेशों के अंदर अपने assets या खाते रखे हुए हैं, उनके संबंध में एक तरीके से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ाया जाए। आज हम उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर कोई व्यक्ति गैर-कानूनी तरीके से विदेश में खर्चा करता है या कोई asset रखता है, तो उसकी जानकारी हिन्दुस्तान को भी मिल जाएगी। जो मामले HSBC के माध्यम से या Liechtenstein के माध्यम से सरकार के सामने आए, उनमें से एक-एक की इन्वेस्टिगेशन सरकार ने समाप्त की, assessment orders किए और जहां-जहां संभव था, उन लोगों के खिलाफ criminal cases register किए गए। सरकार ने आरम्भ में एक बहुत अच्छा कानून बनाया, जिसका सभी वर्गों ने समर्थन किया। उस कानून के अनुसार जिन लोगों के विदेशों में साधन थे या कोई एकाउंट्स थे, उनको डिक्लेयर करने के लिए उन लोगों को एक higher rate of taxation पर मौका दिया गया। उसमें सरकार ने दस साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान भी किया।

1996 से लेकर अब तक जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते हुए थे, जिनको हम Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty कहते हैं, कुछ देशों के साथ वे इस प्रकार के थे कि भारत में उनके ऊपर capital gains tax नहीं लगता था और जिस देश के साथ यह समझौता था, वहां यह टैक्स था ही नहीं, जैसे मॉरिशस, साइप्रस, सिंगापुर। इस देश के अंदर यह विषय बार-बार सार्वजनिक चर्चा में आता था कि घूम कर भारत का पैसा बाहर जाता था और round-tripping होकर, उसी रास्ते से वापस आ जाता था। उस पैसे पर न तो इस देश के अंदर टैक्स लगता था और उस देश के अंदर तो टैक्स था ही नहीं। उन सभी समझौतों पर देश में पुनर्विचार किया जाए, यह विषय 1996 से, पिछले 20 साल से चल रहा था। महोदय, वर्ष 2016 एक ऐसा वर्ष था, जिसमें मॉरीशस और उसके बाद साइप्रस और उसके बाद, अभी दिसम्बर, 2016 में हमने सिंगापुर के मामले का रीविजिट किया और जो उसके प्रावधान थे, धीरे-धीरे एक तरह से उनका पुनर्लेखन किया है।

महोदय, देश के अंदर जो काला धन था, उसके लिए बहुत सफल आईडीएस स्कीम सरकार ने घोषित की, जिसमें लोगों ने अपने डिस्क्लोजर्स किए। उसके बाद, जो बेनामी कानून था, जो वर्ष 1988 में बना था और इनइफेक्टिव कानून था। कानून मंत्रालय की यह राय चली आ रही थी कि यह कानून ऐसा है, इसके तहत नियम या रूल्स बन नहीं सकते और इसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता। It cannot be made operative. इस प्रकार वर्ष 1988 से लेकर वर्ष 2016 तक संसद का कानून बना हुआ था, लेकिन वह इनऑपरेटिव था। वर्ष 2014-15 में इसका एक संशोधन संसद में पारित कराया गया और वर्ष 2016 से हमने उसे ऑपरेटिव कराया। अगर इन सभी कार्रवाइयों को एक कड़ी के अंदर देखा जाए, तो यह वह सरकार है, जो पहले दिन से, इस देश के अंदर जो काला धन, एक परम्परा और जीवन शैली का एक अंग बन चुका था, उसे समाप्त करने का हम लोग प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, यदि अनुमति हो, तो मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty के बारे में बिलकुल सही बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले जब बीजेपी की सरकार थी, यह उस समय लागू हुआ था। उस समय हमारी आपत्ति थी कि यही होने वाला है। डबल टैक्सेशन का मतलब है कि दो देशों में वह टैक्स हो और एक ही आदमी या एक ही कॉर्पोरेट, दोनों देशों में डबल टैक्स न दे। अब मॉरीशस जैसे देश में capital gains tax है ही नहीं, फिर भी आप उसे यहां भी नहीं देने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं, यह बात है। इसलिए इस बात को भी स्वीकार कर लीजिए कि पहले गलती हो गई, उसे अब सुधार रहे हैं। बीजेपी की सरकार में जो गलती पहले हो गई, उसे अब आप सुधार रहे हैं।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** आप कुछ हद तक ठीक कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उसमें एक बात चेक कर लें, मैं भी चेक कर लूंगा कि मॉरीशस का कोई एग्रीमेंट पिछली एनडीए सरकार के दौरान नहीं हुआ था। वह उससे कहीं पुराना है। It is an old legislation. वर्ष 1996 से उसका रिव्यू चल रहा है। So, it is a legislation that came prior to 1996. इसलिए वह पिछली एनडीए सरकार के समय हुआ, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए इस तथ्य को आप करैक्ट कर लीजिए। बाकी जो तर्क आपने दिया, वह सही था। वह तर्क इसलिए सही था कि Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty का अर्थ यह है कि एक स्थान पर टैक्स दो, भारत में नहीं देना है, तो विदेश में दो। विदेश में वह टैक्स था नहीं और इसलिए यह टैक्स फ्री इन्वेस्टमेंट हो जाती थी और इसीलिए इसका एक लालच रहता था और एक टेम्प्टेशन रहती थी कि यहां से घूमकर, राउंड-ट्रिपिंग होकर, यहां का ब्लैक मनी बाहर जाए और फिर घूमकर देश के अंदर वापस आ जाए। मैं केवल इतना कहने का प्रयास कर रहा था कि आपने यह बात कही, शरद जी से भी मैंने वही बात सुनी कि मॉरीशस के माध्यम से जो ब्लैक मनी का रास्ता बना हुआ है, उसे रीराइट करो। ब्लैक मनी का यह काम देश के अंदर 20 वर्ष से चल रहा था। वर्ष 2016 वह ऐतिहासिक वर्ष था, जिसमें मॉरीशस, साइप्रस और सिंगापुर, इन तीनों एग्रीमेंट्स को रीराइट किया गया। इसलिए सरकार ने एक के बाद जो एक कदम उठाया था, वह उस काले धन को रोकने के लिए उठाया।

महोदय, डिमॉनेटाइजेशन के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आनन्द जी, आप इस व्यवस्था को समझ लीजिए कि कैश की अधिकतर इकोनॉमी होना, यह किसी देश के लिए बहुत गुणी होने की बात नहीं है।

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

It is no credit to any economy that you predominantly deal in cash because cash has a lot of vices.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We should stop printing currency then!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In fact, your own White Paper that you placed in 2012 mentioned that cash is a facilitator of a lot of vices as far as the economy is concerned. So, today, to take a contrarian argument may not be possible for you because cash gives a temptation for a shadow and a parallel economy. Now, it is very easy for you to say that all cash is not black money, but can you deny the

fact... ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Can you name one developed country, from America to UK, from France to Germany, that is cashless? Please educate us; we do not know. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I can name almost every country in the world which is a less-cash economy and which has made an effort to move in the direction of a less-cash economy. I cannot think ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the speaker continue, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I cannot think of anyone in the world who now propounds the virtues of dealing only in cash. When you say — बैंक हैं नहीं, digitization संभव नहीं है, कैश में इतना बड़ा ट्रेड होता है, Why are you.. ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: फिर आप नोट छापने बंद कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why are you sprouting virtues of cash when cash can lead to various vices? Your own White Paper of 2012 says that cash is an enabler of a lot of economic vices; it gives you the temptation of dealing in black money; it carries on activities parallel in the economy which evades the economic system; it leads to evasion of taxes; it results in lesser revenues for the Government; it leads to corruption because the instrument of corruption also is cash. All cash is not with the terrorists. But cash is a great enabler of resources as far as terrorism is concerned. It is a hard fact and, therefore, if the Government has taken effective steps to shrink that usage of cash, I don't think that your anger to this extent, which you have said, is really called for. And, therefore, this anger in favour of cash that you have been saying is not called for. Let me just explain it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): हमारे देश में ऊपर से नीचे तक infrastructure इस तरह का नहीं है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं। बाकी आप प्रयास ठीक कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद जी, मैं आपको इतना बता दूँ कि जो infrastructure का विषय है, इस देश के अंदर सवा लाख बैंक ब्रांचेज हैं, आज तक इतना infrastructure था - 2,10,000 ए.टी.एम. मशीनें बनीं, इस देश में करीब सवा लाख बैंकिंग correspondents थे, जो गांव-गांव जाते थे। वर्ष 2015 में, रिजर्व बैंक ने निर्णय लिया कि अब Payment Banks होंगे। उसका असर यह हुआ कि आज जितनी बड़ी Telecom Companies हैं, उनकी जो अपनी व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उसे वे Payment Banks के अंदर convert कर रही हैं। एक-एक Telecom Company की 5-5 लाख ब्रांचेज ये सुविधा देने वाली बन रही हैं। पौने दो लाख पोस्ट ऑफिसेज इस देश के अंदर खाली पड़े हुए थे, जिनका कोई प्रयोग नहीं होता था, जो इस infrastructure का हिस्सा बन सकते थे लेकिन नहीं बने। आज उन सबको Payment Banks का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है। आज technology ने इतनी तरक्की कर ली है कि केवल किसी बैंक की ब्रिक एंड मॉर्टर ब्रांच पर जाकर बैंकिंग

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

सुविधा होगी, वह नहीं होगा। जब पिछले सत्र में बहस चल रही थी, सीताराम येचुरी जी को उस समय की मेरी बात याद आ गई और उन्होंने कहा कि गरीब आदमी क्रेडिट कार्ड का कैसे इस्तेमाल करेगा, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि वह आपसे और मुझसे ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है। इस देश में ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me just complete. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T. K. TANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): One clarification ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a country where 79 per cent people are digital but it is the most corrupt country in Africa, Kenya ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Rangarajanji, I would have thought where workmen get paid by cash, they are duped. When they are paid by ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. TANGARAJAN: You have changed the Payment of Wages Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have rightly changed it to say, pay them either by cheque or by the digital mode, so tomorrow they will also be entitled to the social sector schemes which go to their advantage. You should have been in the forefront of having supported this. You are the only Marxist Party, that I know, which sprouts the virtues of cash. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your objection if workmen are paid by cheque? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Digital mode is not made available to most of the countrymen. Such a movement is going to cause chaos like it is doing now. Secondly, digital transactions have an extra cost. You are burdening the people with that extra cost. Now, why don't you ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let the speaker continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The question is asked, Sir. That is why I am answering it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jaitleyji, please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, let us not underestimate this country. Just as I explained to you that the banking network, even in terms of brick and mortar branches, with the new methodology of payment banks, etc., which is coming up, is going to increase. And, just as the Post Offices have reached every rural area, that is an infrastructure which has now been incorporated into the banking system. Don't underestimate the power of technology because nobody in the world has been

able to defy technology. When you say, "It doesn't reach.", let us forget credit cards because there are only about three crore credit cards. There is an element of credit involved in that. So, there is a cost element. The cost element in other technologies is somewhat lesser. Now, are you conscious of the fact that debit cards in this country alone are about 72 crores, and you are talking in terms of it not reaching anybody! Look at the volumes where it is going. What about the UPI? What about the alternate method of Aadhaar-based technologies which are now being introduced? What about the e-wallets which are being introduced? They are increasing at a great pace. At a great pace, the expansion is taking place and I must tell you that the whole process of what started on 8th of November has catalyzed that process to a great speed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not conceded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have one point. He will agree. We read in today's newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... Late Sunday evening, the petrol pumps deferred their decision not to accept debit and credit card payments beginning today, that is, January 9. Dealers were protesting the levy of merchant discount rate by banks on debit and credit card transactions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They should understand the reality of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, our misfortune is that not only Yechuryji's ideas but his information is also obsolete, and I tell him what newspaper report he is reading. The newspaper report that he is reading is that on the 9th of January, the petrol pump dealers said that they would not absorb these charges, and, therefore, on the 10th of January, the oil companies said that they would absorb these charges. Therefore, what he is reading is absolutely obsolete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This issue has already been sorted out. The oil companies are absorbing these charges. It has already been decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, please, you can't do it. This is not an argument. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, Sir, yesterday, in an answer to a question in this hon. House, I had said that wherever the Government bodies are involved, they have already decided to absorb those charges. Therefore, this is a methodology, by which you are switching over to various non-cash methods, and, in fact, there are challenges, there are difficulties, but don't find fault with that system and don't start singing virtues of cash because cash has a bit too many vices. That's all I have to say as an intervention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, before the hon. Prime Minister begins, I wish to say that our normal practice is to adjourn at 6 o'clock, but I presume that it is the sense of the House that we will continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point for clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you have had your say.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the clarification? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्योंकि जब हम बोल रहे थे, वे यहां नहीं थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, उनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पहले उनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am asking you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the hon. Prime Minister. शर्मा साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, through you, I am asking the hon. Prime Minister that if we have any clarifications, will the hon. Prime Minister respond to them? That is what I am asking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot anticipate things. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बाद में वे क्लैरिफिकेशन का उत्तर देंगे या नहीं देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't anticipate what is being said. Hon. Prime Minister.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी, दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में दिए गए राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के लिए मैं आपके सामने उपस्थित हुआ हूँ।

इस चर्चा में करीब 40 आदरणीय सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया है। इसमें श्रीमान गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, श्री नीरज शेखर जी, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी, श्री देरेक जी, श्री डी. राजा, श्री शरद यादव जी, श्री सीताराम जी, श्रीमान अहमद भाई और अभी-अभी श्रीमान आनन्द शर्मा जी ने हिस्सा लिया है। मैं आप सबका बहुत आभारी हूँ। और भी जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विषय रखा है, उसके लिए भी मैं आभारी हूँ। जो चर्चा हुई है, वह ज्यादातर demonetization के आसपास रही है। हम इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे देश में यह बुराई आई है, हम इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते कि इसने हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में, सामाजिक व्यवस्था में जड़ें जमा ली हैं। इससे हम इंकार नहीं कर सकते और इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई कोई राजनैतिक लड़ाई नहीं है। यह लड़ाई किसी राजनैतिक दल को परेशान करने के लिए नहीं है और ऐसा सोचने का कारण भी नहीं है और इसलिए किसी को इस चीज़ को अपने साथ जोड़ने का कोई कारण नहीं बनता है। इस सदन में हम सब का दायित्व बनता है कि हमें इसके खिलाफ जो भी हम लोगों की संविधान की मर्यादाएं और जो हमारी बुद्धि परमिट करती है, वह करना चाहिए। यह भी सही है कि पैरेलल इकोनॉमी के कारण सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान किसी का हुआ है तो गरीब का हुआ है। गरीब का हक छीन लिया जाता है और मध्यम वर्ग का शोषण होता है। ऐसा नहीं कि पहले प्रयास नहीं हुए होंगे, पहले भी तो प्रयास हुए होंगे। अधिक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है। यह तो आज भी अगर और अधिक प्रयासों की ओर ले जाता है तो जाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हम कब तक इन समस्याओं को लेकर, कारपेट के नीचे सब चीजें डालकर अपना गुजारा करते रहेंगे?

सभापति जी, एक विषय चर्चा में आता है जाली नोट की चर्चा का। जो आंकड़े प्रचारित हैं, वे आंकड़े वे हैं, जो नोट बैंक तक पहुंचे हैं, उसका हिसाब-किताब है। ज्यादातर जाली नोट कभी बैंक के दरवाजे तक न जाएं, उस व्यवस्था से चलते हैं और आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद इसको बढ़ावा देने में इसका उपयोग भी होता है। कुछ लोग बड़े उछल-उछल कर कह रहे हैं कि आतंकवादियों के पास से दो हजार के कुछ नोट मिले थे। हमें पता होना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में यह जब नोटबंदी के बाद का जो काल खण्ड था, बैंक लूटने का जो प्रयास हुआ और उसमें नए नोट लेकर जाने का प्रयास हुआ, वह जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुआ, क्योंकि जाली नोटों पर स्थिति बनने के बाद रोजमर्रा के कारोबार के लिए उनके सामने दिक्कतें आई थीं। बैंक लूटने के कुछ ही दिनों बाद जो terrorists मारे गए, उसमें वे नोट हाथ लगे। इसका सीधा-सीधा संबंध है, इसको हमें समझना चाहिए और कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम ऐसे लोगों के पक्ष में अपना विचार क्यों रखें? कोई कारण नहीं है। ये लोग ऐसे हैं कि जिनके खिलाफ हमें एक स्वर से लड़ना ही पड़ेगा। ईमानदार व्यक्ति को ताकत तब तक नहीं मिलेगी, जब तक कि बेइमानों के प्रति कठोरता नहीं बरती जाएगी। बहुत वर्षों पहले एक वांचू कमेटी बनी थी और नोटबंदी की आर्थिक जरूरतों के संबंध में उस कमेटी ने उस समय, जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थीं, अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। उस समय यशवंतराव चव्हाण जी उससे सहमत भी थे और उसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहे थे, लेकिन उस समय इंदिरा जी ने कहा कि हम तो राजनीति में हैं, चुनाव वगैरह लड़ने होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गोडबोले जी की किताब में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गोडबोले जी की किताब में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा एक प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I have a point or order. I will raise it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: गोडबोले जी, जो श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना है कि इंदिरा जी अब इस ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की शहीद प्रधान मंत्री हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: अच्छा होता कि गोडबोले जी की इस किताब पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हम कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने जो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**... You expunge it because Indiraji and Yashwantrao Chavan ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: आनन्द जी, मुझे पूरा सुनने के बाद आप खड़े होइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister cannot refer to one Executive Assistant's book. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप अरुण जेटली जी के साथ जब बैठते हैं तो उनके पीए साथ में होते हैं, बात करने के लिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please continue.

शहरी विकास मंत्री, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु): उन पर कोई आरोप नहीं है।

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: जब गोडबोले जी की किताब छपी, अच्छा होता, उस समय आपने इतनी जागरूकता दिखायी होती और उस किताब के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठायी होती। आप सो रहे थे क्या? आप उस समय क्या कर रहे थे? इंदिरा जी के ऊपर इतना बड़ा आरोप लग जाए और एक अफसर आरोप लगा दे और अभी तक आप सो ही रहे हैं? आपकी जगह मैं होता तो गोडबोले जी के खिलाफ केस कर देता, लेकिन आपने नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप लगा रहे हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र मोदी: आज जब गोडबोले जी की किताब की चर्चा हो रही है तो आपको ज़रा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: गुजरात में आपके ऊपर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हजारों लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी** (आंध्र प्रदेश): छोटे-छोटे लोगों को लेकर आप ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Is he speaking on record? ...(Interruptions)... He is quoting a book. Is he speaking on the facts of the record? ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The speech is on record. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आज उसकी स्थिति थोड़ी और आगे बढ़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** If there was a meeting, ...(Interruptions)... Is he quoting from the record? ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is not courteous to interrupt like this. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** जब वांचू कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी, तब काला धन, नकद — वहीं तक समस्याएं सीमित थीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** अपने केंसों का देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आज काला धन, आतंकवादी संगठन, जाली नोट का कारोबार, drugs का कारोबार, हवाला का कारोबार, यह सब जीवन के कई क्षेत्रों तक फैल चुका है, इसलिए इसकी व्यापकता बढ़ी है। जिस समय 8 नवम्बर को निर्णय किया, तब जाली नोट वापस आने का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता था। कोई छोटा बैंक होगा, जहां साधन नहीं होंगे और वहां अगर ऐसे नोट घुस गए होंगे तो रिजर्व बैंक तलाश करेगा, लेकिन जाली नोट तो उसी समय neutralize हो गए और उसका हिसाब अगर किसी के पास है तो आश्चर्य होता है कि वह हिसाब इनके पास कैसे है? जाली नोट तो उसी समय neutralize हो गए और यह सब कुछ इसी के कारण हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आपने एक टीवी खबर भी देखी होगी। ...(व्यवधान).... दुश्मन देश में जाली नोट का बहुत बड़ा कारोबार करने वाले को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी थी। यह न्यूज़ टीवी पर बहुत दिन चली थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** जी टीवी पर। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आप देखिए, हमारे देश में तीस-चालीस दिवस में 700 से ज्यादा माओवादियों ने सरेंडर किया — यह पहली बार हुआ है। नवम्बर-दिसम्बर के दरमियान 40 दिन में करीब 700 लोगों ने सरेंडर किया है और उसके बाद भी यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है। माओवादी सरेंडर करें और उसका संतोष इस सदन में किसी को न हो, ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? अगर नहीं हो रहा है, तो फिर कुछ मतलब और है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** क्या सरेंडर्स इस वजह से हो रहे हैं?

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** अब उसमें तो आप ज्यादा मार्गदर्शन कर सकते हैं।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** करेंगे, करेंगे, लेकिन बाद में।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** यह भी बात सही है कि देश की formal व्यवस्था में धन होना बहुत जरूरी है। हजार के नोट छपने के बाद सामान्य चलन में जाते ही नहीं थे, पांच सौ के नोट बहुत कम जाते थे, हजार के नोट बहुत कम जाते थे और बंडल के बंडलों का कारोबार चलता रहता था। यह हकीकत है और इस हकीकत से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब जब इतनी बड़ी करेंसी बैंकों के पास आई है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि बैंकों की सामान्य व्यक्ति को पैसे देने की ताकत बढ़ेगी। एक साथ सभी बैंकों ने ब्याज दर कम की हो, ऐसा पहली बार हमारे देश में हुआ था। बैंक का लाभ सामान्य लोगों के लिए... यहां पर असंगठित कामगारों की बात हो रही है। सचमुच में, आप लोगों से, खासकर सीताराम येचुरी जी और उनकी पार्टी से तो यह अपेक्षा रहेगी कि असंगठित कामगारों को उनके वेतन के संबंध में सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। यह हकीकत है कि जितना कहा जाता है, उतना दिया नहीं जाता है। दिया जाता है, तो उसमें भी बाहर एकाध आदमी खड़ा रहता है, वह काट लेता है। इन बीमारियों को हम सब जानते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** अब वेतन भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** ऐसी बहुत सी बीमारियों से हम परिचित हैं और इसीलिए अगर यह व्यवस्था हम खड़ी करते हैं, तो उसका श्रमिकों को लाभ मिलेगा, समय रहते ई.पी.एफ. के साथ जुड़ेंगे, ई.एस.आई. स्कीम के साथ भी जुड़ेंगे। श्रमिकों को एक बहुत बड़ी सुरक्षा इसके कारण सम्भव होने वाली है और इस दिशा में हमारा प्रयास है।

मैं असम के टी बागान का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। वहां की सरकार ने थोड़ा initiative लिया। चाय बागान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए उन्होंने बैंक में करीब 60 लाख खाते खुलवाए। मोबाइल ऐप पर उनको कारोबार करना सिखाया। शुरू में यूनियन वालों ने मना किया, नहीं कैश में पैसा देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उसमें बाकी चीजें जुड़ी हुई थीं। इसके कारण इन चाय बागानों के मजदूरों को पूरा वेतन मिलने लगा और उस इलाके में उनका कारोबार सुरक्षित हुआ। यह एक बहुत बड़ा अच्छा एक्सपीरियंस है।

इसी प्रकार से नोटबंदी के समय में कोई विदेशी अखबार को क्वोट करते हैं, कोई विदेशी अर्थशास्त्रियों को क्वोट करते हैं। यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि अगर आप 10 क्वोट करेंगे, तो मैं 20 क्वोट कर सकता हूं। अगर आप 10 महापुरुषों को क्वोट कर सकते हैं, तो मैं 20 महापुरुषों को क्वोट कर सकता हूं। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि विश्व में इसका कोई parallel ही नहीं है। दुनिया में कहीं इतना बड़ा और इतना व्यापक निर्णय कभी नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए दुनिया के अर्थशास्त्रियों के पास भी इसका लेखा-जोखा करने का कोई मापदंड नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत बड़ा दुनिया के अर्थशास्त्रियों के लिए, दुनिया की यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा केस स्टडी बन सकता है और भारत ने कितना बड़ा निर्णय किया है, इसका भी ...(व्यवधान)... इसी प्रकार से जन-सामान्य का, देश की जन-शक्ति क्या होती है और इस सदन में बैठे हुए सभी महानुभावों से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस नोटबंदी के बाद समाजशास्त्री जरूर अध्ययन करेंगे। पहली बार देश में horizontal divide उभर कर आया है और जब मैं horizontal divide कहता हूं, तो जनता-जनार्दन का मिजाज एक तरफ और नेताओं का मिजाज दूसरी तरफ।

**6.00 P.M.**

ये जनता से इतने कटे हुए हैं कि पहली बार ...(व्यवधान)... हमें संतोष होना चाहिए, आम तौर पर सरकार जब कोई निर्णय करती है तो जनता और सरकार by and large आमने-सामने होते हैं, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो। ...(व्यवधान)... यह पहली ऐसी घटना है कि कुछ लोग तो उधर थे, लेकिन सरकार और जनता साथ-साथ थी। उसी प्रकार से इस बात का हम लोगों को गर्व होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... हो सकता है, आपकी कुछ कठिनाइयां होंगी, लेकिन हमें इस बात को समझना होगा और विश्व के सामने हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, वे अनपढ़ हो सकते हैं, उन्हें शायद शिक्षा न भी मिली हो, जैसा आप वर्णन कर रहे थे और जो रिपोर्ट कार्ड आप दे रहे थे कि ऐसा है, वह सब होते हुए भी यह देश है जो अपने भीतर की बुराइयों से बाहर निकलने के लिए मेहनत कर रहा है, तड़प रहा है। चाहे कोई भी राजनेता हो, कोई भी दल हो, यह हम लोगों के लिए गर्व का विषय है कि इस देश में ऐसे जन हैं, ऐसे नागरिक हैं, जो अपनी बुराइयों के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए कष्ट झेलने को तैयार होते हैं, कठिनाई झेलने के लिए तैयार होते हैं और बुराइयों से निकलने के रास्ते खोज रहे हैं। इसलिए हमें भी इस बात को समझना होगा।

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** ये सब आपकी बुराइयां भुगत रहे हैं, जब से आपकी सरकार आयी है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, यह क्या है?

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** हम यह भी जानते हैं...

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सर, एक मिनट। सॉरी, क्या ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... Is the running commentary allowed in the House? मर्यादा है? संस्कार होने चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** सभापति महोदय जी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के टाइम में आपने बहुत संस्कार दिखाए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आपकी अध्यक्षता के नीचे सब चल रहा है, हम तो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** पिछले सत्र में डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने अपने विचार रखे थे। यह बात सही है कि अभी शायद आपकी तरफ से एक किताब निकली है। उसका foreword डाक्टर साहब ने लिखा है। मैं जब आपकी रिपोर्ट देख रहा था तो मुझे लगा कि शायद इतने बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं, तो किताब में उनका योगदान होगा, लेकिन पता चला कि किताब किसी और ने लिखी, foreword उन्होंने लिखा है। ...(व्यवधान)... तो उनके भाषण में भी मुझे ऐसा लगा कि शायद ...(व्यवधान)... यह बात बड़ी समझने की है कि पिछले करीब-करीब 30-35 साल से ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** आप प्रधान मंत्री हैं, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कह सकते। वे आप से ज्यादा इकोनॉमी जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is a breach of privilege ...**(Interruptions)**... On this, we will not. How can he ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री सभापति:** शर्मा जी, बैठ जाइए।

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** करीब-करीब 30-35 साल से ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो शब्द मैं बोला भी नहीं, वह समझ गए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you interrupting? Please sit down ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** जो शब्द मैं बोला भी नहीं, उसका अर्थ समझ गए, यह बड़ी गज़ब की बात है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आदरणीय व्यक्ति हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले 30-35 साल से भारत के आर्थिक निर्णयों के साथ उनका सीधा संबंध रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और निर्णायक भूमिका में रहा है। इस देश में अर्थ-जगत का शायद ही कोई ऐसा अकेला व्यक्ति होगा, जिसका हिन्दुस्तान की 70 साल की आजादी में आधे समय इतना दबदबा रहा होगा। और कितने घोटालों की बातें आई, लेकिन खासकर के हम राजनेताओं के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. साहब से बहुत कुछ सीखने जैसा है, इतना सारा हुआ और उन पर एक दाग नहीं लगा। बाथरूम में रेन-कोट पहनकर नहाना, इस कला को तो डा. साहब ही जानते हैं और कोई दूसरा नहीं जानता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order in the House, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Everyone should go back to their places. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can't do this. All of you should sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Everyone, go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग वापस अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am appealing to hon. Members to sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister is provoking, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is casting aspersions. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूविन इरानी):** हम भी हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने सब सुना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** ये कहते हैं स्कैम ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. You can't do this, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग वापस अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In protest, we are walking out, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप अपनी बात कहकर सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको सच्चाई सुननी पड़ेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको सच्चाई बार-बार सुननी पड़ेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सच्चाई सुनने से भाग रहे हैं! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to hon. Members to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप बिना सच्चाई सुने भाग रहे हैं। सर, ये सच्चाई सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये हमेशा सच्चाई सुनकर भागते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ये सच्चाई से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतनी गंदी बातें कही गईं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the decorum in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम लोग चुप रहे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I request you to go through the records. The Prime Minister was called a Hitler. The Prime Minister was called a Mussolini. The Prime Minister was called a...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which record are you referring to?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It has happened in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If approached, action could have been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The same party ...*(Interruptions)*... आप हमको सिखाइए मत। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

They are saying this inside the House and outside the House too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, वेंकैया जी, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am very sorry to say this, Sir. The Chair should keep in mind the sentiments of all sides of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you suggesting that it is not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not saying that. The Chair should understand our pains. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand everybody's pains. ...*(Interruptions)*...



SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Prime Minister, who has been elected, is appreciated by the entire world. But, these people don't allow the Prime Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down, Venkaiahji? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: These people participate and say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody should sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, go back to your places. Just go back to your places. Everybody, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone should please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Hon. Prime Minister, please.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** आदरणीय सभापति जी, इतने बड़े पद पर रहे हुए व्यक्ति ने सदन में जब "लूट" और "प्लंडर" जैसे शब्द प्रयोग किए थे, तब पचास बार उधर भी सोचने की जरूरत थी कि जब मर्यादा इधर लाँघते हैं, तो सुनने की भी तैयारी करें। हम उसी कॉइन में वापस देने की ताकत रखते हैं और यह हम संविधान की मर्यादाओं में रहकर करते हैं। हम लोकतंत्र का आदर करते हुए काम करने वाले लोग हैं, लेकिन किसी भी रूप में पराजय स्वीकार नहीं करना, यह कब तक चलेगा?

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि सामान्य जन को आंदोलित करने के बहुत प्रयास हुए थे और आज हम देश में देखते हैं कि कहीं एक छोटा-सा, कुछ अकस्मात ही प्रकरण हो जाए, तो भी दो-चार गाड़ियां जला दी जाती हैं, कहीं बस भी लेट आ जाए, तो भी एकाध, दो बसें जला दी जाती हैं। इसके बाय एंड लार्ज क्या प्रभाव होंगे, वह तो विश्लेषण का विषय है, लेकिन ये दृश्य रोज़मर्रा की घटनाएँ हैं। हमारे भीतर की बुराइयों से लड़ने के लिए देश का मन इतना प्रतिबद्ध है कि इतनी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी उन्होंने ऐसी कोई घटना होने नहीं दी। हमें पूरे विश्व के सामने भारत के लोगों की इस सामर्थ्य को गर्व के साथ प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, हमें इसकी बात करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि तभी जाकर इस बात को दुनिया समझ पाएगी कि हम किस प्रकार से सोचते हैं।

मैं आज एक और बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि मसला ऐसा था — हमारी और सीताराम येचुरी जी की विचारधारा अलग है, इसलिए विचारों की प्रस्तुति अलग होना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा विषय था — जब मैं सोच रहा था, तो मुझे इसकी पूरी कल्पना थी कि सीताराम जी और उनका दल इस काम में हमारे साथ रहेगा। उसका कारण था। उसका कारण यह था कि आप ही की पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता श्रीमान ज्योतिर्मय बसु थे। उन्होंने 1972 में, वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हाउस में रखने की बड़ी मांग की थी और बहुत बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ी थी। सरकार मानती नहीं थी, उसको प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रही थी, आखिरकार वे एक कॉपी ले आए और उन्होंने खुद ही टेबल पर रखी। उन्होंने खुद ही, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने उस रिपोर्ट को प्राइवेट मेम्बर के नाते टेबल पर रखा। उस दिन उनका जो भाषण हुआ था, वह आज भी प्रासंगिक होता है। उन्होंने 26 अगस्त, 1972 को कहा था, "सर, 12 नवंबर, 1970 को इस शक्तिशाली और प्रतिष्ठित कमेटी

की प्राथमिक सिफारिशों में से एक था विमुद्रीकरण। सर, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी काले धन के दम पर ही बची हुई हैं। उनकी राजनीति काले धन से ही जीवित है, इसलिए न सिर्फ इस रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया गया, बल्कि डेढ़ साल तक दबाये भी रखा गया।" यह ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने 26, अगस्त, 1972 में कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दुबारा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** आपने यह बात उठाई है, तो मैं कुछ कहूँ?

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** दोबारा, 4 सितंबर, 1972 को लोक सभा में भाषण देते हुए ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने कहा था, "मैंने विमुद्रीकरण और अन्य उपायों की सिफारिश की है। मैं अब उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। सरकार को ईमानदारी के साथ लोगों के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए..। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और उनकी सरकार का चरित्र है, एक ऐसी सरकार जो काले धन की है, काले धन द्वारा है और काले धन के लिए है। यह मैं 1972 की बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, आप जो यह कह रहे हैं, तो हमारी भी एक बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** और यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ने 4 सितंबर, 1972 को कहा है। इतना ही नहीं, सीपीएम के वरिष्ठ नेता हरकिशन जी सुरजीत, उन्होंने 27 अगस्त, 1981 को इसी सदन में भाषण दिया और उसमें उन्होंने पूछा कि काले धन पर लगाम लगाने के लिए क्या सरकार वाकई कोई गंभीर कदम उठाना चाहती है? क्या सौ रूपए के नोट को बंद करने जैसे फैसले लिए जा सकते हैं? यह सवाल सुरजीत जी ने भी इसी सदन में 1981 में उठाया था। इसलिए खास करके लेफ्ट से मेरा आग्रह है कि आप इस लड़ाई में हमारा साथ दीजिए और आप देंगे, मैं आशा करता हूँ। आप अपने विचार व्यापक रूप से जरूर रखते रहे हैं, लेकिन यह काम ऐसा है, जिससे आप अलग हो ही नहीं सकते। आपका कैरेक्टर ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** सर, आपने यह सवाल उठाया है, तो एक मिनट बोल लूँ?

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** अपनी बात आप बाद में कर लेना, आपके पास पूरी जिन्दगी पड़ी है, कहीं न कहीं से आ जाओगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** काले धन को रोकने के विरोध में हम कभी नहीं थे और न रहेंगे, सवाल यह है कि तरीका क्या है? आपने जिस तरीके से किया, उससे काला धन खत्म नहीं किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Sitaramji, please sit down.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** यह तो समय बताएगा। यह बात सही है कि लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं में इतने कड़े फैसले लेना, आम तौर पर लोग मानते हैं कि पापुलिस्ट कदम लेना यह लोकतंत्र का स्वभाव बन जाता है, शॉर्ट टर्म गोल को लेकर के फैसले करना स्वभाव बन जाता है, इसलिए इतने बड़े फैसले को समझने के लिए भी थोड़ा समय लगता है। इसमें मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता हूँ, धीरे-धीरे लोग समझ जाएंगे। जो आज इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, उनको भी समझ में आ जाएगा कि इतना बड़ा फैसला देश का कितना बड़ा भला करने की संभावनाएं लेकर आया है और हम इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

सर, यहां पर डिजिटल व्यवस्था के संबंध में चर्चा हुई। मैं हैरान हूँ, सामने से जितने भाषण हुए, कहा कि इस देश में यह नहीं है, ढिमका नहीं है, फलां नहीं है, यह नहीं हुआ, वह नहीं हुआ, टॉयलेट हैं तो पानी नहीं है, पता नहीं क्या-क्या बोला गया। मैं सोच रहा था कि ये जो बोल रहे हैं, वे क्या बोल रहे हैं? मुझे लगता है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की 70 साल की सरकारों का रिकॉर्ड दे रहे थे। जो भी बोल रहे थे, यह नहीं है, तो यह 70 साल का रिपोर्ट कार्ड है और 70 साल में मेरा कंट्रिब्यूशन ढाई साल का ही है। आपने टॉयलेट बना दिया तो क्या मैंने ताला लगा दिया? आपने रोड बना दी तो क्या मैंने उखाड़ कर फेंक दी? आपने पानी का पाइप डाला था तो क्या मैंने आकर काट दिया? यह हकीकत है। कोई यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में डिजिटल व्यवस्था है। कौन कहता है? सवाल यह है कि माइंडसेट बदलने के लिए जहां संभावना है वहां हम इसको कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। मान लीजिए दिल्ली शहर में, संभावना है, चलो दिल्ली से शुरू करो। हम लोग कुछ पॉजिटिव कंट्रीब्यूट करें। यह बीहेवियर चेंज का विषय है। अगर कोलकाता के लोगों के पास मोबाइल फोन है, कोलकाता में लोगों के पास अगर डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी है, तो वहीं से शुरू करो। हो सकता है कि दूर-सुदूर बंगलादेश के बॉर्डर पर गांव में नहीं हो। यह कहना और फिर हम इस बात के तो गीत गाते रहते हैं कि हमने यह कर दिया, हमने वह कर दिया, ढिमका कर दिया, जब उसको लागू करने की बात आई, तो तकलीफ हो रही है। आवश्यकता है, हम शब्दों का खेल खेलते हैं। हर कोई मानता है, किसी भी बच्चे को पूछो कि स्कूल डेली जाते हो? किसी को भी, आपकी संतानों को भी पूछूंगा, तो कहेंगे कि हां, डेली जाता हूँ। यह मुझे भी मालूम है, उसे भी मालूम है कि संडे को नहीं जाता है। सब को मालूम है। यह स्वाभाविक है। उसी प्रकार से देश में cashless का मतलब है धीरे-धीरे समाज को इस प्रकार की पेमेंट की दिशा में ले जाना। दुनिया में आज भी बड़े-बड़े समृद्ध देश चुनाव करते हैं, तो बैलेट पेपर छाप कर, ठप्पे मार कर चुनाव करते हैं। जिस देश को अनपढ़ माना जाता है, वह हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और वह बटन दबा कर वोटिंग करता है। जिस दिन बटन दबाने की व्यवस्था आई होगी, किसी ने सोचा होगा कि इतनी टेक्नोलॉजी हमारे देश का गरीब से गरीब आदमी adopt कर सकता है! यानी हम अपने देश की शक्ति को कम न आँके। हां, अगर हमें लगता है कि यह रास्ता ही गलत है, तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन असुविधा है, तकलीफ है, इसलिए छोड़ देना, यह सही नहीं है। असुविधा होगी, व्यवस्थाएँ कम होंगी, लेकिन आगे तो बढ़ना होगा। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि क्या दुनिया में कोई देश है? दुनिया के कई देश, मैं हैरान हूँ, आनन्द शर्मा जी कह रहे थे, आपको आश्चर्य होगा, कोरिया ने डिजिटल पर जाने के लिए जो incentive scheme बनाई है, यह इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में आई। ये कह रहे हैं कि आप करोड़ों रूपए डिजिटल को promote करने के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। अब जो 'भीम' ऐप बनाया गया है, 'भीम' ऐप में एक नए पैसे का खर्च नहीं है। इससे बिना खर्च transaction हो रहा है। किसी बैंक को एक रूपए का कोई कमीशन नहीं जाता है। इसलिए दुनिया paper less, premises less banking की तरफ जा रही है, इसमें भारत के पीछे रहने का कोई कारण नहीं है। हां, हो सकता है, हमारी व्यवस्थाएँ कम होंगी, तो साल-दो साल और ज्यादा लगेंगे, 5 साल और लगेंगे, लेकिन शुरू करना या यह दिशा गलत है, यह विचार मैं समझता हूँ कि उपयुक्त नहीं होगा। हम लोगों को प्रयास करना चाहिए। इसको promote करने के लिए अपने-अपने इलाके में भी लोगों को हमें समझाना चाहिए और उस दिशा में हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

अब देखिए, हमारे देश में रेलवे है। इसमें सामान्य मानव भी जाता है। आज रेलवे में 60 से 70 प्रतिशत booking online होने लगी है। उनकी पेमेंट online होती है और अगर वे टिकट cancel करते हैं, तो पैसा online वापस जा रहा है। आज बहुत से परिवार हैं, जो शहरों में रहते हैं। अगर उनको बिजली का बिल भरना है, तो पहले बिजली का बिल भरने के लिए आधे दिन छुट्टी लेनी पड़ती थी, आज वह घर आकर रात को 12 बजे अपने मोबाइल फोन से बिजली के बिल की पेमेंट दे रहा है। सुविधा बढ़ती चली जा रही है। अगर यह सुविधा वैज्ञानिक तरीके से, टेक्नोलॉजी के तरीके से मिलती है, तो अच्छी बात है। हां, हमें उसकी कमियों की चिन्ता जरूर करनी चाहिए। अगर टेक्नोलॉजी में कोई कमी आती है, तो उसको ठीक करना चाहिए, लेकिन यह कल्पना ही गलत है, अगर हम यह negativity लेकर चलेंगे, तो हम देश का कोई भला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

रूपे कार्ड के बारे में अभी अरूण जी बता रहे थे। इस देश में जन-धन एकाउंट के साथ 21 करोड़ लोगों को रूपे कार्ड दिए गए हैं। आपको अंदाज नहीं है कि इसकी ताकत क्या होती है। आम तौर पर जब मैं यह कार्ड होना एक वर्ग के लिए बड़ा prestigious हो गया है। पेमेंट करना है, तो कार्ड से करना है। यह भी हवा बन गई है कि यह गरीब का तो विषय ही नहीं है। अभी मुझे अनंत कुमार जी बता रहे थे कि वे बेंगलुरु से आ रहे थे, तो उनके साथ कोई IT Professional बैठे थे। उन्होंने अपने ड्राइवर की एक घटना सुनाई। उन्होंने कहा कि demonetization से उनका ड्राइवर बहुत खुश है। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों? तो उन्होंने बताया कि उसने कहा कि देखिए, आज कोई बड़ा आदमी कार्ड रखता है, मैं भी कार्ड रखता हूँ। वह उनको कार्ड दिखाने लगा। उसको बड़ा आनंद था। अब देखिए, इससे समाज के सामान्य व्यक्ति के जीवन में भी एक बदलाव की व्यवस्था आई है। इससे एक नया आत्मविश्वास पैदा होता है। जिसके घर में एक साइकिल भी नहीं आती है, वह खुशी से समा नहीं पाता है, जब उसके पास मोटरसाइकिल आ जाती है। जिसके पास स्कूटर हो, अगर वह छोटी सी कार लाता है, चाहे पुरानी भी लाता है, तो वह गर्व करता है। समाज के छोटे-छोटे लोगों के जो aspirations हैं, उन aspirations को पूरा करने की दिशा में हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए।

अब Direct Benefit Transfer से कितना बड़ा फायदा हुआ है। मैंने उस सदन में विस्तार से इसके बारे में कहा है। Direct Benefit Transfer के द्वारा हम करीब-करीब 50 हजार करोड़ रूपए, जो कभी leak होते थे और हर वर्ष होते थे, अब तक बचा पाए और आगे पता नहीं, कितने बचा पाएँगे। Scholarship जैसी सुविधा में एक ही व्यक्ति छः जगह पैसे लेता था। विधवा पेंशन, जिस बेटे का जन्म नहीं हुआ, वह विधवा भी हो गई और चेक भी कट रहा था। Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme के कारण ये जो leakages थे, जो बिचौलिए ले जाते थे, जिनसे देश का बहुत बड़ा खजाना लूटा जा रहा था, उन पर रोक लगी है। इसके कारण Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme का भी फायदा हुआ है, इसलिए हमें digital payments को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए हम जितना प्रयास कर सकें, करते रहना चाहिए। सरकार ने इसके लिए अपनी व्यवस्था को विकसित किया है। POS machines की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, बहुत तेजी से POS machines बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। Online payments को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ई-वॉलेट को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, साथ ही Internet Banking को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में काम चल रहा है।

इतनी तेजी से technology develop होगी, अब सिर्फ 'आधार' के आधार पर सब काम होंगे। उसके लिए mobiles की जरूरत भी नहीं पड़ेगी और हर व्यक्ति अपनी पेमेंट कर पाएगा, अब वे

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

दिन दूर नहीं हैं। इन व्यवस्थाओं को या तो हम थोड़ा समझने की कोशिश करें और इन स्कीम्स को व्यवहार में लाने का प्रयास करें।

'BHIM App' के माध्यम से भारत सरकार की छत्रछाया में एक बहुत ही उत्तम प्रकार की व्यवस्था बनी है। हम BHIM App को पॉपुलर करेंगे। इससे किसी व्यापारी या बाहर की किसी एजेंसी को कोई लेना-देना नहीं होगा, यह एक सीधा-सीदा और enabled platform है, जिसका लाभ लोग ले सकते हैं। हमें इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

अब देखिए, जो ड्राइवर्स हाईवेज़ पर जाते हैं, हम जानते हैं कि टोल पर देर तक रुकने के कारण पेट्रोल और डीज़ल का कितना व्यर्थ खर्चा होता है। 8 नवम्बर के बाद उस पर भी बल दिया गया है, ताकि टोल टैक्स देने के लिए ड्राइवर्स लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करें और Radio-frequency Identification (RFID) के ज़रिए टोल-टैक्स दें। पहले इक्का-दुक्का लोगों के पास यह व्यवस्था थी। इतने कम समय में, अब करीब-करीब 20% ट्रैफिक में RFID के द्वारा पेमेंट ली जाती है। कार आती है, सीधे उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है, टैक्स डिपॉजिट हो जाता है और कार चली जाती है। अब उसको देर तक वहां रुकना नहीं पड़ता है। अगर यह काम और आगे बढ़ेगा, तो देश का कितना पेट्रोल बचेगा। इसी प्रकार आज पेट्रोल पम्पस पर करीब-करीब 29%-30% लोगों ने digital currency से काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। हमने चंद्रबाबू नायडु जी के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसकी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट आई है। अब उस पर अध्ययन हो रहा है और जल्दी ही उसकी फाइनल रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। हम बदलाव के लिए तैयारी करें।

एक विषय है, banking system. इस पर अगर आप कुछ भी कहते हैं, तो उसके जवाब में मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह पुराने कार्यकाल का रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। इस सरकार ने सबसे पहले छः Debt Recovery Tribunals की रचना की और बैंकों में जो Debt बकाया है, उसके बारे में सरकार ने initiative लिया।

बैंकों में जो appointments होती थीं, उनके लिए कोई नियम नहीं था, यह काम एक घिसी-पिटी व्यवस्था के तहत ऐसे ही चल रहा था। इस सरकार ने एक Bank Board Bureau बनाया, जो independent agency है और अब वही बैंकों में रिक्रूटमेंट करती है। उसके चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स ने इस दिशा में काम करके banking व्यवस्था में professionalism लाने का प्रयास किया है।

फाइनेंस जगत, बैंकिंग सेक्टर और इकोनॉमी वर्ल्ड, इन सबकी दो दिन की एक round table conference आयोजित की गई। उन्होंने विस्तार से इस विषय पर आत्ममंथन किया, चिन्तन किया कि हमारे देश की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था को global level के standard तक कैसे लाया जाए। इसके लिए उन्होंने अपनी कमियों को समझा और उसको ठीक करने का प्रयास किया।

रिजर्व बैंक की गरिमा के संबंध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि मुझ पर हमला हो, हमारी पार्टी पर हमला हो, सरकार पर हमला हो, यह बहुत स्वाभाविक है, यह तो चलता रहेगा, लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक या रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को इसमें घसीटने का कोई कारण नहीं है। ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशंस की मान-मर्यादा कायम रखने में हम लोगों का योगदान होना चाहिए। इनसे पहले जो गवर्नर थे, उनके खिलाफ भी कुछ लोगों ने आवाज़ उठाई थी, लेकिन मैंने उसका भी

विरोध किया था कि यह शोभा नहीं देता है। ऐसी चीजों को विवादों से परे रखना चाहिए, बाकी सरकार की व्यवस्थाएं तो चलती ही रहेंगी। अर्थव्यवस्था चलाने में रिजर्व बैंक की एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है। उसकी credibility की दिशा में हम लोगों का सक्रिय सकारात्मक योगदान होना चाहिए, लेकिन जो लोग सरकार पर आरोप लगाते हुए रिजर्व बैंक की गरिमा पर भी आरोप लगाते हैं, मैं उनसे आज बड़े दुःख के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। रिजर्व बैंक के पूर्व गवर्नर डी. सुब्बाराव ने 2008 में एक किताब लिखी थी, 'Who Moved My Interest Rate'. उस किताब में उन्होंने लिखा था, "तत्कालीन वित्त सचिव के तहत एक Liquidity Management Committee को नियुक्त करने के सरकार के निर्णय से मैं नाराज़ और परेशान था।..." महोदय, उन्होंने लिखा है कि चिदम्बरम ने स्पष्ट रूप से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के क्षेत्र में ओवरस्टैप किया था। लिक्विडेट मैनेजमेंट पूरी तरह से रिजर्व बैंक का फंक्शन है। इस विषय पर उन्होंने मुझ से परामर्श भी नहीं किया, बल्कि अधिसूचना जारी करने के बारे में मुझे बताया तक नहीं था। मुझे क्या पता था कि यह निर्णय, मेरे कार्य-काल के अंतिम वर्ष में, हम दोनों के बीच, असहज संबंध के लिए टोन सैट करेगा। रिजर्व बैंक के एक्स-गवर्नर ने पुरानी सरकार पर गम्भीर आरोप लगाया है और अपनी किताब में छपा है। अभी तक इसका किसी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। अब मैं बोल रहा हूं, इसलिए कुछ कहेंगे, तो अलग बात है। यह बात सही है कि आज हमें ये उपदेश देते हैं, जरा ये भी अपने गिरेबान में झांक कर देखें। मैं इस बात को मानूंगा कि इसे हम राजनीति से परे रखें और इस इंस्टीट्यूशन का गौरव बनाए रखने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करें।

सभापति जी, हमने क्या किया है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। आरबीआई की ताकत बढ़े, उसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने निर्णय किए हैं। हमने आरबीआई एक्ट में संशोधन कर के मॉनिटरी पॉलिसी कमेटी की स्थापना की है। कई वर्षों से इसकी चर्चा चल रही थी, लेकिन इसे कोई नहीं कर रहा था। हमने इसकी स्थापना की। इस समिति को मॉनिटरी संचालन की पूरी स्वायत्तता दी गई है। इस समिति के प्रमुख आरबीआई के गवर्नर हैं। आरबीआई के दो अधिकारियों के अलावा तीन विशेष इसके सदस्य हैं। इस समिति में केंद्र सरकार का एक भी सदस्य नहीं रखा गया है। मॉनिटरी पॉलिसी बहुत बड़ी बात होती है। इतनी बड़ी स्वायत्तता की कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन इस सरकार ने वह स्वायत्तता आरबीआई को दी है और उसके कारण आरबीआई की ताकत को बढ़ावा मिला है।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि कई विषयों पर यहां चर्चाएं हुई हैं। कोई सरकार सोने के लिए तो नहीं आती है। पहले भी जो सरकारें आई थीं, उन्होंने भी कुछ न कुछ तो करने का प्रयास किया होगा। हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि उन्होंने कुछ किया ही नहीं। इस बारे में तो मैं लाल किले से बोला हूं। मैंने लाल किले की प्राचीर से बोला, वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसी और प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं बोला। मैंने कहा है कि जब से देश आज़ाद हुआ, उसके बाद से जितनी भी सरकारें आईं, जितने भी प्रधान मंत्री आए, जितने लोगों ने काम किया है, उन सबका योगदान है, तब देश आज यहां पहुंचा है। हम ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं। हमारा नाम लेने से भी लोग कतराते हैं। उनको पसंद नहीं है कि किसी ने कोई काम किया है, तो उसका उल्लेख तक करें। इतिहास गवाह है। यह बात सही है कि इस सरकार ने गवर्नर्स के मुद्दे पर बहुत काम किया है। देखने में ये छोटे-छोटे निर्णय लगेंगे, लेकिन इन निर्णयों ने सामान्य मानवों की ताकत को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया है।

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

महोदय, पहले अफेडेविट को अटेस्ट करने की प्रथा थी। एमपी के घर, एमएलए के घर, कॉरपोरेटर के घर लोग ठप्पा लगवाने के लिए आकर खड़े हो जाते थे, क्यू लग जाती थी। मैं देखता था कि कोई पियून बैठता या कोई साथी कार्यकर्ता बैठता था और वह ठप्पे मार देता था। हमने उसे समाप्त कर के सैल्फ-अटेस्टेशन की व्यवस्था कर दी और उसके कारण वे उस संकट से बच गए, क्योंकि जब उसकी फाइनल अपॉइंटमेंट होगी, तो वह अपनी ओरिजनल कॉपी लेकर जाएगा। आज तो जेरॉक्स का जमाना है। इस सबको करने की क्या जरूरत है। नॉन-गैजेटेड पोस्ट के लिए हमने इंटरव्यू खत्म कर दिए। अब टेक्नोलॉजी के द्वारा तय होगा और जो उसकी मेरिट होगी, उसके आधार पर उसे नौकरी मिलेगी। उसके कारण पहले जो करप्शन होता था, वह रुक गया है।

महोदय, हमने 1100 से अधिक कानूनों को खत्म किया है। इन्हीं दो सालों में खत्म किया है। सीनियर पोस्ट पर नियुक्ति के बारे में कई अखबारों ने आर्टिकल लिखे हैं कि पहली बार मेरिट के आधार पर अपॉइंटमेंट हो रही हैं। पुरानी प्रक्रिया और मेरा-तेरा, सब चला गया है और इस पर कई न्यूट्रल अखबारों ने बहुत अच्छे आर्टिकल भी लिखे हैं। डीबीटी, डायरेक्ट बेनीफिट ट्रांसफर के द्वारा लीकेज को रोका गया है। पहले यदि कोई कंपनी रजिस्टर करनी होती थी, तो सात-सात दिन, 15-15 दिन और दो-दो महीने लगते थे। आज 24 घंटे में कंपनी रजिस्टर हो सकती है, यह व्यवस्था की है। पहले पासपोर्ट बनवाने में महीनों लग जाते थे, लेकिन आज पासपोर्ट एक हफ्ते के भीतर देने की व्यवस्था की है। अब पोस्टल के जो हैड ऑफिस हैं, उन्हें भी पासपोर्ट ऑफिस में कन्वर्ट करने की दिशा में हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं और उसका भी लाभ सामान्य मानवों को मिलने वाला है और उस दिशा में हमारा प्रयास जारी है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि कोयले की नीलामी कितना बड़ा विषय था। सरकार ने उसको आसानी से लागू कर दिया, पारदर्शिता को लाया। एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किया है, जिसकी चर्चा अभी काफी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की खरीद करने की जो परम्परा होती है, उसमें हम लोगों ने GeM को लांच किया है— Government e-Marketplace. इस व्यवस्था को वर्ल्ड बैंक के South Asia Procurement Innovation Award से भी सम्मानित किया गया है। अब उसमें दुनिया में जिसको भी सरकार को देना होगा, वे ऑनलाइन आते हैं, अपनी लिस्ट रखते हैं और सरकार उसमें से तय कर सकती है। आर्थिक लाभ भी हुआ है और यदि 5,000 रुपये से ज्यादा का पेमेंट करना हो तो इस GeM के माध्यम से कर सकते हैं। उस दिशा में हमने व्यवस्था की है।

भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ गुड गवर्नंस के माध्यम से, टेक्नोलॉजी के उपयोग के माध्यम से एक पारदर्शिता लाने की दिशा में हम बड़ी सफलता पाए हैं। इस सरकार ने महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए अनेक नयी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। आप हर योजना में देखिए। 'उज्ज्वला योजना' हम जानते हैं कि गैस के सिलेंडर का क्या जमाना था। एमपीज़ को 25-25 कूपंस मिला करते थे और उन 25 कूपंस को लेने के लिए लोग कतार लगाते थे, वे भी दिन थे। 2014 के चुनाव में 9 सिलेंडर दें या 12 सिलेंडर दें, उसको मुद्दा बनाकर चुनाव लड़ा गया था। इस सरकार की कार्यसंस्कृति में कितना फर्क है! गरीब महिलाओं को गैस का चूल्हा, ये सपने में कभी सोच नहीं सकती थीं, अब तक करीब-करीब 1 करोड़ 63 लाख से ज्यादा गरीब परिवारों को गैस के कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं। इसे 5 करोड़ परिवारों तक पहुँचाने का पूरा इरादा है। देश में 25 करोड़ गरीब परिवार



हैं, उनमें से 5 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को इसे पहुँचाने का प्रयास है। 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' है। महिलाओं के नाम पर घरों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की कानूनन व्यवस्था की गई है। 'मनरेगा' में काम करने के लिए आज 55 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं, जो पहले 40, 42 या 45 प्रतिशत हुआ करती थीं। 'मुद्रा योजना'—मुद्रा योजना में बैंक से पैसे दिए जाते हैं, without guarantee दिए जाते हैं। पैसे लेने में 70 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं। यानी entrepreneur के रूप में हमारे देश की महिलाएँ इसके साथ जुड़ रही हैं। 'पंडित दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना'— Self Help Group के काम दक्षिण भारत में कुछ मात्रा में चलते थे, लेकिन पूरे भारत में और Eastern India में उसको बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में भी हम लोगों ने काम करने का प्रयास किया है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए 6,000 रुपये प्रसूता में IMR-MMR के लिए, इस बात को लागू करने का काम हुआ है। 'बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ' अभियान को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में स्वीकृति मिली है। वह एक सामाजिक आन्दोलन बना हुआ है। 'सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना'— बच्चियों के नाम पर एक करोड़ अकाउंट्स खुले हैं और 11,000 करोड़ रुपये जमा हुए हैं, जो इनको भविष्य के लिए एक सुरक्षा की गारंटी देते हैं। 'महिला शक्ति केंद्र'- 500 करोड़ की लागत से 14 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में इसकी स्थापना हुई है।

'मिशन इंद्रधनुष' — बच्चों का टीकाकरण नहीं होता था। सरकार चलाती थी, टीकाकरण के कार्यक्रम होते थे। 55 लाख बच्चे ऐसे ध्यान में आए, जिनका टीकाकरण नहीं हुआ था। 'मिशन इंद्रधनुष' के कारण उन बच्चों को खोजा गया और उनकी जिन्दगी बचाने की दिशा में काम किया गया।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में — यहां पर मैं हैरान था — स्वच्छता का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा था। क्या कारण है, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ। हम में से कोई नहीं है, जो गंदगी में रहना चाहता है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि स्वच्छता behaviour का इश्यू ज्यादा है, infrastructure का तो उसके साथ आता है। मैं कहूँगा कि हम राजनेता कभी-कभी कम पड़ रहे हैं। मैं इस देश की मीडिया का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वच्छता के आन्दोलन को उसने उठा दिया। आज सब मीडिया के द्वारा स्वच्छता के लिए ईनाम दिए जा रहे हैं, स्वच्छता के सम्बन्ध में आज हिन्दुस्तान भर में फंक्शंस आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। वरना मीडिया सरकार के किसी भी कार्यक्रम की निगेटिव रिपोर्टिंग करे, वह बहुत स्वाभाविक है। यह कार्यक्रम एक ऐसा अपवाद है, जिसको सरकार से भी और राजनेताओं से भी दो कदम आगे मीडिया के लोग ले गए हैं और स्वच्छता को एक आन्दोलन बनाने की दिशा में प्रयास किया है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और यहां कोई खड़ा होकर कहता है कि टॉयलेट है, पानी नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी जी भी इस बात के लिए बड़े आग्रही थे। मुझे तो डर लगता है कि कहीं आज महात्मा गांधी होते और स्वच्छता की बात करते, तो क्या हम लोग यही भाषा बोलते? क्या यह हम लोगों की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है? क्या समाज में बदलाव लाने के लिए कोई सकारात्मक चीज कर ही नहीं सकते हैं? क्या हर चीज में हम विरोध करेंगे? मुझे खुशी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में sanitation coverage, जो पहले 42 परसेंट था, इस आंदोलन के बाद वह 60 परसेंट पहुंचा है। हम जब भी टॉयलेट की बात करते हैं, आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं गांव की महिलाओं या शहर में भी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में जो महिलाएं रहती हैं, उनको कितनी पीड़ा होती थी, जब तक अंधेरा नहीं होता, तब तक वे शौचालय नहीं जा सकती थीं। हमें गर्व होना चाहिए, यह 'तू-तू, मैं-मैं' का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन जब इसको लेकर कोई मजाक उड़ाते हैं, तो हमें बहुत पीड़ा होती है। यह मजाक का विषय नहीं हो सकता है।



[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए Universalisation of Women Helpline 181, 24 घंटे इमरजेंसी सेवा को शुरू किया गया। 18 स्टेट्स एण्ड यूटीज़, इन्होंने इस महिला हेल्पलाइन व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाया है। महिलाओं की पुलिस में भर्ती 33 परसेंट और कुछ राज्यों ने भी स्वीकार किया है, यूटीज़ के अंदर यह compulsory कर दिया गया है। हरियाणा ने एक नया प्रयोग किया है, जिसको हिन्दुस्तान में और लोग करें, मैंने सबके सामने इसका प्रेजेंटेशन किया है। उन्होंने महिला पुलिस वॉलंटियर्स का एक नेटवर्क खड़ा किया है, जो इस प्रकार से लोगों को मदद करने का काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक नई स्कीम शुरू की है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है... एक पैनिक बटन की टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग हम आने वाले कुछ दिनों में आपके सामने लेकर आने वाले हैं।

किसानों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए इस सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके कारण.... अब सबसे बड़ी बात, 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना', हमें पसंद आए या न आए, लेकिन किसान को सुरक्षा देनी है, तो हमें उसको उसकी इन्कम के assurance के साथ जोड़ना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां इरिगेशन की सुविधा बहुत कम है, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर ही वह डिपेंडेंट है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वह बो नहीं सकता है तो भी, और कटाई के बाद भी अगर बरबाद होता है तो भी, अगर इंश्योरेंस मिलता है और मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ प्रोग्रेसिव राज्यों ने 40-40, 50-50 प्रतिशत किसानों का इंश्योरेंस का काम किया है और सरकार ने भी करीब-करीब किसानों के लिए बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में इस 'फसल बीमा योजना' को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए काम किया है। इसमें पहले की तुलना में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन कुछ राज्य इसमें बहुत पीछे हैं, यह चिंता का विषय है। इसको आगे बढ़ाना है। नई फर्टिलाइजर पॉलिसी ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए।

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी:** बाद में करते हैं, सर जी, एक बार हो जाए। आपको तो मैं जिन्दगी भर सुनूंगा, आप बैठिए ना।

नई फर्टिलाइजर पॉलिसी, यूरिया का उत्पादन, देखिए नीम कोटिंग, नीम कोटिंग के कारण दो महत्वपूर्ण लाभ हुए हैं, एक तो जमीन को फायदा हो ही रहा है, उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन पहले किसान के नाम से सब्सिडी कटती थी, बिल किसान के नाम से फटता था, लेकिन वह केमिकल इंडस्ट्री में raw material के रूप में चला जाता था। जो सिंथेटिक मिल्क बनाते थे, वे भी यूरिया का उपयोग करते थे। 100 परसेंट नीम कोटिंग करने के कारण जमीन के सिवाय उसका कहीं उपयोग संभव ही नहीं रहा है। इससे चोरी रुक गई है, आज यूरिया की ब्लेकमेलिंग नहीं हो रही है। यूरिया नहीं मिल रहा है, ऐसी किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर की चिट्ठी नहीं आती है, यूरिया के लिए कतार नहीं लगती है, यूरिया के लिए किसी को परेशानी नहीं हो रही है। छोटे से परिवर्तन भी कितना बड़ा बदलाव ला सकते हैं, वह आप देख सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में दाल का उत्पादन, पल्सेज़, इस सरकार ने उसको प्रमोट करने की दिशा में प्रयास किया है और उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज करीब-करीब 50 से 60 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की संभावना इस बार पैदा हुई है। हमारे देश के किसानों ने सरकार के आह्वान को स्वीकार किया और सारे रिकॉर्ड तोड़ करके इस काम को उन्होंने किया है।

e-NAM, electronic market, 500 मंडियों में, अब किसान जहां भी ज्यादा दाम पर माल बिक सकता है, वह इस टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से बेच सकता है। 500 मंडियों में मोबाइल फोन के द्वारा आज मेरा किसान अपना व्यापार कर सके, ऐसी स्थिति बनी है। करीब 250 मंडियों ने इस काम को पूरा कर दिया है। राज्यों को कुछ कानून बदलने थे, कुछ राज्यों ने कानून बदले हैं, लेकिन हम फूड प्रोसेसिंग जानते हैं, हमारे किसान को लाभ तब होगा, जब हम फूड प्रोसेसिंग पर बल देंगे। सरकार ने 100 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. एलाउ की है ताकि फूड प्रोसेसिंग को मदद मिले और value addition हो, हमारे किसानों को ज्यादा इन्कम हो और उस दिशा में काम करने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

आदिवासियों का सशक्तीकरण — करीब 2800 ब्लॉक्स का कहीं न कहीं आदिवासियों के साथ संबंध रहता है। हमने पहली बार एक ट्राइबल सब-प्लान बनाकर राशि तो बढ़ा दी, लेकिन वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के तहत एक comprehensive plan बनाया, ताकि उसका outcome दिखाई दे। उस दिशा में काम करने का हमने सफल प्रयास किया है। Forest Rights Act को मजबूती से लागू करने की दिशा में हमने काम किया है और tribal areas में पहली बार, क्योंकि हमारे देश में जितने भी मिनरल्स हैं, माइनिंग हैं, वे ज्यादातर tribal बैल्ट में हैं, चाहे कोयला हो, आयरन हो या कुछ और हो, लेकिन वहां उन्हें लाभ नहीं मिलता था। पहली बार सरकार ने District Mineral Foundation बनाया और वहां खदानों से जो कुछ निकलता है, उस पर टैक्स लगाया। मुझे छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्यमंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि उनके 7 जिले ऐसे हैं, वहां जो खनिज निकलता है, हमारे District Mineral Foundation बनाने के कारण, उन जिलों के विकास के लिए, उन्हें अब extra budget की कभी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में राशि उन गरीब आदिवासियों के काम आने वाली है, जिसका हमने इंतजाम किया है। हमने जो Rurban Mission चलाया है, उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में होने की संभावना है। आदिवासी इलाके में बड़ा Marketing place develop होना चाहिए। यदि Marketing place develop होता है तो वहां एजुकेशन सिस्टम आता है, medical facilities आती हैं, दूसरी entertainment की सुविधाएं, मार्केट की सुविधाएं आदि आती हैं। धीरे-धीरे अगल-बगल के पचासों गांवों और पूरे इलाके का वह केंद्र बन जाता है। Rurban के द्वारा tribal belt में 300 ऐसे नए शहर बनाने की दिशा में हम काम कर रहे हैं और यह आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इसी प्रकार, जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा, स्वच्छता देश में एक जन-आन्दोलन बनना चाहिए और जन-आन्दोलन बनाने की दिशा में हम सबका कोई-न-कोई योगदान होना चाहिए। जब से हमने स्वच्छता के लिए independent agencies के द्वारा प्रचार करना शुरू किया है, उससे शहरों के बीच में स्पर्धा शुरू हुई है। एक शहर अगर आगे गया, तो दूसरा शहर उस शहर से कम्पीट करने लगता है कि देखो, वह शहर तो आगे चला गया, हम क्यों सफाई नहीं कर रहे हैं? धीरे-धीरे यह सोच नीचे तक जाने लगी है। हम लोगों को इस पर बल देना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जितनी political parties हैं, सभी political parties को कहीं-न-कहीं सरकार चलाने का इन दिनों अवसर मिला है, कोई नगर पालिका में होंगे, कोई जिला पंचायत में होंगे, कोई राज्य में होंगे। अपनी पार्टी की सरकारों में जहां आपको सेवा करने का अवसर मिला है, आप उनमें भी तो competition चलाइए। Communist-ruled जितने शहर हैं, उनके बीच स्वच्छता की प्रतिस्पर्धा कीजिए, Communist-ruled जितनी District Panchayats हैं, उनके बीच स्वच्छता की प्रतिस्पर्धा

[श्री नरेंद्र मोदी]

कीजिए। इससे एक वातावरण बनेगा। बीजेपी ruled जितनी स्टेट्स होंगी, वहां की नगर पालिकाएं कम्पीटीशन करें। एक बार ऐसे कम्पीटीशन को हम आगे बढ़ाएंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा स्वच्छता अभियान सफल होगा। यह सरकारी कार्यक्रम नहीं है, यह जन-आन्दोलन बनना चाहिए। यह युग की आवश्यकता है, behavioral change की आवश्यकता है। हम जानते हैं और World Bank का record कहता है कि अस्वच्छता के कारण, हैल्थ सुविधाएं देने के कारण हमारे ऊपर करीब ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपए का बोझ पड़ता है। अगर हम केयर करें तो देश की इतनी बड़ी राशि बचा सकते हैं। यह World Bank का रिकॉर्ड है, हिन्दुस्तान के संबंध में। एक गरीब आदमी पर एक साल में करीब 7000 रुपया खर्च आता है और गंदगी से बीमारियां आना बहुत स्वाभाविक है। हम इसे बचा सकते हैं।

बच्चों को हाथ धोकर खाना खाना चाहिए, इसे हर कोई मानता है, लेकिन जब हम ऐसा कहें तो कोई कहेगा कि वहां पानी नहीं है, वहां नल नहीं है, वहां यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है। बच्चा किसी कुएं पर जाएगा तो कहेंगे कि ऐसे हाथ नहीं धोते हैं। यह जो सोच है, इसी सोच ने देश को यहीं दबोच कर रखा हुआ है। आप कुछ सोचें तो सही, कुछ निकले तो सही। कठिनाइयां आयेंगी तो रास्ते भी निकलेंगे लेकिन हम घर में बैठकर अपने बच्चों को समझाने की बजाए कहें कि वहां यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है — ऐसे देश बदलता नहीं है। ऐसी मानसिकता से हम देश का बहुत नुकसान कर रहे हैं। इस मानसिकता से हमें बाहर आना चाहिए। दुनिया में हम अपने पड़ोस के देशों को देखें। चाहे हम साउथ कोरिया को देखें, मलेशिया को देखें, थाइलैंड को देखें या सिंगापुर को देखें, वे छोटे-छोटे देश हैं, उन्होंने स्वच्छता के लिए 15-15 साल लगा दिए और आज वे हम लोगों के लिए एक मॉडल के रूप में नज़र आते हैं। हम हिन्दुस्तान में वैसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमारा भी तो सपना होना चाहिए कि अगर छोटे-छोटे देश इसमें सफल हो सकते हैं, तो हम क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं और हमें उस दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिए। लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है, जिस प्रकार का वातावरण बना है, किसी शायर ने कहा है—

"शहर तुम्हारा, क्रांतिल तुम, शाही तुम, हाकिम तुम,  
मुझे यकीन है कि मेरा ही कसूर निकलेगा।"

लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें से हम ज़रा बाहर आएँ। मैं एक और विषय कहकर अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत", इस काम को हमने 31 अक्टूबर को सरदार पटेल की जयंती पर लांच किया है। हमारे देश में दुनिया के किसी राज्य के साथ सिस्टर स्टेट बनना, सिस्टर सिटी बनना, यह तो कई वर्षों से चल रहा है, लेकिन हमारी अपने ही देश के अलग-अलग लोगों से मिलने की आदत नहीं बनी। हमने इस प्रकार से कर दिया, जिसके कारण कई राज्यों को लगने लगा कि हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है। हमें अपने देश के पोटेंशियल को पकड़ना चाहिए। हमने "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" कार्यक्रम के तहत इसके लिए कोशिश की है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सदन में जो लोग हैं, वे इसको समझने में और इसको आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करें। जैसे, दो राज्यों के बीच में एमओयू करते हैं। अभी 12 राज्यों ने शायद एक-दूसरे के साथ यह कर लिया है, जैसे हरियाणा और तेलंगाना ने किया है। हरियाणा में तेलुगु भाषा के 100 सेंटेंसेज़ हरियाणा के लोग बोलना सीखें, जैसे— हॉस्पिटल कहां है, रिक्शा कहां मिलेगा, होटल कहां है, बस स्टेशन कहां हैं, पुलिस थाना कहां है आदि। यह उनको सीखने को मिलेगा और तेलंगाना के

लोग हरियाणा की भाषा सीखें। हरियाणा में कभी तेलंगाना का फिल्म फेस्टिवल हो, कभी हरियाणा का फिल्म फेस्टिवल तेलंगाना में हो। उनके बीच क्विज़ कॉम्पिटिशन हो। तेलंगाना की क्विज़ कॉम्पिटिशन में हरियाणा के बच्चे हिस्सा लें और तेलंगाना के बच्चे हरियाणा की क्विज़ स्पर्धा में भाग लें। इस प्रकार, यह एक प्रकार से देश को जानने का और देश से जुड़ने का अभियान है और इसको हम जितना बढ़ाएँगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। कभी-कभी किसी चीज़ के लिए हिन्दी भाषा में शब्द भी नहीं होते, लेकिन तमिल में उसके लिए अच्छा शब्द होता है, लेकिन उससे हम परिचित नहीं हैं। मराठी में बढ़िया शब्द होता है, बांग्ला में बहुत बढ़िया शब्द होता है, लेकिन हम उनसे परिचित नहीं हैं। हमारे देश की जो इतनी बड़ी ताकत है, इस ताकत को जोड़ने की दिशा में "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" का एक अभियान चलाने की दिशा में प्रयास चल रहा है।

सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार रखे हैं, उनके प्रति मैं एक बार फिर आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे इसको समर्थन देने के लिए अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के उद्बोधन को अपना समर्थन देकर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, आप कुछ कहने वाले थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please allow us. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please allow us. We listened to the Prime Minister for 90 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सभापति:** शरद जी, आप कुछ कह रहे थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब किसानों की बाबत प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We listened to the Prime Minister for 90 minutes without disruption. Please give us 90 seconds. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, normally, in the Motion of Thanks discussion on the President's Address, this kind of a discussion doesn't take place. It takes place in this House in the debates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the hon. Prime Minister had mentioned that he could intervene after he completes. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** अरुण जी, उस समय आप नहीं थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति जी,**  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर कोई क्लैरिफिकेशन की परम्परा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, when our names are taken, when our parties are referred to, when our politics is referred to, we have this opportunity to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be denied. That is our democratic right.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, even then राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर कोई क्लैरिफिकेशन की परम्परा नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is wrong because we have this right. Whenever there is a reference made to any particular name or any particular party, that person or that party representative gets the chance to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, when we were asked not to interrupt, we did not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up... ...*(Interruptions)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): ये तो हर विषय पर बोलते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, every time, they are doing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It was said, later, they will clarify. The Prime Minister said... ...*(Interruptions)*... This is now that 'later'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will follow the convention of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With all respect to the hon. Prime Minister following the true principles of Parliamentary democracy, we did not stand up once. We heard him uninterrupted because... ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Prime Minister was telling the people of the country to take the credit card and eat the credit card for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*... दाल, रोटी, चावल नहीं खाएगा तो प्लास्टिक खाएगा क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, please do not allow this now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we did not interrupt... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. gentlemen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we want... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you had allowed, you means the Chair... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It was said, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Otherwise, it is... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Chair had allowed... *...(Interruptions)...* The Prime Minister will reply to the debate on the Motion of Thanks. There is no reply. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only a monologue delivered as an election campaign. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, please do not... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has replied. *...(Interruptions)...* He has replied to the debate. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, let the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address be commended to the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let it be put to vote of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* This should not be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, that is enough. I shall now take up the Amendments which have been moved. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We want to seek clarifications, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You cannot do this and be discriminatory. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not discriminating. *...(Interruptions)...* Please be careful. *...(Interruptions)...* Please be careful. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this has never happened. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the precedent. It has never happened. *...(Interruptions)...* He cannot say this to the Chair. He is casting aspersions on the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Sitaram Yechury is a senior Member and what he is doing is something wrong. *...(Interruptions)...* What he is saying is wrong. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had asked the.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, he is casting aspersions on the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, Sitaram Yechury ji cannot impute motive on the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Your ruling is final. *...(Interruptions)...* You have already started it now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad ji, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have watched with much distress what has happened this afternoon in the House. I am not putting blame on anybody because if you look at it in totality, all the Members of the House have to share the blame in some measure or the other. I think, the normal practice, to my understanding, has been that when a speaker has the floor and somebody wishes to intervene, the person speaking concedes. Now, that has happened very often. That is a known practice. Today, different people wanted to intervene somewhere. The hon. speaker, at that moment of time, did not concede. Now, the practice is, if it is not conceded, it is not conceded. You can draw conclusions as to why it was not conceded, whether it was in keeping with parliamentary etiquette, etc. etc.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That is what we are trying to say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, but your ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That is what precisely we are trying to say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an established practice. The debate has been conducted. Everybody has spoken. Reply has been given. Now, at the end of the reply, there is no further discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is an established practice of the House that the reply should be given. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not a reply. Leave that point aside. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not a reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an established practice of the House... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, he cannot decide the nature of the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the reply is not to satisfy him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is an established practice of the House ...(*Interruptions*)... If somebody's name is taken, if my name is taken, the established practice is that he is given the right to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the established practice has not been observed today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

7.00 P.M.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have upheld the practice all through. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if my name has been taken, I have a right to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All I have to say, Mr. Yechury, is that the established practice of hearing you has not been conceded. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the end of the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: We have debated for four days, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have yourself observed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an established practice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can I now take up the Amendments, please? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, जब मैं खड़ा हुआ था, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आप बैठिए, आपकी बात को सुनेंगे।

श्री सभापति: हां, यह कहा था। This is on record. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री शरद यादव: मैं वही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इतने परेशान हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। वह देश की बाबत है। हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों की बाबत प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला। मेरा यह कहना है कि इम्पोर्ट जो है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, let me take up the Amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: गेहूं और दाल का जो इम्पोर्ट है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we have had enough discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनंत कुमार: सर, आपने उन्हें allow नहीं किया, फिर वह रिकॉर्ड पर कैसे जा रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... शरद जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Raja, please. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I shall now put the Amendments which have been moved to vote. Amendment (Nos. 1 to 78) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. He is absent.

*The Amendment (Nos.1 to 78) were negatived.*



श्री शरद यादव: सर, मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरा नाम लेने के बाद आप आगे बढ़ गए।

श्री सभापति: शरद जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: नहीं, नहीं। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था।

श्री सभापति: कहा था, सही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, यह ज्यादाती हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, please.

श्री अनंत कुमार: आपने प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आपने खुद इसको establish किया है, आप यह कैसे कर सकते हैं?  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am taking up the Amendment (Nos. 79 to 80).  
Shrimati Chhaya Verma is absent.

*The Amendments (Nos. 79 to 80) were negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Amendment (Nos. 81 to 89) by Shri Yechury. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am moving them. Do I have the right to say something?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please do. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; I have the right.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir. Only voting ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have the right to say. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, after the debate, there is voting.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have moved these Amendments. I am insisting on these Amendments primarily because we think that this Government, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, वे इतना कह दें। आप इतने बेरहम न होइए। जितने लोग लाइन में खड़े होकर मरे हैं, वे अपने खुद के पैसे बैंकों से निकालने के लिए गए थे, आप उन लोगों के बारे में चिंता तो प्रकट कीजिए — मुआवजा देने की बात छोड़िए।

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु: वह हमने कर दी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इस स्पीच में वह नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि उसे जोड़ा जाए।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: हम समझते हैं कि आपने जितना उत्तर हमें दिया, उसके अंदर जो दिक्कतें हमने कहीं, उन दिक्कतों को ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... is he moving the Amendments or not? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have been permitted by the Chair. Let me complete.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Because voting is on, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let me complete. I have been permitted by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: There is no scope for any explanation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is wrong, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am only saying, Sir, that the Amendments that I have moved are connected with the actual day-today living conditions of the people that have been affected by this demonetization. The answer to that has not come. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you moving?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It was more, keeping the UP elections in mind, an election speech. The answer to the debate has not come. So, therefore, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am insisting on these Amendments, and particularly the Amendment No. 81.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the Amendment (Nos. 81 to 89) are the Amendments given by you. Out of which, you are insisting only on the Amendment No. 81.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; I want all of them. You put them to vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That means, Mr. Sitaram Yechury is insisting on Amendments (Nos. 81 to 89). So, I am only requesting. You are not withdrawing. Are you withdrawing?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not withdrawing. Therefore, I shall put the Amendments to vote. I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 81 to 89) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote. The question is:—

81. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret at that there is no mention in the Address about condoling or noting the tragic death of over 100 people and announcing adequate compensation to the families of those who lost their lives while standing in queue to withdraw their own hard earned money from banks/ATMs."

82. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about what did we get from the note demonetization.

83. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that how much black money was recovered from the note demonetization."

84. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe drought situation faced by the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, parts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry."

85. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing economic burden on the people, whether the industrial manufacturing production has shown a decline, the energy sector is in crisis indicating significant industrial slow down, rising unemployment, agrarian crisis is deepening, vast section of people are deprived of even meagre relief through legal entitlement."

86. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in the prices of all essential commodities."

87. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abnormal

increase in the prices of petrol and diesel causing much hardship to the people."

88. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about empowerment of backward communities, minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women in the country."

89. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective step for making public distribution system universal, effective and people oriented."

*The Amendment (Nos. 81 to 89) were negated.*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If I want a division, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have the right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: After it is negated ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have the right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have the right unless you are denying me that also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will not deny.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You had denied me the right to reply when my name was taken. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You had denied me the right to reply when my party's policies were taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Don't say that now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You had denied me that right. Unless you want to deny me this right also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not denying you any right. You have got the right to insist. It is up to you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am requesting the Government, मैं उनसे यही गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ कि इतने बेरहम न हों। इसको मान लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, come to the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is about the amendment. इतने लोगों की जान चली गई, उनके बारे में थोड़ी सी, इतनी सी इंसानियत दिखा दो।...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, come to the amendment. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इतनी तो इंसानियत दिखा दो कि जो लोग मरे हैं, उनके बारे में चिंता तो प्रकट करिए। I am asking this Government to accept that. If they are not going to accept that, हम कहते हैं कि हम तो यहां से वाक-आउट करके जाएंगे। अब आप चलाइए, खाली घर चलाइए। यह है जनतंत्र हमारा। अब आप हाउस को चलाइए।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री शरद यादव: इस बात को मानने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... लोगों के लिए condolence कर लें, तो क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... जिन लोगों का लाइन में इंतकाल हो गया है, उनके लिए condolence करने में क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? ...(व्यवधान)... हम भी सदन से वाक-आउट करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now come to Amendment Nos. 90 to 97 by Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Shri Reddy, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh: I request your good self to allow me to say a few words about the amendments which I have moved. The hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. I request your good self to permit me to say a few words about the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You can say what your amendment is. That I would accept.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me say something about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not something! No, no. ...(Interruptions).... If you want, you can explain your amendment. That is all.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, after that I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Nothing after that. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Let me tell you this; I asked you whether you were withdrawing your amendments or not. Before withdrawing, you may, if you want, say what your amendment is. I have no problem with that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I know very well that even if my amendments are put to vote, they are not going to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time for a discussion like this.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let me say it just in one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say what your rationale is and whether you are withdrawing your amendment. You say that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is here. I would like to say a few words before him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have no time to argue like this! I asked you to speak. What are you doing? I told you, you may explain if you want instead of wasting my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, if you permit me to speak... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this 'permit me' again? ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 90 to 97) by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy to vote.

90. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the grant of Special Category status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in spite of the fact that the assurance was given by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Parliament on 20th February, 2014."

91. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to fulfill the assurance given to the successor or State of Andhra Pradesh that package for backward areas would be given on the lines of Bundelkhand area and KBK districts in Odisha."

92. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to Address the anomalies under sections 50, 51 and 56 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 that relate to recovery of arrears of taxes or duty on property, including arrears of land revenue."

93. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the commitment of the Indian Railways, as mandated in paragraph under the head Infrastructure', of Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorgarrisation Act, 2014, to establish a new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh with Vishakhapatnam as the Zonal Headquarter."

94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address. does not mention about the time frame to complete the Polavaram National Project in Andhra Pradesh."

95. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention-about setting up of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh in a time-bound manner."

96. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mentions how and by when Government is going to divide 107 common institutions between AP and Telangana listed under Schedule X to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014."

97. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government is committed to securing greater participation of women in the Parliament and State

*[Amendments (Nos. 90 to 97) were negatived]*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendment (Nos. 98 to 121) by Shri D. Raja. Are you withdrawing your Amendments, Mr. Raja?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am not withdrawing, but as a Member, I wish to make some observations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, you may speak about the Amendments.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. I listened to the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. You may speak about the amendments. I am allowing you. Start speaking.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Prime Minister spoke about the banking sector and the RBI in detail, but he did not say anything about willful default. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Talk about the Amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You speak about your Amendments.

SHRI D. RAJA: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing that. That will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*).. That will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Raja, are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I press for voting on the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (Nos. 98 to 121) by Shri D. Raja, to vote.

98. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing incidents of atrocities on people of *Dalit* communities in the country."

99. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to repeal the archaic sedition law which is not needed in the democratic India."

100. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of attempt to take away the land rights of tribals given under the Forest Rights Act to facilitate coal mining in certain tribal villages."

101. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to enact a central legislation for the welfare and security of the agricultural workers in the country."

102. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the attempts being made by the government to curtail trade union rights of the workers in the name of" ease of doing business."

103. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the prevailing crisis in the agriculture sector and increasing incidents of farmers committing suicide in the country."

104. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the abnormal increase in the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public sector Banks and Writing off a total ₹ 1.14 lakh crore of bad debts between the financial years 2013 to 2015."



105. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous slow down in the growth rate of economy."
106. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous decline in India's export during the last 15 months."
107. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the delay in passing the legislation on reservation of women in the Parliament and State Assemblies."
108. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating quality of education particularly at the higher level in the country."
109. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing commercialization of education sector making it impossible to get quality education to the common people."
110. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating condition of the public health facilities in the country compelling the poor patients to avail medical treatment from costly private medical institutions."
111. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the increasing incidents of crime against women and children in the country."
112. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to solve the problem of unemployment particularly of the educated youth in the country."
113. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to pay sustainable wages to the Anganvadi and Asha workers in the country."
114. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—  
"but regret that the Address does not take note of the increased attacks on the tribal people in the country particularly in Chhattisgarh."

115. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the decision of demonetization of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations pushed the economy as well as the common people into a distressful condition."

116. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain right wing forces in the country are trying to destroy the secular-democratic fabric of the country by attacking the Universities, all educational and cultural institutions, freedom of speech, right to dissent, minorities, *dalits*, tribals and progressive activists."

117. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the diversion of all cations made for sub-plans for SCs and STs."

118. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does mention about the increasing number of derailments of trains due to deterioration of safety standards of the Indian Railways and ignoring the recommendations of various reports on accidents in the Railways."

119. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued protest of the Ex-service men demanding full implementation of the One Rank, One Pension (OROP). "

120. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that thousands of villages still remain without electricity in the country."

121. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that ₹ 653 crore scheme for safety of women on public transport and ₹ 79.6 crore Nirbhaya project devised in the year 2015-16 for the safety of women still remain unutilized whereas the attacks on women goes on unchecked."

*The Amendment (Nos. 98 to 121) were negatived.*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should allow Members to ask questions. You are not allowing.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Prime Minister is willing to concede. Let him say it.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen, Mr. Raja. You are a very senior Member. I was communicating in English. I said, you can speak about your Amendments; you can explain your Amendments. I said that to Mr. Reddy too. But you are not doing that. You are making a speech. That I cannot allow.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. It is not a speech. It is an explanation. You should have allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. You didn't explain.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, you didn't... ...(Interruptions)... That is what I was trying to explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You didn't explain.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. I tried to explain what the Prime Minister failed to address. So, I am walking out, as a Member of the CPI.

*(At this stage, the hon. Member, left the Chamber)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy, you are a new Member. You should know. You please listen to me. I have no objection if you had explained about the Amendment. I allowed you that. You did not do that. I allowed Mr. D. Raja also. But instead of doing that, you started making a lecture.

Now, Amendment Nos. 122 to 186 are moved by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. He is absent. I believe, these Amendments were moved earlier. Therefore, they have to be put to vote. They have already been moved.

I shall now put the Amendment Nos. 122 to 186 to vote.

*The Amendment (Nos. 122 to 186) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment Nos. 187 to 545 by Shri Sanjay Seth. He is absent. But, they were moved earlier. I think, they were moved earlier. Now, I shall put the Amendment Nos. 187 to 545, moved by Shri Sanjay Seth, to vote.

*The Amendment (Nos. 187 to 545) were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 643 and 644 are moved by Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I am not giving a speech. Allow me to read the Amendment. I read the Amendment.

"The Address fails to pay respect to the 120 plus lives lost due to demonetisation and the hardship faced by farmers, textiles, construction and plantation workers, small business owners, trading communities, fishermen, housewives, students and large sections of the middle class."

Sir, I would request this Government that even if we don't vote on this, stand for one minute silence, at least, for these people...*(Interruptions)*... Don't laugh. I am requesting you to stand for one minute silence and you are laughing about it. I am disappointed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derekji, there is no Amendment.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, there is another Amendment on the withdrawal limit. The withdrawal limit has still not been lifted. I am requesting for one minute silence and they are laughing at it. The Prime Minister has not mentioned anything in his speech. What are we doing? Plastic we eat, plastic for lunch and dinner. हम लोग प्लास्टिक खाएंगे? प्लास्टिक से पेट भरेगा? So, we are walking out.

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 643 and 644 by Shri Derek O'Brien to vote.

*The Amendment (Nos. 643 and 644) were negated.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment Nos. 645 to 651 by Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 645 to 651 are not moved. If you have already moved the Amendments, then, the withdrawal comes.

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Sir, I have already moved the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you say, I withdraw the Amendment (Nos. 645 to 651).

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Sir, I withdraw Amendment Nos. 645 to 651.

*The Amendment (Nos. 645 to 651) were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 645 to 651 are withdrawn. I think, all Amendments are either negated or withdrawn. Therefore, I shall put

the motion to vote.

The question is,

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2017."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past  
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Thursday, the 9th February, 2017*

