

Vol. 242

No. 16



Wednesday

22 March, 2017

1 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 22nd March, 2017/1st Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

World Water Day

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 22nd of March, is World Water Day, a day celebrated every year highlighting a specific aspect of fresh water. This year the day is dedicated to the theme 'Waste Water' which will serve to highlight waste water as a valuable resource and its safe management as an efficient investment in the health of humans and eco systems. The day serves as a unique occasion to remind everybody to reduce the usage of fresh water and treat and reuse waste water for irrigation purposes in agriculture, for cooling systems in industries and for the creation of green spaces in our homes and cities. The theme is very much relevant for our country in the current scenario where climate change and burgeoning urban population is gradually depleting the ground water tables and indiscriminate release of effluents and untreated waste water is polluting our fresh water resources.

I hope the entire House will join me in supporting the conservation of fresh water resources for the availability of sufficient potable water for all and increase water recycling for the preservation of this valuable natural resource for our future generations.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (1) G.S.R 1166 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2016, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 2016.

- (2) G.S.R 62 (E), dated the 20th January, 2017, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6624/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. S.O. 251 (E), dated the 25th January, 2017 adding the 'services in the Bank Note Paper Mill India Private Limited, Mysore, Karnataka' to the First Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 after item 31 thereof, under sub-section (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6719/16/17]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ONGC, New Delhi and OIL, Assam and related papers

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), 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. 6626/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Assam, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6625/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of CMTI, Bengaluru 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014:—

- (1) No. Senate – 12/08/2016, dated the 4th January, 2017, publishing the National Institute of Design Ordinances 2016.
- (2) F.No.NIDA-GC-143-144-2016, dated the 17th January, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6627/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bengaluru, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6723/16/17]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi and related papers**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of CUTS, Uttar Pradesh and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6725/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6726/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of OIDC, Daman and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (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) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Daman, 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 the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6629/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Coir Board, Kochi and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—
 - (a) Sixty-second Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6734/16/17]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,
Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

DISCUSSION**Re. Demand for discussion on Substantive Motion and other
Notices given by the Hon'ble Members**

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have been raising this issue of the substantive motion that I have submitted as per the directions of the Chair and the sort of suggestion by the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. I have already submitted it almost a week back and I was told that the hon. Chairman is going to consult with the Leader of the House. This is a matter of utmost urgency and importance because there has been a gross violation of the constitutional propriety. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I will tell you *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: There has been a gross violation of the guidelines of Sarkaria Commission. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I will tell you the reason *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: A precedent has been made that the floor test is being done in Governor House. *...(Interruptions)...* The Governor who claims to be a psychologist, looking to the psychoanalysis of MLAs *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, I will tell you the position. *...(Interruptions)...* You have given the notice and you know *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Leader of the House is also here. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you are sitting in the Chair. It is your own direction that you asked me to bring a substantive motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain the position. I am ready to reply to you. You have given notice. That has been admitted, but there is some more procedural formality to be fulfilled. After fulfilling that, we will come back to you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): कब तक fulfill हो जाएगा, 12 अप्रैल से पहले या 12 अप्रैल के बाद?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am very glad that the Chair has admitted it. I am extremely grateful to you. But the issue is that the hon. Leader of the House is already here now. The Chairman can sort of discuss and decide it and we can start the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Chairman knows what to do. We need not advise him. He knows.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am not questioning his competence. I am only requesting...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your request is well taken.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am requesting that this can be discussed immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do it as early as possible.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to know about my Calling Attention. It was admitted yesterday. It had come in the List of Business also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, I told you about it. I think I made it clear yesterday. Yes, it was admitted and it was listed in the List of Business yesterday, but due to some inconvenience to the Minister, we could not take it up, but we will take it up later. I have already told you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, similarly, the notice for discussion under Rule 176 was admitted, published in the Bulletin, it was scheduled for today and it has been postponed. This is on the matter of Aadhaar. I want to know from you as to when you are going to schedule this. The Leader of the House is present here today. We were told that he was not going to be present and that is why, it had been postponed. I respect his sentiments. But since he is here, why can you not have the discussion on Aadhaar? I am raising this because every minute is important because they are making Aadhaar compulsory for everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will look into that. We will examine your suggestion. I have understood your point. You want to have a discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I can't give a date now.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when are you going to have this discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, I cannot give a date now, but your request will be considered.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it was published, it was scheduled. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I have said. I am not saying that there will not be a discussion. I am saying that the date cannot be announced now. It will be discussed in due course.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, when will it be taken up? Will it be taken up this week, or next week?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. Whatever has to be taken up for discussion, you know very well -- you were also a Minister -- that the Chair simply cannot announce. The Chair has to find the convenience of the concerned Ministers also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I understand what the complication is. Either the Finance Minister responds or the Law Minister responds...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no complication. We will come back to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: One of them should respond. Why can't you make up your mind and schedule the discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no complication. We will come back to you.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, in the due course ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that there will be no discussion. I only said that the date would be decided after consulting the concerned hon. Minister. That is all what I said.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, what about my Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already explained to you. I already told you that your Calling Attention would be taken up later.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: What is the date?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot give the date now because we have to ascertain the convenience and availability of the Minister. See, the Chair alone cannot run the Business. The Minister has to be there to reply. So, the Chair has to see the convenience of the Minister also. Now, sit down.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): कोई विषय एक बार जब Schedule में आ जाता है, List of Business में आ जाता है, तो मिनिस्टर को उसके लिए उपस्थित रहना ही चाहिए, जब तक कि कोई ऐसा अपरिहार्य कारण न हो, जिससे वे सदन में उपस्थित न हो सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें कोई inconvenience हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मैं मानता हूँ कि वे एक human being हैं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर के काम करने की कोई priority तो होती है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ऐसा मत बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हो सकता है, कोई inconvenience रही हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: जब कोई विषय सदन की विषय सूची में आ चुका है, चर्चा होने के लिए समय निर्धारित हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद भी मिनिस्टर उपस्थित न हों, यह सरकार के कामकाज करने के तरीके पर एक प्रश्न-चिह्न लगाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मिनिस्टर की convenience भी देखनी होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nobody is against discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अभी जयराम रमेश जी ने भी कहा कि चूँकि Leader of the House उपस्थित नहीं थे, इसलिए चर्चा नहीं हुई, लेकिन अब तो Leader of the House यहां उपस्थित हैं, फिर भी चर्चा नहीं होती। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, यह सरकार चर्चा से भागना चाहती है, यह चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती है। यह सरकार जान-बूझकर ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के ऊपर चर्चा करने से भागती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. I am taking up the Zero Hour now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इस सरकार के तौर-तरीकों को बदलना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि आप सरकार को निर्देशित करें कि जब कोई विषय सूची में आ जाता है, तो मिनिस्टर की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करना लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस की जिम्मेदारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not refused any discussion. You are talking as if we have not allowed discussion. I told you, it is only a question of deciding a date. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, they are avoiding a discussion on the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**.. It must be done on the floor of the House. The Ministers...
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That cannot be decided here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): इनको हाउस को इन्फॉर्म करना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد علی خان: ان کو ہاؤس کو انفارم کرنا تھا ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। जीरो ऑवर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, आपसे यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इनको बताएँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، آپ سے یہی ریکویسٹ ہے کہ آپ ان کو بتائیں ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री उपसभापति: मैं समझ गया, अब आप बैठिए। श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, यह violation है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، یہ وایولیشن ہے ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? मैंने उनको बुलाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेम्बर्स के rights का violation किया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، ممبرس کے رائٹس کا وایولیشن کیا جا رہا ہے ---*(مداخلت)*---

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आप मेम्बर्स के rights के custodian हैं। हमारे अधिकारों का संरक्षण आपके अलावा और कौन कर सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, this is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaturvediji, I heard you. I gave you a reply. I said there will be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said there will be Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: When, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do like this. You cannot question like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is not the way.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I can ask the Chair if the issue has been listed in the List of Business and it is not being taken up just because the Minister is not present.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Why is the Minister not present, Sir? He has to be present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everyone who has to be present is present here.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आप पहले नियम बताते हैं और जब हम नियम के अंतर्गत scheduled विषय पर डिस्कशन चाहते हैं, तो मिनिस्टर गायब हो जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, why can't the Minister give us an idea when he is going to schedule the discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister alone cannot decide that. What are you talking? If the Minister decides that the discussion would be on this particular date, are we going to have it? It is for the hon. Chairman to decide that. Sit down now. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is unfair, Sir. This is completely unfair.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not understanding the problem. The Minister alone cannot decide to have a particular discussion. We have to agree. So, I told the Chairman that we would examine it and fix a date. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has been agreed. It has been listed. It was scheduled... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. You are saying the same thing again and again. It is scheduled. We will come back with the date. ...(Interruptions)... We will come back to you with the date. Sit down. Now, Zero Hour; Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is very important. Yesterday, when the issue was raised, it was said that it would be taken up today. Today, it has been postponed. It is a very serious issue. Why can't we have a discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would now speak in Malayalam so that you could understand! I spoke in English, he did not understand; I spoke in Hindi, he did not understand. Now, I would speak in Malayalam! ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour; Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, my time may be started now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please restart the time, because already 30 seconds have been lost.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, don't worry. You would get time. Please start now.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for compensatory attempt for aggrieved candidates of Hindi and other official languages in Civil Services Examination

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, through you, I raise the issue of the demand for compensatory attempt for aggrieved Hindi and other Schedule Eight official language candidates of the Civil Services Examination.

Sir, the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) was introduced in 2011 at the preliminary stage of the Civil Services Exam conducted by the UPSC. It consists of English comprehension, logical reasoning, numerical and analytical abilities. The CSAT structure was not proper because the Humanities stream and students coming from rural and far off areas could not perform well in this Exam. It favoured urban English medium and select Science stream students to enter into the Mains Exam in that particular structure. In 2015, after this august House deliberated the issue, the Central Government accepted that the CSAT was discriminatory against the students of Hindi and other Schedule Eight languages, particularly those coming from a rural background. It further assured that no language based discrimination will be allowed in the Civil Services Examination.

Subsequently, the CSAT paper was made optional in 2015. But it was done barely three months before the examination. However, the candidates have lost four crucial attempts out of six limited attempts during the period. The aggrieved candidates are still waiting for the 'compensatory attempt' to undo the grievous damage. It is to be noted that the percentage of candidates qualifying for civil services mains examination in Hindi and other Schedule VIII languages came down drastically from 45 per cent in 2009 to 15 per cent in 2014. It is as per the UGC's Annual Report. Sir, along with this, the right of writing the mains examination in his or her mother tongue needs to be ensured.

I also urge upon the Government to look into that matter. Now, it can be written only in English and Hindi. Language in a country like ours is a very sensitive issue. In a country like ours, any attempt to straightjacket things can have disastrous results in a period when there are attempts to replace history by mythology. I just want

to mention two incidents. The dominion of Pakistan wanted to impose Urdu as the national language of Bengali-speaking people in the place now known as Bangladesh; at that time, it was East Pakistan. The main slogan of the movement was that the Pakistani people want to snatch my mother tongue, which, for generations, have been spoken by my ancestors and fathers. Not only in Bangladesh, Sir, on 19th May, 1961 in Barak Valley of Assam ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue for thirty seconds more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, 11 Bengali-speaking Indians were butchered for upholding the right to speak in their mother tongue. Sir, mother tongue is like mother's milk, and, that is why, Sir, the linguistic rights need to be respected and upheld and hence, I urge upon the Government to give an opportunity to candidates to write the mains examination in their mother tongue. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس موضوع سے اپنے کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

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

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): 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.

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I also 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.

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names should be added. *...(Interruptions)...*
Agreed. Agreed. Now, Shri Harivansh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please ask the Government to react. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Why don't you please ask the Government to react? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, please ask the Government to react. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। पिछले दौर में इस पर बहुत संघर्ष हुआ था। सरकार को संज्ञान लेना चाहिए। यह गंभीर बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ग्रामीण इलाकों के जो नौजवान हैं, उनके भविष्य का बड़ा सवाल है। सरकार को इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेकर इस बात को कन्वे करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay.(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Let the Government react. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Now, if the Government can... ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Shri Harivansh. ...(Interruptions)... All right. You have made your point. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, it is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot ask. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem, if the Government wants to... ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, let the Government react. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh. ...(Interruptions)... It is okay. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... ठीक है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is up to the Government, not for me.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is the privilege of the Member. The Member has mentioned something. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)... This is the privilege of the Member to know the reaction of the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, I allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Harivansh.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, you can always ask the Government to react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh.

Alleged conversion of black money into legal money by Shell companies

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, इस देश में पिछले कुछ दशकों से अमीर व्यवसायी कॉर्पोरेट दुनिया के अधिकतर लोगों की दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी सम्पत्ति बढ़ने का रहस्य क्या है, धीरे-धीरे इस देश का सामान्य आदमी यह जानने लगा है। पिछले कुछेक महीनों से, खास तौर से Demonetization के बाद पहली बार हमने कम से कम शैल कम्पनी का नाम सुना। कंप्यूजन हुआ। बचपन में बर्मा सेल कम्पनी का नाम सुना था। पर Shell कम्पनी का क्या रहस्य है, यह पता किया। शैल कम्पनी यानी नॉन ट्रेडिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन। कोई काम-धाम, व्यापार फिजिकल बिजनेस नहीं। इनका काम पता चला कि सिर्फ दूसरी बड़ी कम्पनियों, उद्योग संस्थानों के लिए लेन-देन का काम करना। उस रूप में Stock Exchange में listed हैं, कानूनन ठीक भी हैं, पर इनमें से ज्यादातर, 90 फीसदी ऐसी कंपनियां illegal काम में लगी हुई हैं। वह काम कैसा है? गैर-कानूनी काम का माध्यम हैं, ये कंपनियां vehicle for illegal activities, यानी tax avoidance, black को white करना, bankruptcy frauds, fake services schemes, market manipulation और money laundering का काम करना एक भी production का काम ये shell कम्पनियां नहीं

करती। tax haven देशों में इनकी जड़ें हैं। मैंने यह क्यों जानना चाहा? 2 मार्च को मैंने *The Times of India* में खबर पढ़ी, 'I-T survey on 12 shell firms reveals ₹ 65 crore black money.' *The Hindu* में 17 मार्च को मैंने खबर पढ़ी, "CAG pulls up I-T Department on shell companies." महाराष्ट्र के Sales Tax Department के ऑडिट में कैग ने पाया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की website पर 2,059 संदिग्ध डीलर्स हैं, जिन्होंने 10,640 करोड़ से अधिक का टैक्स चुराया है, यह CAG Report में है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसमें और भी गंभीर चीजें हैं। तीसरी खबर मैंने पढ़ी कि at least, ₹ 3,900 crore was laundered through shell companies between November and December after the ban on high-value banknotes. Investigation by a Central Agency, the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), have found it. चौथी खबर मैंने पढ़ी कि कोलकाता में सबसे अधिक 3,000 से अधिक shell कम्पनियां active हैं।

सर, सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि ये कम्पनियां कैसे वर्षों से चलती रहीं, जबकि आपके यहां Income Tax Department है, आपके यहां आर्थिक अपराध अनुसंधान संगठन है, ED है? इन सबके बावजूद कैसे यह सब होता रहा? पता चला है कि भारत में 7 लाख shell कम्पनियां हैं, देश में 15 लाख रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनियां हैं, जिनमें से सिर्फ 6 लाख annual tax देती हैं। सर, मैंने 20 तारीख को Mint में बड़ी खबर पढ़ी कि बेंगलुरु में साढ़े चार एकड़ में एक बड़ा घर बन रहा है, 20 मिलियन डॉलर में penthouse बन रहा है, 40,000 sq. ft. में जिसमें helipad भी होगा। जिस व्यक्ति का यह घर है, वे देश से भागे हुए हैं, उन पर स्टेट बैंक का 6,203 करोड़ का लोन है, interest को मिलाकर 9,000 करोड़ का लोन है। यह जो घर बन रहा है, जिस पर helipad बन रहा है, उसका shell कम्पनियों से क्या रिश्ता है, कम से कम यह सरकार बताए और इस तरह की कम्पनियां अब तक कैसे चलती रहीं, यह देश को बताए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: हमारे समाज में जो गंदगी फैली हुई है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... All are shouting. ...(Interruptions)... What is the advantage? ...(Interruptions)... I don't hear anything. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, एक सेल कम्पनी है, स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनी है, उसको तो सरकार बेचना चाहती है ...(व्यवधान)... और यह जो कम्पनी है, उसको बढ़ावा दे रही है। सेल कम्पनी को सेल पर चढ़ा रही है, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनी है। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: अली अनवर अंसारी जी, आप अपने Zero Hour Mention पर बोलिए।

Need for a Central Legislation for protection of street hawkers

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): श्रुक्रिया महोदय, पिछली सरकार के समय में रेहड़ी-पटरी वालों के लिए, उन्हें regulate करने के लिए एक कानून बना था। बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सबसे कमजोर और निरीह लोगों के लिए यह कानून था, लेकिन उस कानून को cold storage में डाल दिया गया है और जिस तरह से पहले इन रेहड़ी-पटरी वालों से हफ्ता वसूली होती थी, उन पर गुंडा टैक्स लगता था, यह हफ्ता वसूली क्या है — निगम वाले, corporation वाले, municipality वाले इनसे पैसा वसूलते हैं और जो गुंडा टैक्स है, वह लोकल गुंडे उनसे वसूलते हैं। पुलिस भी उन्हें डंडे मारती है, हल्ला गाड़ी लेकर आती है और पुलिस भी हफ्ता वसूली करती है। इनकी संख्या कोई कम नहीं है। सरकार को सबसे पहले सर्वे कराना था कि इस मुल्क में कितने रेहड़ी-पटरी वाले लोग हैं, उनका सर्वे का काम नहीं हुआ। एक rough estimate के अनुसार पचास लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, यानी पचास लाख families इस धंधे में लगी हुई हैं। ये इतने निरीह लोग हैं, जो सड़कों के किनारे और जहां पर कूड़ा पड़ा रहता है, वहां बैठकर अपना रोजगार सृजित करते हैं। धूप हो, वर्षा हो या ठंड हो, उसमें खड़े रहते हैं। सर, ये लोग जलेबियां बनाते हैं और फल-फूल व सब्जी बेचते हैं। सर, हम सब लोग चाहते हैं कि हमें ताजी सब्जी मिले, नजदीक में मिले और जलेबियां किसे पसंद नहीं है? सब लोग गरमा-गरम जलेबी चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब इन्हें गुंडे मारते हैं, पुलिस पीटती है, Corporation वाला हफ्ता वसूली करता है, तो कोई इन की मदद के लिए नहीं आता है। सर, इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए यह कानून

बनाया गया था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सब से पहले उस कानून को implement करें, उस कानून को कोल्ड स्टोरेज से निकालिए और इन्हें जगह दीजिए।

सर, देश में नगरों और छोटे-छोटे कस्बों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। उन कस्बों में आबादी के हिसाब से इन के लिए सब्जी मार्केट बनाइए, इन रेहड़ी व ठेले वालों के लिए जगह बनाइए। आप उनके लिए निश्चित जगह नहीं बनाते हैं, इसलिए वे सड़क के किनारे खड़े रहते हैं। उन्हें बैंक से कर्जा दिलवाइए, उनका इंश्योरेंस करवाइए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनकी तरह-तरह से मदद करे। सर, सरकार रोजगार देने की बात तो करती है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Okay.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, they represent 45 per cent of the country's workforce. ...(Interruptions)... सर, ज्यादातर राज्यों में कानून बने हैं, लेकिन उस कानून के आधार पर रूल्स अभी तक frame नहीं हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कानून पारित हुए बहुत दिन हो गए हैं, लेकिन उसके implementation की किसी को परवाह नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

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

Concern over vulgar and abusive content being shown in T.V. serials

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the episodes and serials being shown on TV nowadays, which has created a lot of problems in our society. It is very important kindly to observe the TV serials, (both at the national and the State level), you will see all sorts of social crimes, mala fide and fraud events are shown regularly. How all these things have

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

to be shown in TV serial(s)? That has created a terrific impact on teenage boys and girls. It has been seen from crime reports that crime in our country has increased. One of the reasons they reported that it is due to TV serials shown in different electronic media, which have created such a bad impact in the minds of the people to react in the society. So, the time has come to control them. I am sorry to tell you, Sir, in our country, there is no law on behalf of the Government, either the State Government or the Central Government. So we shall have to see that a law must be enacted immediately as they can control such criminal activity through TV serial(s). Otherwise it would be very difficult to maintain harmony in our society.

Sir, another very important thing is this. These TV serials what is shown in different electronic media, all the times, they have to collect their advertisement, etc. They are injecting some sort of nastiest scenarios through TV serial(s), which is really very unfortunate for the people to observe in the society. So, I would request the Government through you that it should come forward to take necessary steps to control these things. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Bhattacharya.

**Need for fast-track courts for justice in cases where
minor girls are sexually attacked**

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House the continuing reports of minor girls and even infants being sexually attacked; and some of them are even murdered. Now, this is a very unfortunate thing and this is continuing. A couple of years back, we remember, we had passed a legislation in both Houses of Parliament introducing stringent punishment for sexual attack on girls in the background of *Nirbhaya* incident. Even, in spite of that stringent legislation, what we find is that such incidents are increasing in number. So, I suggest to the Government that fast track courts may be instituted to try such cases so that culprits may be tried and punished immediately.

Secondly, in these incidents, the reports show that the immediate relatives, teachers and even some respectable members of society, are involved in such activities. In that background, I request the Government to institute a comprehensive study of emotional, psychic, social and cultural aspects of such happenings so that such blots on our society may be prevented in future. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; all those who associate, their names will be added. I think the Government should consider it.

**Non-payment of compensation to the land owners for the land acquired
by army after the war of 1965 in Jammu region**

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत ही जरूरी विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जो 1965 में भारत और पाक का युद्ध हुआ था, उसमें छम्ब सेक्टर हमारे हाथ से चला गया और उस समय पाकिस्तान की आर्मी काफी आगे तक आ गई थी, तो खोड़ ब्लॉक के आगे आर्मी ने चाहा कि हम कुछ जगह को एक्वायर करें और उसने कुछ जगह को एक्वायर भी किया। उसके बाद उसकी जरूरत नहीं समझी गई। वहां पर एक डिच नहर बनाई गई। उसके बाद वह जगह लोगों के पास रही और लोगों ने वहां पर रहना शुरू कर दिया। वहां पर एक हजार से ज्यादा परिवार रह रहे होंगे। वहां पर जो एक हजार परिवार रह रहे हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी का साधन भी वही है, क्योंकि उस जमीन पर वे खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं। खेतीबाड़ी के अलावा वहां पर और कोई साधन नहीं है। अभी डिफेन्स की ओर से बात चल रही है कि उस जगह को वापस लिया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जगह एक्वायर की गई थी, अगर वह जगह उन लोगों से वापस ले ली जाएगी, सन् 1965 से लेकर आज तक उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ी और लगता है आगे आने वाले दिनों में उसकी कोई जरूरत होगी। वहां पर एक हजार परिवार तो हैं ही, अगर वहां पर डिच बनती है, जहां ये पांच हजार परिवार चक मलाल, मज्जल मलाल और धलौटी में रहते हैं, ये तीनों गांव उजड़ जाएंगे। वहां कोना सा बनता है और साइडों से छम्ब सेक्टर के लोग आ सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर डिच बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं रक्षा विभाग से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस

[श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास]

समस्या को लेकर वहां के लोगों के साथ मिलकर बात करें और इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढ़ें। इसका कैसे निवारण हो सकता है, कैसे यह जगह उनको वापस दी जा सकती है, जो वहां 1965 से पहले के बसे हुए हैं, उस जगह को एक्वायर करने की बात की गई थी, उस समय अगर वह जगह ले ली जाती, तो वहां पर जो 40 से 50 परिवार थे, आज वे परिवार हजार से ऊपर हो गए हैं। वे वहां पर रहने का अपना प्रबंध कर सकते थे। आज की डेट में बहुत ही मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि वे बहुत जरूरी मानते हैं, तो उनको दूसरी जगह बसाने का प्रयास करें अन्यथा उस जगह की जरूरत नहीं है और उस जगह को वहीं रहने दें और उस जगह पर उन लोगों को बसने दें, ताकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी का साधन बना रहे। वे लोग जो कार्य करते रहे हैं, वह कार्य करते हैं, मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री आर. के. सिन्हा (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK (Punjab): 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: Yes; all those names may be added. So many are supporting.

**Need for regularisation of the teachers in
Madarsas in Uttar Pradesh**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में मदरसों की स्थिति की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राइमरी और जूनियर स्तर के 6500 मदरसे हैं तथा हाई स्कूल और उससे ऊपर 2026 मदरसे हैं, इनमें से सिर्फ 459 मदरसे सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त हैं।

अभी पिछली सरकार ने 103 मदरसों को अनुदान प्रदान करने का निर्णय लिया था। पिछले 5 वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा एक भी मदरसे को अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

प्रदेश में मान्यता प्राप्त कुल 8526 मदरसों में सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत यानी कि नई घोषणा के पश्चात कुल केवल 562 मदरसों को सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त हो रहा है। अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन चुनाव घोषणा पत्रों में मदरसों को अनुदान प्रदान करने की बात प्रमुखता से की गई थी। पांच वर्षों में घोषणा सिर्फ 103 मदरसों की किया जाना, प्रदेश के मुसलमानों के साथ न्याय नहीं है। मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण योजना में अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 18,000 शिक्षक मानदेय पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश शिक्षक 1997-98 से कार्य कर रहे हैं। लगभग 20 वर्ष तक शिक्षण कार्य करने के बावजूद आज तक इन्हें नियमित नहीं किया जा सका।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार परिषदीय विद्यालयों में अध्यापन कर रहे शिक्षा मित्रों को समायोजित कर नियमित कर सकते हैं, तो 20 वर्षों से मदरसे में अध्यापन का कार्य कर रहे अध्यापकों को नियमित किया जाना न्यायोचित होगा। यदि परिषदीय विद्यालयों में अनुदेशक के रूप में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षक की नियुक्ति की जा सकती है, तो मदरसों में अध्ययनरत बच्चों को कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा से मरहूम क्यों किया जा रहा है?

मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मदरसों के सुदृढ़ीकरण एवं उनकी समस्याओं के समुचित समाधान हेतु केंद्रीय मदरसा बोर्ड भी स्थापित किया जाए। जनहित में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में मदरसों को अनुदान प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को निर्देशित किया जाए तथा मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत देश भर में सभी मान्यता प्राप्त मदरसों के शिक्षकों, आलिम, फाजिल, कारी व जुमला मस्जिद व खानकाहों के इमामों की सेवा को नियमित करते हुए इन्हें सरकारी वेतन दिया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के मान्यता प्राप्त मदरसों के शिक्षकों की सेवा को नियमित करते हुए इन्हें सरकारी वेतन दिलाया जाए।

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

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Alleged theft of personal data from banks and insurance companies and selling the same to other companies by some brokers

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूं। यह सभी लोगों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी से संबंधित है, चाहे आपके घर का पता, फोन नम्बर, ई-मेल आई.डी., उम्र, वैवाहिक स्थिति, आय, पेशा या आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित जानकारी हो या बैंक या इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों में किए गए निवेश इत्यादि की जानकारी हो, सारी जानकारीयां बेची जा रही हैं। डाटा ब्रोकर्स कम्पनियां खुल गई हैं, जो 10,000 रुपये से लेकर 15,000 रुपये में लोगों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारीयां अन्य कम्पनियों को गैर कानूनी ढंग से बेच रही हैं, जिसके आधार पर तमाम कम्पनियां और बैंक लोगों को फोन करके उनको तरह-तरह की सुविधाओं का लालच देते हैं या लोन, पॉलिसी या प्रीमियम इत्यादि का ऑफर करके ठग रहे हैं।

अखबार में छपी एक खबर के अनुसार एक ब्रोकर ने दिल्ली, एन.सी.आर., बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद इत्यादि शहरों के लोगों की क्रेडिट कार्ड इत्यादि की एक लाख 70 हजार लोगों की जानकारी सिर्फ 7,000 रुपये में देने का वायदा किया है। बिना अनुमति के लोगों की ये जानकारीयां बैंकों तथा इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियों से दूसरे लोगों के हाथों में कैसे जा रही हैं? यहां तक कि अब जाली एजेंसियां भी काम कर रही हैं, जो अक्सर लोगों को फोन करके उनकी जानकारी बताकर उन्हें ठग रही हैं। 2015-16 में रिजर्व बैंक ने 25,000 जालसाजी के मामले दर्ज किए हैं।

कल के समाचार-पत्रों में McDonald's की साइट हैक करने की बात लिखी है। उसमें से क्रेडिट कार्ड आदि का डाटा निकाल कर उसको बेचने की बात बताई जा रही है। यह एक बहुत ही सीरियस मैटर है, क्योंकि अब सरकार डिजिटल करने पर बहुत जोर दे रही है और इससे बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि शीघ्र ही एक मजबूत डाटा प्रोटेक्शन बनाये तथा ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। मेरे पास खुद कई फोन आये और उन्होंने हमको तमाम तरीके के ऐसे ऑफर दिए कि आप ऐसा कर लीजिए। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपको मेरे नम्बर की जानकारी कहां से मिलती है, वे उस पर कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं और ये लोग कहते हैं कि डाटाबेस पर चले जाइए, कम्प्यूटर पर चले जाइए, प्लास्टिक मनी के बारे में कहिए, यह तो एक बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। अगर इसका प्रोटेक्शन ऐक्ट नहीं बना, तो देश में हम लोगों की जो गोपनीय जानकारीयां हैं, तमाम लोग वही fraud करेंगे, जो मलेशिया, दुबई आदि में करते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे बहुत बड़ी बचत होगी, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; it is noted. Yes; it is a serious matter. Naqviji, kindly convey it to the Finance Minister and IT Minister.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो इश्यू उठाया है, वह एक गंभीर इश्यू है। इस इश्यू पर, जो पूरी digital technology है, यदि उसकी hacking और उससे संबंधित उनकी कोई और स्पेसिफिक जानकारी होगी, तो वह जानकारी हम लेंगे और inform भी करेंगे।

**Alleged illegal construction by a Public Limited Company in Veraval,
Gujarat causing environmental problems**

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गुजरात राज्य के सोमनाथ क्षेत्र में एक Sulphuric acid, industry है। अभी हाल ही में उन्होंने एक illegal construction का काम शुरू किया था। हमने स्थानीय नगर पालिका से पूछा था कि क्या उन्होंने आपसे या गवर्नमेंट से कोई इसकी मंजूरी ले रखी है या नहीं ले रखी है? उन्होंने जैसे ही वहां का inspection किया, उसके दूसरे ही दिन उन फैक्टरी वालों ने construction तोड़ना चालू कर दिया।

सर, यह एक Sulphuric acid plant है। इसका जो Sulphuric acid water समुद्र में जाता है, उससे समुद्र में प्रदूषण होता है। समुद्र में एक मार्ग रेखा होती है, जिससे पता चलता है कि उन्हें कितने किलोमीटर के बाद समुद्र के मध्य में पानी की लाइन से लेकर जाना है। लेकिन वे लोग यह करते हैं कि वह पानी वहीं छोड़ देते हैं, जिससे कि हमारे जो छोटे-छोटे मछुआरे हैं, जो वहां पर नज़दीक में, 9 nautical miles के अंदर fishing करते हैं, वे इससे सफ़र करते हैं। वहां से कोई मछली आती नहीं है। जितनी भी मछलियां, इस Sulphuric acid water के क्षेत्र से आती हैं, वे पूरी तरह से मर जाती हैं, जिसके कारण pollution का भी खतरा हो जाता है।

दूसरी बात, factory को अपने workers के लिए यह जो जमीन दी गई थी, उन्होंने वह जमीन workers से खाली कराकर वहां पर नई factory लगा दी है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से यह गुजारिश है कि इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और एनवायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री इस बाबत जांच करे और इसमें दखल दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi; not present.

Alleged murder of a tribal farmer leader in Chhattisgarh by land mafias

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज मुझे तीन दिन के बाद बोलने का मौका मिला है, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ। यह एक बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है। छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ जिले में जलाल राठिया नाम का एक आदिवासी किसान नेता, जिसकी एक भू-माफिया द्वारा हत्या की गई, उसकी हत्या इसलिए हुई, क्योंकि वह प्रसिद्ध कुनकुरी जमीन घोटाले, जो 300 एकड़ कुनकुरी की जमीन थी, उसका चश्मदीद गवाह था और उसने अपनी पेशी लगाई थी। जब हाई कोर्ट की अंतिम सुनवाई नजदीक थी, तभी उसकी हत्या की

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

गई। माननीय उपसभापति जी, सिर्फ उसकी हत्या ही नहीं की गई, बल्कि लाश का पोस्टमार्टम तक नहीं किया गया और उसकी लाश को सीधे जला दिया गया। छत्तीसगढ़ में आदिवासियों के साथ बहुत ही अत्याचार और अन्याय हो रहा है। आदिवासियों का पूरा छत्तीसगढ़ अंचल जल रहा है। वहां की सरकार स्थिति पर नियंत्रण करने में और आदिवासियों के हितों की रक्षा करने में पूरी तरह फेल है। उपसभापति जी, छत्तीसगढ़ की आबादी ढाई करोड़ है। उसमें से 72 लाख आदिवासी वहां पर निवास करते हैं। इनका कोई मां-बाप नहीं है, उनके लिए कहीं कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। वहां के आदिवासी कहते हैं कि,

"मतलबी दुनिया के लोग खड़े हैं हाथों में पत्थर लेकर
हम कहां तक भागें, शीशों का मुकद्दर लेकर।"

माननीय उपसभापति जी, वहां की आदिवासी महिलाओं का तो और भी बुरा हाल है। आए दिन वहां के भू-माफिया, वहां की पुलिस और वहां के नक्सली आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार, अन्याय और बलात्कार कर उनकी हत्या करके फेंक देते हैं। वहां कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। वहां पर हर दिन एक निर्भया कांड हो रहा है, लेकिन वहां की सरकार आदिवासियों की रक्षा के लिए इस पर बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं देती। और तो और आठवीं क्लास में पढ़ने वाला एक विजलु नाम लड़का और उसका भाई, दोनों अपनी बुआ के घर गए थे, लेकिन उसे मुखबिर समझकर उसकी हत्या कर देते हैं और पुलिस उसमें कुछ नहीं करती। वहां पर शासन, प्रशासन मूक बने हुए हैं। आदिवासियों पर हो रही इन घटनाओं से पूरा अंचल जल रहा है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं चाहती हूँ कि उस जलाल राठिया की मौत की पूरी फॉरेंसिक जांच हो और उसके परिवार को उचित न्याय मिले, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): 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.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Jharkhand): 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.

**Concern over poor condition of infant health
care in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the issue that I am raising is both sensitive as well as sad. This is about the Infant Mortality Rate. मैं मध्य प्रदेश से हूँ और in Madhya Pradesh, the Infant Mortality Rate is amongst the highest in the country. हमारी चार-पांच स्टेट्स को बीमारु बोला जाता था। The term BIMARU was coined by Ashish, a demographer, way back in 1980. Forty per cent of India's population is affected by high rates of Infant Mortality.

Talking of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas, the mortality rate is 57 per 1000 and, in urban areas, it is 35 per 1000. Sir, 73 per cent of Madhya Pradesh lives in rural areas. The national average of the Infant Mortality Rate is 39; our average is 52. In urban areas, this average is 35 per 1,000 and the national average is 26 per 1,000. The Maternal Mortality Rate in Madhya Pradesh, in 2012-13, was 221, when the national average was 167. Sir, 50 per cent of our posts of Gynecologists and Pediatricians are vacant. Out of 632 posts, 339 are vacant. दुख की बात तो यह है कि when States like Kerala, Goa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have achieved a national average of five, which is as good as the national average of US, Iran, Indonesia, Azerbaijan and Brazil, Madhya Pradesh still continues to lag behind. Our rate is worse than even that of Rwanda, which has an Infant Mortality Rate of 33, Ethiopia, which has 43, Zambia, which has 45. We are being compared with Somalia, Mauritania, which has 65, Burkina Faso, which has 61 and Afghanistan, which has 66.

The point that I am making is, इस देश में अगर हम सबके विकास की बात करते हैं, तो इन बच्चों के विकास के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोच सकते in a very progressive and proactive manner? क्योंकि हमारा आज भी मोर्टलिटी रेट इतना हाई है, it is a matter of great concern not only for us but for the entire country. That's all I want to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. This is an important issue.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (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।

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

Concern over frequent coal mine accidents in Koyalanchal in Jharkhand

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, 15 मार्च, 2017 को धनबाद जिले का बोका पहाड़ी, जो बीसीसीएल के राजापुर परियोजना के अंदर आता है, पुनः वहां जमीन के अंदर से आग आने के कारण जमीन धंस गई है एवं 50 फुट से ज्यादा व्यास की एक गुफा बन गई है। यह बस्ती घनी आबादी वाली बस्ती है। कुछ लोग वहां घायल हुए। जब वहां बीसीसीएल की टीम पहुंची, तो लोगों ने उनको भ्रष्टाचारी बोल के वहां से भगा दिया।

महोदय, धनबाद के झरिया एवं उसके आसपास के इलाकों में वर्षों से आग के कारण हजारों घर जमीन के अंदर धंसने एवं हजारों लोगों के जानमाल की क्षति को लेकर मैं संसद का ध्यान बराबर आकर्षित करता रहा हूँ। आम लोगों का ऐसा मानना है कि बीसीसीएल में इतना भ्रष्टाचार है कि जेआरडीए के तहत फर्जी लोगों को वहां बसाया जाता रहा है और जो जेन्युइन रैयत है उसकी अनदेखी की जाती रही है, परिणामस्वरूप कुछ इलाकों में, जिन्हें भयानक घोषित किया गया है, उन जगहों को छोड़कर लोग दूसरी जगहों पर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। धनबाद के आसपास रैयतों की जमीन अधिग्रहण करने के बाद जो हजारों फ्लैट्स बीसीसीएल के बन रहे हैं, उनमें जमीन अधिग्रहण से लेकर बिल्डर्स को ठेका देने तक सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार ही भ्रष्टाचार है। मैं आज इस सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में वहां का इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार उजागर होने वाला है कि सरकार जवाब देने लायक नहीं बचेगी। महोदय, अभी मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि BCCL में कितना भ्रष्टाचार है। आज से कुछ दिन पहले जो BCCL के CMD और कुछ सीनियर ऑफिसर्स थे, उनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में FIR register किया गया है और वे लोग बहुत जल्द जेल जाने वाले हैं। यह देश के लिए एक बहुत शर्मनाक घटना है कि इतने सीनियर ऑफिसर्स अभी जेल जाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं पूरे सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में मैंने सदन का ध्यान BCCL और ECL में CMD नहीं होने की ओर आकर्षित किया था और सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि BCCL और ECL में जल्द से जल्द CMD की बहाली होगी, लेकिन यह बहाली अभी तक नहीं हुई

है। परिणामस्वरूप हाल ही में लालमटिया कोल माइंस, जो संथाल परगना में है, वहां एक बहुत बड़ा accident हुआ और 21 लोग जिंदा दफन हो गए। इस मामले में सरकार ने सिर्फ इतना ही किया कि जूनियर लेवल के एक या दो ऑफिसर्स को suspend कर दिया, लेकिन इसके लिए जो genuinely जिम्मेदार थे, वे लोग आज भी वहां पर नौकरी कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि धनबाद इलाका, जो भयानक क्षेत्र है, जो खतरनाक घोषित हुआ है, जिसके अन्दर सैकड़ों वर्षों से आग जल रही है, उन जगहों का proper ढंग से सर्वे किया जाए और उन हजारों परिवारों को सुरक्षित जगह पर बसाया जाए, ताकि फिर ऐसी घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also 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.

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. The entire coal area is staying on underground fire, and recurring accidents are taking place. Most of the Government mines are being operated by the private operators through outsourcing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the remedy for this?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In those areas, accidents are taking place, and the remedy is there. There is an institution to regulate them, the Director General of Mines Safety. But, that is practically dormant, and it is reflected by the fact that during the last two consistent years, whatever budgetary allocation is given to the DGMS, they did not spend even 50 per cent of that, and that clearly allows the indulgence, rather promotion of the kind of *ghotalas* in the mining area.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. Sir, boring a well and extracting the methane through the coal-bed methane operation, which the Government is doing in Madhya Pradesh also, the Coal Ministry can look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Coal Ministry may examine this issue, and if there is some remedy, then, it should be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. T. K. S. Elangovan.

Concern over withdrawal of labour cess in certain departments

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I want to bring to the notice of the House that certain cess collected for the welfare of the labourers, were withdrawn by the Government, particularly, cess in terms of the mica mines labour welfare, salt cess, merchant shipping, textiles committee, limestone, dolomite mines and labour welfare fund, tobacco cess, iron ore mines cess, and cine-workers welfare cess. Sir, cess is collected for a specific purpose. It will go directly to the welfare of the employees.

Whereas the Government has withdrawn or repealed the Acts, providing for such cess to employees who are working in dangerous fields, like mines; mines are dangerous places where anything may happen, and the family of the employees should be protected with this cess money.

Whereas, the Government has now given an assurance that the employers themselves should provide for a welfare fund, what is the responsibility of the employer and how the employer will provide fund is a question? When we are collecting cess for the Swachch Bharat, definitely, we cannot forget our labourers who are working in the dangerous areas. Sir, further, I think, this is, as a prelude to the GST. In such a case, I only want the Government to call various trade unions in the country and discuss with them because they are the stakeholders in this process. So, they should also be called, and their views should also be taken to protect the employees who are working in dangerous areas like mines.

This is my request. I think, the Government would definitely call the employees, as also the trade unions, in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhat Jha, not present. Shri La. Ganesan, please.

Need for renaming the Islands in Andamans

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Andaman is the *Punya Kshetra* for all the patriots living in India. I have visited Cellular Jail many times. Whenever I went to Cellular Jail, I could not control my emotions. It is because, when I was studying in my school days, the first English autobiography I read was Veer Savarkar's '*My Transportation to Andamans*'. Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai is a well-known name. She is revered in the whole country, even in Tamil Nadu. The

mothers name their girl children as Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai. So, the whole country reveres Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai. The prominent persons known are Veer Savarkar the soldiers fought along with, Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai and hundreds of our soldiers were arrested and were kept in jails. The British built the Cellular Jail.

What I want to mention here is that Henry Havelock was a British General who had fought the brave fighters of Bharat during the revolt against the British in 1857. He was in action in Allahabad, Lucknow and Kanpur, the areas where Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai fought against the British. He was made baronet with an annual pension of 1,000 pounds by the British. He was conferred the Major General after his death. The British Government did it. A statue has been erected at the Trafalgar Square in London. There, it is inscribed — ‘To Major General Sir, Henry Havelock and his brave companions in arms during the campaign in India, 1857.’ For him, there is a statue, who fought against our Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai and all our brave soldiers! It is also inscribed — ‘Soldiers! Your labour, your privations, your sufferings and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country.’ These are the British. But, unfortunately, I am very sorry to say this — you will be surprised to know that an island in Andaman and Nicobar has been named after this man who was instrumental in killing scores of our brave sons who fought for our motherland. There is an island by the name Havelock Island. Can there be a greater insult to this patriots? It is continuing even after sixty years of our Independence! Hence, I submit humbly to name this as Jhansi Rani Lakshmibai Island.

SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over, please. Your suggestion is a good one. Yes, the Government can examine it also. It is a good suggestion.

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी. पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सुभाष चंद्रा (हरियाणा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions. Hon. Members may please lay them on the Table.

**Demand to restore the provisions of post-matric scholarship/fee payment
for SC/General category students taking admission in educational
institutions affiliated with Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Technical University in Uttar Pradesh**

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित अनुसूचित जाति/सामान्य वर्ग के छात्रों के लिए दशमोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति एवं शुल्क प्रतिपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 3 जून, 2016 को निदेशक, समाज कल्याण, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा जारी आदेश, जिसके अनुसार डॉ. ए.पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ से सम्बद्ध शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के उन्हीं छात्रों को दशमोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति एवं शुल्क प्रतिपूर्ति देय होगी, जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित प्रवेश प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से नामांकित किया गया हो अथवा जिन्होंने मैनेजमेंट कोटा के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया हो, के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के हजारों छात्रों का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो गया है।

यूपीएसईई 2016 के प्रवेश परीक्षा का फार्म 30 मार्च तक भरा गया और परीक्षा 17 अप्रैल, 2016 को हुई। विगत वर्षों की भांति इस वर्ष भी काफी छात्र विश्वविद्यालय के नियमानुसार इंटरमीडिएट के अंकों के आधार पर रिक्त सीटों के सापेक्ष सीधे प्रवेश लेने की प्रक्रिया में थे, किन्तु सारी तिथियां बीत जाने के बाद जारी किये गये इस फरमान से छात्र सकते में हैं और उनके इंजीनियर और मैनेजर बनने के ख्वाबों पर पानी फिर सकता है। यदि सरकार को यह निर्णय लेना भी था, तो प्रवेश परीक्षा की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होने के पूर्व लेना चाहिए था, जिससे छात्रों को नियमानुसार प्रवेश परीक्षा देने का अवसर मिलता।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए अनुसूचित जाति/सामान्य वर्ग के छात्रों को डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम प्राविधिक विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ से सम्बद्ध शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में प्रवेश लेने पर पूर्व की भांति छात्रवृत्ति/शुल्क प्रतिपूर्ति प्रदान करने हेतु निर्देशित करे।

श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to withdraw the plan of disinvestment in the
Dredging Corporation of India**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the approach of the Government is to disinvest a perennially loss-making company but not a profit-making one which brings revenue to the exchequer. Set up in 1976, Dredging Corporation of India is a Category-I Mini Ratna PSU with its corporate office in my nodal district of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. It is meeting the dredging requirements of port sector, Indian Navy, etc. Being one of the top 10 dredging companies in the world, DCI has been earning profits through national and international contracts and the latest bid it won is Mongla Port in Bangladesh.

Now, I am given to understand that the Government of India is planning to shed its 51 per cent stake in DCI as part of strategic sale and finally bring down its share to 26.53 per cent. Since opening up of dredging sector to private players in 2004, DCI has been competing with private players and giving tough fight to private people as DCI has got expertise, experience and large fleet of dredgers. This has resulted in earning profits year-after-year and last year's turnover was ₹ 680 crores with ₹ 80 crores as profit.

If DCI is disinvested, not only 600 employees and their family members will be on roads, but it goes into the hands of private people who unscrupulously, first, undercut and finally inflate the prices of dredging which is not in the interest of dredging sector. And there are other problems as well.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to desist itself from disinvesting DCI which is a healthy and profit-making PSU.

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

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rathinavel, not present. Shri Majeed Memon.

**Demand to give financial assistance and address other problems
being faced by onion growers of Maharashtra**

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to raise a serious matter pertaining to onion farmers, who are getting a very low price for their produce, in Maharashtra. Some farmers had set their onions on fire since they were not getting even their basic input cost. This year, onion prices in Maharashtra have touched a five-year low. The average price that farmers have been able to fetch for a quintal of onions is ₹ 450.

Sir, farmers are not getting even the basic cost per quintal, while it is being sold in the open market at not less than ₹ 20/- per kg. This year, we have had a bumper crop of onions and needed, at least, 40 wagons to transport onions to other parts of the State and the country. But, to our dismay, they are getting only 15-18 wagons, which has resulted in non-clearance and piling up of the stock in *mandis*. I have information that the Railways have agreed to give more wagons for transporting onions, but this being the peak harvest season, inflow of the produce is not slowing down. It is hoped that in March the produce would slow down and prices would stabilize, giving some relief to farmers who have already had an accumulated loss of about ₹ 200 crore.

I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister of Railways, through this august House, to provide the maximum number of railway wagons for clearing the piled-up stock of onions and transportation of onions to other parts of Maharashtra and the rest of the country immediately and save the growers from the financial crisis. I would also like to urge the Government to take a serious note of the situation and offer some financial assistance to the farmers which may, *inter alia*, include loan-waivers for their survival.

**Demand to make Constitutional provisions to give reservation to
dalits in employment in the private sector**

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश की विशाल अर्थव्यवस्था में दलितों का भी पूरा-पूरा योगदान है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्हें देश की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकारी नौकरियां लगातार कम होती जा रही हैं और अनुसूचित जाति का बैकलॉग बढ़ता जा रहा है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दलितों को रोजगार इस प्रकार से है:— 3.95 प्रतिशत सरकारी नौकरी, 0.93 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, 2.42 प्रतिशत निजी क्षेत्र, 2.19 प्रतिशत घरेलू कामगार, 18 प्रतिशत कृषि कार्य, 1.05 प्रतिशत गैर-कृषि कार्य, 13.6 प्रतिशत सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमी तथा 83.5 प्रतिशत दलित परिवारों की मासिक आय मात्र 5,000 रुपये से कम एवं 67 प्रतिशत दलित परिवार दिहाड़ी मजदूरी पर निर्भर हैं।

12.00 Noon

सरकारी क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र में भी दलितों को नौकरियां नहीं दी जाती हैं। भेद-भाव और छुआछूत के कारण मात्र 2.42 प्रतिशत दलित परिवार ही निजी क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि निजी क्षेत्र में ही दलितों को रोजगार की संभावनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि दलित समुदाय को निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण देने की संवैधानिक व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी और वे भी समाज की मुख्य धारा में आ सकेंगे।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Surrender and rehabilitation policy for NER

*211. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of militants who surrendered under the 'Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy' for the North-Eastern Region;

(b) the number of individuals still undergoing rehabilitation under the scheme as of the Financial Year 2016-17; and

(c) whether Government plans to start any scheme to integrate these individuals into the mainstream by providing academic and employment opportunities?

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

Statement

(a) As per the information available from the States 15314 militants have surrendered under Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy for North Eastern Region.

(b) 235 individuals are still undergoing rehabilitation under the Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme as of Financial Year 2016-17.

(c) The assistance given under the present Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy for North Eastern Region has components of rehabilitation and is intended to enable the ex-militants to join the mainstream.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the reply states that more than 15000 individuals have been rehabilitated. Can the Minister provide us the details of how many have been provided jobs and how many lapsed back into militancy?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, since 1998, the Government of India has been implementing the policy of how to get back those militants who have gone into the wrong path and take them into the mainstream. The Government of India has been giving from time to time all kinds of support in the name of rehabilitation and surrender policy and in each State, except Mizoram, if you now count Sikkim also, barring these two States, the scheme has been implemented. Presently, only Assam and Manipur have claimed this money for rehabilitation and surrender policy. Most of the militants have been merged into the national mainstream and a very few are left. We are looking forward for more surrendering in the future. In terms of the numbers, which the hon. Member has asked, it is a large number which I have also provided him in the main answer. If you want details, I can provide you those figures State-wise, but it will take long time. We are encouraged by the numbers of the militants who have surrendered and they have merged into the mainstream.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, this is a very, very important issue because reintegration of surrendered militants is a challenge that we need to address in other parts of the country as well. When these people try to reintegrate, they face social backlash because they may be seen as anti-social elements and they may also be facing threats from their former comrades in arms. What specific measures is the Government taking to work with communities to ensure better rehabilitation and also to ensure the security of the surrendered militants who have now been rehabilitated?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, this is a very pertinent and important question raised by the hon. Member. There are various steps being taken to ensure that those surrendered militants don't get back into their old profession. So, for that purpose, there are various vocational trainings also being launched by the State Governments because they need permanent jobs or activities to ensure that they take care not only of their lives but their families also. At the same time, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that they also face threat from their erstwhile colleagues who are still actively involved in the insurgency activities. The Central Government is putting all efforts through State Governments for curbing all illegal and unlawful activities of the militants those who are active. That is why through various efforts and, as I said, through our security efforts and measures being adopted in collaboration with the State Government, we are taking various steps. As I mentioned in the main answer, the success rate is very high. That is why I can consider the Government's surrender and rehabilitation policy as successful.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान में असम की एक लोक सभा कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से, एक उग्रवादी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, जिसे बैन किया गया है और वह अभी सरकार से बात कर रही है, उसका एक नेता, वहाँ से लोक सभा में चुनकर आया है और वह आज एमपी है। उसने कभी सरेंडर नहीं

किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई भी उग्रवादी, जिसको निषेध किया गया, बैन किया गया है, वह सीज़फायर करके सरकार के साथ एग्रीमेंट करने के बाद हमारे देश के किसी भी निर्वाचन में खड़ा हो सकता है और किसी भी नौकरी, चाहे वह आर्मी हो, पुलिस हो या सीआरपीएफ हो, उसमें वह भर्ती हो सकता है? मैं इसको सीधे तरीके से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उग्रवादी होते हुए भी सरेंडर किए बिना, बैन होते हुए भी क्या वह इन सबमें पार्टिसिपेट कर सकता है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, असम एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिसमें कई सारे संगठन हैं, जिनके साथ सरकार की बातचीत भी चली, ceasefire operation भी हुआ, Memorandum of Settlement भी हुआ और काफी संख्या में सरेंडर भी हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य ने लोक सभा में जो एक सदस्य हैं, उनका जिक्र किया है। बहुत सारे लोगों ने सरेंडर किया और सरेंडर करते समय तो कोई लोक सभा, राज्य सभा या विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं रहा और उस समय हमारी सरकार भी नहीं थी, लेकिन 2014 में अगर कोई लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ा और सदस्य बना, तो उस पर अभी यहां उठ कर इस सदन में कुछ कहने का मेरा कोई अधिकार भी नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर कोई जब लोक सभा इलेक्शन प्रक्रिया से चुन कर आया है तो उसके लिए मैं यहां उस पर कोई सफाई नहीं दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन जो भी सरेंडर किया जाता है और अगर सरेंडर नहीं भी हुआ है, परन्तु अपना हथियार वगैरह छोड़ कर कोई आया है या जिसको हम किसी तरीके से मानते हैं कि वह किसी संगठन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई केस दर्ज नहीं है या उसके खिलाफ ऐसा कोई वॉरंट नहीं है, तो ऐसे में कानून तो सबके लिए बराबर है और उसके तहत अगर वह चुनाव प्रक्रिया में शामिल होता है और चुन कर आता है, तो उसको हम मना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति: श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, मैं जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाल रहा हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने आपको जवाब दे दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, तब तो यह देश उग्रवादियों का ही देश हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर: चेयरमैन सर, आदिवासी सीज़फायर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, जैसे कि बिरसा कमांडो फोर्स, आदिवासी कोबरा मिलिटरी ऑफ असम, आदिवासी नेशनल लिबरेशन ऑफ असम, संथाल टाइगर्स फोर्स आदि हैं, इनके बहुत सारे मेम्बर्स अभी सीज़फायर कैम्प में रहते हैं। इन लोगों ने 4-5 साल पहले सरेंडर किया था, सीज़फायर में आए थे। इन लोगों का जो मूल इश्यू था, जिस मुद्दे को लेकर इन लोगों ने सरेंडर किया था, सीज़फायर किया था, उस मुद्दे को, उस इश्यू को resolve करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या पॉलिसी बनाई है, क्या कदम उठाया है, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, असम में, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, बहुत सारे militant outfits हैं, जिन्होंने सरेंडर भी किया है, जिनके साथ ceasefire operation भी हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो जिक्र किया है, जो उन्होंने आदिवासी संगठन से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे को उठाया, तो आदिवासियों से

जुड़े हुए उनके जो पांच इंटररेस्ट्स हैं, उनसे जुड़े हुए संगठन बनाये, जिनके साथ भारत सरकार का suspension of operation हुआ है और किसी के साथ बातचीत भी हो रही है, वह आपको पता है। बातचीत के साथ-साथ कई ऐसे केसेज भी हैं, जो दर्ज किए गए थे, उन केसेज को भी विद्‌ड्रॉ किया गया, क्योंकि वह प्रावधान है कि जब बातचीत होती है या कोई सरेंडर करता है, तो जब वह सरेंडर करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ केसेज भी हम विद्‌ड्रॉ करते हैं। लेकिन कोई-कोई ऐसा भी है, जिसमें केसेज बने रहते हैं, क्योंकि बातचीत जब तक कम्प्लीट नहीं हुई, तब तक कोई-कोई केस बचा रहता है। इसलिए आदिवासी संगठन, जितने भी नाम माननीय सदस्य ने लिये हैं, उनके अलावा भी असम में जितने भी संगठन हैं, सब के साथ भारत सरकार असम सरकार के सहयोग से यह कोशिश कर रही है कि सभी मेनस्ट्रीम में आ जाएँ। अगर सभी मेनस्ट्रीम में आ जाएँगे, तो उनके जो मुद्दे हैं, उनको भी ध्यान में रखेंगे और उनके खिलाफ जो केसेज हैं, वे भी खत्म हो जाएँगे।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आतंकवादियों को देश की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए सामाजिक संनिष्ठ लीडर्स द्वारा आतंकवादियों से संवाद करके इनकी समस्याओं को समझ कर और सरकार को साथ रख कर नया आतंकवादी बनने से रोका जाए, इसके लिए क्या सरकार कुछ प्रयास करना चाहती है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, यह तो जाहिर सी बात है कि सरकार यही चाहेगी कि जो आतंकवादी संगठन हैं, वे सारे खत्म हो जाएँ और नया संगठन उत्पन्न भी न हो। यह हर सरकार का हमेशा ही प्रयास रहता है, इसलिए जो संगठन चल रहे हैं, वे अगर बातचीत के लिए तैयार होते हैं, तो सरकार उनको बातचीत के लिए जरूर आमंत्रित करती है, लेकिन इस संबंध में गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी क्लीयर है कि *we are ready for peace talks, but you must cease violence*. जब तक आप हथियार लेकर सरकार के खिलाफ, भारत के खिलाफ जंग छेड़ते रहेंगे या लड़ाई करते रहेंगे, तब तक आपसे बातचीत नहीं होगी। अगर आपको सरकार से बातचीत करनी है, तो आपको surrender करना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा इस प्रकार के नए संगठन उत्पन्न न हों, इसके लिए तो हम यहां से कोई एक definite plan तो नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन अलग-अलग तरीके से इस तरह के प्रयास हो रहे हैं कि इस तरह का और संगठन इस देश में खड़ा न हो।

Attacks on railway tracks

*212. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has thoroughly investigated through various intelligence agencies, the recent attacks on railway tracks;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the findings thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that ISI and Pakistan sponsored agencies are involved in such attacks; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for securing the country's huge railway network?

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 Central Government had received information regarding suspected criminal interference in railway tracks in different parts of the country and some rail accidents caused due to such activities. Keeping in view the gravity of the offenses and suspected involvement of anti-national elements and extremists in some of these incidents, the Central Government has entrusted investigation of the following cases to NIA:—

- (i) FIR No. 19/2016 dated 01.10.2016 registered at PS Rail Raxaul, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding planting of pressure cooker IED in railway track at Ghorasan, Motihari.
- (ii) FIR No. 55/2016 dated 21.11.2016 registered at PS GRP Bhimsen, Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh regarding accident of train no. 19321 (Indore-Patna Express) near Pukhraya, Kanpur Dehat.
- (iii) FIR No. 6/2017 dated 22.01.2017 registered at PS Vizianagaram District GRP Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh regarding accident of train no. 18448 (Jagdalpur-Bhubaneshwar Express) near Kureru.

(c) The cases are still under investigation.

(d) Policing being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains and security of railway tracks, tunnels and bridges are the primary responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/Civil Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by providing better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The Central Government has issued advisory to all State Governments/UT Administrations on 31.01.2017 requesting them to beef up intelligence mechanism and security set up in railway installations and to take all precautionary and preventive measures in coordination with the Chief Security Commissioners/Senior Divisional Security Commissioners of the railway divisions to prevent sabotage/damage to railway installations. Video Conferencing was conducted on 27.02.2017 with DGsP/IGsP of States/UTs regarding strengthening of safety and security of railway installations which was addressed by Minister of Railway and Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Safety drives have also been launched by the Zonal railways to ensure that all safety precautions laid down by the Manuals are followed. Security Help Line number 182 has been made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress. An Integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanisms over 202 railway station. Sniffer Dog Squads are utilized at some important stations for anti-sabotage checks.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मेरा प्रश्न रेलवे की सुरक्षा के बारे में है और गृह मंत्रालय उसका जवाब दे रहा है।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान में करीब चार परसेंट से भी ज्यादा लोग हर दिन रेल से यात्रा करते हैं और उनमें से हर यात्री को आज हर वक्त किसी न किसी हादसे का डर सता रहा है। कभी रेलवे ट्रैक पर रॉड्स रखे जाते हैं, कभी ट्रैक tampering की जाती है और दो-चार महीने में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं अचानक बढ़ गई हैं। अब सुरक्षित यात्रा से लोगों का विश्वास उठ गया है।

सर, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और मुम्बई तक, इस प्रकार से जो ट्रक tampering की घटनाएं अचानक बढ़ गई हैं, उनसे लोगों के मन में डर है, उससे accidents हो रहे हैं। यह terrorism का मामला है। मैंने जवाब में देखा है। 2014 में चेन्नई में बेंगलुरु-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस बम ब्लास्ट हुआ, उसमें सबसे पहले आईएसआई का नाम आया, कानपुर के निकट पुखराया में जो हादसा हुआ, उसमें भी पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादी संगठन का नाम आया, आंध्र प्रदेश के विजयनगर में कुनेरु में जो ट्रेन एक्सिडेंट हुआ, उसमें भी आईएसआई का नाम आया है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश में आतंकवाद, terrorism बढ़ाने के लिए, देश को अस्थिर करने के लिए पाकिस्तान का नेपाल बॉर्डर की तरफ से कोई नया मॉडल या स्लीपर सेल बन गया है? अगर ऐसा है, तो सरकार के पास इसके बारे में क्या जानकारी है? इसके साथ ही मैंने जिन चार ट्रेन एक्सिडेंट्स का जिक्र किया है, जिनकी जांच नेशनल जांच एजेंसी कर रही है, उनके बारे में आप लोगों को क्या बताना चाहते हैं यानी यह क्या है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उनमें से ज्यादातर का जवाब दिया गया है। उसके बावजूद भी सामान्य जनता के मन में यह भावना उत्पन्न हुई है और उन्हें रेल यात्रा खतरे की लगती है। आपने अपने प्रश्न में यह बताया कि हाल ही में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, वे बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाएं हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस संबंध में रेल मंत्रालय से संपर्क बनाते हुए उसको कुछ गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं, एडवाइज़री दी हैं और रेल सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए सभी रेलवे जोनल अधिकारियों को मैनुअल के अनुसार सेफ्टी के सारे नियमों का पालन करने के संबंध में सूचना भेजी गई है। यह भी बताया गया है कि उसका तरीके से पालन किया जाए। इसके साथ ही कुछ सुरक्षा के उपाय भी बताए गए हैं। उसमें 182 हेल्पलाइन नंबर भी शुरू किया गया है। अगर कहीं खतरे की बात आती है, तो 182 पर इसकी सूचना दी जा सकती है।

कुछ sensitive railway stations हैं, ऐसे 202 स्टेशनों का चयन हुआ है, जहां पर सीसीटीवी एसेट कंट्रोल बनाए गए हैं, उनमें सुधार किया जा रहा है। साथ ही जहां पर anti-sabotage

check in की आवश्यकता है, वहां पर अभी डॉग स्कॉड की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इसको बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

इसके साथ ही हमने हाल ही में रेल मंत्री के साथ मिल कर DGsP/IGsP लेवल के अधिकारियों के साथ रेल प्रतिष्ठानों में तोड़फोड़/क्षित को रोकने के संबंध में video conferencing की है और सभी स्टेट के डीजी लेवल के अधिकारियों को यह सूचना दी है कि हर स्टेट में जो आरपीएफ है यानी रेलवे पुलिस है, वह उसके साथ मिल कर काम करे। इसके साथ, Police modernization की जब बात आती है, सभी States को अपने यहां काम करने के लिए, सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए, नए-नए equipments लेने की जरूरत होती है, उसमें भी केंद्र सरकार Police modernization के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देती है। इसके अलावा, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता जाहिर की है, तीन स्थानों पर ISI के involvement की संभावना जताई है, पाकिस्तान द्वारा आतंकवादी भेजने की आशंका जताई है, और कहा है कि नेपाल मार्ग से ये सारी गतिविधियां हो रही हैं, ऐसी कोई बात देखने में नहीं आई है कि नेपाल के रास्ते से यहां आए कुछ आतंकवादियों को पनाह मिली है, बल्कि नेपाल ने ही हमें सूचना दी थी, जो मोतिहारी के निकट हादसा हुआ था, उसमें नेपाल सरकार द्वारा हमें मदद मिली है। उन्होंने वहां 3 अपराधी arrest किए और उसकी सूचना भारत सरकार को दी। उनकी सूचना के आधार पर ही 6 आरोपियों को यहां पकड़ा गया है। ऐसे कुल 13 में से 9 आरोपी उस हादसे में पकड़े गए हैं। हमने NIA को जांच के लिए मामला सौंपा है। यह पहला मौका है, जब तीनों मामलों में NIA को जांच के लिए मामला सौंपा गया है। उनसे पूरी जानकारी मिलनी अभी शेष है, उनकी Report आनी शेष है। उसके बाद यदि कहीं पर ISI या अन्य किसी आतंकवादी संगठन का हाथ पाया जाएगा, उसके लिए steps लिए जाएंगे।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मुम्बई जैसे बड़े शहर हमेशा आतंकवादियों के मुख्य target रहे हैं। इससे पहले भी मुम्बई की local trains आतंकवादी हमले की शिकार होती रही हैं, जिसमें हमारे हजारों लाखों लोग मारे गए हैं। Train में यात्रा करने वाले लोग या यात्री सुखद यात्रा का टिकट निकालते हैं, मौत का टिकट नहीं निकालते। हमने देखा है कि मुम्बई में बार-बार क्या होता है? कल ही मुम्बई के एक बड़े अखबार में खबर आई है, IB सूत्रों के माध्यम से वह खबर publish हुई है कि मुम्बई में जो पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादी संगठन हैं, जैश-ए-मोहम्मद और लश्करे तैयबा के आतंकवादी, एक बार फिर देश में आतंकवाद फैलाने की फिराक में हैं और उनके निशाने पर मुम्बई से उत्तर प्रदेश जाने वाली ट्रेनें हैं — ऐसी IB की रिपोर्ट मुम्बई के अखबारों में publish हुई है। अगर इस रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास करें और सरकार के पास इसकी जानकारी है, तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुम्बई से यू.पी. जाने वाली और यू.पी. से मुम्बई आने वाली ट्रेनों की सुरक्षा के लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किए हैं?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति महोदय, ऐसी जो भी जानकारी हमें किसी news के माध्यम से या Intelligence के माध्यम से मिलती है, उस पर सरकार तत्पर हो जाती है। संबंधित स्टेट या स्टेट्स को सूचनाएं भेज दी जाती हैं और निगरानी रखी जाती है। ऐसे हादसे successful न होने पाएं, विशेषकर हमारे सामने एक बड़ी समस्या यह भी है कि देश में रेलवे की जो लाइनें बिछी हैं, वे बहुत लम्बी हैं। लगभग 70 हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक रेलवे लाइनें देश में बिछी हुई हैं। सभी जगहों पर उनकी निगरानी रखना हमारे लिए एक समस्या बनी हुई है। फिर भी, ऐसी जब कोई सूचना मिलती है, उस पर alert किया जाता है, सभी स्टेट्स की पुलिस की मदद भी

मांगी जाती है और कोशिश यह भी है कि हम Intelligence को और सक्षम बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसकी सूचना भेजी गई है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): जहां तक रेलों में चलने वाले यात्रियों और रेलवे ट्रैक्स की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, इस संबंध में मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस और Law and Order दोनों State subjects हैं। रेलवे ट्रैक्स की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भी राज्य सरकार की पुलिस की होती है। साथ ही साथ जिस राज्य से ट्रेनें गुजरती हैं, उनमें जो passengers होते हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भी राज्य सरकारों की होती है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे मामले की investigation की जिम्मेदारी भी राज्य सरकारों की ही होती है। यदि राज्य सरकारें Central Government से यह अपेक्षा करती हैं कि किसी Central Agency के द्वारा किसी मामले की investigation कराई जानी चाहिए, तब हम उसे Central Agencies को भी देते हैं। कभी-कभी राज्य सरकारें recommend नहीं करती हैं, फिर भी यदि हमें लगता है कि किसी आतंकवादी संगठन का उसमें हाथ है, आतंकवादी गतिविधियां किसी मामले में प्रतीत होती हैं, तो हम सीधे भी NIA को उसकी जांच सौंपते हैं।

श्री सभापति: श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए यहां हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। श्रीमान् जी, मेरा कहना है कि यह रेल की पटरियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा जो यूथ है, उसको गुमराह करने का यह एक नया तरीका निकाला गया है, जिसमें विदेशी एजेंसियां, जैसे हम बोल देते हैं कि आईएसआई ने यह करा दिया, पाकिस्तानी एजेंसीज़ ने यह करा दिया। आईएसआईएस वगैरह की जो ब्रांचेज़ हैं या इधर जो उनके स्लीपिंग सेल्स हैं, ये एक नई सोच डेवलप कर रहे हैं और इंडिया, पाकिस्तान, चाइना और अफगानिस्तान को मिलाकर एक नया मुल्क बनाने की यह एक नई चाल चली गई है। हमारी इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसियां घटना या दुर्घटना होने के बाद जो ऐक्टिव होती हैं, तो वे पहले क्यों नहीं उसमें preventive measures ले सकती हैं? श्रीमान् जी, आज टेक्नोलॉजी काफी एडवांस हो गई है और पोलिटिशियंस के फोन्स टैप करने की बजाय अगर आपकी एजेंसीज़ इस तरह के एंटी-नेशनल एलिमेंट्स के फोन्स टैप करें या उनके....

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने ऐसा कोई प्रिवेंटिव सेल बनाया है, जिससे इस तरह की ऐक्टिविटीज़ को एडवांस में ही काउंटर करके उनको चेक कर दिया जाए?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ का सवाल है अथवा हमारी स्टेट इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ का सवाल है, उनमें इस समय mutual coordination है। उनके बीच coordination को लेकर कहीं किसी प्रकार का कोई संकट नहीं है। यदि स्टेट इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ को कोई जानकारी हासिल होती है, तो वे हमारी सेंट्रल एजेंसीज़ को भी उससे अवगत कराती हैं और अगर सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ को कोई जानकारी मिलती है, तो वे भी concerned स्टेट की एजेंसीज़ को वह जानकारी देती हैं। यदि कोई ऐसी जानकारी सामने आती है, तो वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा निश्चित रूप से

कुछ प्रिवेंटिव ऐक्शंस लिए जाते हैं। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि उनके द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन रेलवे सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत सारे जो ऐसे कदम उठाए गए हैं, यदि आपकी इजाजत होगी, तो उनकी जानकारी भी मैं यहां पर दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें लम्बा समय लगेगा। यदि आपकी अनुमति हो, तो मैं जानकारी दे सकता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, उसकी जानकारी आप किसी दूसरे समय में दीजिएगा। आपने इनके सवाल का जवाब दे दिया है। दिग्विजय सिंह जी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गोंडा की चुनावी सभा में 23 फरवरी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कानपुर की घटना के बारे में जो बयान दिया था, वह इस प्रकार से है — “Police have found a huge conspiracy which was hatched by the people sitting on the other side of the border.” This is the statement of the hon. Prime Minister in his speech in Gonda. Sir, the question which hon. Sanjay Rautji has asked is, whether it is a fact that ISI and Pakistan-sponsored agencies are involved in such attacks. The answer is, the matter is under investigation, which means, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is getting his reports directly from the NIA of which the hon. Home Minister is not aware of.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister was aware, when he made this speech in Gonda, that there is a specific hand of the ISI agencies and Pakistan in this sabotage of the Kanpur incident.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में जो ये बहुत सारी आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, वे हमारे पड़ोसी देश के द्वारा ही sponsored हैं। ऐसी अधिकांश घटनाएँ वहीं से sponsored हैं, इस हकीकत से सभी अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं। लेकिन, प्रधान मंत्री जी की जिस स्टेटमेंट की आपने चर्चा की है, उस संबंध में भी मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की खबरें समाचार-पत्रों में भी पहले आ चुकी हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: प्रश्न इस बात का है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बयान दे रहे हैं कि इसमें आईएसआई का हाथ है, पाकिस्तान का हाथ है और आप कह रहे हैं कि इस संबंध में हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं कहा कि इसमें सीधे आईएसआई का हाथ है। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उन्होंने पाकिस्तान का नाम तो लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जब उन्होंने पाकिस्तान का नाम लिया है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: दिग्विजय सिंह जी, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उस बात को छिपा रहे हैं, जिसकी जानकारी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को है।

श्री सभापति: उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं छिपा नहीं रहा हूँ। मैंने पहले ही यह कहा कि जो भी आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ यहाँ पर चल रही हैं, वह हमारे पड़ोसी देश के द्वारा स्पांसर्ड आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ हैं। इसमें अधिकांश उनके द्वारा स्पांसर्ड हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is: Is the NIA reporting directly to the Prime Minister or to the Home Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is not the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... You would need a separate question for that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question is simple. Is the Prime Minister or the Home Minister.. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: NIA पूरे मामले की जांच कर रही है दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप प्रतीक्षा करिए, जांच पूरी होने दीजिए।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know that when you have a security system, the integrity of the system is efficacious only if the system is able to give advanced information. Now, with regard to Railway security, I have noticed that there are a lot of Closed Circuit monitoring systems and railway stations are being monitored. But I think the involvement of the Railways and the State Governments should be more integrated. Many advanced countries today have systems and devices by which they can detect any disturbance on the railway tracks. If we are to depend on technology and if we have to build a modern society, we need to adopt these systems. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Railways have got any plan to install such systems in the Railways.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, पहले ही बताया गया है कि ये सारी घटनाएँ जो रेल से संबंधित हैं, आतंकी घटनाएँ हों या उसकी सुरक्षा की, यह राज्य सरकार की पहली जिम्मेदारी है। उसके बावजूद भी आपने जो कहा है, हमने पहले ही बताया है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से नए-नए इक्विपमेंट लेने के लिए भी हम मदद करते आ रहे हैं। यह राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर है कि उनको क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। फिर भी हमने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, how can we have railway tracks without involving the Railways? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Tapanji, please. This is not... ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he did not understand the question. It is about integrating the... *...(Interruptions)...* The State Government has to integrate these. Railway tracks are... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not your question. Please listen to the answer.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, इसके बावजूद भी मैंने अभी बताया था कि 31 जनवरी को हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से एक एडवाइजरी भेजी गई है, जिसमें स्टेट्स की इंटेलिजेंस को, उसके मैकेनिज्म को और भी सक्षम बनाने के लिए उसे सूचनाएं भेजी हैं। वहां जो अभी चर्चा हुई थी, उसमें हमने बहुत सी बातों पर सुझाव मांगे हैं। जिस दिन हमारी वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग हुई थी रेल मंत्री जी के साथ में, सभी स्टेट्स को बताया गया कि वे रेलवे की सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ सुझाव भेजें। उस पर रेल मंत्रालय और हमारा मंत्रालय बैठकर विचार करेंगे और हम साथ में जुड़कर उसमें काम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी इस मामले में राज्य सरकार की पुलिस को बहुत आगे आकर काम करना पड़ेगा। यह भी तय है कि जिन राज्यों से रेल गुजरती है, उसकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की बनती है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the question is entirely different. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the question was about advanced technology to be introduced in the Railways. *...(Interruptions)...* Why did he not reply? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* I think the Minister said that consultations are taking place. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he has not answered the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister did say that consultations with the Railway Ministry are taking place. Now, Question No. 213.

सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकी घटनाएं

*213. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक' के बाद जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकी घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) 'सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक' के बाद कितने नागरिक एवं सुरक्षा कर्मी आतंकी घटनाओं में मारे गये हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ स्थानीय निवासियों द्वारा आतंकवादियों का समर्थन किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे समर्थकों को समाज की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के पहले और बाद की संगत अवधि में जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में आतंकवादी घटनाओं और मारे गए नागरिकों एवं सुरक्षाकर्मियों का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:—

अवधि	आतंकवादी घटनाएं	मारे गए सुरक्षा बल कार्मिक	मारे गए नागरिक
01.07.2016 से 30.09.2016	110	34	7
01.10.2016 से 31.12.2016	87	19	6

(ग) सूचनाओं के अनुसार, घेराबंदी के दौरान कुछ पॉकेटों में कुछ स्थानीय लोग बाहर निकल कर आ जाते हैं और सुरक्षा बलों पर पथराव करते हैं जिससे आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ चल रहे अभियान को बाधित किया जा सके।

(घ) सरकार ने युवाओं को आतंकवाद से दूर रखने हेतु उन्हें रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने सहित, उन्हें मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने से संबंधित नीतियों को निरंतर बढ़ावा दिया है। हाल ही में सरकार ने जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को भी अनुमोदित किया है:—

- 10,000 एसपीओ की अतिरिक्त भर्ती
- 5 नई इंडिया रिजर्व बटालियनों में लगभग 4500 कार्मिकों की भर्ती
- सीएपीएफ और असम राइफल्स के लगभग 1200 कार्मिकों की भर्ती

इसके अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित दो योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं:—

- स्नातकों एवं तीन-वर्ष के इंजीनियरिंग डिप्लोमा धारक युवाओं के कौशल एवं रोजगार की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए विशेष उद्योग पहल (एसआईआई)-उड़ान।
- रोजगार अथवा स्वरोजगार हेतु स्कूल/कॉलेज में पढ़ाई अधूरी छोड़ने वालों को विकल्प एवं अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए—कौशल सशक्तिकरण एवं रोजगार योजना (हिमायत)।

Terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir after surgical strike

†*213. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist activities have increased in Jammu and Kashmir after surgical strike;

(b) the number of civilians and security personnel killed in Jammu and Kashmir after surgical strike;

(c) whether some local residents are providing support to the terrorists; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to bring such terrorist supporters into the mainstream and 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) and (b) The details of terrorist incidents and civilians and security personnel killed in Jammu and Kashmir for the corresponding period before and after the surgical strikes are given below

Period	Terrorist Incidents	Security Personnel Killed	Civilians Killed
01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	110	34	7
01.10.2016 to 31.12.2016	87	19	6

(c) As per reports, some local people in certain pockets came out during cordons and pelted stones upon Security Forces to disrupt the operation to flush out the militants.

(d) The Government has continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Recently Government has also approved the following schemes for the employment of youths of Jammu and Kashmir:—

- Additional recruitment of 10,000 SPOs
- Recruitment of around 4500 personnel in 5 new India Reserve Battalions
- Recruitment of around 1200 personnel of CAPFs and Assam Rifles

Besides, the following two schemes are also under implementation

- Special Industry Initiative (SII) – Udaan to enhance skill and employability of Graduates and three-year Engineering Diploma holders.
- Skill Empowerment and Employment Scheme (Himayat) – to provide options and opportunities to School/college dropouts for salaried or self-employment.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद देश में ऐसा वातावरण बना कि पाकिस्तान कभी भी हम पर हमला नहीं करेगा, लेकिन तकलीफ की बात यह होती है कि उसके बाद से इतनी घटनाएं बढ़ गईं और हमारे बहुत सैनिक मारे गए। इससे देश का माहौल एकदम बिगड़ गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद पाकिस्तान द्वारा कितनी बार सीमा रेखा का उल्लंघन किया गया तथा ceasefire में हमारे कितने नागरिक मारे गए? सर, जो उत्तर

आया है, वह उत्तर स्पष्ट नहीं है। उत्तर में सदन को गुमराह किया गया है। मेरी जानकारी में यह संख्या बहुत अधिक है, लेकिन उत्तर में संख्या कम बतायी गयी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे सदन के समक्ष सही तथ्य बयान करें।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति महोदय, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद घटनाएं कम हुई हैं, इस संबंध में हमने written में जवाब दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त ceasefire की घटनाओं के संबंध में भी हम जवाब दे चुके हैं कि उनमें भी कमी आयी है। कुल मिलाकर अभी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: Ceasefire में कमी आयी है, वही तो हम लोग कह रहे हैं। Ceasefire का उल्लंघन हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, वहां पर जो घटनाएं हुईं, सन् 2016 में एलओसी पर 228 और आईबी पर 221 घटनाएं हुई थीं, लेकिन सन् 2017 में फरवरी तक एलओसी पर ceasefire की सिर्फ 22 घटनाएं हुई हैं और आईबी पर 6 घटनाएं हुई हैं। वहां पर उसके बाद सिविलियन्स की जो मौतें हुई हैं, एलओसी पर सन् 2017 में वह संख्या जीरो बतायी गयी है और injured भी जीरो है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: सर, वे wrong answer दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)... Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सबसे ज्यादा सैनिक 2016 में मारे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देश के इतिहास में 2016 में सबसे ज्यादा सैनिक मारे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: The question is about incidents, not about ceasefire. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, मैं 2017 की बात बता रहा हूँ। 2016 में 13 सिविलियन्स की मौतें हुई और 83 injured हुए। ये मौतें एलओसी पर हुई और आईबी पर 8 सिविलियन्स की मृत्यु हुई और 74 injured हुए। वहीं पर बीएसएफ के जो जवान हैं। उनमें से 5 जवान शहीद हुए और 25 injured हुए, लेकिन हम बता रहे हैं कि 2017 में अभी तक सभी जगह पर यह संख्या जीरो है। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद के संबंध में जो माननीय सदस्य का आरोप है, उसके संबंध में हम यह दावा करते हैं कि उन घटनाओं में ये सारी कमियां आयी हैं।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है और सही सूचना नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अगला प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। जो ceasefire हुआ था, उस ceasefire में हमारे बहादुर सैनिकों ने बड़ी बहादुरी से काम किया था। क्या उन सैनिकों को कोई out of turn promotion दिया गया है या उनका सम्मान किया गया है? सरकार बताए कि क्या उसके बाद सैनिकों को कोई सम्मान दिया गया है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, वैसे तो यह रक्षा मंत्रालय का विषय बनता है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: बीएसएफ इनके मंत्रालय में आता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: वे हर चीज़ का गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे गलत उत्तर दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, जब भी ऐसी बातें होती हैं तो यह सतत् प्रक्रिया है, हमेशा वीर सैनिकों का सम्मान होता आया है, उन्हें मौके-मौके पर सम्मानित किया भी जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: राजनाथ जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो सदन को भी इस बात की जानकारी है कि जब कभी भी हमारे Paramilitary Forces का कोई जवान शहीद होता है और उसकी dead body भेजी जाती है तो पूरी तरह से हम precaution लेते हैं कि सम्मानजनक तरीके से उसकी dead body उसके गांव में अथवा उस लोकेशन तक पहुंचनी चाहिए, जहां का वह रहने वाला है। साथ ही district authorities को भी इसकी सूचना दी जाती है, वहां के जो concerned MLAs और MPs होते हैं, उन्हें भी इस बात की जानकारी दी जाती है कि जब भी उनकी funeral ceremony हो, उस समय सबकी मौजूदगी वहां पर रहनी चाहिए। Dead body को जो Guard of Honour देना चाहिए, वह तो देते ही हैं, इसके अतिरिक्त शहीद के परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए जो सहायता दी जाती है — वैसे तो महोदय, किसी भी व्यक्ति या किसी भी सेना अथवा अर्धसैनिक बल के जवान की जिन्दगी की कीमत को पैसों के आधार पर नहीं आंका जा सकता है, फिर भी इसके पहले थोड़ी कम धनराशि मिलती रही है, अब हमने यह फैसला किया है कि किसी भी सूरत में एक शहीद से जुड़ा हुआ जो परिवार है, उस परिवार को सब मिला-जुलाकर एक करोड़ से अधिक की ही सहायता प्राप्त होगी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इतने महत्वपूर्ण क्वेश्चन का जिस तरह से कत्ल किया गया, वैसा मैंने आज तक 36 साल में नहीं देखा है। सवाल एक चीज़ का था और जवाब बिल्कुल ही दूसरा है। प्रश्न में "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" की बात कर रहे हैं और चर्चा ceasefire violation की होती है।

सर, माननीय यादव जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह सीधा पूछा है कि क्या "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के बाद टेरिस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज़ बढ़ी हैं या घटी हैं? कितने हमारे फौजी ज्यादा शहीद हुए हैं या कम शहीद हुए हैं? यह मुख्य सवाल है, इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। जो लिखित में भी है, वह selectively अपने आप से corresponding months का दिया है, जबकि corresponding months का किसी ने प्रश्न पूछा नहीं है। आप को खुद मर्जी आयी कि corresponding months दो-दो महीने के लगा दिए। इसमें पहले और अब की बात की है और अगर पहले और बाद की बात करनी है, तो छह महीने पहले और छह महीने बाद की बात की।

इसी तरह से सवाल में यह पूछा गया है कि आपने mainstream में लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं? आपके उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि SPOs और Reserve Force तथा CRPF में लोग लिये जा रहे हैं। सर, यह एक ongoing scheme है। CRPF और BSF में हर स्टेट में भर्ती

ہوتی ہے اور جम्मू-کشمیر میں 2006 کے بعد میرے وقت میں بھی اور मुझसे पहले के वक्त में भी 1996 में, फारुक साहब के वक्त में भी भर्ती हुई है, इससे ज्यादा हुई है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। फिर कहा कि दो प्रोग्राम 'उड़ान' और 'हिमायत' इम्प्लीमेंट किए गए। सर, मेरे कलीग श्री जयराम रमेश जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, यह आठ साल पहले स्कीम चली थी और वे इसके मंत्री इंचार्ज थे। मैं इनके साथ कई दफा गया हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये तमाम स्कीमें mainstream में लाने के लिए, इनमें से कोई स्कीम नयी नहीं है, इस केंद्रीय सरकार को आए हुए तीन साल हो गए हैं, इसके द्वारा एक भी नया कदम employment generate करने के लिए नहीं उठाया गया है।

दूसरी बात में माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने encounters "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के बाद हमारे security forces और militants के बीच में हुए और इस "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के बाद इन encounters में कितने security forces के हमारे जवान शहीद हुए और कितने militants मारे गये?

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اتنے اہم سوال کا جس طرح سے قتل کیا گیا، ویسا میں نے آج تک 36 سال میں نہیں دیکھا ہے۔ سوال ایک چیز کا تھا اور جواب بالکل ہی دوسرا ہے۔ سوال میں 'سرجیکل اسٹرائک' کی بات کر رہے ہیں اور چرچہ ceasefire violation کی ہوتی ہے۔

سر مائٹے یادو جی نے جو سوال پوچھا ہے، وہ سیدھا پوچھا ہے کہ کیا 'سرجیکل اسٹرائک' کے بعد ٹیریسٹ ایکٹوئیز بڑھی ہیں یا گھٹی ہیں؟ کتنے ہمارے فوجی زیادہ شہید ہوئے ہیں یا کم شہید ہوئے ہیں؟ یہ خاص سوال ہے، اس کا کوئی جواب نہیں ہے۔ جو لکھت میں بھی ہے، وہ selectively اپنے آپ سے corresponding months کا دیا ہے، جبکہ corresponding months کا کسی نے سوال پوچھا نہیں ہے۔ آپ کو خود مرضی آئی کی corresponding months دو دو مہینے کے لگا دنے۔ اس میں پہلے اور اب کی بات کی ہے اور اگر پہلے اور بعد کی بات کرنی ہے، تو چھ مہینے پہلے اور چھ مہینے بعد کی بات کی۔ اسی طرح سے سوال میں یہ پوچھا گیا کہ آپ نے مین-اسٹریم میں لانے کے لئے کیا قدم اٹھائے ہیں؟ آپ کے جواب میں یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ SPOs اور ریزرو فورس اور سی۔آر۔پی۔ایف۔ میں لوگ لئے جا رہے ہیں۔ سر، یہ ایک ongoing scheme ہے۔ سی۔آر۔پی۔ایف اور بی۔ایس۔ایف میں ہر اسٹیٹ میں بھرتی ہوتی ہے اور جموں کشمیر میں 2006 کے بعد میرے وقت میں بھی اور مجھ سے پہلے کے وقت میں بھی 1996 میں، فاروق صاحب کے وقت میں بھی بھرتی ہوئی ہے، اس سے

زیادہ ہوئی ہے۔ یہ کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے۔ پھر کہا کہ دو پروگرام 'اڑان' اور 'حمایت امپلیمینٹ' کئے گئے۔ سر، میرے ساتھی شری جے رام رمیش جی یہاں پر بیٹھے ہیں، یہ آٹھ سال پہلے اسکیم چلی تھی اور وہ اس کے منتری انچارج تھے۔ میں ان کے ساتھ کئی دفعہ گیا ہوں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ تمام اسکیمیں مین-اسٹریم میں لانے کے لئے، ان میں سے کوئی اسکیم نئی نہیں ہے، اس کیندر سرکار کو آئے ہوئے تین سال ہو گئے ہیں، اس کے ذریعے ایک بھی نیا قدم ایمپلائمنٹ جنریٹ کرنے کے لئے نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے۔

دوسری بات میں مائٹے ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کتنے انکوائنٹرس سرجیکل اسٹرائک کے بعد ہمارے سیکورٹی فورسز اور ملیٹینٹس کے بیچ میں ہوئے اور اس 'سرجیکل اسٹرائک' کے بعد ان انکوائنٹرس میں کتنے سیکورٹی فورسز کے ہمارے جوان شہید ہوئے اور کتنے ملیٹینٹس مارے گئے؟

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो भी उत्तर इस समय माननीय सदस्य को दिया गया है, उसकी जानकारी स्पष्ट रूप से उसमें दी गई है कि "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के पहले के हालात और उसके बाद के हालात के बारे में यानी कितनी आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुईं, इस संबंध में उन्होंने जानकारी चाही थी। उनको बतलाया है कि उसके पहले 110 आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुई हैं। "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के बाद कितनी आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुई हैं, उसके बारे में जानकारी दी गई है कि 87 घटनाएं हुई हैं। हमारे सुरक्षा बल के कितने पर्सनल्स मारे गये हैं, उनकी जानकारी पहले की 34 दी गई है और बाद की 19 है।

जहां तक सिविलियन्स का सवाल है, उसकी भी जानकारी आपको दी गई है। "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के पहले कितने सिविलियन्स की किलिंग हुई है, उसकी संख्या सात है और "सर्जिकल-स्ट्राइक" के बाद की संख्या 6 है, इसकी जानकारी दी गयी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा है कि जो प्रश्न है, उससे deviate करके उत्तर दिया गया है। मैं इसको पूरी तरह से contradict करना चाहता हूं। सभापति महोदय, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। जो पूछा गया है, वही यहां पर उत्तर दिया गया है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि कश्मीर के हालात को सुधारने के लिए क्या-क्या स्टेप्स गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा लिए गए हैं? सभापति महोदय, मैं उसकी भी जानकारी दे देता हूं। माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि इसके पहले भी बहुत सारे स्टेप्स लिए गए थे। मैं इसको नकारता नहीं हूं। पिछली सरकारों ने बहुत सारे स्टेप्स लिए, उन सारे स्टेप्स को भी हम आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो भी स्कीम्स थीं, उनको जितना मैक्सिमम स्ट्रेंथन किया जा सकता है, हम उनको स्ट्रेंथन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके अतिरिक्त हमारी कश्मीर वैली के नौजवानों को अधिक से अधिक job opportunities हासिल हो सकें, इसके लिए भी हमने कई कदम उठाए

हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि 10 हजार एस.पी.ओज. की भर्ती का आदेश सीधे गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ एकमुश्त 10 हजार एस.पी.ओज. की भर्ती कश्मीर वैली में इससे पहले कभी नहीं हुई होगी, जिसका आदेश इस समय जारी किया गया है।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त भी और बहुत सारे steps लिए गए हैं। महोदय, इसके अलावा 5 नई इंडिया रिजर्व बटालियंस, जिनमें लगभग 4500 personnels का selection होगा और इन्हें मिलाकर यह संख्या कुल 15 हजार हो गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स का selection जम्मू कश्मीर से होना चाहिए, इस संबंध में आदेश जारी किया गया है और लगभग 1200 सेंट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्सेस के selection का काम भी काफी हद तक पूरा हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत सारी स्कीम्स जो चली आ रही हैं, उन्हें हम प्रभावी तरीके से लागू कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भी बहुत सारे कदम हमने वहां की situation को normalize करने के लिए उठाए हैं। महोदय, मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि हम कभी भी यह श्रेय नहीं लेना चाहते कि जम्मू और कश्मीर के हालात को केवल हम अपने दम-खम पर सुधार सकते हैं। कश्मीर में जिस प्रकार के हालात हैं, उसके लिए भारत की हर राजनीतिक पार्टी और हर नागरिक का सहयोग चाहिए, तभी हम वहां के हालात को सुधार सकते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, अभी गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने एक बात रखी और आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि फौज के 53 लोग और 13 नागरिक शहीद हुए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि surgical strike के बाद शहीदों की संख्या बढ़ी है और encounters भी हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया कि कितने encounters हुए हैं? सर, जम्मू कश्मीर में आपकी साझा सरकार है जिसकी महबूबा मुफ्ती मुख्य मंत्री हैं। अब ये जो सारे उपाय आप कर रहे हैं — फौज को बढ़ाना, वहां के लोगों को manoeuvre करने के लिए भर्ती करना, ये सब ठीक हैं, लेकिन आप ने पाकिस्तान के साथ वार्ता करने का एक रास्ता बिल्कुल बंद करके रखा है। उस रास्ते को हर सरकार के समय इस्तेमाल किया गया है और महबूबा मुफ्ती भी बार-बार इस बारे में कहती रही हैं। यह आपने अपने Agenda for governance में भी कहा है। तो आप उस रास्ते पर क्यों नहीं चल रहे हैं? आप अकेले बंदूक और फौज से इन चीजों को suppress क्यों करना चाहते हैं? आप अपने Agenda for governance को मानने का काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से विनती है कि लगातार शहीदों की लाशें गिरती रहती हैं, यहां आती रहती हैं, लेकिन हमने आपस में बातचीत का सिलसिला बिल्कुल बंद कर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस रास्ते को खोलिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी चाही कि terrorist violence की कितनी घटनाएं 2016 व 2017 में अब तक हुई हैं। मैं उन्हें यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि इनकी संख्या 322 है और वर्ष 2016 में 150 terrorists और 2017 में 32 terrorists मारे गए हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैंने जो बात कही उसका जवाब नहीं दिया ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुख्य मंत्री मेहबूबा मुफ्ती बार-बार कह रही हैं और यह आपके Agenda for governance में है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत भी होगी।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति जी, पिछली सरकार ने भी पाकिस्तान के सामने यह शर्त रखी

थी कि पाकिस्तान अपने द्वारा चलाए जा रहे state sponsored terrorism को रोकेगा या उसके लिए पहल करेगा, इस प्रकार का commitment दे, तो पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत की बातचीत हो सकती है। यह शर्त आप लोगों के समय भी उसके सामने रखी गयी थी। महोदय, पाकिस्तान अपनी तरफ से पहल तो करे, वह कहे तो कि हम बात करना चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान यह कहे तो कि हम आतंकवादी गतिविधियों पर पूरी तरह से लगाम लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं और दुनिया के किसी भी देश के सहयोग की जरूरत होगी तो उससे सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अपनी तरफ से पाकिस्तान को भी तो पहल करनी चाहिए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, जो लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन और शरद यादव जी बोले हैं, उसके continuation में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a question, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Just a question, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव: सर, कश्मीर में बहुत बुरा हाल है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a very serious matter and I am glad that a very serious question has been raised. I think a proper discussion should be there for which we will adopt the normal process of rules.

The last part of the Question is this. What is the Government of India doing to encourage the people of Kashmir to come into the mainstream? You have given the Government Schemes. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, through you, Sir, to this fact. All of us were part of the All-Party Delegation. We went to Kashmir, though we went late. But we wanted to go earlier. Hon. Home Minister headed the Delegation. We went there. After that, we adopted a communiqué. That communiqué said that problem in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in Kashmir Valley, is not to be dealt with only as a law and order problem and that there will be a political dialogue with all the stakeholders. आपने यह प्रमाणित किया, आपने मीडिया के सामने यह घोषणा पढ़ी। यह हम सब का राइट है। It talked about opening of a political dialogue with all the stakeholders. And hon. Home Minister himself announced this to the country. You are talking about drawing them into the mainstream. How are we going to meet the trust deficit that is there in the valley? The trust deficit is growing by the day. Unless that agreed part of a political dialogue with all the stakeholders is undertaken, mere law and order approach is not going to solve the problem. Earlier that point was raised by Sharadji. That is the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please formulate your question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why hasn't the commitment to start a political dialogue with all the stakeholders been taken forward? The Government itself had announced it.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं तीन बार कश्मीर वैली गया, जिस समय कश्मीर वैली में unrest था। मैं लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सम्मानित सदस्यों के डेलिगेशन को लीड करते हुए वहां पर गया था। मैं जब-जब भी कश्मीर वैली गया हूं, तो मैंने बराबर ट्वीट किया है और यहां तक कि हमने प्रेस में भी स्टेटमेंट जारी की है कि मैं सभी से बात करने के लिए तैयार हूं। जो भी आएगा, मैं उससे बात करने को तैयार हूं। इतना ही नहीं एक बार जब यह डेलिगेशन गया था, उस समय हमारे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य मान्यवर शरद यादव जी और सीताराम येचुरी जी दोनों गए थे। आप लोग यथार्थ को, हकीकत को जानते हैं, इसलिए आप यहां पर हकीकत तो बयां कीजिए। ये लोग वहां पर गए थे और इन लोगों को उल्टे पांव वहां से लौटना पड़ा था। ये हमसे क्या अपेक्षा करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आपको मज़ा आता है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह पूरे देश का मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Silence please. ...(Interruptions)... Silence please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, केवल मैं ही नहीं बल्कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान चाहता है कि कश्मीर के हालात सामान्य होने चाहिए और मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि हम हर किसी का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार बैठे हैं। हमसे जो कहेंगे और हमको जो initiative लेना चाहिए, आपको लगता है कि हमने नहीं लिया है, हमने हर initiative लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... और आपका भी सहयोग लिया है। ...(व्यवधान).....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, just one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have a separate discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you can have a separate discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to the next question.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सरकार कोई लैटर बॉक्स तो है नहीं कि कोई भी आएगा, आमंत्रण डालेगा और आप उससे बात करेंगे। यहां पर हंसी-मज़ाक हो रहा है। आपको separatists से लोगों को अलग करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.214. ...(Interruptions).. Yechuryji, this is over now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप लोगों को separatists से जोड़ रहे हो। उससे उल्टा हो रहा है। Separate people from the separatists. That is the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, आज मैं इस सदन को इस बात की भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं official communication में भी किसी भी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं रही है। जम्मू और

कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने स्वयं अपनी तरफ से पत्र लिख कर, जो इस प्रकार की फोर्सेज हैं, उनसे यह कहा कि डेलिगेशन आ रहा है। मैं इस डेलिगेशन के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए आपको आमंत्रित करती हूँ। इसके बावजूद वे नहीं आए।

Capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction

*214. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to increase capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) under the National Policy for Disaster Management in India and the models of capacity building used;

(b) the projects/programmes taken up and training conducted by Government for community outreach and engagement with stakeholders for DRR, based on Sendai Framework and the resultant outcome thereof, if any; and

(c) what are the institutional arrangements planned/implemented in this regard and how close is the country, to reach the Sustainable Development Goal through capacity building?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The country has an institutional mechanism of Disaster Management including capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the States, and the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments/Union Territories.

A legal framework for Disaster Management was set up by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Act provides for setting up of Institutional framework for disaster management including capacity building at national, State and district levels. In pursuance of the Act, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been set up at national level for disaster management policy and planning, while National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for capacity development and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for specialized response and rescue operations were also set up at national level. Similarly, State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities were set up in State and district levels. Similarly, State Governments are setting up State Disaster Response Forces in lines of NDRF.

The Disaster Management Act 2005 was supplemented by National Disaster Management Policy 2009, which aims to build a safe and disaster resilient India by adopting a holistic and integrated approach of disaster management including capacity building.

As per Section 36 of the Disaster Management Act, every Ministry of the Central Government is required to take necessary measures for disaster management including capacity building. The steps and projects/programmes/training taken by this Ministry for capacity building in DRR are:

1. NDMA has issued 22 guidelines and conducted more than 500 mock exercises to create awareness among the stakeholders, besides taking following measures for DRR:—

- Capacity building of teachers and students in 8600 schools of 22 States/UTs falling in seismic zone IV and V under National School Safety Programme during 2011-17
- Scheme for Strengthening of SDMAs and DDMA's by providing human resource support to 36 SDMA of States/UTs and 256 DDMA's during 2016-18
- Training of about 3800 civil servants at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration during 2013-17
- Capacity Building of more than 16000 Government officials from district administration, representatives from panchayat and urban local bodies during 2010-2013
- Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-20
- Preparation of earthquake hazard map at district/sub district level by NDMA in consultation with BMPTC in 2016
- Release of National Disaster Management Plan in 2016 in line with Sendai Framework

2. NDRF has trained more than 10,000 State disaster response force personnel and carried out about 990 mock exercises to assess preparedness and vulnerability. Since inception in 2006, NDRF has sensitized more than 48 lakh community members in their areas of responsibility.

3. Till date, NIDM has trained more than 25000 professionals, including 83 from African countries and 10 from SAARC countries in different fields of Disaster Management.

4. After adoption of Sendai Framework in 2015, the Government organized the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction during 3rd-5th November, 2016 in New Delhi, where more than 4000 delegates including international participants and local stakeholders from States, districts and local bodies attended. The conference adopted Asia Regional Plan on disaster risk reduction based on Sendai Framework.

Capacity building in the field of disaster risk reduction is a continuous process. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments would help in improving the disaster management in the country and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सभापति जी, मैंने आपके माध्यम से भारत के आपदा प्रबंधन हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम और क्षमता निर्माण के संबंध में तथ्यवार ब्योरा मांगा था। सरकार के द्वारा विस्तार से ब्योरा दिया गया है, परंतु मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि समुद्र के जो तटवर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण उन तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो खतरे लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में भारत सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में जो सूनामी है, उसके संबंध में जो वॉर्निंग ऑपरेशन सिस्टम लागू होना था, उसके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? मंत्री जी उसका तथ्यवार ब्योरा भी दें।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सभापति महोदय, इंडिया का जो समुद्र तट है, वह काफी लंबा है। यह लगभग 7,000 किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा लंबा है। वहां पर 2005 में सूनामी की जो घटना हुई थी, जो इंडोनेशिया के पास हुई थी, उससे यह क्षेत्र काफी प्रभावित हुआ था। उसके बाद अंडमान-निकोबार सहित पूरे कोस्टल रीजन में बहुत-से कदम उठाए गए थे। इनके चलते वहां पर सिर्फ relief और rehabilitation का पैकेज ही नहीं था, बल्कि प्रिवेंशन के लिए भी और ट्रेनिंग, अवेयरनेस, कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग आदि के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से भी सहायता आई थी। इसके साथ ही साथ केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की ओर से भी बहुत सारे कदम साथ मिलकर उठाए गए थे। आज 2005 और 2017 के बीच में बहुत फर्क पड़ गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान विश्व में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के क्षेत्र में एक फ्रंट देश के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है। पिछली बार, दिल्ली में यहां पर जो 7th एशियन मिनिस्टीरियल कांफ्रेंस हुई थी, इसमें भी बहुत-से देशों ने इस चीज को माना था कि सिर्फ समुद्र तट ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट को लेकर भारत सरकार के जो प्लान्स और पॉलिसी प्रोग्राम्स हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं। इनको सराहा गया है और सभी ने इनको एप्रिशीएट किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि हमारा खास कर जो कोस्टल रीजन है, उसमें हमने जो भी कदम उठाए हैं, हम उनको बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से उठा रहे हैं और लोगों को उसका लाभ भी मिल रहा है।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि "सेन्डाई" रुपरेखा के आधार पर आपदा के खतरे को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने जो हितार्थी हैं, उनके संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं? मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया भी है कि उन्होंने 10,000 से ज्यादा वॉलंटियर और 900 से ज्यादा मॉक ड्रिल्स की हैं, परन्तु आपदा के समय में, वह चाहे भूकंप का समय हो, चाहे कोई और समय हो, जो सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित रहती हैं, वे महिलाएँ रहती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जितनी भी मॉक ड्रिल्स की हैं और जो वॉलंटियर्स बनाए हैं, उनमें महिलाओं की संख्या की बढ़ोतरी, उनकी ट्रेनिंग और उनकी क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सभापति जी, कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग की बात कही गई है, माननीय सदस्य श्री भूपेंद्र यादव जी ने महिलाओं को लेकर कुछ खास कदम उठाने की जरूरत के लिए जो सजेशन दिया है और प्रश्न भी पूछा है, मैं उनके संबंध में उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी खास कर तीन संस्थाएँ हैं। हमारी नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट अथॉरिटी ने 22 गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं। इसके साथ ही कैपेसिटी और अवेयरनेस के लिए, ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट के लिए एनआईडीएम (नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट), जो नई दिल्ली में है, हमने अभी रिसेन्टली उसके नये मुख्यालय का शिलान्यास भी किया है और आंध्र प्रदेश के विजयवाड़ा में एक नया सेंटर भी establish किया है। वहां पर भी हमने प्रशिक्षण देने के काम पर बहुत जोरों से ध्यान दिया है। इसके अलावा, हमारे जो बहुत सारे अवेयरनेस कार्यक्रम हैं, इनमें भी स्कूल के बच्चे और महिलाओं को खास कर शामिल करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें यह कहा है कि आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की होती है और केंद्र सरकार राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि 2016 में बिहार, जो बाढ़ से परेशान रहा, इसमें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की गई जो घोषणा थी, उसमें उन्होंने राज्य की कितनी मदद की और भविष्य में इस तरह की बाढ़ से बचने के लिए उन्होंने कौन-से कदम उठाए हैं या कौन-सी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो पूछा है, यह क्वेश्चन स्पेसिफिकली बिहार को लेकर है। चूंकि यहां यह सवाल कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग के बारे में है, लेकिन मैं यह बता देता हूँ कि एसडीआरएफ के माध्यम से जो पैसे हम देते हैं, उसमें हर राज्य का जैसा हिसाब होता है, वह साल के शुरू में यानी अप्रैल के पहले ही सप्ताह में हम रिलीज कर देते हैं, ताकि अगर किसी भी राज्य में कोई इमरजेन्सी घटना हो जाए तो उसे केंद्र से सहायता न मांगनी पड़े। तो हम यह पैसे पहले ही रिलीज कर देते हैं। कभी-कभी लगता है कि किसी राज्य ने ज्यादा तकलीफें झेली हैं, तो दोनों ही इंस्टॉलमेंट्स को टाइम से पहले हम लोग रिलीज कर देते हैं। इसके अलावा जो एनडीआरएफ है, फोर्स वाला नहीं बल्कि पैसे वाला, नेशनल डिजास्टर जो हमारा रिलीफ फंड वाला है, जो गृह मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता वाला है, जिसमें फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर और कृषि मंत्री भी मेम्बर्स हैं, तो बिहार सरकार के जो भी वहां से मैमोरंडम आते हैं, उसके तहत जो भी जरूरत होती है उसका आकलन करके उन्हें यहां से पैसा दिया जाता है। मेरे पास जो अभी आंकड़ा आया है, वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 369 करोड़ रुपए बिहार सरकार को केंद्र सरकार से अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई है।

श्री सभापति: श्री रामाकृष्णा।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। एक सवाल, वह आपका हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी जो घोषणा करते हैं, उसका क्या होता है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Next question, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सभापति जी, मैं इनको घोषणा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि घोषणा होने के बाद उसकी एक प्रक्रिया होती है। घोषणा करने के बाद जो प्रक्रिया होती है, उसमें आपको मैमोरैंडम देना पड़ता है और उसमें हिसाब करना पड़ता है। जब हिसाब होगा, तो फॉलोअप करेंगे। ऐसा नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की और हम लोगों ने फॉलोअप नहीं किया। भारत सरकार प्रतिबद्ध होती है, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी घोषणा करते हैं। कम से कम बिहार सरकार प्रक्रिया को तो पूरा करे।

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: In disaster management, the response should be almost mechanical and automatic and the response time should be minimised to the extent possible. Now, for this reason, even post World War II, there were institutions like the Red Book, the Civil Defence Manual and all, introduced in various districts. Now, much depends on, what type of mock drills we do, involving citizens as well as authorities. Take for example, Army, which throughout their career, do simulated situation exercises, telephone battles and things like that. We should involve the civil authorities as well as the citizens in these mock drills.

For instance, I was living in Delhi during 1965-1971 wars. The type of situation which we faced at that time was a real war situation. But I have not seen any mock drills subsequent to that period. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI KIREN RIJITU: Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, he has asked a very pertinent question but, probably, I would like to say that he is not aware of the kind of steps the Government of India is taking. Recently, India has already conducted many such mock drills. For your information, the mock drills which Indian Government conducted in the whole Bay of Bengal region, specially, in the coastal region of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, is one of the biggest ever. At the same time, we have conducted the South-Asian Annual Disaster Management Exercise (SAADMEx), the mock drill and other training programme. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), which is a 12 Battalion strong force of India, is

1.00 P.M.

taking a lead role in terms of conducting various kinds of activities, not only mock drills, but also various other compositions like Fire Service. We have Civil Defence Forces. All are integrated into the entire exercise so that at the time of disaster, everybody is prepared. Sir, I would like to inform the hon. House that awareness is most important. We want to build the capacity at the local level. Resilience at the local level is the absolute necessity because those people who face the brunt of natural disaster are the local people at the community level. That is why all the awareness programme and strengthening and capacity-building has been targeted at the grassroots level right from Disaster Management Authority headed by the DM to the National Disaster Management Authority headed by the Prime Minister. Linkages have been conducted and we have taken all precautionary measures. That is why I said that India has been well-recognised by the global community in terms of our disaster preparedness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Just one minute, Sir. Hon. Minister has *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time left. Let him ask the question, please.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: सभापति महोदय, देश में ट्रेन की दुर्घटनाओं में सैकड़ों जानें जाती हैं और सैकड़ों जानें जाने की संभावना रहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेन के एक्सीडेंट के दौरान लोगों के तुरन्त उपचार के लिए क्या इस आपदा प्रबंधन से राज्य और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा सकती है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, जैसा आज भी चर्चा के दौरान यहां इसके ऊपर काफी देर तक discuss किया गया है, जब भी कहीं कोई train accident होता है, तो वहां हमारा जो nearest organization है, चाहे वह स्टेट पुलिस हो, चाहे सेंट्रल फोर्सिज हों, चाहे NDRF हो, वह वहां पहुँचता ही है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Shifting of Headquarters of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited

*215. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite various representations made by stakeholders about not shifting the Headquarters of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, the company is moving its Headquarters from Kolkata to Assam;

(b) the number of employees who are employed at the Kolkata Headquarters and will now have to shift to Assam;

(c) whether the employees are being offered some monetary incentives to shift their residence and families to Assam, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has made any estimation on loss and expenses which will be incurred due to shifting of Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) As per information received from Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC), no final decision in this regard has been taken.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Increase in unemployment in the country

*216. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO), there will be an increase in unemployment in the country in the year 2017-18;

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

(c) the details of steps Government would take to tackle the worsening employment scenario in the country in response to this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The International Labour Organisation has released a report The World Employment and Social Outlook Trends-2017. As per report, it is predicted 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 decline from 3.5% to 3.4% during the same period. As per the survey results conducted by Labour Bureau during 2013-14 and 2015-16, the estimated unemployed persons on usual status basis for aged 15 years and above were 1.70 crore and 1.76 crore respectively and unemployment rate was 3.4% during 2013-14 and 3.7% during 2015-16.

(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 will be creating 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) to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

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

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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Division of institutions under the AP Reorganisation Act

*217. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the matter of division of institutions under the Tenth Schedule of the AP Reorganisation Act is not yet settled between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the inordinate delay even after lapse of two and a half years of bifurcation; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for early settlement and division of institutions under the Tenth Schedule in the said Act, between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per Section 75 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act 2014, the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be, shall in respect of the institutions specified in the Schedule X of this Act, located in that State continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect be less favourable to such people than what is being provided to them before the appointed day, for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments within a period of one year from the appointed day or, if no agreement is reached within the set period as may be fixed by the Order of the Central Government. Further, in compliance of orders of Supreme Court given in Civil Appeal Nos. 3019-3020 of 2016, Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education *V/s* Union of India and Others, a Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, comprising of two members from each of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been constituted for arriving at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganisation Act 2014, in respect of the Assets of the Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher Education. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 23.09.2016. It was followed by a meeting between the Chief Secretaries of both the States in Hyderabad on 18.10.2016. The subsequent meetings scheduled for 18.11.2016 and 26.12.2016 were postponed at the request of the Government of Telangana. Thereafter, the meeting was held on 13.01.2017.

Tourism development in Telangana

*218. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop the newly formed Telangana State as a major tourism centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn a massive plan to develop more tourist destinations and tourism potential in the existing tourism centres in Telangana;

(d) whether any places have been identified for this purpose; and

(e) the allocation made to execute the plans and the funds released so far, Centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Identification and drawing a plan to develop more tourist destination and tourism potential in existing tourism destinations are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations including the State Government of Telangana.

The Ministry of Tourism however extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects submitted through Detailed Project Report in adherence to existing scheme guidelines, subject to liquidation of Utilization Certificates for the projects sanctioned earlier and availability of funds. So far the Ministry of Tourism has provided Central Financial Assistance for the following projects pertaining to the State Government of Telangana:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Project	Places identified	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lakh)	Released Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana (2015-16)	Somasila Reservoir, Singotam Reservoir, Akka Mahadevi Caves, Kadali Vanam, Srisailam, Farhabad, Mallelatheertham and Uma Maheshwari Temple	9162.00	1832.00
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana (2016-17)	Mulugu Gate to Medaram, Laknavaram, Medaram, Tadvai, Damaravai Megalith Burials, Malluru: Spring Waters and Bogatha Waterfalls	8440.00	1688.00

Assistance to encourage and protect domestic MSMEs

†*219. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises of the country are losing out because of availability of products of multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the higher prices of indigenous products in comparison with products manufactured in China;

(c) whether Government has provided any assistance to encourage and protect domestic MSMEs and whether it has taken any preventive measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (d) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in India face competition from imported products as well as large domestic manufacturers. Indian MSMEs face multiple challenges in terms of infrastructure, logistics, cost of credit and availability of technology which affect their cost competitiveness.

Government of India has taken multiple measures to improve competitiveness of Indian industry. These include efforts taken under Make in India, Ease of Doing Business, Improvement in infrastructure and logistics, Improved availability of credit through MUDRA, Stand up India etc.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various Policies/schemes/programmes to provide the assistance to encourage and protect domestic MSMEs. Some of such Policies/Schemes are Public Procurement Policy for MSEs under Market Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and Cluster Development Programme. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs growth, increase their competitiveness with the products of multinational companies.

Government has also taken preventive measures by imposing anti-dumping duties, permitted under WTO, for restricting imports when the imports from any country have been established as unfairly affecting the market for goods and services produced by Indian industries. Government also imposes safeguard duties to protect industry against the surge of imports from other countries. These mechanisms are operated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) and Directorate General of Safeguards (DGSG) respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Job losses as per QES

*220. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment data have been released by the latest quarterly Quick Employment Survey (QES);

(b) if so, which are the top five sectors showing job losses; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the status of self-employment in this Survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 3rd round of Quarterly Quick Employment Survey (QES) (new series), there was an overall increase of 32 thousand workers over the previous quarter *i.e.* 1st October, 2016 over 1st July, 2016, across 8 sectors at all India level. Out of 8 sectors, only 4 sectors namely construction, Trade, Accommodation and Restaurant and Education Sectors showed an overall decline of 18 thousand over the previous quarter.

(c) Out of the overall increase of 32 thousand workers, there was a decrease of one thousand self-employed over the previous quarter *i.e.* 1st October, 2016 over 1st July, 2016, across 8 sectors at all India level.

Development of Kutch as an international tourism destination

*221. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to market Kutch in Gujarat as an international tourism destination; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities undertakes print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line.

Child labour in Jharkhand

*222. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour is rampant in certain parts of the country, particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) the total number of child labourers in the country and in Jharkhand;

(c) whether any data is available with Government regarding children being taken to other parts of the country from Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country and in the State of Jharkhand are 43,53,247 and 90,996 respectively. The State-wise details of the main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country including Jharkhand as per Census, 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Data not available.

Statement

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

**Including Telangana.

Business parks established by NSIC

*223. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) organizes special programme for skill development and self-employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including trades in which NSIC provides trainings during the last three years and current year, trade-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether NSIC has established business parks in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with targets fixed and achievements made for establishment of such business parks, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether NSIC proposes to set up a business parks in Himachal Pradesh during 2017-18, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) offers quality training in Hi-Tech as well as conventional skill development programs of various durations from its 7 technical centres, 12 incubation centres/ Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and technical centres set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode across the country.

The courses are designed in consultation with the local industries, so as to impart training in those skills which are in demand at local industry. NSIC also assists its trainees in getting employment through placement cells located at its centres and offers incubation training programme to create self-employment opportunities by imparting training in entrepreneurship building to the unemployed people.

(b) NSIC offers training in more than 100 trades. These include various hi-tech areas like Robotics, Solar Energy, Animation PLC/SCADA, Software Development etc. as well as conventional areas *i.e.* Fitter, Mechanic, Electrician, Turner etc. for promotion of wage employment and self-employment. The details of training provided under three categories during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) NSIC has established/establishing three business parks as mentioned hereunder:—

State/UT	Name of the Project	Target and Status
Telangana	Exhibition-cum-Marketing Development Business Park (EMDBP), Hyderabad	The construction of the building was completed in June 2010 and is operational.
Delhi	Marketing Development-cum-Business Park (MDBP) at Okhla, New Delhi	Target for building construction completion-31.3.2018 Status-under construction.
Odisha	Integrated Marketing Development Centre (IMDC), Bhubaneswar	Target for building construction completion-30.6.2017. Status-under construction.

The objective of setting up these parks were to provide the entrepreneurs with built-up space for setting up of their offices along with facilities like exhibition space, conference hall, food court etc. under one roof and these parks are successful in achieving their objectives.

(e) No, Sir. NSIC has no proposal to set up a business park in Himachal Pradesh during the year 2017-18. The business parks at Hyderabad, Delhi and Bhubaneswar were set up to utilize NSIC's existing land at these places.

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of trainees passed during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (February'17)	
		EDP	ESDP	EDP	ESDP	EDP	ESDP	EDP	ESDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttar Pradesh	0	4000	240	3919	682	4178	721	2886
2	Tamil Nadu	0	2756	0	2977	0	2454	506	3270
3	West Bengal	42	992	207	1673	567	3196	885	3486
4	Telanagana	0	3260	0	4061	0	5265		4816
5	New Delhi	594	3298	456	3180	391	3839	295	3279
6	Gujarat	0	285	0	1013	189	1607	865	570
7	Punjab	0	1236	0	1184	0	940		780
8	Himachal Pradesh	861	78	976	114	690	226	218	559
9	Assam	525	0	632	40	1559		567	0
10	Karnataka	251	425	275	36	397	20	360	0
11	Uttarakhand	0	71	0	36	0	172	324	87
12	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0		77
14	Haryana	0	47	0	113	0	145		75
15	Maharashtra	0	10	0	11	0	129		186
16	Jharkhand	0	16	0	55	0	288		296
17	Jammu and Kashmir	0	410	0	595	0	440		235
18	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	78
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	136	0	45	0	55		3
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	0
21	Kerala	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Odisha	0	54	0	22	0	26	0	0
TOTAL		2273	17080	2786	19074	4475	22980	5829	20710

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)-The objective of the programme is imparting training to students/youth for self employment. In the programme training on live projects, project preparation, marketing etc. is given to the student. w.e.f 2016-17, the duration of this programme is standardized to 180 Hrs.

Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP)-This programme focused on the skills development of students/youth with duration ranging from one month to two years.

Problems faced by MSMEs after demonetisation

†*224. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are facing problems due to various reasons after demonetisation and are also getting affected by slowdown;

(b) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are suffering heavy losses due to non-compliance to various assistance schemes meant for these enterprises in various States; and

(c) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken by Government to help out Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and by when?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has conducted a meeting with MSME Associations after demonetisation to discuss various problems faced by them. Associations have appreciated the step of demonetisation. Discussions were made with related Ministries to alleviate some of their present problems and their solutions were found.

(b) As regards compliance issues, various steps have been taken by Ministry of MSME for Ease-of-Doing Business such as on-line Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum, on-line MSME data bank etc. Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change have also taken measures with regard to ease of doing business.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to facilitate ease-of-doing business for MSMEs *i.e.*

(i) Government has already increased the credit guarantee limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore (for MSEs). It will be for the first time that the credit guarantee will also be available on loans taken from NBFCs (Non-Banking Finance Companies) (for MSEs).

(ii) Most of the schemes are now on-line. Even the registration as MSME can be done online through Udyog Aadhar Memorandum;

(iii) Ministry of MSME has notified the MSME Development (Furnishing of Information) Rules, under which all MSMEs are to furnish information relating to their enterprises online to the Central Government, in the data

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

bank maintained by it, which will enable the Ministry to streamline and monitor the schemes and pass on the benefits directly to MSMEs;

- (iv) Reserve Bank of India based on Ministry of MSME's Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has brought out a revised framework in March 2016 in order to make it compatible with existing regulatory guidelines.
- (v) For providing quick and competitive finance to MSMEs, NSIC is setting up 'Finance Facilitation Centres (FFCs) throughout the country.
- (vi) The RBI has made it desirable for the commercial banks to:
- Review their existing lending policies to the MSE sector and tune their policies by incorporating therein the provisions for sanctioning of standby credit facility in case of term loans
 - Undertake mid-term review of regular working capital limits
 - Provide additional working capital limit to their MSE borrowers
 - Provide an additional 60 days for recognition of a loan account as substandard in specific cases
- (vii) The Union Budget 2017-18 has proposed to reduce the income tax for smaller companies with annual turnover upto ₹ 50 crore to 25%; further, for small and medium taxpayers whose turnover is upto ₹ 2 crore, Union Budget 2017-18 proposes to reduce the percentage of their turnover counted as presumptive income from 8% to 6% in respect of turnover which is received by non-cash means.

Internal security of the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the internal security of the country has become stronger in the last two and a half years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that violence has significantly reduced in the Naxal and extremist-affected States in the last two and a half years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

security situation in the country is under control due to the efforts of the Central and State Governments.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There has been improvement in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario in the country. Comparison of violence data of 2013 with 2016 reflects that there has been an overall 07% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 1048) and 30% reduction (397 to 278) in LWE related deaths. Over the same period there has been a 43% reduction (115 to 65) in casualties to Security Forces personnel and 122% increase (100 to 122) in elimination of armed Maoists cadres.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Discussion on services trade with WTO chief

2237. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services trade was on top of India's agenda during World Trade Organisations chief's visit to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government held any discussion with the chief of WTO on the above issue; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) During the visit of Mr. Roberto Azevêdo, Director General, World Trade Organization to India in February 2017, a meeting was held in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, during which Services Trade and other issues of India's interest were discussed. India has recently tabled a proposal in the WTO for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS). A team of capital based officers have also visited Geneva for discussion on the issues of India's interest, including the TFS.

Demand of interest subsidy by exporters

2238. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters have demanded an Export Development Fund to help marketing of the products of small exporters in global markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the exporters have demanded 3 per cent interest subsidy to merchant exporters and increase in the cash withdrawal ceiling; and

(d) whether many countries supported aggressive marketing aimed at the limited orders available following a global trade slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Though there is a demand by exporters to create Export Development Fund, Department of Commerce is already running two schemes *i.e.* Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) and Marketing Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) for development and promotional activities to promote exports from India and marketing assistance in foreign markets by providing financial support to exporters through Export Promotion Councils/ Trade Bodies and other eligible agencies including MSMEs. There is no proposal to create Export Development Fund. However, there is already an Export Development Fund [EDF] created and administered by EXIM Bank under the provisions of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. Under this fund, assistance is provided to Indian firms in their globalization efforts by locating overseas distributor(s)/ buyer(s)/ partner(s).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has introduced the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to manufacturers for all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) Codes at 4 digit level] and to exports made by manufacturers in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across all ITC (HS) Codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum. This scheme provides the facility of affordable credit to exporters and enables them to be more competitive.

Though there was a demand for extending the benefit of 3% interest equalisation to Merchant Exporters, the benefit of 3% interest equalisation was not extended to Merchant Exporters as a policy decision. No cash withdrawal facility is available under Interest Equalisation Scheme.

(d) As such there is no information available with the Government.

Expiration of license for import of restricted goods

2239. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) if Bill of Entry of a restricted good has been filed by importer before expiry of license but original license is lost during custom clearance process and license gets expired during this process whether goods can be confiscated by customs in

absence of duplicate and extended validity license issued by DGFT, Udyog Bhawan as license is expired; and

(b) whether it has some chance to be released subject to certain conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Customs enforces the rules, regulations and orders issued by various Administrative Ministries. Non-production of the valid license at the time of Customs clearance for goods restricted for import/export under the Foreign Trade Policy and other allied Acts render such goods liable to confiscation in the case of imports, under Sections 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) Confiscated goods are subject to penal provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The release of the restricted goods will be subject to the nature of goods and fulfillment of conditions laid down in the import policy or by the Administrative Ministry.

Bilateral trade with neighbouring countries

2240. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals on bilateral trade from the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by Government to enhance cross-border trade with a view to promote economic growth and employment in the region?

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

Government has set up Border Haats at India-Bangladesh border to promote well-being of the people dwelling in remote areas by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets. Issues relating to improvement of trade infrastructure at Land Custom Stations/Integrated Check Posts are also being coordinated in consultation with the concerned states and the neighbouring countries.

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

Steps to improve trade deficit

2241. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade deficit of the country is continuously increasing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's balance of payment is not favourable; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons therefor and details of steps taken by Government to increase the country's exports and improve balance of payment in the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's overall trade deficit for the last three years and the current year is as follows:

(in US\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	% growth
2013-14	466.22	528.97	-62.74	--
2014-15	468.45	529.61	-61.17	-2.52
2015-16	416.60	465.64	-49.04	-19.82
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	348.44	396.90	-48.46	--
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	355.22	389.29	-34.07	-29.68

Source: DGCI&S, (*Provisional)

The above data reveals that the overall trade deficit of the country has improved over the years.

(b) India's overall balance of payment for the period 2013-14 was valued at US\$ 15508 million which increased to US\$ 61406 million during the period 2014-15 and for the period 2015-16 the overall balance of payment was valued at US\$ 17905 million.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to increase country's exports:

- (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 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. 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 has also 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. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (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, counseling 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.

Scrutiny of authenticity of FDI inflows

2242. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that out of FDI equity inflows of US 24.8 billion dollars during 2015-16 (April-November), more than 60 per cent have come from two geographically small countries namely Singapore and Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has scrutinized the authenticity of these FDI inflows so as to determine whether they constitute actual investments or are diversions from sources to avail tax benefits under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement that these countries have with India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) During 2015-16 (April-November), 64% amount of FDI equity inflow has been received from Singapore and Mauritius. The country-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) No such assessment has been made.

Statement

Details on country-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2015 to November, 2015

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of FDI Inflows	% age with Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Singapore	10,126.64	40.82
2.	Mauritius	5,638.61	22.73
3.	Netherlands	2,093.37	8.44
4.	U.S.A.	1,077.62	4.34
5.	Japan	930.31	3.75
6.	Germany	751.66	3.03

1	2	3	4
7.	Luxembourg	698.71	2.82
8.	United Kingdom	450.76	1.82
9.	China	421.58	1.70
10.	Cyprus	398.70	1.61
11.	UAE	375.34	1.51
12.	France	324.19	1.31
13.	Caymen Islands	181.31	0.73
14.	Italy	166.62	0.67
15.	South Korea	148.96	0.60
16.	Switzerland	140.77	0.57
17.	Australia	118.25	0.48
18.	Spain	96.02	0.39
19.	Taiwan	74.00	0.30
20.	Canada	61.11	0.25
21.	Sweden	58.42	0.24
22.	Belgium	52.02	0.21
23.	British Virginia	46.25	0.19
24.	Oman	45.03	0.18
25.	Hong Kong	42.36	0.17
26.	Finland	39.19	0.16
27.	Turkey	37.58	0.15
28.	Malaysia	34.20	0.14
29.	Mexico	18.43	0.07
30.	Russia	18.26	0.07
31.	Ireland	12.11	0.05
32.	Denmark	10.63	0.04
33.	Thailand	10.62	0.04
34.	Samoa Islands	9.71	0.04
35.	Israel	9.69	0.04

1	2	3	4
36.	New Zealand	7.73	0.03
37.	Philippines	7.46	0.03
38.	Norway	6.36	0.03
39.	Austria	6.36	0.03
40.	Saudi Arabia	6.07	0.02
41.	Slovakia	5.45	0.02
42.	Liechtenstein	4.89	0.02
43.	Sri Lanka	4.37	0.02
44.	Baharain	3.99	0.02
45.	Bermuda	3.45	0.01
46.	Portugal	3.35	0.01
47.	Guersney	2.98	0.01
48.	Czech Republic	2.65	0.01
49.	St. Vincent	2.59	0.01
50.	Seychelles	2.59	0.01
51.	Kuwait	2.03	0.01
52.	Botswana	1.82	0.01
53.	Channel Islands	1.71	0.01
54.	South Africa	1.37	0.01
55.	Colombia	1.25	0.01
56.	Panama	1.17	0.00
57.	Indonesia	1.11	0.00
58.	Brazil	1.06	0.00
59.	Uganda	0.88	0.00
60.	Ukraine	0.64	0.00
61.	Egypt	0.55	0.00
62.	Romania	0.45	0.00
63.	Hungary	0.42	0.00
64.	Bahamas	0.42	0.00

1	2	3	4
65.	Morocco	0.39	0.00
66.	Tanzania	0.36	0.00
67.	Lithuania	0.33	0.00
68.	Estonia	0.25	0.00
69.	Jordan	0.25	0.00
70.	Slovenia	0.23	0.00
71.	Nepal	0.21	0.00
72.	Tajikistan	0.17	0.00
73.	Qatar	0.15	0.00
74.	Nigeria	0.14	0.00
75.	Vietnam	0.14	0.00
76.	Greece	0.13	0.00
77.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.11	0.00
78.	Georgia	0.09	0.00
79.	Poland	0.09	0.00
80.	Lebanon	0.09	0.00
81.	St. Lucia	0.09	0.00
82.	Togolese Republic	0.07	0.00
83.	Bulgaria	0.05	0.00
84.	Fiji Island	0.04	0.00
85.	Belize	0.04	0.00
86.	Korea (North)	0.03	0.00
87.	Bangladesh	0.02	0.00
88.	Belarus	0.01	0.00
89.	Costa Rica	0.01	0.00
90.	Brunei Darussalam	0.01	0.00
91.	Yemen	0.01	0.00
92.	Zambia	0.01	0.00
93.	Kenya	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4
94.	Maldives	0.01	0.00
95.	Peru	0.01	0.00
96.	Algeria	0.00	0.00
97.	Iraq	0.00	0.00
98.	Monaco	0.00	0.00
99.	Chile	0.00	0.00
100.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00
101.	Barbados	0.00	0.00
102.	Uruguay	0.00	0.00
103.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00
104.	Gibraltar	0.00	0.00
105.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00
106.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		24,807.76	

Duty exemption for iPhone manufacturing units

2243. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iPhone makers have approached Government seeking concessions like duty exemptions to set up their manufacturing units in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has accepted most of the demands of these iPhone manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s Apple India Private Limited (AIPL) sought concessions including duty exemption on manufacturing and repair units, components, capital equipment (including parts) and consumables for smartphone manufacturing and service/ repair for a period of 15 years.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Industrial incentives to Himachal Pradesh

2244. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to provide any industrial incentives to the State of Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government has received any request from State Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Earlier Government of India had announced a package of industrial incentives for promoting industrialization in the State of Himachal Pradesh on 07.01.2003, which was implemented initially for a period 10 years till 6.01.2013. It was further extended for another period from 7.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 with certain modifications. Under the modified package, Capital Investment Subsidy @15% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakhs is provided.

A request was received from Principal Secretary (Industries), Government of Himachal Pradesh for extension of Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for further period of 5 years in order to give boost to investment in the State and also for review of the decision concerning discontinuation of Freight Subsidy Scheme 2013 (FSS) for the betterment of the State of Himachal Pradesh. In this regard, a Committee under the Chairmanship of NITI Aayog has been constituted to examine and suggest a road map for New Industrial Policy for North Eastern and Himalayan States. The first Meeting of the Committee under the Chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog was held on 23.02.2017 in New Delhi to deliberate upon a new industrial policy and stakeholder consultations are being held.

Impact of export of agricultural commodities on domestic supply

2245. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of agricultural commodities like rice, wheat pulses, sugar, etc. has affected the domestic supply and demand scenario; and

(b) if so the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to ensure proper domestic supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The export or

import of agricultural products is decided by the Government after taking into various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing/exporting countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices. The export of agricultural commodities has not affected the domestic supply and demand scenario.

Applications received under ‘Startup India’

2246. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received under ‘Startup India’, the number of applicants categorised as Startups and the number of firms incorporated under it;

(b) whether Government is receiving a good response, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there has been a boost to entrepreneurship development after the launch of the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As on 15.03.2017, 1886 applications have been received for recognition, out of which 734 had the required documents and have been recognised as Startups by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has been receiving a good response as indicated by the large number of applications received. However, no specific data regarding boost to entrepreneurship development after launch of Startup India program is available.

Approval of SEZs

†2247. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals regarding Special Economic Zones which have been approved by Government so far;

(b) the number of such cases in which land acquisition process has been carried out; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of such cases in which State Governments played a role and the extent of their role in the process of land acquisition, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded in respect of 416 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country.

(b) and (c) Land is a State subject. Central Government does not carry out any land acquisition process. In all cases of notified SEZs, the land has been either purchased directly by the developer from the landholders or the land is acquired by the State Government through its agencies and leased to the developer as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. SEZ approvals are given on the recommendation of the respective State Governments.

Shortage of capital

2248. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor infrastructural facilities including the power crisis have a great bearing on the industrial development and production;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to improve infrastructural facilities including providing uninterrupted power supply to industrial establishments;

(c) whether industrial development is not picking up due to acute shortage of capital;

(d) whether it is also a fact that foreign investors desist from investing in industries involving large capital, long gestation period and slower recovery for the risk involved therein; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to overcome shortage of capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Infrastructure requirement is assessed from time to time as a part of planning process, keeping in view resources available. Government has taken a number of measures to develop the physical infrastructure to improve industrial climate in the country. These measures *inter alia* include, building of Industrial Corridors, National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) Mega Leather Clusters, Textile Parks, Sagarmala Project, Dedicated Freight Corridors etc. In order to ensure uninterrupted power supply, the Government

has taken a series of measures which *inter alia* include capacity addition through conventional and renewable sources, ensuring adequate supply of coal to power plants, expansion of transmission lines, preparation of State specific action plans, promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures, expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and Forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects etc.

(c) and (d) Industrial development depends on a number of factors such as domestic demand, global economic conditions, land acquisition, environment/forest clearances, dispute resolution mechanism and sector specific issues etc.

(e) The Government has taken steps to boost the industrial production and growth. These, *inter alia*, include Startup India initiative as well as 'Make in India' programme under which 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India have been identified. The steps have been taken to create ease of doing business, including setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-Biz portal and liberalizing policy for industrial license for defence industries. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. For creation of state-of-art infrastructure, Government is implementing Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project. In addition, a number of other industrial corridor projects have been conceptualized.

Participation in International Seafood Fairs

2249. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in International Seafood Fairs to effectively market its marine products in major markets;

(b) if so, the details of International Seafood Fairs which were held during last three years and India's participation in those Fairs;

(c) whether participation in International Seafood Fairs emphatically increased marketing of India's marine products in major international markets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory body under the Administration of Ministry of Commerce and Industry dealing with marine products exports participates in important major International Seafood Fairs.

The list of International Seafood Fairs participated by MPEDA during last three years is as below:—

Sl. No.	Fairs
2013-14	
1.	Aquarama, Singapore, 30th May–2nd June, 2013
2.	Japan International Seafood and Technology Expo, Tokyo, 21-23 August, 2013
3.	World Food Moscow, Russia, 16-19 Sep., 2013
4.	Conxemar, Vigo, Spain, 1-3 Oct., 2013
5.	China Fisheries and Seafood Expo, Dalian, China, 5-7 Nov., 2013
6.	The Middle East and Africa Seafood Exhibition (Seafex), Dubai 17-19 Nov., 2013
7.	International Boston Seafood Show, 16-18 March, 2014
2014-15	
1.	Seafood Expo Global, Brussels , 6-8 May, 2014
2.	Sial Fair, Paris, 19-23 Oct., 2014
3.	China Fisheries and Seafood Expo, Qingdao, China, 5-7 Nov., 2014
4.	The Middle East and Africa Seafood Exhibition, Dubai, 9-11 Nov., 2014
5.	Seafood Expo North America, Boston, 15-17 March, 2015
2015-16	
1.	Seafood Expo Global, Brussels, 21-23 April, 2015
2.	Aquarama, Singapore, 28-31 May, 2015
3.	Saitex, South Africa, Johannesburg, 21-23 June, 2015
4.	Japan International Seafood and Technology Expo, 19-21 Aug., 2015
5.	Vietfish, Vietnam, 24-26 Aug., 2015
6.	Asian Seafood Exposition, Hong Kong, 8-10 Sep., 2015
7.	China Fisheries and Seafood Expo, Qingdao, 4-6 Nov., 2015
8.	Seafood Expo North America, Boston, 6-8 March, 2016

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The participation in International Seafood Fairs helps the MPEDA and its registered exporters to reach out to new markets and to consolidate the buyer base in existing markets. The India Pavillion in the above mentioned shows have helped in brand building of Indian Seafood.

Import/export of commercial crops

2250. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import and export of main commercial crops during 2015-16 and so far during 2016-17;

(b) whether import of these items affect cultivation of these crops, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what protection Government has extended to these farmers; and

(d) whether cultivation of some of these crops has been affected by imports, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of import and export of main commercial crops during 2015-16 and so far in 2016-17 are as below:

Crop	(Qty. in MT)			
	2015-16		2016-17(P)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Tea	18,430	2,32,920	18,930 (till Jan. 2017)	1,81,900 (till Jan. 2017)
Coffee	65,618	3,18,101	57,215 (till Dec. 2016)	2,55,753 (till Dec. 2016)
Natural Rubber	4,58,374	865	4,00,812 (till Feb.2017)	15,450 (till Feb.2017)
Spices	1,65,920	8,43,255	98,825 (till Sep. 2016)	4,37,360 (till Sep. 2016)
Tobacco	5,223	2,43,418	2,145.95 (till Nov. 2016)	1,70,933 (till Nov. 2016)
Cashew	9,58,339	96,346	6,65,614 (till Jan. 2017)	69,351 (till Jan. 2017)

(P): Provisional

(b) to (d) Import of these crops do not have any significant effect on their cultivation in the country. Moreover, most of the imports are done for value addition

and re-export purposes. To protect the domestic farmers, Government imposes import duty from time to time. To regulate the import of Natural Rubber, Government has been taken various steps such as reduction in export obligation period, enhancement of basic import duty, port restriction etc.

Allocation of funds for VOC Port at Tuticorin

2251. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any fund for development of VO Chidambaranar (VOC) Port at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu under the Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years; and

(c) if no such funds have been allotted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. No fund have been allocated for development of VO Chidambaranar (VOC) Port at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu under Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme as no such proposal has been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Redevelopment of Pragati Maidan

2252. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a proposal to redevelop Pragati Maidan by setting up a world class integrated exhibition-cum-convention centre at a total cost of ₹ 2254 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ITPO will utilize ₹ 1200 crores out of its free reserves towards funding of the project;

(d) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete the proposed redevelopment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded its approval for the redevelopment of Pragati Maidan into a new world class Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) at a total cost of ₹ 2254 crores. The proposal is to re-develop an Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in two phases *i.e.* Phase-I and Phase-II. In Phase-I the following is envisaged:

- Exhibition Facility – 1,19,445 sq. mts.
- Convention Centre – about 7000 PAX
- Basement Parking – 4800 vehicles
- Administration Block – 8857 sq. mts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The completion time for Phase-I is proposed as 24-30 months from the date of award of work to the Project Executor including the time taken in obtaining all the necessary statutory approvals from the local authorities.

Contribution of services sector to the GDP

2253. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of services sector to country's GDP and employment in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has prepared a Paper to be submitted for approval before G20 and BRICS with regard to services industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry and World Bank will be organising a workshop on Trade Facilitation Services shortly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The contribution of Services sector to the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices (2011-12) for the last three years is given in the table below.

Table 1: Share of Services Sector to total Gross Value Added in India

Years	Share of Services to total Gross Value Added (in per cent)
2014-15 (Second Revised Estimates)	51.8
2015-16 (First Revised Estimates)	53.0
2016-17 (Second Advanced Estimates)	53.7

Source: Central Statistics Office (Share of services is calculated at current prices)

The share of services sector in total employment of the country as per the World Bank data available for the latest three years is given below:

Table 2: Share of Services sector in total Employment of India (in per cent)

2010	2012	2013
26.6	28.1	28.7

Source: World Bank Database

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the World Bank Group is organizing a Workshop on 'Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS)' on 23rd and 24th March, 2017 in New Delhi. The workshop is being organized with a view to support awareness building and better understanding on the issues related to facilitating trade in services. The workshop will provide an opportunity to brainstorm on all the relevant issues with World Bank and global experts, and academicians researching trade related matters, private sector and industry representatives, and representatives from Government.

Restructuring of Commodity Boards

2254. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for restructuring or closing down the various Commodity Boards such as Coffee Board/Tea Board/Spices Board, etc.;

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

(c) whether the said Commodity Boards have been restructured as planned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Performance review of the Commodity Boards *viz.* Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board is done by the Department of Commerce on regular basis to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the boards and corrective action is taken wherever required. There is no proposal of restructuring or closing down of Commodity Boards at present.

Amendment of Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003

2255. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003; and

(b) if so, what are the objectives of the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 is amended as and when such a need is felt. The Central Government has recently amended the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 *vide* notification *vide* S.O.21 dated 3.1.2017 exempting Mini Tea Factories from obtaining any registration/no objection certificate for manufacturing tea, in order to encourage the small tea growers to have their own tea factories and get better price for their produce. Presently, there is no proposal to amend the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of buy Indian policy

2256. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy under consideration of Government to buy products manufactured in India to promote 'Make in India';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the categories of products which are likely to be covered under the policy and the amount likely to be involved in Government procurement; and

(d) whether the policy shall have any bearing on increase in generating more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) There is no specific policy presently under consideration of Government stipulating purchase of products manufactured in India. However, there are existing provisions in Government for promoting procurement of products manufactured in India. Some of these are indicated below:-

- (i) The new General Financial Rules 2017 which have been notified includes the following provisions:-
 - The Central Government, through Administrative instructions, has reserved all items of hand spun and hand-woven textiles (khadi goods) for exclusive purchase from Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC). It has also reserved all items of handloom textiles required by Central Government Department for exclusive purchase from KVIC and/or the notified handloom units of Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH).
 - The Central Government may, by notification, provide for mandatory procurement of any goods or services from any category of bidders, or provide for preference to bidders on the grounds of promotion of locally manufactured goods or locally provided services.
- (ii) Government is encouraging solar manufacturers through the following schemes, where solar cells/modules are to be procured from indigenous manufacturer:
 - Setting up of 300 MW of grid connected and off grid solar PV projects by Defence establishments under Ministry of Defence and para military forces under Ministry of Home Affairs with Viability Gap Funding.
 - Setting up of 1000 MW of grid connected solar PV power projects by Central Public Service Undertakings (CPSUs) and Government of India Organizations with Viability Gap Funding. Government is considering to enhance the target capacity of this scheme from 1000 MW to 8500 MW.

In addition, there is a provision for concessional Custom Duties and exemption of Excise Duty Exemption on input Raw Materials required for manufacturing of Cells and Modules in India. Government is also providing capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under modified especial incentive packing scheme (M-SIP) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

- (iii) To promote domestic manufacturing, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified a policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Electronic Products (DMEPs) in Government procurement *vide* Notification No. 33(3)/2013-IPHW dated 23.12.2013. The Policy is applicable to all Ministries/Departments (except Ministry of Defence) and their agencies for electronic products purchased for Governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in goods for commercial sale. This is also applicable for procurement of electronic products made under all Centrally Sponsored Schemes and grants made by Central Government. In furtherance of the Policy, MeitY and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) have notified nine (9) electronic products and twenty three (23) telecom products, respectively.

The list of notified products is available in the Statement (*See* below).

- (iv) The objectives of 'Make in India' initiative of the Government are pursued thorough Capital acquisition of defence equipment as per Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 and a number of other policy measures taken to achieve substantive self sufficiency in defence production by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector. These measures *inter alia* include:—
- (a) A new category of procurement 'Buy (Indian-IDDMM)' has been introduced in Defence Procurement Procedure-2016 and the same has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment.
 - (b) The preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category in Defence Procurement Procedure 2016.
 - (c) The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry for design, develop and manufacture of defence equipment.

Statement

List of notified products

The notified Electronic products:

1. Desktop PCs
2. Laptop PCs
3. Tablet PCs
4. Dot Matrix Printers

5. Smart Cards
6. LED Products
7. Biometric Access Control/Authentication Devices
8. Biometric Iris Sensors
9. Biometric Finger Print Sensors

The notified Telecom products:

1. Encryption/UTM platforms (TDM and IP)
2. Core/Edge/Enterprise routers
3. Managed Leased line Network equipment
4. Ethernet Switches (L2 and L3), Hubs, etc.
5. IP based Soft Switches, Media gateways
6. Wireless/Wireline PABXs
7. CPE (Including WiFi Access points and Routers, Media Converters), 2G/3G Modems, Leased-line Modems, etc.
8. Set-Top Boxes
9. SDH/Carrier-Ethernet/Packet Optical Transport equipments
10. DWDM/CWDM Systems
11. GPON equipments
12. Digital Cross-Connects/MUXs
13. Small size 2G/3G GSM based Base Station Systems
14. LTE based broadband wireless access systems (eNodeB, EPC, etc.)
15. Wi-Fi based broadband wireless access systems (Access Point, Aggregation Block, Core Block, etc.)
16. Microwave Radio Systems (IP/Hybrid)
17. Software Defined Radio, Cognitive Radio Systems
18. Repeaters (RF/RF-over-optical), IBS, and Distributed Antenna System
19. Satellite based Systems-Hubs, VSAT etc.
20. Copper access Systems (DSL/DSLAM)
21. Network Management systems
22. Security and Surveillance Communication Systems (video and sensors based)
23. Optical Fiber Cable

2257. [The question was cancelled].

Steps to boost industrial growth

2258. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of country's industrial growth during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the small, medium and large scale industries along with reasons for slowing down of growth in each case; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to boost industrial growth, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for last two years and the current year are given below in the table:-

Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2004)

Year/Month	Year on Year Growth in %			
	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
2014-15	1.5	2.3	8.4	2.8
2015-16	2.2	2.0	5.7	2.4
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)	1.4*	-0.2*	5.0*	0.6*

*Provisional Figures.

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

(b) Growth rates for Small, Medium and Large Industries are not separately available as CSO does not compile estimates for the MSME Sector based on the definition of MSME.

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to boost industrial growth in the country. This, *inter alia*, include launch of 'Make in India' initiative in 2014, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, building of industrial corridors, taking proactive steps to ease doing business environment in the country. Through constant efforts, States too have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. The rankings of the States/UTs based on 340-Point Business Reform Action Plan released on 31st October 2016, shows that national implementation average of reforms undertaken by States/UTs stands at 48.93%, significantly higher than last year's national average of 32%. It also shows that 12 States scored more than 90% as against none last year. Further, the Government

proactively identifies and addresses instances of inverted duty structure, in consultation with industry, in such cases where the import duty on finished products are lower than that of the inputs for the finished products.

Science Cities

†2259. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Science Cities established in the country, State-wise Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to establish at least one Science City in every State/Union Territory;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including Bihar, Jharkhand and UP.; and

(d) the action taken by Government and by when the establishment of Science Cities in all the States/Union Territories of the country is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The following Science Cities have been set up by Ministry of Culture through National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an Autonomous Organisation under the Ministry of Culture.

Sl. No.	Names of the Science Cities functioning under NCSM	State-wise location
1.	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

In addition, Pushpa Gujral Science City at Kapurtala, Punjab and Gujarat Science City at Ahmedabad, Gujarat have been set up by Council of Pushpa Gujral Science City, Punjab and Gujarat Council of Science City, Gujarat respectively with financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture.

The proposal for setting up of a Science City at Guwahati in the State of Assam has also been approved.

(b) to (d) The Science Cities Scheme provides for setting up of Science Cities in all the States of the country subject to availability of funds for this purpose.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States desirous of setting up a Science City under the Science Cities Scheme have to provide land, share the cost of setting up of facilities and corpus for upkeep and maintenance, and meet other commitments as per norms of the Scheme.

Proposals have been received from Governments of Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to set up Science Cities.

The Scheme does not specify any time limit for setting up of Science Cities in all States/Union Territories. In case of approved projects, the time frame for completion of the project as per the Scheme is about 54 months from the date of start of the project.

Survey of historical places in Gujarat

2260. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans for survey of historical places in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the village to village survey scheme, survey of antiquarian and archaeological remains are being under taken by the Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat.

(b) Vadodara Circle, Vadodara of Archaeological Survey of India has carried out survey in 125 villages of Halol and Kalol talukas of Panchmahal district, Gujarat during last three seasons and in 76 villages archaeological remains, such as, Vav, wells, secular and religious structures, hero-stones, sculptures of deities etc. have been reported.

Inclusion of cities in world heritage list

2261. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for inclusion of various Indian cities in UNESCO's World Heritage List;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of those cities along with the criteria adopted by UNESCO;

(c) whether Government has submitted all necessary information to UNESCO regarding the matter; and

- (d) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five Indian Cities have been included in the Tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, namely, Historic City of Ahmadabad, Delhi—A Heritage City, Jaipur City, Rajasthan, Ekamra Kshetra-The Temple City, Bhubaneswar and The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai. The details of criteria for inscription of a site, including cities, in the UNESCO World Heritage list are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. All the required information for Tentative list proposals has already been submitted to UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

- (d) Question does not arise.

Statement

*Details of criteria for inscription of a site including cities in the
UNESCO World Heritage list*

- (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

- (viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Conservation of Sun Temple, Konark

2262. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state will the Ministry consider to take regular steps through the Archaeological Survey of India for solution on conservation of the world famous Sun Temple at Konark viz. saline action, water logging, mechanical erosion and vegetative intrusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The essential conservation measures for Sun Temple Konark, have already been taken and repeated as per requirements. To check the saline action as well as vegetative intrusions, chemical cleaning, fungicidal treatment and preservation work is attended regularly as per the local site requirements. To prevent water logging, effective drainage system has been provided. Mass plantation around the Konark has been provided to guard against the mechanical erosion and also contribute to minimize saline action. The essential conservation work of the Temple is attended regularly and it is in a good State of preservation.

Project for discovering ancient human habitations in Puducherry

2263. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recent studies by the historians revealed a number of ancient burial sites indicating centuries old human habitations in and around Puducherry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government will consider a special project for discovering the ancient glory of this area; and

(c) whether Government would recommend such a project to Archaeological Survey of India for considering the historical relevance along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Excavation was conducted at Auroville, a site located about 12 kms North-West of Puduchery town, under the directorship of Shri P. Ravichandira, Assistant Professor, Department of Historical Studies, Tagore Art College, Government of Pondicherry and funded by Auroville foundation. Urn was unearthed from excavation. Iron, bronze, copper and stone objects were found in the excavations. The ceramic assemblage include black and red ware; red ware and black ware. Some fragments of terracotta sarcophagi also found from the disturbed burials.

Besides a cairn circle was also excavated. The cairn circle was highly damaged and fragments of sarcophagus legs and pebble mixture found throughout the excavation. Three grave pits with seven Urn were also exposed. Of these Two Urn burials were sealed with granite slab. The grave goods such as bronze, copper and Iron objects are found both in and around the Urns. The ceramic include lids, dishes of black ware, cups, the bowls are in Black-and-red ware, and the globular pots with high neck are in red.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No such project is under consideration by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Introduction of e-ticketing facilities to visit monuments

2264. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will be Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced E-ticketing facilities for tourists visiting historical monuments in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of monuments where E-ticketing is presently being made available and the details of monuments where this facility will be provided in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, the E-ticketing facilities have already been introduced at the ticketed monuments in ASI.

(b) The names of monuments where E-ticketing is presently made available and the details of monuments where this facility will be provided in future are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I***List of ticketed monuments/sites where e-ticketing started***

Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
Hyderabad Circle	
1.	Lower Fort (Raja and Rani Mahal), Chandragiri, Distt. Chittoor
2.	Golkonda Fort, Golkonda, District, Hyderabad
3.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, District Guntur
4.	Warangal Fort, Warangal, Distt. Warangal
5.	Charminar, Hyderabad, District Hyderabad
Patna Circle	
6.	Site of Mauryan Palace, Kumrahar, Patna, Distt. Patna
7.	Ancient ruins Vaishali, Distt. Vaishali
8.	Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
9.	Excavated Site, Nalanda, Distt. Nalanda
10.	Ancient Site of Vikramshila, Antichak, Distt. Bhagalpur
Raipur Circle	
11.	Temple of Laxman and Old Sites including Sculptures Sirpur, Distt. Raipur
Vadodara Circle	
12.	Sun Temple, Modhera, Distt. Mehsana
13.	Rani Ki-Vav, Patan, Distt. Patan
14.	Champaner Monuments, Champaner, Distt. Godhra
15.	Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
16.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
17.	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh, Distt. Junagadh
Chandigarh Circle	
18.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra
19.	Suraj Kund, Lakharpur, Distt. Faridabad
Shimla Circle	
20.	Ruined Fort, Kangra, Distt. Kangra
21.	Rock-cut Temples and Sculptures, Masrur, Distt. Kangra

Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
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Srinagar Circle

- 22. Ancient Palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar, Distt. Udhampur
- 23. Avantiswami Temple, Avantipura, Distt. Pulwama

Leh Mini-Circle

- 24. Ancient palace Leh, Distt. Leh (Ladakh)

Hampi Mini-Circle

- 25. Group of Monuments, Hampi, Distt. Bellary

Bangalore Circle

- 26. Daryia Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam, Distt. Mandya
- 27. Keshava Temple, Somnathpur, Distt. Mysore
- 28. Palace of Tipu Sultan, Bangalore, Distt. Bangalore
- 29. Fortress and Temple Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga, Distt. Chitradurga

Dharwad Circle

- 30. Durga Temple, Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot
- 31. Cave at Badami, Distt. Bijapur
- 32. Group of Temples, Pattadakal, Distt. Bagalkot
- 33. Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
- 34. Ibrahim Rauza, Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
- 35. Temples and Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi, Distt. Gadag

Thrissur Circle

- 36. Bekal Fort, Pallikere, Distt. Kasargod

Bhopal Circle

- 37. Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatarpur
 - 38. The Palace in the Fort, Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur
 - 39. Group of Monuments, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
 - 40. Roopmati's Pavilion, Mandu, Distt. Dhar
 - 41. Hoshang Shah's Tomb Mandu, Distt. Dhar
 - 42. Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi, Distt. Raisen
 - 43. Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, Distt. Gwalior
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Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
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Aurangabad Circle

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 44. | Ajanta Caves |
| 45. | Ellora Caves, Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad |
| 46. | Pandulena Caves, Mahoor, Distt. Nanded |
| 47. | Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad, Distt. Aurangabad |
| 48. | Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi Ka Maqbara), Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad |
| 49. | Aurangabad Caves, Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad |

Mumbai Circle

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 50. | Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Distt. Raigad |
| 51. | Buddhist Caves, Kanheri, Distt. Mumbai Suburban |
| 52. | Cave, Temple and Inscriptions, Junnar, Distt. Pune |
| 53. | Shaniwarwada, Pune, Distt. Pune |
| 54. | Old Fort, Sholapur, Distt. Sholapur |
| 55. | Aga Khan Palace Building, Pune, Distt. Pune |

Delhi Circle

- | | |
|-----|------------------|
| 56. | Jantar Mantar |
| 57. | Khan-i-Khana |
| 58. | Purana Qila |
| 59. | Tughluqabad Fort |
| 60. | Kotla Feroz Shah |
| 61. | Safdarjung Tomb |
| 62. | Red Fort |
| 63. | Humayun's Tomb |
| 64. | Qutb Minar |

Bhubaneshwar Circle

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 65. | Sun Temple, Konarak, Distt. Puri |
| 66. | Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Puri |
| 67. | Ancient Remains on both Udaigiri and Khandagiri hills, Bhubaneshwar, Distt. Khurda |
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Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
68.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Ratnagiri Distt. Jajpur
69.	Ruins of Buddhist Temples and Images, Lalitagiri, Distt. Cuttack
Jaipur Circle	
70.	Deeg Bhawan, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur
Jodhpur Circle	
71.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbalgarh, Distt. Rajsamand
72.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chittaurgarh Distt. Chittaurgarh
Chennai Circle	
73.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram, Distt. Kanchipuram
Agra Circle	
74.	Taj Mahal
75.	Agra Fort
76.	Fatehpur Sikri
77.	Akbar Tomb Sikandra
78.	Mariam Tomb Sikandra
79.	Ram Bagh
80.	Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb
81.	Mehtab Bagh
Lucknow Circle	
82.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
83.	Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi
84.	Site of Sahet–Mahet, Distt. Sravastinagar
85.	Residency Buildings, Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
86.	Kalinjar Fort, Kalinjar, Distt. Banda
Sarnath Circle	
87.	Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Distt. Varanasi
88.	Observatory of Man Singh, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi
89.	Old Fort, Jaunpur, Distt. Jaunpur

Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
90.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur
Kolkata Circle	
91.	Hazarduari Palace, Killa Nizamat, Distt. Murshidabad
92.	Cooch Bihar Palace, Cooch Behar, Distt. Cooch Behar
93.	Bishnupur Temples, Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura
Statement-II	
<i>List of ticketed monuments where e-ticketing yet to be started</i>	
Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
Hyderabad Circle	
1.	Ruined Buddhist Stupa and other remains, Amaravati, District Guntur
2.	Four Storeyed Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli, Distt. Guntur
3.	Buddhist Monuments, Guntapalle, Distt. West Godavari
Guwahati Circle	
4.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, District Sibsagar
5.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar, Distt. Sibsagar
6.	Group of four maidans, Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar
7.	Bishnudol, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
8.	Ranghar Ruins, Joysagar, Distt. Sibsagar
Srinagar Circle	
9.	Group of Temples, Kiramchi, Distt. Udhampur
Hampi Mini-Circle	
10.	Bellary Fort, Bellary, Distt. Bellary
Bhopal Circle	
11.	Buddhist Caves, Bagh, Distt. Dhar
Mumbai Circle	
12.	Caves, Temples and inscriptions, Karla, Distt. Pune
13.	Raigad Fort, Raigad, Distt. Raigad
14.	Hirakota Old fort, Agarkot, Distt. Raigad
15.	Cave, Temple and Inscriptions, Bhaja, Distt. Pune.

Sl. No.	State/Name of monument
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Delhi Circle

16. Sultan Garhi

Chennai Circle

17. Gingee Fort, (Rajgirid and Krishnagiri), Gingee, Distt. Villupuram
18. Fort, Dindigul, Distt. Dindigul
19. Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur, Distt. Pudukkottai
20. Rock-Cut Jain Temple, Sittanavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai
21. Natural Cavern called Eladipallanan, Sittannavassal, Distt. Pudukkottai
22. Fort, Tirumayam, Distt. Pudukkottai
23. Fort St. George, Chennai, Distt. Chennai
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Resumption of excavation work at Keezhadi

2265. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stopping the archaeological excavations at Keezhadi, where recent excavations have revealed some aspects of ancient culture in Tamil Nadu region;

(b) whether Government is considering to resume the excavation works in Keezhadi village, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is considering to construct a museum at the site, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The excavations at Keezhadi have not been stopped by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) but was paused for time being so that whatever archaeological investigations have been carried out at the site may be thoroughly documented and interim report is prepared. Now since the interim report is submitted the permission letter for excavation for the field season 2016-17 has been issued.

(c) No, Sir. However, ASI may consider providing artifacts to State Government to take up establishment of Museum as per loaning policy of antiquities after the report writing work is completed in all respect.

Steps to protect Zafar Mahal, Delhi

2266. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of Centrally protected important monuments in Delhi are under encroachment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Zafar Mahal in Qutub area, Delhi is on the verge of being demolished by encroachers;

(d) details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to remove encroachments from Centrally protected monuments; and

(e) steps taken to protect and preserve Zafar Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Out of 174 Centrally protected monuments in Delhi, the list of 12 monuments under encroachment is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 framed thereunder. Superintending Archaeologists are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Rules 1959 followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment under section 19 (2) of the Act and Rule 38 (2). In order to contain the encroachments and removing them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. Further, assistance in such cases is also sought from the respective State Government/Police and where there are no fruitful results actions are initiated against the encroachers by filing cases in the court of law.

(e) Watch and Ward has been provided at the monument and regular maintenance, upkeep is also taken up.

Statement*List of monuments in Delhi which are under encroachment*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument
1.	Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas
2.	Ancient Mosque, Palam
3.	Tughlaqabad Fort
4.	Begumpuri Masjid, Begumpur
5.	Sarai Shahji, Shivalik Malviya Nagar
6.	Joga Bai Mound
7.	Atgah Khan's Tomb, Hazrat Nizamuddin
8.	Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden
9.	Purana Qila
10.	Rajpur (Mutiny) Cemetery Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District
11.	D'Eremao Cemetery, Kishan Ganj
12.	Tomb of Razia Begam in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad

Organisation of festival of India

2267. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Festival of India proposed to be organised in the financial year 2017-18;

(b) the details of the objective with which these festivals are proposed to be organised, country-wise; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked for each of the Festival of India to be organised on international fronts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Approval of Festival of India in foreign countries is an ongoing process. Till date, Festivals of India to be organized in the financial year 2017-18, have been approved for the United Kingdom, Israel and Belarus.

(b) Festivals of India are held in foreign countries with objectives including promoting Indian culture, Indian artists and art forms abroad, promoting bilateral cultural contacts and in-bound tourism, projecting India's cultural image abroad and strengthening bonds of foreign countries with India.

(c) The funds are earmarked for each Festival of India abroad depending on the events and size of the participating groups. The budget for 2017-18 is yet to be approved by the Parliament.

Financial assistance to Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations

2268. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implement schemes to give financial assistance to the Buddhist/Tibetan organisations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and the projects/works implemented under the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, the Ministry implements the scheme for providing financial assistance to the voluntary Buddhist and Tibetan Organisations for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.

(b) Under this scheme, the financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Tradition, located in any part of the country. The funds are provided to the organization for (i) Maintenance (Salary of Staff, Off. Exp/Misc. exp), (ii) Research Project on promotion of Buddhist/Tibetan Art and Culture, (iii) Purchase of books, documentation and cataloguing relating to Buddhism, (iv) Award of scholarships to monk/nunnery students, (v) Holding of special courses on promotion of Buddhist/Tibetan Art and Culture, (vi) Audio-Visual Recording/Documentation/Archiving of the traditional materials for preservation and dissemination of Buddhist Art and Culture, (vii) IT upgradation and IT-enabled Teaching/Training aids for monastic/nunnery schools, (viii) Transport facilities for monastic/nunnery schools and monasteries located in remote areas, (ix) Salary of teachers where organization is running a school imparting monastic/nunnery education, (x) Repairs, restoration, renovation of ancient monasteries and Heritage Buildings associated with Buddhism, (xi) Construction/Repairs/Extension with toilet and drinking water for Class Rooms, School Buildings, Hostels and Training Centres which are focused on Buddhist/Tibetan Art and Culture as well as skill development of traditional craft for monastic/nunnery school. The details of funds allocated under this scheme and the no. of voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan Organisations including monasteries to which financial assistance were provided during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	No. of Organisations
2014-15	750.00	183
2015-16	700.00	210
2016-17	725.00	228

Conservation/Development of monuments in Karnataka

2269. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with more than 500 Centrally protected monuments, Karnataka has the second highest number of monuments to be protected by ASI;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the ASI to provide world-class facilities at monuments on its own or on PPP mode;

(c) if so, details of such monuments identified by ASI; and

(d) the efforts being made by ASI to undertake conservation and development of important monuments/sites in Karnataka on the lines of Humayun's Tomb, Mubarak Shah's Gumbad in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 506 monuments/sites of National importance declared protected are under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Smarak for upgradation of tourist related amenities. A list of Adarsh Smarak in various States of the country including Karnataka, is given in the Statement (*See below*). Besides, basic tourist amenities, Adarsh Monuments are provided with additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. However, these identified facilities would be monument specific on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

(d) There is no proposal to take up the conservation and development works of monuments/sites in Karnataka on the lines of Humayun's Tomb, Mubarak Shah's Gumbad in Delhi. However, conservation work of protected monuments in Karnataka is attended regularly and protected monuments in Karnataka are in a good state of preservation.

Statement*List of Centrally protected Monuments identified as Adarsh Monuments*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur
2.		Nagarjunakonda
3.		Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum
4.	Assam	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar
5.	Bihar	Vaishali – Kolhua
6.		Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram
7.		Excavated Remains at Nalanda
8.		Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund
9.	Delhi	Humayun's Tomb
10.		Red Fort
11.		Qutb Complex
12.		Safdarjung Tomb
13.	Goa	Purana Qila
14.		Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa
15.		Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan
16.		Champaner Monument, Champaner
17.	Gujarat	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal
18.		Diu Fort
19.		Dholavira
20.		Sun Temple, Modhera
21.	Haryana	Shikh Chilli's Tomb
22.		Jal Mahal, Narnual
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Masrur Rock Cut Temple
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Martand Temple, Kashmir
25.		Leh Palace, Leh
26.		Pari Mahal, Srinagar
27.		Ram Nagar Palace

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument
28.	Jharkhand	Ancient Tank and Excavated Remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhum
29.	Karnataka	Group of Monuments at Hampi
30.		Group of Temples, Pattadakal
31.		Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattanam
32.		Group of Temples, Aihole
33.		Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar
34.		Shravanbelgola
35.		Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur
36.		Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur and Halebidu
37.	Kerala	Bekal Fort
38.		Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur
39.		St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala
40.		St. Francis Church, Cochin
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho
42.		Royal Palace, Mandu
43.		Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
44.		Pre-historic Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
45.		Group of Temples at Amarkantak
46.		Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
47.		Shiva Temple, Bhojpur
48.	Maharashtra	Elephanta Caves
49.		Daultabad Fort
50.		Aga Khan Palace, Pune
51.		Ajanta Caves
52.		Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)
53.		Ellora Caves
54.		Buddhist Caves, Kanheri
55.	Mizoram	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram
56.	Nagaland	Remains of a Fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument
57.	Odisha	Sun Temple, Konark
58.		Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves
59.		Noar Mahal ki Sarai
60.		Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal
61.		Sanghol, Ropar
62.		Dakkani Sarai
63.	Rajasthan	Kumbhal Garh Fort
64.		Deeg Palace, Jaipur
65.		Chittorgarh Fort
66.		Ranthambhore Fort
67.		Arthuna Group of Temples
68.		Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda
69.	Tamil Nadu	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram
70.		Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur
71.		Vellore Fort
72.		Caves, Sittannavasal
73.		Fort Gingee
74.		Muvarkoil with Surrounding Sub-Shrines, Stone Enclosure and Stone Well in the North-East Corner
75.	Telangana	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram
76.		Golkunda Fort
77.		Ramappa Temple
78.	Tripura	Sculptures and Rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahel, Agra
80.		Fatehpur Sikri
81.		Sravasti
82.		Sarnath
83.		Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument
84.		Residency, Lucknow
85.		Kalinjar Fort
86.		Agra Fort
87.		Akbar's Tomb
88.		Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb
89.		Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa
90.		Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi
91.		Kushinagar
92.	Uttarakhand	Jogeshwara Temple
93.		Lakhamandal
94.		Sun Temple, Katarmal
95.		Baijnath Temple
96.		Gopeshwar
97.	West Bengal	Hazardwari Place
98.		Adina Masjid
99.		Temples at Bishnupur
100.		Koch Bihar Palace

Development of model monuments

2270. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has identified 25 monuments to be developed as Model Monuments under Adarsh Smarak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of monuments identified and included in a list of Adarsh Smarak in various States of the country including Gujarat and Jharkhand, State-wise; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Smarak for upgradation of tourist related amenities. A list of Adarsh Smarak

in various States of the country including Gujarat and Jharkhand, is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2269, Part (b) and (c)]. Besides, basic tourist amenities, Adarsh Monuments are provided with additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. However, these identified facilities would be monument specific on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

Revitalisation plan for Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad

2271. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal for revitalisation plan for Gandhi Ashram Area in Ahmedabad, Gujarat;

(b) whether the Central Government has granted any corpus fund and agreed to constitute a society to carry out the development work; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits Scheme in 2014-15.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project 'Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat' in 2016-17 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 93.48 crore. This includes an amount of ₹ 18.33 crore sanctioned for development of Kochrab Ashram, Sabarmati Ashram and Dandi Bridge in Ahmedabad.

The Government of Gujarat has submitted the proposal 'Revitalisation Plan for Gandhi Ashram Area in Ahmedabad, Gujarat'. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Maintenance of national monuments

2272. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was spent in the maintenance and restoration of national monuments during the last three years, State-wise including Punjab;

- (b) the list of monuments that are maintained by States;
- (c) whether any case(s) of encroachment on monument(s) sites have been reported; and
- (d) if so, how many cases of illegal encroachment have been received till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years for conservation and maintenance of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State-wise, including Punjab, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The list of protected monuments of ASI in different States is given in Statement-II (*See below*). ASI has no list/control of the monuments directly maintained by different States.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There are illegal encroachment cases in 407 number of Centrally protected monuments/sites of ASI in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of expenditure incurred for conservation and maintenance of protected monuments under ASI for the last three years

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Circle/Branch	Expenditure		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	957.97	1404.99	1270.00
		Lucknow Circle	944.99	1165.00	945.08
		Sarnath Circle	---	534.99	495.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	493.00	695.00	629.05
		Mumbai Circle	415.00	645.00	902.82
		Nagpur Circle	---	444.98	845.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1253.00	1515.99	1427.02
		Mini Circle Hampi	--	90.00	401.24
		Dharwad Circle	993.79	713.94	716.42
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	716.99	956.99	1261.01
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	280.00	596.99	679.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	448.18	549.63	537.95
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	845.00	1070.01	919.10
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	795.92	875.85	634.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	155.86	315.00	300.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1300.19	1499.75	1176.73
		Delhi Mini Circle	-	-	-
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	144.50	397.36	240.99
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh	Guwahati Circle Aizwal Circle, Mizoram	174.94	292.56	395.07
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	521.48	610.00	512.98
		Jodhpur Circle	---	569.96	729.29
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	1068.43	998.32	776.61
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	263.00	414.99	374.99
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	260.00	443.00	135.07
		Mini Circle Leh	116.83	141.98	131.50
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	455.00	647.19	659.99
18.	Gujarat Daman and Diu (UT)	Vadodara Circle	655.00	847.99	1123.07
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	210.49	264.99	215.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	468.40	587.89	670.33
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	69.00	115.98	147.61
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	510.85	787.65	729.60
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	2446.05	3357.98	3878.22

Statement-II

*List of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction
of Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162

Sl. No.	Name of States	Nos. of Monuments
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Reopening of CCI, Adilabad

2273. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to reopen the Cement Corporation of India, Adilabad unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Telangana has requested the Ministry to reopen the unit, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for the delay in reopening the unit; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to restore the unit at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI) is a sick BIFR (*erstwhile*) referred company. As per the revival plan, as approved by the Government and sanctioned by *erstwhile* BIFR, seven non-operating units of CCI including Adilabad are envisaged to be closed and sold out. Accordingly, all the non-operating units except Adilabad unit have already been closed. The closure of Adilabad Unit could however not be effected due to interim orders passed by Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to maintain status quo.

In the meantime, the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has dismissed the W.P. No.5487 of 2007 filed by CCI Employees Union, Adilabad Cement Factory, Adilabad, AP (now Telangana State) and the matter has been decided in favour of CCI for closure of Adilabad unit. Accordingly closure Notice for Adilabad Unit has been issued.

Further, CCEA in its meeting held on 27.10.2016 has approved the strategic disinvestment of the non-operating Units of the CCI. Accordingly, the process of disinvestment of the non-operating units of CCI has been set in motion as per Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) guidelines.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Appointment of Independent Directors in PSUs

2274. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Independent Directors who have been appointed on the Boards of various PSUs and Navaratna PSUs since 2014 till date;

(b) the details regarding the salaries and other remunerations these Independent Directors have been drawing; and

(c) whether education qualification of these Independent Directors was taken into consideration before making these appointments or whether the appointments were made on the basis of political affiliations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per available information, around 335 positions of Independent Directors on the Boards of various CPSEs (including 17 Navratna CPSEs) are presently filled by persons appointed during the period from 2014 till date.

(b) In terms of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Independent Directors of CPSEs may receive remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committee thereof and reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings.

(c) The Government has laid down specific criteria in terms of age, educational qualifications and experience for persons to be considered for appointment as

Independent Directors on the Boards of CPSEs. The appointment of Independent Directors is made by the concerned Administrative Ministries on the basis of recommendations of the Search Committee and after obtaining approval of the competent authority.

Profit earned by PSEs

2275. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are functioning profitably;

(b) if so, the details of the profit earned by all the Public Sector Enterprises during the last three years, Enterprises-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to enhance their performance so that they can become major job opportunity hubs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information available from the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), 165 CPSEs out of the 244 operating CPSEs have earned profit during 2015-16.

(b) There are 129 CPSEs which have earned profit continuously during the last 3 years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14. The CPSE-wise details of profit of these CPSEs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Performance improvement of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures are taken by the Administrative Ministries/Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs and may, *inter alia*, include business restructuring, modernization and progressive human resource practices etc. Financial and non-financial targets for the CPSEs are fixed and evaluated through Memorandum of Understandings (MoU).

Statement

*Details of Central Public Sector Enterprises making profit continuously
for the last 3 years.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Net Profit		
		2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	6879	6759	219
2.	Airports Authority of India	253736	195922	144106
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	835	1296	2229
4.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	20913	20510	20050
5.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	4620	3165	3147
6.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	16320	14744	15667
7.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	3563	3569	3439
8.	Bel Optronics Devices Ltd.	243	367	496
9.	BEML Ltd.	5265	676	468
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76820	76314	171435
11.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	56324	41857	34551
12.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	135767	116724	93162
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	743188	508451	406088
14.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	328	141	110
15.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	4440	4823	4412
16.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	265	1200	1061
17.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5351	4008	1620
18.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	191470	177061	167176
19.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	21	93	13
20.	Central Electronics Ltd.	856	406	309
21.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	2848	2504	1957

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	1114	1386	1764
23.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	19782	18212	16105
24.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	928	876	636
25.	Coal India Ltd.	1634353	1338339	1500854
26.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	27503	23507	19424
27.	Concor Air Ltd.	1510	1134	10
28.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	78693	104755	98476
29.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	1169	2259	5984
30.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	115	109	89
31.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	7967	6241	3755
32.	E.C.G.C. Ltd.	27623	18010	36070
33.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	86802	113940	87223
34.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	3096	509	873
35.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	7454	5018	4739
36.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2455	2709	1699
37.	Engineers India Ltd.	25831	30798	47976
38.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	3420	3537	3046
39.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	2111	1710	842
40.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	865	19098	6
41.	Gail (India) Ltd.	229890	303917	437527
42.	Gail Gas Ltd.	3896	1684	1144
43.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	16072	4345	12146
44.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	230	180	299
45.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	165377	238805	269252
46.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4356	6760	28642
47.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	183	160	185
48.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	386274	273326	173377
49.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	1006	528	47
50.	Hll Lifecare Ltd.	2888	3155	2572

1	2	3	4	5
51.	HMT (International) Ltd.	49	52	10
52.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	13	7	10
53.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	78379	77763	72634
54.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	5462	2454	2398
55.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	46850	75340	52142
56.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2255	3437	942
57.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	16528	20785	18001
58.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1039903	527303	701909
59.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	18863	13063	7201
60.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	84869	75830	70069
61.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	29804	27191	24051
62.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	1422	1093	766
63.	Ircon International Ltd.	37927	57939	90650
64.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	35072	33657	31631
65.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1951	1106	776
66.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	765	1246	464
67.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	12950	3939	1311
68.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	683	600	582
69.	MMTC Ltd.	5486	4791	1864
70.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	418474	355410	362430
71.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	63782	49159	39761
72.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	7676	5944	2546
73.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	11803	10213	8246
74.	Moil Ltd.	17298	42801	50956
75.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	4021	3657	2301
76.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	73101	132185	64235
77.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	2406	3734	1985

1	2	3	4	5
78.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	838	959	964
79.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	2408	2540	1203
80.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	6873	5255	3610
81.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	2305	3439	2909
82.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1081	1359	4706
83.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	1139	886	670
84.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	4405	3614	3007
85.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	2168	2209	1838
86.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	4341	3884	5407
87.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	10146	8860	7594
88.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	30880	27730	24714
89.	NHDC Ltd.	63000	76646	106363
90.	NHPC Ltd.	244014	212447	97879
91.	NLC India Ltd.	120415	157968	150188
92.	NMDC Ltd.	302833	642186	642008
93.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	37255	31854	23152
94.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	272250	213417	200802
95.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	91	126	1976
96.	NTPC Ltd.	1024291	1029086	1097474
97.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	5032	4361	6023
98.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	270744	220075	229920
99.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	122234	71831	37109
100.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1600365	1773295	2209481
101.	Oil India Ltd.	233011	251020	298130

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	146	135	49
103.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	1063	1770	626
104.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	3728	3881	3857
105.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	133	185	303
106.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	3706	2170	2696
107.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	2260	1891	1326
108.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	611348	595933	541775
109.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	602672	497917	449742
110.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	5555	4804	6081
111.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	28759	18572	15742
112.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	10383	12094	13793
113.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1200	1445	1358
114.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	19123	32206	24989
115.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	3617	3477	3300
116.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	2881	4754	2386
117.	Rites Ltd.	33892	30614	26361
118.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	562766	525987	468370
119.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	1545	2423	1542
120.	Scooters India Ltd.	548	1109	1360
121.	SJVN Ltd.	140848	167675	111463
122.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	324790	365993	477230
123.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	2117	2343	2748
124.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	3652	2137	1475
125.	THDC India Ltd.	80902	69115	59532
126.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1089	1055	987
127.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	10213	818	1069
128.	WAPCOS Ltd.	8383	7293	6702
129.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	29660	31314	22358
TOTAL		13149905	12370453	12842695

Battle certificates to Jawans of Paramilitary Forces

2276. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Battle certificates are not given to Jawans of BSF, ITBP, CISF, etc. killed while fighting the enemy at the borders;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the total casualty of such Jawans at borders during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken on giving “battle casualty certificate” on the lines of the Army to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). However, following benefits, *inter alia*, are given to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel including Next of Kin (NoK) of those who sacrifice their lives in the course of duty:-

- (i) *Ex-gratia* lump-sum compensation @ ₹ 35 lacs for death on active duty and @ ₹ 25 lakhs for death on duty, as the case may be, is entitled to the Next of Kin of the deceased personnel.
 - (ii) The NoK of the deceased is entitled to get Liberalized Family Pension (*i.e.* last pay drawn) under Central Civil Service (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules, 1939 and other pensionary benefits as admissible.
 - (iii) 5% vacancies are reserved in Group “C” and “D” for compassionate appointments for NoK of the deceased personnel.
 - (iv) Under the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹ 2250/- pm for girls and ₹ 2000/- pm for boys is being released to the wards of serving/retired CAPFs personnel. Prime Minister Scholarship is admissible to 1000 girls and 1000 boys.
 - (v) There is a reservation of 15 MBBS and 02 BDS seats for the wards of CAPFs personnel in the seats of Central Government for these courses.
 - (vi) Central Police Canteens at various locations in the country have been functioning.
 - (vii) A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board has been established for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPFs personnel and their families including differently abled personnel.
- (c) During 2015-16, there were 61 casualties of jawans at border.

Harassment to NGOs and human rights protection groups

2277. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parliamentary delegation from European Union, now on a visit to India, has slammed India for blocking the activities of NGOs working on human rights and women empowerment fronts in the country;

(b) whether many member States of European Union, give money to the NGOs in India on projects relating to women's and children's rights; and

(c) whether Amnesty International, a global human rights forum, has also come out strongly on harassment meted out by Indian Government to NGOs and human rights protection groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) As per available information, three Committees of EU Parliament visited India during February, 2017 but did not raise any issue related to blocking of activities of NGOs working for Human Rights during the meetings with the Government. However, certain media reports have quoted that one of the European Parliamentary members raised the issue of blocking of activities of NGOs working on human rights by some countries.

(b) The NGOs in India are in receipt of foreign funds from donors abroad, including member States of European Union.

(c) Amnesty International in its Annual Report for 2016-17 (February 22, 2017) contains a reference about harassment by invoking FCRA provisions.

Terror attack on GREF camp in Akhnoor

2278. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani terrorists struck in January, 2017 in the Akhnoor sector of Jammu and Kashmir, killing three casual labourers in General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) camp;

(b) if so, the details of lapses in the security cover; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to look afresh at the strategy and rigorously follow it to keep a check on such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per reports on 9 Jan., 2017 three

casual laborers of GREF were killed by some unknown terrorist at Batal GREF camp.

As per reports, security audit of all Military establishments is carried out by Indian Army periodically and measures taken to improve the same.

Full body truck scanners at ICP, Attari

2279. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the installation of Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) at Integrated Check Post (ICP), Attari, Amritsar after Government issued Global Tender Enquiry (GTE);

(b) which firm was selected after GTE was opened;

(c) whether the funds have been allocated for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) why National security has been compromised by continuous delay in installing Full Body Truck Scanners at ICP, Attari and who is responsible for the delay; and

(g) what is the expected date of installing Full Body Truck Scanners at ICP, Attari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (g) The Government is procuring five numbers Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) for five locations including Integrated Check Post at Attari, Amritsar in accordance with the laid down procedure. The other four locations are Petrapole (Indo-Bangladesh Border), Raxaul (Indo-Nepal Border), Poonch-Chakkandabagh (Indo-Pak Border) and Uri-Salamabad (Indo-Pak Border). The Government has issued a Global Tender Enquiry for procurement of five numbers of FBTS. It is also obtaining various clearances from the respective State Governments and other nodal agencies. The other details cannot be revealed in view of the national security and commercial confidence.

CCTNS project running behind schedule

2280. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CCTNS project is running behind schedule as per 2016 target; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including for Jharkhand and Karnataka and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 34 States/UTs including the States of Jharkhand and Karnataka are already using the CCTNS Software for entering the Crime data including FIR. In two States namely Bihar and Rajasthan, the implementation of the project could not take off due to delay in engaging their System Integrators.

High acquittal rate for cases under POCSO Act

2281. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the high acquittal rate for cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act;

(b) if so, the reasons for the high acquittal rate; and

(c) the measures taken to address those issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B), the data under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 has been stated since 2014. As per available information, out of 406 cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 of the trials completed by the courts during 2014, a total of 306 cases were acquitted and 100 cases were convicted. Similarly, out of 2049 cases in which trials were completed by the courts during 2015, a total of 1191 cases were acquitted and 858 cases were convicted.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations.

Steps to increase efficiency of FSLs

2282. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a repository of cases pending with the Central Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs);

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that the backlog in the FSLs have led to delays in trials of sexual crimes and lack of proper reporting on due time by the FSLs often leads to acquittals;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to increase the efficiency of the FSLs across the country; 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 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) maintain the repository of cases pending with them. All efforts are being made to optimally utilize the resources of CFSLS after suitable prioritization of cases for proper reporting on due time. In order to increase the efficiency of CFSLS, Government has established three new CFSLS at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune and upgraded the existing three CFSLS at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata at a total project cost of ₹ 279.90 crores. In addition, Government has sanctioned 48 new posts and 39 contractual posts of scientific personnel in the CFSLS.

Rise in human trafficking

2283. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of human trafficking are showing staggering rise and currently millions of humans are trafficked in India and many of them are children;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered under human trafficking, including children, during the years 2013 to 2015, is as follows:

Year	Cases registered under Human Trafficking
2013	1361
2014	3705
2015	5608

‘Police’ is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing advisories and guidelines from time to time and by providing financial assistance for setting up Anti-Human Trafficking Units at District level in various States. Training is also provided

to State Police Personnel in human trafficking. The Government of India has signed Memorandums of Understanding with the Government of Bangladesh and UAE on prevention of Human Trafficking.

Revision of policy on arms license

2284. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that number of arms license holders are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise license holders of arms/ammunition in the country;

(c) whether Government would revise policy on arms license in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The year-wise data is not available with the Government at present.

(b) State-wise data of active licences as updated by respective Licence Issuing Authorities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government revised the policy on Arms licences and this Ministry has notified new Arms Rules, 2016 on 15.07.2016.

Statement

*State-wise data of active licences as updated by respective
licence issuing authorities*

Report as on 17.03.2017

State	Total Active License
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	326
Andhra Pradesh	5522
Arunachal Pradesh	34394
Assam	19283
Bihar	82585
Chandigarh	6768
Chhattisgarh	7981

State	Total Active License
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	125
Daman and Diu	125
Delhi	38754
Goa	3478
Gujarat	60784
Haryana	141926
Himachal Pradesh	77069
Jammu and Kashmir	369191
Jharkhand	17654
Karnataka	113631
Kerala	9459
Madhya Pradesh	247130
Maharashtra	84050
Manipur	26836
Meghalaya	18688
Mizoram	15895
Nagaland	36606
Odisha	20588
Puducherry	289
Punjab	359349
Rajasthan	133968
Sikkim	2555
Tamil Nadu	22532
Telangana	8357
Tripura	337
Uttar Pradesh	1277914
Uttarakhand	64770
West Bengal	60525
GRAND TOTAL	3369444

Strength of IPS Officers in Telangana

2285. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total authorised strength of IPS officers in Telangana is 112 and the strength in position is 96 and thereby there are 16 vacancies lying;

(b) what are the reasons for such high number of vacancies and efforts being made by Government to fill the vacancies;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the intake strength by taking into account the vacancies in Telangana and other States so as to fill the gap;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 01.01.2016, total 96 IPS officers are in position against sanctioned strength of 112 in Telangana.

(b) Vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc., all these factors are recurring in nature and relative with the rate of recruitment. To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

(c) to (e) As per rule 4 (2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954, the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre. Since 2014, Cadre Review of 11 Cadres has already been notified by the Central Government. Cadre of Telangana has been reviewed and notified on 29.04.2016. As per this total authorised strength of IPS officers in Telangana has increased from 112 to 139.

Implementation of Unified Service Rules

2286. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Government of Telangana have met the officials

of the Ministry and submitted a representation regarding implementation of Unified Service Rules for Teachers in absence of which the teachers working under Panchayati Raj are facing much problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has given its consent and sent the proposal to the President of India for approval, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) This Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Telangana to organise the services of teachers and other categories of posts in Zila and Mandal Parishad Schools as local cadres in terms of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organisation of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order 1975 {APPE (OLC and RDR)} and also to organise the posts of Gazetted Head Masters/Head Mistress Grade II in High Schools of Zila Parishad and posts of Mandal Education Office, Deputy Inspector of Schools into local cadres and to include them in third Schedule to the APPE (OLC and RDR) Order, 1975. The proposal has been examined by this Ministry.

Construction of police stations and jetties

2287. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise construction of police stations and jetties under phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to fit all fishing vessels with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate tracking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The State-wise construction of Coastal Police Stations and jetties under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II), including Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken to fit all fishing vessels with navigational and communication equipment to facilitate tracking.

Statement

State-wise details of construction status of Coastal Police Stations and Jetties under Coastal security scheme (Phase-II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations		Jetties	
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed
1.	Gujarat	12	08	05	--
2.	Maharashtra	07	--	03	14(*)
3.	Goa	04	01	02	--
4.	Karnataka	04	02	02	--
5.	Kerala	10	08	04	--
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	25	12	--
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	11	07	--
8.	Odisha	13	04	05	--
9.	West Bengal	08	03	04	--
10.	Daman and Diu	02	02	02	02
11.	Puducherry	03	01	02	01
12.	Lakshadweep	03	01	02	--
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	10	06

(*) Against the sanctioned number of 3 jetties, Maharashtra upgraded 14 jetties of Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) to utilize on fulltime basis

Guidelines on expenses incurred by jail inmates

2288. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines mandating State Governments/UTs on the expenses incurred by them on jail inmates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of per capita expenses incurred by the States/UTs on jail inmates during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject

and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the State Government. No specific guidelines on expenses to be incurred on jail inmates have been issued by the Government of India. However, in the Model Prison Manual circulated to all States, various components of maintenance of prisoners *viz.* Food, clothing, bedding, upkeep of prison accommodation, medical care, education, vocational training etc. have been provided for the guidance of prison authorities.

(c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the State-wise details on expenses incurred on prison inmates during the last three years *i.e.* 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of Expenses on Inmates during
2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Inmate Population as on 31.12.2013	Total Expenses (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure Per Inmates (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14313	4695.8	32807.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	36.9	40108.7
3.	Assam	8263	1558.8	18864.8
4.	Bihar	31259	11684.3	37379
5.	Chhattisgarh	15840	4385.1	27683.7
6.	Goa	523	73.2	13996.2
7.	Gujarat	12058	2845.3	23596.8
8.	Haryana	17644	4429.4	25104.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1999	336.6	16838.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2352	2103.4	89430.3
11.	Jharkhand	18220	4869.2	26724.5
12.	Karnataka	14118	3902.2	27639.9
13.	Kerala	7395	2225.1	30089.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34708	9436.9	27189.4
15.	Maharashtra	27400	7219.9	26350
16.	Manipur	660	174.4	26424.2

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	850	144.8	17035.3
18.	Mizoram	870	278.7	32034.5
19.	Nagaland	487	284.8	58480.5
20.	Odisha	14473	4004.1	27666
21.	Punjab	27449	3455.2	12587.7
22.	Rajasthan	19293	2448.5	12691.1
23.	Sikkim	230	93.3	40565.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	14721	3340.9	22694.8
25.	Telangana	-	0	0
26.	Tripura	901	214.1	23762.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	83518	11577	13861.7
28.	Uttarakhand	3845	2261.5	58816.6
29.	West Bengal	22778	5343.1	23457.3
TOTAL (STATES)		396259	93422.5	23576.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1149	311.8	27136.6
31.	Chandigarh	661	240.1	36323.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	14.6	41714.3
33.	Daman and Diu	56	16.8	30000
34.	Delhi	13552	7995	58995
35.	Lakshadweep	0	2.4	0
36.	Puducherry	280	39	13928.6
TOTAL (UTs)		15733	8619.7	54787.4
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		411992	102042.2	24768
Sl. No.	State/UT	Inmate Population as on 31.12.2014	Total Expenses (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure Per Inmates (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7964	3019.8	37917.5

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127	91.3	71878
3.	Assam	8346	2342.1	28063.1
4.	Bihar	31295	17997	57507.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	16525	4955.4	29987.3
6.	Goa	527	73.8	13997
7.	Gujarat	11948	2244.2	18783.3
8.	Haryana	18642	5993.1	32148.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2120	414.1	19531
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2284	972	42556.6
11.	Jharkhand	17688	5933.5	33545.5
12.	Karnataka	14221	3383.5	23792.6
13.	Kerala	7078	2441.7	34496.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36433	9845	27022.2
15.	Maharashtra	27868	6313.4	22654.7
16.	Manipur	644	218.1	33873.6
17.	Meghalaya	813	136.2	16751.7
18.	Mizoram	1054	289	27419.4
19.	Nagaland	443	336.2	75885.7
20.	Odisha	14840	4141.6	27908.3
21.	Punjab	26007	4732.4	18196.7
22.	Rajasthan	20359	2999.4	14732.7
23.	Sikkim	264	103.7	39272.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	15874	3884.4	24470
25.	Telangana	6005	4897.1	81550.7
26.	Tripura	909	209.4	23035.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88221	15438.9	17500.2
28.	Uttarakhand	4055	744.9	18370.8
29.	West Bengal	20069	7006.2	34910.4
TOTAL (STATES)		402623	111157.4	27608.3

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	769	327.1	42532.9
31.	Chandigarh	702	225.4	32112.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	199	30.2	15185.9
33.	Daman and Diu	79	18.6	23544.3
34.	Delhi	13850	11799.3	85193.3
35.	Lakshadweep	28	2.1	7468.2
36.	Puducherry	286	68.2	23842.7
TOTAL (UTs)		15913	12470.9	78369.1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		418536	123628.2	29538.2
Sl. No.	State/UT	Inmate Population as on 31.12.2015	Total Expenses (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure Per Inmates (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7897	3350.9	42432.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184	53.4	29010.9
3.	Assam	9097	1998.9	21973
4.	Bihar	28418	23783.4	83691.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	17662	5340	30234.2
6.	Goa	423	87	20573.9
7.	Gujarat	11778	2683.5	22784.1
8.	Haryana	18269	4664.1	25529.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1979	446.3	22553.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2338	960.7	41090.7
11.	Jharkhand	17613	6114.4	34715.1
12.	Karnataka	13473	3901.3	28956.1
13.	Kerala	7325	2716.4	37084.2

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38458	12271	31907.6
15.	Maharashtra	29657	8476	28580
16.	Manipur	651	278.1	42715.3
17.	Meghalaya	943	349.6	37070.7
18.	Mizoram	1244	280	22508
19.	Nagaland	490	320.8	65468.6
20.	Odisha	15965	4750.3	29754.7
21.	Punjab	23645	3941.5	16669.6
22.	Rajasthan	20086	604.1	3007.5
23.	Sikkim	251	87.7	34958.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	14122	4426.7	31346
25.	Telangana	6201	1250.6	20167.8
26.	Tripura	1039	247.2	23795.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88747	19460.8	21928.4
28.	Uttarakhand	4348	1212	27875.8
29.	West Bengal	21523	7772.5	36112.6
TOTAL (STATES)		403826	121829.2	30168.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	499	134.7	26995.9
31.	Chandigarh	688	231.4	33633.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	166	12	7228.9
33.	Daman and Diu	46	27	58695.7
34.	Delhi	14183	10430.7	73543.9
35.	Lakshadweep	24	0.5	1933.5
36.	Puducherry	191	68.6	35916.2
TOTAL (UTs)		15797	10904.9	69031.5
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		419623	132734.1	31631.7

Rehabilitation of surrendered naxals

2289. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of naxals surrendered in the last three years, year-wise in the country and in Jharkhand;

(b) Government's plan with regard to rehabilitation of the surrendered naxals;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any complaints with regard to bogus surrender of naxals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The year-wise details of number of naxals surrendered in the country and in Jharkhand during the last three years are as under:

Year	2014	2015	2016
Number of LWE cadres surrendered in country	676	570	1442
Number of LWE cadres surrendered in Jharkhand	19	14	40

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation incentives to bring Left Wing Extremists cadres into the mainstream. The Government of India reimburses the claims made by the State Governments on the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/ lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender with weapons/ammunition are also reimbursed which range from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35,000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, a monthly stipend up to ₹ 4,000 per month per surrenderee is paid for a maximum period of 36 months for vocational training for the surrenderee.

(c) and (d) As per the report from Jharkhand Police, a FIR No.77/2014 dated 28.03.2014 was registered in Lower Bazaar Police Station, Ranchi District under sections 406/420/120B IPC, on the basis of a complaint received. Five persons have been arrested as accused and a charge sheet No. 94/2014 dated 27.05.2014 along with supplementary charge sheets Nos.- 188/2014 dated 29.09.2014 and 2003/2015 dated 17.08.2015 have been filed against them. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Criteria to review performance of IPS officers

2290. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two IPS officers have been compulsorily retired recently by Government as part of review of their performance;
- (b) the criteria set out by Government to review performance of IPS officers;
- (c) whether any such review has been undertaken for IPS officers of Jharkhand cadre;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-rule 3 of Rule 16 of the All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 has, in public interest, prematurely retired two IPS officers, namely, Shri Mayank Sheel Chohan, IPS (AGMUT:1998) and Shri Raj Kumar Dewangan, IPS (CH:1992) *vide* order dated 05.01.2017.

- (b) The review is required to be carried out in respect of:-
 - (i) all officers who have completed 15 years of qualifying service;
 - (ii) all officers who have completed 25 years of qualifying service or attained the age of 50 years, whichever is earlier, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) An officer should have completed minimum 15 years of qualifying service;
 - (b) In case of the State Service Officers appointed to an All India Service by promotion or by selection, they should have completed a minimum of 5 years of actual service in the respective All India Service.

The Review Committee reviews records of officers under Rule 16 (3) of All India Services (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 by keeping in mind two broad objectives; firstly, to weed out officers of doubtful integrity and secondly, to weed out officers who have outlived their utility and have become inefficient or ineffective.

(c) to (e) No proposal of Service Review of Indian Police Service Officers has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand during the last two years and current year. The State Government has been advised to undertake such Review.

Sealing of Indo-Pak border

†2291. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of steps have been taken to strengthen security along India's International Border and the Line of Control with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are plans to seal the Indo-Pak border by December, 2018 and whether work in this direction is going on; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a multipronged approach to strengthen security along India's International Border. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, roads, installation of flood lights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has decided to plug the gaps along Indo-Pakistan Border by means of physical and non-physical barriers. In this regard, Government of India has sanctioned a pilot project for deployment of technological solutions.

Citizenship to migrants from Pakistan

2292. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has delegated authority to District Magistrates for issuing Indian citizenship to migrants from Pakistan in certain States/districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to evolve a mechanism so that migrants staying in remaining districts/States could also be benefited from this order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government, in December, 2016 has delegated the power exercisable by it for registration as a citizen of India under section 5

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in respect of any person belonging to minority communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan to the District Magistrates/District Collectors of 16 districts of 7 States namely Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Government of NCT of Delhi for a period of two years from the date of publication of the Order.

(c) For districts not notified in the Government's Order dated 23.12.2016, the Secretary of the Department of Home of the State/Union Territory shall exercise the above stated powers. For the remaining States, the Central Government will continue to exercise such powers.

Extending OROP to paramilitary forces

2293. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to extend the scheme of One Rank One Pension (OROP) and other Military facilities to the paramilitary forces as well at par with the Indian Military personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There are demands from the in-service and retired Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel for extending One Rank One Pension (OROP) at par with Defence personnel. CAPFs and AR personnel retire only on attaining the age of 57/60 years and they are entitled for pension and other pensionary benefits as per Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. These rules are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. Further CAPFs and AR personnel, who are appointed on or after 01.01.2004 are covered under New Pension System (NPS).

Narcotics smuggled in Delhi

2294. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by Narcotics Control Bureau during the last year and the current year so far in regard to seizure of narcotics smuggled in Delhi;

(b) how these figure compared to the figure of 2015; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Delhi has become a favourite transit hub for international drug smugglers and if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), MHA has registered 21 cases in 2016 and 09 cases upto 12th March, 2017 in Delhi. During the year 2015, NCB has registered 53 cases in Delhi in comparison to 21 cases in 2016.

(c) On the basis of seizures of drugs in Delhi by NCB, it is observed that there is flow of Cannabis from Nepal to Delhi and its surrounding areas. Further, some drugs are coming from various countries through air and land routes. There is also trafficking of drugs through Delhi to various countries by parcel and human carrier. However, it cannot be concluded that Delhi is becoming a transit hub for international drug smugglers.

The Government has taken various steps to curb drug trafficking/smuggling. These include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs and to prevent smuggling of the same. Various steps are also taken by Government for demand reduction with regard to drugs.

Package to Uttarakhand

†2295. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared a package for construction, power, drinking water and rehabilitation in the State as per the recommendations made by a Committee in the wake of the calamity striking the State of Uttarakhand in June, 2013;

(b) if so, the funds declared for the purpose and the date-wise schedule of funds allotment to be made to the State Government;

(c) whether the funds were allotted to the State by Central Government under above heads; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Consequent to the June, 2013 Uttarakhand disaster, the Government of India had approved a medium and long-term reconstruction package to assist the State. This package was taken by erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) on 9th December, 2013. The package includes the following assistance from the GOI:

- (i) **Specific relaxation in guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs):** Specific relaxation in the existing guidelines of CSS [*viz*: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme (AIBP), Flood Management Prgramm (FMP), Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rshtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls (SABALA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Yojana (IMGSY)] were applicable in all the disaster affected areas in the entire State of Uttarakhand.
- (ii) **Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs):** Concerned Central Ministries earmarked Central outlays under respective CSS for an amount of ₹ 1884.92 crore allotted during the financial years of 2013, 2014-15 and 2015-16 within its overall budgetary allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan.
- (iii) **Assistance under Central Sector (CSs):** An amount of ₹ 50 crore allotted under Central Sector Plan Scheme during the financial years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 within it overall budgetary allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan for establishment of “Environment Research and Training Center at Dehradun”.
- (iv) **Assistance under Special Plan Assistance (SPA):** An amount of ₹ 1100 crore allotted under SPA during the financial years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 for reconstruction work restricted to five districts in Uttarakhand. The GOI released ₹ 1100 crore (₹ 165 crore during 2013-14 + ₹ 495 crore during 2014-15 + ₹ 116.22 crore during 2015-16 + ₹ 323.78 crore during 2016-17) to the State on this account.

Increase of Legislative Assembly Seats in Andhra Pradesh

2296. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for increase of Legislative Assembly seats in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for increasing the seats in Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh from 175 to 225 as envisaged in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

(c) The issue was taken up with the Ministry of Law and Justice, who in turn sought the opinion of Ld. Attorney General who had observed that as per Article 170(3) of the Constitution, the total number of seats in the Assembly of each State shall not be readjusted till after the first Census is published post the year 2026. Therefore, unless and until Article 170 is amended to bring up in line with Section 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, the increase in the number of seats cannot be given effect.

Scheduled Castes in untouchable category

†2297. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise names of the Scheduled Castes in the country as per the Census of 2011, which have been included in the Schedule of "untouchable" category on account of their association with the trade concerning the skin of dead animals and the State-wise details of their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Sir, The State-wise names of Scheduled Castes in the country as returned in Census 2011 and their population are released and available on office website at the link: www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/PCA/SC.html. As per the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, being the Nodal Ministry for Scheduled Caste related matters including their inclusion in or exclusion from the SC list, the criteria for specification of a caste/community as Scheduled Caste is extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability.

Licenses of NGOs cancelled after FCRA amendment

2298. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration of 11,319 NGOs were deemed to be expired from November 1, 2016;

(b) the details of procedure followed to notify NGOs about requirement of license renewal;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of foreign funded NGOs whose licenses were cancelled after Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) amendment;

(d) the number of foreign funded NGOs whose licenses were refused to be renewed in the past one year and details of reasons for refusal of renewal; and

(e) the number of NGOs making use of FCRA services provided online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since, these NGOs did not file renewal application in accordance with FCRA Act and Rules made there under, their registrations were deemed expired. Requirement of renewal of license was duly notified on FCRA online website of the Ministry.

(c) As per available information, licenses of more than 14,000 NGOs have been cancelled till date for violation of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made there under.

(d) More than 1300 NGOs were refused renewal for violation of FCRA 2010 and Rules made there under during 2016.

(e) As per available information more than 25,000 NGOs are active and using FCRA online services.

Data of sexual offences against children

2299. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of reported cases of sexual offences against children under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012;

(b) the State-wise data of cases resulting in conviction of sexual offenders and those pending before the courts; and

(c) whether Government is planning to set up a national sex offenders registry, if so, the details and time-line thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State-wise data of reported cases of sexual offences against children under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the State-wise data of cases resulting in conviction of sexual offenders and those pending before the courts is given in the Statement.

(c) Draft guidelines on the proposal to set up Sex Offenders Registry in India is under preparation in consultation with relevant Ministries/Organizations, before they

are put out for wider consultation with the State Governments and the public. The initial consultation draft includes the registration of individuals convicted for offences like rape, voyeurism, stalking and aggravated sexual assault and includes possibility of registration of offenders below and above 18 years.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Cases Pending Trial (CPT) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	270	6	9	113
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	14	0	0	9
3.	Assam	731	716	13	13	497
4.	Bihar	60	57	7	8	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	1164	1444	134	159	1102
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1416	1635	3	3	1162
8.	Haryana	440	466	15	15	267
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	2	2	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	141	128	22	22	101
12.	Karnataka	1480	1644	11	11	1520
13.	Kerala	516	478	21	25	895
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1687	1869	133	141	1396
15.	Maharashtra	26	39	1	3	225
16.	Manipur	25	12	0	0	12
17.	Meghalaya	118	113	2	2	110
18.	Mizoram	114	114	27	27	106
19.	Nagaland	5	5	1	1	2
20.	Odisha	19	49	0	0	121
21.	Punjab	18	25	1	1	26

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
22.	Rajasthan	222	169	16	18	305
23.	Sikkim	54	54	16	16	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	1841	104	113	1516
25.	Telangana	264	267	0	0	172
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3078	5275	271	429	6158
28.	Uttarakhand	99	130	26	27	89
29.	West Bengal	1289	1701	20	21	2699
TOTAL STATES		14762	18517	852	1066	18734
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	11	0	0	10
33.	Daman and Diu	4	7	0	0	3
34.	Delhi UT	86	76	4	4	103
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	45	38	2	2	27
TOTAL UTs		151	134	6	6	145
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		14913	18651	858	1072	18879
Under POCSO Act Section 4 and 6/Section 376 of IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	103	1	1	34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	13	0	0	6
3.	Assam	397	387	7	7	250
4.	Bihar	37	36	4	4	54
5.	Chhattisgarh	548	602	74	82	503
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1014	1144	1	1	811
8.	Haryana	135	134	1	1	80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
11.	Jharkhand	57	49	4	4	35
12.	Karnataka	659	728	4	4	656
13.	Kerala	65	59	3	7	232
14.	Madhya Pradesh	669	753	42	48	517
15.	Maharashtra	3	15	0	0	95
16.	Manipur	15	7	0	0	5
17.	Meghalaya	53	48	1	1	50
18.	Mizoram	22	22	4	4	20
19.	Nagaland	3	3	1	1	1
20.	Odisha	0	17	0	0	50
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	9
22.	Rajasthan	26	29	0	0	75
23.	Sikkim	29	28	14	14	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	704	804	35	37	719
25.	Telangana	110	122	0	0	72
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1336	2320	137	226	2813
28.	Uttarakhand	47	62	13	13	29
29.	West Bengal	681	1046	12	12	2052
TOTAL STATES		6700	8531	360	469	9197
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	8	0	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	3	6	0	0	3
34.	Delhi UT	4	4	1	1	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	6	0	0	5
TOTAL UTs		23	24	1	1	21
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6723	8555	361	470	9218

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
Under POCSO Act Section 8 and 10/Section 354 of IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	60	0	0	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	145	141	2	2	73
4.	Bihar	5	6	3	4	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	197	8	19	149
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	101	126	2	2	96
8.	Haryana	89	107	2	2	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	5	0	0	5
12.	Karnataka	414	435	1	1	358
13.	Kerala	37	42	0	0	32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	13	0	0	19
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	36
16.	Manipur	5	2	0	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	38	30	0	0	34
18.	Mizoram	34	34	8	8	25
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	2	14	0	0	39
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	17	17	0	0	28
23.	Sikkim	10	11	1	1	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	369	408	27	31	280
25.	Telangana	25	25	0	0	13
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	104	171	12	28	363
28.	Uttarakhand	5	6	1	1	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
29.	West Bengal	425	455	1	1	414
	TOTAL (STATES)	2044	2307	68	100	2063
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	0	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	8	9	0	0	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	20	18	1	1	11
	TOTAL (UTs)	33	31	1	1	19
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2077	2338	69	101	2082

Under POCSO Act Section 12/Section 509 of IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	19	2	4	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	120	120	1	1	109
4.	Bihar	8	7	0	0	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	261	302	23	27	250
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	175	209	0	0	145
8.	Haryana	126	115	9	9	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	57	55	1	1	52
12.	Karnataka	199	238	1	1	176
13.	Kerala	198	195	12	12	334
14.	Madhya Pradesh	720	797	57	59	603
15.	Maharashtra	15	17	1	3	55
16.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
17.	Meghalaya	14	12	1	1	8
18.	Mizoram	29	29	7	7	43
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	14	15	0	0	22
21.	Punjab	3	3	0	0	3
22.	Rajasthan	11	7	2	2	20
23.	Sikkim	14	14	1	1	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	226	270	9	10	200
25.	Telangana	37	32	0	0	29
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1397	2329	104	148	2411
28.	Uttarakhand	30	32	8	9	33
29.	West Bengal	86	80	0	0	43
	TOTAL (STATES)	3760	4899	239	295	4650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	27	28	1	1	39
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	7	7	1	1	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	35	36	2	2	44
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3795	4935	241	297	4694
Under POCSO Act Section 10						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	9	0	0	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	21	21	0	0	24
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
5.	Chhattisgarh	43	43	0	0	76
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	23	0	0	16
8.	Haryana	19	19	1	1	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	26	27	0	0	28
13.	Kerala	28	25	3	3	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3	1	1	8
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	11	0	0	10
18.	Mizoram	24	24	3	3	18
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	4
21.	Punjab	1	7	1	1	4
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	0	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	83	104	0	0	67
25.	Telangana	5	4	0	0	4
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16	28	2	2	64
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	16	10	0	0	6
TOTAL (STATES)		319	364	11	11	390
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	19	7	2	2	17
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	4	2	0	0	3
TOTAL (UTs)		23	9	2	2	20
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		342	373	13	13	410

Under POCSO Act Sections 14 and 15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	0	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	26	0	0	25
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	0	4
8.	Haryana	3	1	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	17	17	17	17	0
12.	Karnataka	7	7	0	0	7
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	8	0	0	28
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19	36	3	6	26
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL (STATES)		94	102	20	23	99
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	5	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94	107	20	23	99

Other Acts of POCSO

1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	75	3	4	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0	1
3.	Assam	48	47	3	3	41
4.	Bihar	10	8	0	0	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	137	274	29	31	99
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	113	132	0	0	90
8.	Haryana	68	90	2	2	42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	0	0	9
12.	Karnataka	175	209	5	5	295

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CV	PCV	CPT
13.	Kerala	188	157	3	3	260
14.	Madhya Pradesh	283	303	33	33	249
15.	Maharashtra	7	5	0	0	34
16.	Manipur	1	2	0	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	5	12	0	0	8
18.	Mizoram	5	5	5	5	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	5
21.	Punjab	14	15	0	0	10
22.	Rajasthan	165	114	14	16	178
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	154	247	33	35	222
25.	Telangana	87	84	0	0	54
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	206	391	13	19	481
28.	Uttarakhand	17	30	4	4	22
29.	West Bengal	81	110	7	8	181
TOTAL (STATES)		1845	2314	154	168	2335
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	28	23	0	0	36
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	5	0	0	4
TOTAL (UTs)		37	29	0	0	41
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1882	2343	154	168	2376

Source: Crime in India

Abducted children

2300. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children reported to be abducted during the last three years;
- (b) how many of them have been traced and returned to parents/relatives;
- (c) how many children have fallen prey to gang of traffickers;
- (d) whether any of them are used for drug peddling and immoral traffic, if so, how many; and
- (e) what steps Government has adopted to save children from these gangs and their vices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 32,726, 55,470 and 66,873 children in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively were reported as kidnapped or abducted.

Data on children recovered from kidnapping and abduction was started since 2014. A total of 27,473 and 32,651 children in 2014 and 2015 respectively were recovered from kidnapping and abduction. Data on children returned to parents/relatives is not maintained separately.

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

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 14.07.2010 on Crime Against children and Advisory dated 25.06.2013 on mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Division of assets between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2301. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much time the Ministry will take to divide assets under Schedule X between Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has assessed assets under Schedule X at ₹ 36,835 crores;

(c) if so, the details/basis on which assessment has been made and whether Union Government has approved the same;

(d) if not, whether Union Government is going to make any assessment; and

(e) the efforts Ministry has so far made to divide the assets as early as possible between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (e) As per Section 75 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or the State of Telangana, as the case may be, shall in respect of the institutions specified in the Schedule X of this Act, located in that State continue to provide facilities to the people of the other State which shall not, in any respect be less favourable to such people than what is being provided to them before the appointed day, for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the two State Governments, within a period of one year from the appointed day or, if no agreement is reached within the set period as may be fixed by the Order of the Central Government. Further, in compliance of orders of Supreme Court given in Civil Appeal Nos. 3019-3020 of 2016, Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education *V/s* Union of India and Others, a Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, comprising of two members from each of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been constituted for arriving at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganisation Act, 2014, in respect of the assets of the Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher Education.

(b) to (d) No such assessment from Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in this Ministry. There is no proposal to make any assessment.

Abolition of death penalty

2302. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission recommended abolition of death penalty in its 262nd report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry agrees with there commendation of the Law Commission regarding abolition of death penalty for all crimes except terrorism-related offences and waging war against the State;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to implement this recommendation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Law Commission in its 262nd Report, *inter alia*, recommended that the death penalty be abolished for all crimes other than terrorism related offences and waging war. As Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India the report has, therefore, been circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for seeking their views.

Suicide cases of paramilitary forces in Jammu and Kashmir

2303. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicide cases in Jammu and Kashmir by Central paramilitary forces during last three years;

(b) the reasons identified for such suicide cases; and

(c) the steps initiated to stop/reduce such suicide incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) During the last three years, 37 cases of suicide by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel in Jammu and Kashmir, have been reported.

(b) The reasons identified for such suicide cases are generally personal and domestic problems like marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression and work related issues.

(c) The steps taken by Government to stop/reduce such incidents and to boost their morale are:—

- (i) Providing better medical facilities, organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga for better stress management.
- (ii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, Officers and troops to find out and address their problems.
- (iii) Stress Management Capsule Courses are being conducted regularly for the troops to make them understand, how to handle stress.
- (iv) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic issues and social commitments.

- (v) Ensure adequate rest and relief by regulating duty hours.
- (vi) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc.
- (vii) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families.
- (viii) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel.

Verification of pensioner beneficiaries of NDMC and MCDs

2304. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NDMC and three MCDs of Delhi State have verified whether the beneficiaries of pension are still alive or not;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details of verification of the NDMC and three MCDs during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;
- (c) whether any biometric data is used to verify these pensioner beneficiaries;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the amount of money given by NDMC and three MCDs to pensioner beneficiaries during current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and North, South and East Delhi Municipal Corporations have informed that their employees are governed by Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. All the pension is disbursed by banks to the beneficiaries of pension to retired employees on the basis of the "live" certificate obtained by the bank in the month of November every year as a proof that particular pensioner is alive on the particular date. If the live certificate is not given by the pensioner, then the payment of pension is stopped.

The year-wise detail/number of pensioners is as under:

Year	NDMC	North DMC	South DMC	East DMC
2014-15	9470	8244 (till 1.12.14)	4417 (till 31.12.2014)	3298 (till 31.12.2014)
2015-16	9750	9492 (till 31.12.2015)	5581 (till 31.12.2015)	3779 (till 31.12.2015)
2016-17	10030	11256 (till 31.12.2016)	7112 (till 31.12.2016)	4411 (till 31.12.2016)

(c) and (d) The three MCDs have informed that no Biometric Data is used to verify these pension beneficiaries. However, instructions of Central Government pension rules issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time are adhered to. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has adopted “Jeevan Pramaan Scheme an Aadhaar Based Digital Life Certificate” to verify the pension beneficiaries and around 3560 pensioners have already registered themselves to avail the facility.

(e) The details of amount of money given by NDMC and three MCDs during the fiscal year 2016-2017 (till February, 2017) to its pensioners/beneficiaries are as under:

Department	Amount (in crore)
New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	₹ 227.00
North DMC	₹ 294.66
South DMC	₹ 203.00
East DMC	₹ 107.85

Child trafficking racket in West Bengal

2305. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a child trafficking racket has been unearthed in West Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that leaders of political parties are involved in the racket; and

(d) if so, the political affiliation of the people arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Human trafficking cases in North-Eastern States

2306. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the human trafficking cases in the North-Eastern States in 2014, 2015 and 2016;

(b) the multi-pronged approach to combat the menace of human trafficking by the Central Government; and

(c) the number of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) set up in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered under human trafficking in North-Eastern States in 2014, 2015 and 2016 is as follows:

States	2014	2015	2016*
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2
Assam	380	1480	91
Manipur	3	0	3
Meghalaya	17	18	7
Mizoram	0	0	2
Nagaland	4	4	0
Sikkim	1	0	1
Tripura	0	16	0

Data is provisional

(b) 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing advisories and guidelines from time to time and by providing financial assistance for setting up Anti-Human Trafficking Units at District level in various States. Training is also provided to State Police Personnel in human trafficking. The Government of India has signed Memorandums of Understanding with the Government of Bangladesh and UAE on prevention of Human Trafficking.

(c) The number of Anti-Human Trafficking Units set up in North-Eastern States is as below:

States	Number of AHTUs
Arunachal Pradesh	8
Assam	10
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	3

States	Number of AHTUs
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	4
Sikkim	2
Tripura	2

Fencing of border area passing through Malda district

2307. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fake currencies have increased post-demonetisation, if so, the details of fake currency seized post demonetisation, district-wise;

(b) whether out of 220 kms. of the border area passing through Malda district, West Bengal, only 150 kms. have been fenced, whether this has been a reason for increase in fake currency rackets in the area;

(c) if so, whether Government has fixed any time-line to fence the unmarked area, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for BSF authorities continuously failing in securing the borders from smuggling of currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The details of fake currency seized along International Borders (IB), post demonetization, district-wise is as follows:-

Border	State	Distt.	FICN Seized (In ₹)
Indo-Bangladesh Border	West Bengal	Malda	14,76,000/-
		Murshidabad	1,00,000/-
Indo-Myanmar Border	Manipur	Tamenglong	1000/-

(b) and (c) Some portion of Indo-Bangladesh border in Malda district is unfenced due to low lying/riverine areas, pending land acquisition, etc. The Government of India has decided to plug the gaps along Indo-Bangladesh Border by means of physical and non-physical barriers.

(d) Following steps are being taken by BSF to stop fake currency smuggling:

(i) Effective domination of the borders by BSF through round the clock surveillance of the border, viz., patrolling, laying nakas, establishing

observation posts all along the IB and strengthening existing defences of the Border Out Posts (BOPs).

- (ii) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance Equipments to reduce stress level of troops and enhance surveillance of border.
- (iii) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs is reviewed from time to time from the point of view of cross-border crimes and being strengthened by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

Attack on *dalits* of Hissar, Haryana

2308. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *dalits* in Hissar district of Haryana have been attacked by upper caste people;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has sought any report in this regard; and

(c) what steps have been taken to curb such attacks on *dalits* in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Government of Haryana, on the night of 29.01.2017, a quarrel took place in which some boys from Brahmin, Jat and Khatri communities allegedly attacked a boy from Balmiki community during a cycle show in village Mirchpur, District Hissar. Police staff present in the village immediately intervened. Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Hissar rushed to the village immediately and took charge of the situation. A criminal case FIR No. 25 dated 31.01.2017 u/s 148/149/323/324 IPC and Section 3 SC/ST Act, PS Narnaund was registered. Eleven accused persons have been arrested.

(c) With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 in 2016. The amended PoA Act, *inter alia*, provides for establishment of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases, power of special courts and exclusive special courts to take direct cognizance of offences and as far as possible completion of trial case within two months and addition of a chapter on 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses'. Further, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 has also been

amended in 2016 which, *inter-alia*, provide for enhanced relief amount of ₹ 85,000/- to 8,25,000/-.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at www.mha.nic.in

Additions or changes in the name of railway stations in Mumbai

2309. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for addition in the name of Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus and changes in the name of Elphinstone Road is under consideration of Government since December, 2016; and

(b) if so, how much more time Government is likely to take to convey the approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a proposal for changing the names of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Railway Station to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus Railway Station and Elphinstone Road Railway Station to Prabhadevi Railway Station in Mumbai Suburban Network has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra. This Ministry has sought comments from the concerned agencies. Based on the comments, decision regarding changing the name is taken.

Separate induction courses for trainee commandos

2310. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till now, the officers and subordinates from the Army and Central paramilitary forces used to have separate three-month induction courses upon joining and even their lodging arrangements and meals being separate from each other;

(b) whether Government has now issued directions for scrapping of the practice of holding separate induction courses for trainee commandos to raise a more lethal and composite squad of elite soldiers; and

(c) by when these directions are meant to be inculcated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per information received from National Security Guard (NSG), three months Induction Courses (Commando Conversion Courses) used to be conducted separately for Army and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) with separate lodging arrangements and meals. However, as per a recent decision by the NSG, Combined Commando Conversion Courses are conducted for Army and CAPFs Officers/personnel with common lodging and meal arrangements.

Crimes by juveniles

†2311. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes by juveniles are increasing continuously, the State-wise details thereof in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases of violation of special and local laws by juveniles besides various cases under IPC have also increased, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of State/UT-wise cases reported against juveniles and juveniles apprehended for the year 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise Number of cases registered against juveniles and juveniles apprehended under Total Cognizable Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		Cases Registered	Juveniles Apprehended	Cases Registered	Juveniles Apprehended
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	883	1018	1015	1371
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	126	66	156
3.	Assam	487	553	624	734
4.	Bihar	4371	6404	1658	1674
5.	Chhattisgarh	1799	2115	1914	2290

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	64	113	28	35
7.	Gujarat	4380	4647	1577	1957
8.	Haryana	1041	1181	1098	1333
9.	Himachal Pradesh	272	342	195	241
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	139	181	249
11.	Jharkhand	150	173	124	124
12.	Karnataka	412	640	446	692
13.	Kerala	1203	1575	1398	1793
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6512	7802	6583	7870
15.	Maharashtra	5407	7228	5693	7370
16.	Manipur	23	36	17	25
17.	Meghalaya	125	169	111	141
18.	Mizoram	44	52	41	51
19.	Nagaland	10	10	17	33
20.	Odisha	838	1077	934	1095
21.	Punjab	277	358	111	148
22.	Rajasthan	2309	3041	2203	2819
23.	Sikkim	19	22	41	41
24.	Tamil Nadu	1549	1892	1814	2421
25.	Telangana	931	1060	1252	1448
26.	Tripura	64	78	37	43
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1397	1599	1006	1120
28.	Uttarakhand	125	180	127	161
29.	West Bengal	1566	1837	562	651
TOTAL (STATES)		36441	45467	30873	38086
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	19	13	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Chandigarh	116	165	100	147
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	17	20
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	3
34.	Delhi UT	1969	2547	2366	3039
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	22	61	74
TOTAL (UTs)		2124	2763	2560	3299
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		38565	48230	33433	41385

Source: Crime in India

Reducing the number of paramilitary forces in Kashmir

†2312. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reduce the number of CRPF and other paramilitary forces in Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered to take any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The deployment of CRPF and other Para-Military forces at any point of time in Kashmir is based on the request of the State Government, availability of such forces and review of the threat perception at the highest operational levels in the Central and State Governments.

Kidnapped and missing children in the country

†2313. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of kidnapped and missing children is increasing continuously in the various parts of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take concrete steps to stop this; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of kidnapped and missing children is as under:

Number of kidnapped/abducted children in the country including Delhi:

Sl. No.	2014	2015
01	38,555	42,993

Number of missing children in the country including Delhi:

Sl. No.	2014	2015
01	69733	57545

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

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 14.07.2010 on Crime Against children and Advisory Dated 25.06.2013 on mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Sexual harassment of foreign women tourists

2314. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign women tourists were subjected to sexual harassment during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in the country, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many cases of sexual harassment of foreign women tourists were registered and how many culprits were convicted, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) how many such cases of sexual harassment committed against foreign women tourists are still pending, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 33 cases in 2014 and 15 cases

in 2015 were registered under assault on women (foreign tourists) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354A to 354D IPC). State/UT-wise details of such data are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per available information, out of 33 cases under assault on women (foreign tourists) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354A to 354D IPC) registered in 2014, a total of 2 persons were convicted. Similarly, out of 15 cases registered in 2015, no person was convicted. State/UT-wise details of such data during 2014-2015 are also given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per available information, a total of 45 cases under assault on women (foreign tourists) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354A to 354D IPC) were pending for trial at the end of the year in 2015.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	1	1	0	3	4	2	2	0
13.	Kerala	4	2	1	0	3	7	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	3	0	2	5	3	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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25. Telangana	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	6	6	6	0	1	7	1	1	0
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATE)	24	18	19	2	13	34	8	10	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	9	12	12	0	2	11	4	4	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)	9	12	12	0	2	11	4	4	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33	30	31	2	15	45	12	14	0

Source: Crime in India

False confirmation about vaccination of paramilitary troops

2315. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 Indian paramilitary troops, under the UN Peace Keeping force, landed at Haiti last year in the month of July-August without being given anti-cholera vaccination before reporting for duty at the UN Peace Keeping force;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the UN official sought clarification, the Ministry falsely confirmed to the UN that the troops have been vaccinated; and

(c) what action has been taken against the erring officers of the Ministry for false confirmation about vaccination and creating an embarrassment to Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) An Indian Formed Police Unit (Assam Rifles 7th Contingent) was inducted for deployment at Haiti in last week of July 2016. As per the report received from Assam Rifles, the Cholera Vaccines could only be procured by Medical Branch of the Directorate of Assam Rifles after dispatch of the Formed Police Unit (FPU-2 7th Contingent) to United Nations Mission in Haiti.

(b) and (c) On intimation, the Contingent was immediately vaccinated *in-situ* for Cholera (Both Doses) and as on date all personnel of Formed Police Unit (FPU-2) Assam Rifles Contingent are fully immunised. MHA have also issued instructions for compliance with mandatory Cholera Vaccination for the Uniformed Personnel prior to induction in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.

Augmentation of police forces of States

2316. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all States have been directed to augment their police forces;

(b) whether after formation of NDA Government, every State Government has been directed to conduct an early recruitment drive to fill up the vacant posts; and

(c) the State-wise shortage of police force noticed along with special instructions issued to those States to recruit and modernise the State Police Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As 'Police' is a State subject

falling in List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate augmentation in their Police forces. The Centre advises the States from time to time to take appropriate steps in Police Administration to meet the expectations of people.

As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2016 against total sanctioned strength of 22,80,691 there were 17,31,666 police personnel in position leading to a shortfall of 5,49,025 personnel. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

State Police Forces are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of Police infrastructure covered under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic Science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential building for lower level police personnel, etc.

Statement

*Details of States/UTs-wise sanctioned and Actual strength with Vacancy of
Total (Civil+Armed) Police Force (As on 1.12.016)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59,174	49,587	9,587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,764	10,923	1,841
3.	Assam	53,400	45,484	7,916
4.	Bihar	123,277	93,798	29,479
5.	Chhattisgarh	65,749	55,330	10,419
6.	Goa	8,313	6,745	1,568
7.	Gujarat	103,047	70,491	32,556
8.	Haryana	61,691	42,386	19,305
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16,637	14,178	2,459
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	80,110	69,978	10,132
11.	Jharkhand	76,692	56,189	20,503

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	110,210	70,934	39,276
13.	Kerala	60,502	53,881	6,621
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109,495	86,759	22,736
15.	Maharashtra	191,143	176,044	15,099
16.	Manipur	32,078	25,146	6,932
17.	Meghalaya	15,020	12,548	2,472
18.	Mizoram	11,263	8,435	2,828
19.	Nagaland	21,574	22,264	(690)
20.	Odisha	66,184	55,441	10,743
21.	Punjab	78,967	69,751	9,216
22.	Rajasthan	104,209	89,346	14,863
23.	Sikkim	6,081	4,565	1,516
24.	Tamil Nadu	136,002	109,948	26,054
25.	Telangana	64,489	47,428	17,061
26.	Tripura	27,448	24,018	3,430
27.	Uttar Pradesh	363,785	181,827	181,958
28.	Uttarakhand	21,155	19,991	1,164
29.	West Bengal	101,482	67,852	33,630
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,468	3,912	556
31.	Chandigarh	6,721	5,869	852
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	310	334	(24)
33.	Daman and Diu	535	390	145
34.	Delhi	82,242	76,348	5,894
35.	Lakshadweep	435	369	66
36.	Puducherry	4,039	3,177	862
ALL INDIA TOTAL		2280691	1731666	549025

Sources: BPR&D

Steps for checking human trafficking

†2317. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that incidents of human trafficking are rising fast in the country especially in Maharashtra and Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that children and women who disappear become victims of human trafficking;

(c) the State-wise details of number of incidents of human trafficking that happened in the year 2016; and

(d) the steps taken by Central Government for checking human trafficking, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered under human trafficking all over the country, including Maharashtra and Delhi, during the years 2013 to 2015 is as follows:

Year	Cases registered all over the country	Cases registered in Maharashtra	Cases registered in Delhi
2013	1361	56	0
2014	3705	232	23
2015	5608	151	87

(b) No specific evidence is available to establish the fact that all children and women who disappear become victims of human trafficking.

(c) Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under Human Trafficking during the year 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing advisories and guidelines from time to time and by providing financial assistance for setting up Anti-Human Trafficking Units at District level in various States. Training is also provided to State Police Personnel in human trafficking. The Government of India has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Government of Bangladesh and UAE on prevention of Human Trafficking.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise cases registered under human trafficking during 2016*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	91
4.	Bihar	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	68
6.	Goa	40
7.	Gujarat	548
8.	Haryana	51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	109
12.	Karnataka	404
13.	Kerala	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51
15.	Maharashtra	517
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	84
21.	Punjab	13
22.	Rajasthan	1422
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	434
25.	Telangana	229
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered
28.	Uttarakhand	12
29.	West Bengal	3579
TOTAL (STATES)		8057
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7
34.	Delhi UT	66
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (UTs)		75
TOTAL (STATES/UTs)		8132

Note: Data is Provisional.

Source: Monthly Anti-Human Trafficking

Difficulty in fencing Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan

2318. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has faced any difficulty in fencing Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan especially in Shahgarh Bulge due to shifting of sand dunes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what alternative mechanism Government is employing or planning to employ to secure the above stretch of Indo-Pak border; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to employ drones to monitor movements at the aforesaid stretch of border, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Construction of fence in Shahgarh Bulge in the shifting sand dune area was difficult but Single Row Fencing was erected and is now maintained and replaced, wherever damaged.

(c) and (d) The other details cannot be revealed in view of national security.

Crimes in the country

2319. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of different kinds of crimes in the country for last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that incidents of crimes, mainly rape and molestation, etc. have increased in various States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise data of Crime cases during 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/UT-wise cases registered under Section 376 IPC (rape), Section 376/511 IPC (Attempt to commit rape), Section 354 IPC (Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty) and Section 509 IPC (Insult to the modesty of women) for the year 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered and percentage variation under various cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2014 and 2015

Code	States/UTs	2014			2015		
		IPC	SLL	Total Cognizable Crimes	IPC	SLL	Total Cognizable Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114604	25278	139882	110693	15755	126448
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2843	195	3038	2968	181	3149
3.	Assam	94337	3064	97401	103616	3849	107465
4.	Bihar	177595	17445	195040	176973	18439	195412
5.	Chhattisgarh	58200	285611	343811	56692	245223	301915
6.	Goa	4466	3006	7472	3074	1482	4556
7.	Gujarat	131385	290914	422299	126935	307108	434043
8.	Haryana	79947	35522	115469	84466	47523	131989
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14160	2962	17122	14007	3214	17221
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23848	1605	25453	23583	1727	25310
11.	Jharkhand	45335	6321	51656	45050	7861	52911

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	137338	25665	163003	138847	32019	170866
13.	Kerala	206789	403576	610365	257074	396334	653408
14.	Madhya Pradesh	272423	101746	374169	268614	90046	358660
15.	Maharashtra	249834	134981	384815	275414	147766	423180
16.	Manipur	3641	868	4509	3847	1004	4851
17.	Meghalaya	3679	304	3983	4079	327	4406
18.	Mizoram	2140	435	2575	2228	347	2575
19.	Nagaland	1157	514	1671	1302	629	1931
20.	Odisha	74569	19088	93657	83360	19848	103208
21.	Punjab	37162	27812	64974	37983	22253	60236
22.	Rajasthan	210418	58140	268558	198080	64096	262176
23.	Sikkim	1065	200	1265	766	184	950
24.	Tamil Nadu	193200	311879	505079	187558	254604	442162
25.	Telangana	106830	20876	127706	106282	16496	122778
26.	Tripura	5499	260	5759	4692	172	4864
27.	Uttar Pradesh	240475	2393330	2633805	241920	2549421	2791341
28.	Uttarakhand	9156	170767	179923	10248	88618	98866

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29.	West Bengal	185672	20708	206380	179501	26777	206278
	TOTAL (STATES)	2687767	4363072	7050839	2749852	4363303	7113155
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	746	2122	2868	862	2197	3059
31.	Chandigarh	3221	1457	4678	3248	1865	5113
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	20	297	269	34	303
33.	Daman and Diu	233	19	252	302	17	319
34.	Delhi UT	155654	9908	165562	191377	8599	199976
35.	Lakshadweep	81	34	115	50	15	65
36.	Puducherry	3584	998	4582	3440	669	4109
	TOTAL (UTs)	163796	14558	178354	199548	13396	212944
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2851563	4377630	7229193	2949400	4376699	7326099

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise cases registered and percentage variation under Rape (Section 376 IPC), Attempt to commit rape (Section 376/511 IPC), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 IPC) and Insult to the modesty of women (Section 509 IPC) during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape (Section 376 IPC)		Attempt to commit rape (Section 376/511 IPC)		Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Section 354 IPC)		Insult to the modesty of women (Section 509 IPC)		Total Sexual Crimes	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	1027	165	206	4547	4616	2649	2200	8322	8049
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	10	12	121	101	3	2	217	186
3.	Assam	1980	1733	227	499	3099	4293	1	111	5307	6636
4.	Bihar	1127	1041	484	403	572	198	69	96	2252	1738
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1560	21	19	2122	1868	79	53	3658	3500
6.	Goa	95	86	2	0	202	150	57	34	356	270
7.	Gujarat	841	503	6	3	1352	1164	173	73	2372	1743
8.	Haryana	1174	1070	136	105	1688	1886	102	90	3100	3151
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	244	5	1	538	434	60	58	886	737

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	296	20	21	1421	1343	237	175	2009	1835
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1053	208	202	440	844	18	10	1716	2109
12.	Karnataka	1324	589	22	16	5263	5112	170	154	6779	5871
13.	Kerala	1347	1256	36	30	4367	3987	257	267	6007	5540
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4391	56	57	9609	8049	429	390	15170	12887
15.	Maharashtra	3438	4144	15	13	10001	11713	1575	1119	15029	16989
16.	Manipur	75	46	1	1	98	84	0	2	174	133
17.	Meghalaya	118	93	26	23	105	95	54	20	303	231
18.	Mizoram	120	58	1	6	97	75	29	2	247	141
19.	Nagaland	30	35	3	1	16	8	1	9	50	53
20.	Odisha	1978	2251	33	137	5543	6499	379	472	7933	9359
21.	Punjab	981	886	154	128	1113	1123	35	27	2283	2164
22.	Rajasthan	3759	3644	373	407	5999	4813	18	9	10149	8873
23.	Sikkim	47	5	9	1	34	21	3	2	93	29
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	421	16	29	1102	1163	229	20	1802	1633
25.	Telangana	979	1105	73	43	3188	3608	1142	1288	5382	6044
26.	Tripura	239	213	35	38	492	352	11	6	777	609
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	3025	324	422	8605	7885	29	11	12425	11343

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Uttarakhand	270	283	41	10	343	318	4	12	658	623
29.	West Bengal	1466	1199	1656	1551	5670	5069	543	455	9335	8274
	TOTAL (STATES)	34530	32328	4158	4384	77747	76871	8356	7167	124791	120750
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	36	0	0	41	57	5	5	78	98
31.	Chandigarh	59	72	6	6	87	76	2	10	154	164
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	0	0	2	5	1	0	8	13
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	0	0	3	7	0	0	5	12
34.	Delhi UT	2096	2199	70	46	4322	5367	1361	1492	7849	9104
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	1	6	2	1	4	7
36.	Puducherry	10	3	0	1	32	33	8	10	50	47
	TOTAL (UTs)	2205	2323	76	53	4488	5551	1379	1518	8148	9445
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36735	34651	4234	4437	82235	82422	9735	8685	132939	130195

Source: Crime in India

Minimum wages for workers

2320. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of scheduled employments;
- (b) the details of minimum wages being paid by different States to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers, State-wise;
- (c) what monitoring mechanism the Ministry has to ensure that minimum wages are paid to all categories of workers by companies, etc.;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to increase the minimum wages for workers; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and when were the wages revised last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Presently, there are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere, the details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*) while in the State Sphere the number of such employments are 1709 the details of which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As per available information in this Ministry the range of minimum wages fixed by the various State Governments/UTs are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is implemented by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has issued final notification on 19.01.2017 to revise the minimum rates of wages for the scheduled employments in the Central Sphere.

In Order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government introduced the idea of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) based on the recommendation

of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1988. Accordingly, the Central Government revises the minimum rates of wages in the month of April and October to include V.D.A under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Statement-I

*Details of Scheduled Employments for which Central Government has fixed
minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations
3.	Maintenance of Buildings
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways
5.	Gypsum mines
6.	Barites mines
7.	Bauxite mines
8.	Manganese mines
9.	China Clay mines
10.	Kyanite mines
11.	Copper mines
12.	Clay mines
13.	Stone mines
14.	White Clay mines
15.	Orchire mines
16.	Fire Clay mines
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) mines
18.	Asbestos mines
19.	Chromite mines
20.	Quartzite mines
21.	Quartz mines
22.	Silica mines

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
<hr/>	
23.	Magnesite mines
24.	Graphite mines
25.	Felspar mines
26.	Red Oxide mines
27.	Laterite mines
28.	Dolomite mines
29.	Iron Ore mines
30.	Granite mines
31.	Wolfram mines
32.	Magnetite mines
33.	Rock Phosphate mines
34.	Hematite mines
35.	Marble and Calcite mines
36.	Uranium mines
37.	Mica mines
38.	Employment in Lignite mines
39.	Employment in Gravel mines
40.	Employment in the Slate mines
41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
45.	Watch and Ward

Statement-II

Details of No. of Scheduled Employments in States/UTs under Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Scheduled employments (As on 31.12.2013)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	105
4.	Bihar	88
5.	Chhattisgarh	46
6.	Goa	21
7.	Gujarat	54
8.	Haryana	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28
11.	Jharkhand	88
12.	Karnataka	79
13.	Kerala	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38
15.	Maharashtra	67
16.	Manipur	15
17.	Meghalaya	28
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	54
20.	Odisha	84
21.	Punjab	71
22.	Rajasthan	62
23.	Sikkim	26

1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	73
25.	Tripura	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64
27.	Uttarakhand	58
28.	West Bengal	56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
30.	Chandigarh	44
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56
32.	Daman and Diu	72
33.	Delhi	29
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Puducherry	26
TOTAL		1709

Source: Report on the Working of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the year 2013, published by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

Statement-III

*Category-wise details of Range of Minimum Rates of Wages in All States
as on 01.01.2017 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories							
		Unskilled		Semi Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central Sphere	214.00	374.00	219.00	414.00	238.00	456.00	259.00	495.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	895.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-
3.	Assam	240.00	-	280.00	-	350.00	-	450.00	-
4.	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	163.00	252.00	210.00	257.00	218.00	265.00	272.00	275.00
6.	Goa	215.00	307.00	217.00	307.00	223.00	307.00	233.00	307.00
7.	Gujarat	150.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	-	-
8.	Haryana	292.31	292.31	306.92	322.27	338.38	355.30	373.07	373.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	180.00	185.55	188.47	197.00	216.52	224.17	237.12	284.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	150.00	150.00	175.00	175.00	225.00	225.00	-	-

11.	Jharkhand	221.61	237.44	232.16	253.27	306.03	327.14	353.52	369.90
12.	Karnataka	182.39	289.74	188.39	304.74	210.86	329.74	213.06	332.96
13.	Kerala	275.46	548.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	193.00	263.00	257.00	349.00	303.00	398.00	296.00	399.00
15.	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49					-	-
16.	Meghalaya	170.00	170.00	181.00	181.00	191.00	191.00	212.00	212.00
17.	Manipur	122.10	122.10	129.97	129.97	132.60	132.60	-	-
18.	Mizoram	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	370.00	370.00	460.00	460.00
19.	Nagaland	115.00	115.00	125.00	125.00	135.00	135.00	145.00	145.00
20.	Odisha	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	240.00	240.00	260.00	260.00
21.	Punjab	267.13	277.13	297.13	297.13	331.63	331.63	371.33	371.33
22.	Rajasthan	197.00	197.00	207.00	207.00	217.00	217.00	267.00	267.00
23.	Sikkim	220.00	220.00	242.00	242.00	275.00	275.00	319.00	319.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	146.00	455.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	142.46	346.15	162.81	375.00	184.96	403.85	280.00	405.42
26.	Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	161.00	211.67	233.33	300.71	261.33	354.67	299.17	418.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	282.00	312.00	294.00	330.00	307.00	381.00	328.00	392.00
30.	Chandigarh	316.15	316.15	322.00	326.00	333.46	342.11	358.00	358.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	268.20	268.20	276.20	276.20	284.20	284.20	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	268.20	268.20	276.20	276.20	284.20	284.20	-	-
33.	Delhi	331.00	368.00	366.00	407.00	402.00	447.00	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	255.20	255.20	280.50	280.20	305.20	305.20	335.20	335.20
35.	Puducherry	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	69.27	363.26						

* Data is yet to be received. Figures indicate rates of wages as on 31.12.2013 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Rates for unskilled workers for Assam and West Bengal exclude Tea garden workers.

Employment of women

2321. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of employed women in the country;

(b) the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the year-wise details of the employment provided to the unemployed women during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the result of recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated employment on usual status basis is given below:

Estimated Employment (in crore)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009-10	22.98	10.57	10.44	2.56
2011-12	23.49	10.20	10.98	2.74

The number of women not all of whom are necessarily unemployed registered in various employment exchanges in the country and the placements for the last three years are given below:

(in nos.)

Year	No. of registered women jobseekers	Placements
2011	13694800	85700
2012	15645900	67800
2013	16549100	58800
2014	17078300	60800

Transgender persons in workforce

2322. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of transgender employees in formal sector of the economy;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative to assist in the inclusion of transgender persons in the workforce of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the survey results of Labour Bureau, during 2015-16 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for employment in all sectors based on Usual Status (UPSS) basis is given below:

(in per cent)

Sector	All India			
	Male	Female	Transgender	Person
Rural	75.7	30.2	51.9	53.9
Urban	67.1	14.8	36.9	41.8
Rural + Urban	73.3	25.8	47.2	50.5

(b) to (d) In pursuance to the judgement of the Supreme Court, April 2014, Government has taken various steps for assisting inclusion of transgenders in the workforce. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 has been drafted to evolve a mechanism for the social, economic and educational empowerment of transgenders. The Ministry has issued instruction to all Employment Exchanges for registration of transgenders. The Ministry is also implementing the National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers which also facilitates registration of transgenders.

Pending cases in labour courts

2323. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of labour courts and tribunals set up in the last three years and in the current year;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of dispute cases received, settled and pending in the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the process to dispose of the pending cases, and whether Government proposes to establish more such labour courts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various States for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. Out of these, two CGIT-cum-LCs at Mumbai and Kolkata also function as National Industrial Tribunals (NITs). The list of CGIT-cum-LCs and NITs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

No Labour Court has been set up in the last three years or in the current year.

(b) The details of number of cases received, disposed of and pending in various CGIT-cum-LCs and NITs during the last three years and the current year, *i.e.* during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to the month of February, 2017) are given in Statement-II to V respectively.

(c) A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an “Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism” has been introduced from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officers of the CGIT-cum-LCs hold camp courts in various parts of the area of their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.

At present, no proposal for setting up of new CGIT-cum-LCs is under consideration of the Ministry.

Statement-I

List of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals.

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC	Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC
1.	Mumbai I	7.	Chandigarh I
2.	Mumbai II	8.	New Delhi I
3.	Dhanbad I	9.	Kanpur
4.	Dhanbad II	10.	Jabalpur
5.	Asansol	11.	Chennai
6.	Kolkata	12.	Bangalore

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC	Sl. No.	Name of CGIT-cum-LC
13.	Hyderabad	18.	New Delhi II
14.	Nagpur	19.	Guwahati
15.	Bhubaneswar	20.	Ernakulam
16.	Lucknow	21.	Ahmedabad
17.	Jaipur	22.	Chandigarh II

Mumbai I National Tribunal

Kolkata National Tribunal

Statement-II*Details regarding cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2013-14*

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	208	50	16	242	94	51	7	138
2.	Mumbai II	417	96	43	470	381	12	17	376
3.	Dhanbad I	1457	107	167	1,397	297	12	110	199
4.	Dhanbad II	751	170	140	781	39	1	4	36
5.	Asansol	518	29	76	471	51	5	14	42
6.	Kolkata	265	74	14	325	48	5	8	45
7.	Chandigarh I	205	312	75	442	30	27	9	48
8.	New Delhi I	387	144	155	376	42	24	23	43
9.	Kanpur	612	172	44	740	261	21	59	223
10.	Jabalpur	1897	96	398	1,595	224	3	56	171
11.	Chennai	320	101	123	298	14	5	6	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Bangalore	538	56	65	529	102	35	22	115
13.	Hyderabad	1053	156	309	900	613	6	30	589
14.	Nagpur	356	95	200	251	7	8	2	13
15.	Bhubaneswar	383	73	72	384	357	33	10	380
16.	Lucknow	497	72	55	514	46	16	11	51
17.	Jaipur	360	67	29	398	114	1	4	111
18.	New Delhi II	506	140	95	551	59	64	14	109
19.	Guwahati	76	44	29	91	8	31	7	32
20.	Ernakulam	100	56	28	128	11	7	12	6
21.	Ahmedabad	2219	198	81	2,336	1,624	18	76	1,566
22.	Chandigarh II	515	95	107	503	54	20	10	64
TOTAL		13,640	2,403	2,321	13,722	4,476	405	511	4,370
Mumbai I National Tribunal		6	2	0	8	153	0	1	152
Kolkata National Tribunal		10	1	1	10	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL + NATIONAL TRIBUNALS)		13,656	2,406	2,322	13,740	4,708	405	512	4,601

Statement-III*Details regarding cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2014-15*

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Application			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	242	23	22	243	138	15	17	136
2.	Mumbai II	470	106	57	519	376	29	10	395
3.	Dhanbad I	1397	79	183	1,293	199	10	127	82
4.	Dhanbad II	781	71	145	707	36	0	14	22
5.	Asansol	471	27	79	419	42	9	6	45
6.	Kolkata	325	74	80	319	45	11	1	55
7.	Chandigarh I	442	143	122	463	48	8	32	24
8.	New Delhi I	376	360	47	689	43	38	0	81
9.	Kanpur	740	103	40	803	223	26	94	155
10.	Jabalpur	1595	122	374	1,343	171	5	35	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Chennai	298	144	173	269	13	10	8	15
12.	Bangalore	529	34	145	418	115	47	15	147
13.	Hyderabad	900	222	121	1,001	589	12	527	74
14.	Nagpur	251	78	99	230	13	8	6	15
15.	Bhubaneswar	384	69	31	422	380	25	10	395
16.	Lucknow	514	78	68	524	51	24	8	67
17.	Jaipur	398	81	32	447	111	1	4	108
18.	New Delhi II	551	145	89	607	109	86	108	87
19.	Guwahati	91	7	60	38	32	20	21	31
20.	Ernakulam	128	54	46	136	6	20	7	19
21.	Ahmedabad	2336	88	68	2,356	1,566	38	81	1,523
22.	Chandigarh II	503	124	179	448	64	27	1	90
TOTAL		13,722	2,232	2,260	13,694	4,370	469	1,132	3,707
Mumbai I National Tribunal		8	1	0	9	152	0	0	152
Kolkata National Tribunal		10	1	2	9	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL + NATIONAL TRIBUNALS)		13,740	2,234	2,262	13,712	4,601	469	1,132	3,938

Statement-IV*Details regarding cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2015-16*

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Application			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	243	0	0	243	136	9	8	137
2.	Mumbai II	519	49	9	559	395	73	4	464
3.	Dhanbad I	1293	101	201	1,193	82	21	29	74
4.	Dhanbad II	707	96	76	727	22	1	1	22
5.	Asansol	419	19	87	351	45	55	17	83
6.	Kolkata	319	112	65	366	55	13	6	62
7.	Chandigarh I	463	56	87	432	24	26	12	38
8.	New Delhi I	689	252	97	844	81	47	23	105
9.	Kanpur	803	115	78	840	155	29	25	159
10.	Jabalpur	1348	128	355	1,121	147	1	96	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Chennai	269	115	140	244	15	23	9	29
12.	Bangalore	418	38	6	450	147	33	1	179
13.	Hyderabad	1001	136	32	1,105	74	1	1	74
14.	Nagpur	230	59	1	288	15	12	0	27
15.	Bhubaneswar	422	52	14	460	395	18	1	412
16.	Lucknow	524	78	85	517	67	23	28	62
17.	Jaipur	447	83	58	472	108	6	5	109
18.	New Delhi II	607	153	73	687	88	7	71	24
19.	Guwahati	38	10	11	37	31	2	1	32
20.	Ernakulam	136	59	24	171	19	14	5	28
21.	Ahmedabad	2356	99	225	2,230	1,523	9	226	1,306
22.	Chandigarh II	448	166	104	510	90	65	18	137
TOTAL		13,699	1,976	1,828	13,847	3,714	488	587	3,615
Mumbai I National Tribunal		9	0	1	8	152	2	2	152
Kolkata National Tribunal		9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL + NATIONAL TRIBUNALS)		13,717	1,976	1,829	13,864	3,945	490	589	3,846

Statement-V

Details regarding cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2016-17 (up to the month of February, 2017)

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Application			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	241	11	10	242	137	6	8	135
2.	Mumbai II	559	25	64	520	464	18	25	457
3.	Dhanbad I	1193	34	185	1,042	74	17	14	77
4.	Dhanbad II	720	10	31	699	22	0	0	22
5.	Asansol	351	5	77	279	83	29	17	95
6.	Kolkata	366	4	3	367	62	0	0	62
7.	Chandigarh I	432	3	0	597	38	25	17	46
8.	New Delhi I	844	150	130	864	105	127	42	190
9.	Kanpur	840	31	66	805	159	12	12	159
10.	Jabalpur	1121	96	331	886	52	28	20	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Chennai	244	38	103	179	113	115	17	127
12.	Bangalore	450	79	46	483	176	37	19	194
13.	Hyderabad	1105	60	96	1,069	74	78	1	151
14.	Nagpur	287	34	0	321	27	3	0	30
15.	Bhubaneswar	460	82	95	447	412	210	23	599
16.	Lucknow	517	24	39	501	62	57	43	76
17.	Jaipur	472	17	51	438	109	2	50	61
18.	New Delhi II	687	90	82	695	24	4	5	23
19.	Guwahati	37	5	0	42	32	1	0	33
20.	Ernakulam	171	24	38	157	28	13	4	37
21.	Ahmedabad	2230	43	564	1,709	1,306	43	265	1,084
22.	Chandigarh II	510	44	29	525	137	14	58	91
TOTAL		13,837	909	2,040	12,867	3,696	839	640	3,809
Mumbai I National Tribunal		8	0	0	8	152	0	0	152
Kolkata National Tribunal		9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL + NATIONAL TRIBUNALS)		13,854	909	2,040	12,884	3,927	839	640	4,040

Maternity leave in private sector

2324. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced for extending maternity leave period including mandatory maternity leaves in private sector also; and

(b) if so, the details of mechanism to monitor the same for proper implementation in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Maternity benefits to workers in the private sector are regulated under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 and Maternity Benefit (MB) Act, 1961. The Government has already enhanced paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for up to two surviving children under the ESI Act, 1948 *vide* notification dated 20.01.2017. So far as enhanced benefits under MB Act, 1961 are concerned, the Government introduced Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 before Rajya Sabha. The said Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 11.08.2016 and Lok Sabha has also passed the Bill with some amendments on 09.03.2017.

(b) Both the Acts provide for protection of rights of working women through robust and proper mechanism including inspections by the field officers. The Acts provide for stringent penalties, including imprisonment, for violations of its provisions to ensure proper implementation.

Fixed minimum wages for workers

†2325. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism adopted by the Ministry to ensure fixed minimum wages for the workers working in the private sector of the country;

(b) the number of institutions/individuals against whom action was taken for giving less than minimum wages to the workers in the last three years with details of action taken thereon; and

(c) the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for both the Central and State Governments as the appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Presently, there are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere while in the State Sphere the number of such employments is 1709.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is implemented by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2014-15, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 (upto December, 2016) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(A) Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Dec., 2016)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	6582	9803	5732
2.	No. of Irregularities detected	68747	75938	39837
3.	No. Irregularities Rectified	87809	46467	40541
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3774	1549	1636
5.	No. of Convictions	2782	1476	1386

(B) Claim cases under Minimum Wages Act

Year	Claims			Amount Awarded (In ₹)		
	B/F	Filed	Decided	Awarded	Recovererd	Paid to workes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013-14	3855	3000	2838	123030072	50794115	33439937
2014-15	3980	2167	248	59856881	35892244	30526714

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015-16	3672	743	1796	66654417	44128036	34879425
2016-17 (upto Dec., 2016)	2610	719	827	74937048	41241934	38196925

Investment of EPF in shares and equities of Public Limited Companies

2326. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has invested a portion of EPF amount in shares and equities of various Public Limited Companies as well as blue chip shares of some private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount invested in top ten companies, company-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any efforts to bring in more number of employees in both organised and unorganised sectors under the ambit of EPF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is investing in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) based on Nifty 50, Sensex and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) Indices. EPFO does not invest in shares and equities of individual companies.

(b) The total amount invested by EPFO in ETFs as on 28th February, 2017 is as under:

(i) Nifty 50 and Sensex Index based ETFs: ₹ 17,105 crore

(ii) CPSE Index based ETF: ₹ 1,504 crore.

(c) and (d) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment employing 20 or more persons which is either a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I of the Act or an establishment to which the Act has been made applicable by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

An Employees' Enrolment Campaign, 2017 has been launched for the period 01.01.2017 to 31.03.2017 to bring in more workers under the ambit of EPFO. Under the campaign, an employer, whether already covered or yet to be covered, can

enroll employees who remained un-enrolled for any reason between 01.04.2009 and 31.12.2016 by making a declaration of such employees during the campaign period. Such declaration shall be valid only in respect of employees who are alive as on 1st January, 2017 and no proceedings under Section 7A of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 or under paragraph 26B of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 or under paragraph 8 of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 have been initiated against their establishment or employer, as the case may be, to determine the eligibility for membership of such employees.

Unemployment among women and rural areas

2327. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the female job seekers are the worst hit due to unemployment in comparison to 2013-14 in the country during the last two financial years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the unemployment in rural areas rose by more than 30 per cent during last two financial years thereon; and

(c) the details of self-employed, salaried workers and contractual employment during the last three years thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of the labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated employment and workforce participation rate on usual status basis is given below:

Estimated Employment (in crore)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009-10	22.98	10.57	10.44	2.56
2011-12	23.49	10.20	10.98	2.74
<i>Workforce Participation Rate (in per cent)</i>				
2009-10	54.7	26.1	54.3	13.8
2011-12	54.3	24.8	54.6	14.7

The unemployment rate for females was 2.3% and 2.4% during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively as per NSSO surveys. The unemployment rate for males, females

and transgenders was 3.0%, 5.8% and 3.2% respectively during 2015-16 as per Labour Bureau Surveys. According to the Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, the Workforce Participation Rate during 2015-16 was 73.3% for male, 25.8% for female and 47.2% for transgenders.

(c) As per the survey results of 2011-12 by NSSO the share of self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labour were 52.2%, 17.9% and 29.9%, respectively in the country.

Funds allocated for women labour

2328. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under grant-in-aid on child labour and women labour, a general trend shows that between 2007 and 2012 funds allocated for women labour to NGOs was less than half of total funds allocated under the scheme;

(b) whether this trend has changed and more funds are being allotted to NGOs in last three years, details thereof;

(c) the year-wise details of number of NGOs which were allotted funds in last three years; and

(d) number of women provided legal aid in last three years, since one of the purpose of the scheme is to provide legal aid to working women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is administering a Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations (VOs) for taking up action programmes/projects for the benefit of women labour. The details of fund allocated and released under GIA Scheme on Women Labour from 2009-2010 to 2015-2016, as detailed below, reflects the trend of expenditure on Women Labour Scheme:

Year	Fund allocated under GIA Scheme on Women Labour	Funds released to NGOs/VOs
1	2	3
2009-10	20.00 lakh	15.03 lakh
2010-11	20.00 lakh	13.51 lakh
2011-12	20.00 lakh	15.27 lakh
2012-13	20.00 lakh	12.46 lakh

1	2	3
2013-14	20.00 lakh	13.38 lakh
2014-15	20.00 lakh	16.54 lakh
2015-16	20.00 lakh	22.51 lakh

(c) and (d) The number of NGOs/VOs which were allotted funds and number of women workers benefited under the Scheme in last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of NGOs allotted funds	No. of Women benefited
1.	2013-14	11	14,700
2.	2014-15	11	17,100
3.	2015-16	15	22,150

Target fixed for providing employment to youth

†2329. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had fixed any target for providing employment to the unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively;

(c) whether the targets fixed for the said financial years have been achieved;

(d) if so, the number of persons who got employment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The 12th Five Year Plan projected 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and will provide skill certification to the equivalent number. Year-wise targets for employment are not fixed, however the employment levels are estimated from labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Labour Bureau. As per the result of surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated workforce and unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis is given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	2013-14	2015-16
Estimated Workforce (in crore persons)	48.04	46.77
Unemployment Rate (in %)	3.4	3.7

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. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since 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 were 0.77 lakh workers

Fall in unemployment rate

2330. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate was between 9 per cent and 8.5 per cent in the months of January to September 2016 and fell to 5.69 per cent in the month of November 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has anticipated reasons for this fall in the unemployment rate, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time-line anticipated by Government when this rate will show an upward trend, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Unemployment and employment rates are estimated through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office and Labour Bureau. As per the result of these surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, 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.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run Skill Development Schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

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

Further, a new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Jobs created

2331. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1.75 lakh jobs were created in 2015 as compared to 9.3 lakh jobs created in 2011; and

(b) whether Government has any plans/policies to create jobs to utilise the demographic dividend and tackle the growing unemployment among literate youth population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. According to this survey, the job growth in these 8 sectors in the year 2011 was 9.30 lakh and was 1.35 lakh during 2015.

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to enhance employability of youth, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. 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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Budgetary allocation for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2332. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no funds were allocated for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in budget 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, if not, the details of budgetary allocation for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour since 2014;

(c) the details of actual expenditure made on Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and number of people rehabilitated, year-wise and State-wise, since 2014; and

(d) what has been the budgetary allocation for Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and how much is the actual expenditure and number of beneficiaries under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The budget allocation for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 5.00 crore for each of the FYs.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of Central share released towards Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and number of persons rehabilitated under the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme during the F.Ys 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

Year	State	Number of bonded labour released and rehabilitated	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	Chhattisgarh	853	85.30
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216	221.60
2016-17	Bihar	1792	179.20
(upto 21.03.2017)	Uttar Pradesh	258	25.80
	Jharkhand	118	11.8
	Odisha	258	25.80

The budgetary allocation for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during the F.Y. 2016-17 is ₹ 3 crore out of which around ₹ 2.43 crore has been released to the States as mentioned above.

A revamped Scheme *i.e.*, 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' has come into effect on 17.05.2016.

Population under modern day slavery

2333. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry looks at the survey conducted by Gallup and the Walk Free Foundation which indicates that 18.35 million people in the country are under conditions of modern day slavery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India houses the largest number of population under modern day slavery;

(c) if so, the reasons behind this in spite of Government taking various measures to stop slavery in the country;

- (d) the areas in which the survey found slavery; and
- (e) the special measures the Ministry is going to take to stop slavery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The report is in the public domain. The Central Government is fully committed towards eradication of the Bonded Labour System. Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits “begar” and other similar forms of forced labour and further provide that any contravention of the said prohibition shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Accordingly, Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour was in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016.

The salient features of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016’ are as under:—

- (1) Financial assistance for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer has been increased from ₹ 20,000/- to one lakh per adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or woman or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (2) The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.
- (3) The Scheme provides for financial assistance of ₹ 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers and ₹ 1.00 lakh for evaluatory studies.

- (4) The Scheme provides for financial assistance upto ₹ 10 lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation.
- (5) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. In cases where the trial has not been concluded, but the District Administration has arrived at a *prima facie* finding and proof of bondage, then the proposal for cash assistance shall not be stopped for want of details of conviction. However, final disbursement of case assistance and non-cash assistance shall be made upon proof of bondage and other legal consequences as per judicial process.
- (6) The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (7) Fund is released by the Ministry under the Scheme to the District National Child Labour Project Society and the District Project Society in turn releases the fund to the implementing agencies including the District Administration.
- (8) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force. Further, the above benefits are in addition to other land and housing elements etc. as mentioned below:
 - Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
 - Land development.
 - Provision of low cost dwelling units.
 - Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery etc.
 - Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
 - Collection and processing of minor forest products.
 - Supply of essential commodities under targeted public distribution system.
 - Education for children.

Till date, the details of the no. of bonded labour rehabilitated (State-wise) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme up to 21.03.2017

Name of the State	Identified and Released	Rehabilitated
Andhra Pradesh	38,141	31,687
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2992
Bihar	17,187	16,369
Chhattisgarh	2215	2215
Gujarat	64	64
Haryana	594	92
Jharkhand	314	314
Karnataka	64,600	58,348
Kerala	823	710
Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392
Maharashtra	1,404	1,325
Odisha	50,699	47,571
Punjab	252	252
Rajasthan	7713	6556
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	38,046	38,046
Uttarakhand	5	5
West Bengal	344	344
TOTAL	3,04,817	2,84,855

Decline in job creation

2334. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep decline in job creation in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by Government; and

(c) whether demonetisation is also responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quick Quarterly Survey since 2009 to assess employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewelry, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015). 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.

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.

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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

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 1.51 lakhs and over 49.7 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened to facilitate payment of wages.

Improvement in the job market

2335. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any improvement in the job market since 2014; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the survey results of Labour Bureau, 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/powerloom.

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. 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.

Notice period for resignation in IT sector

2336. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to accede to the IT sector demand for reducing the notice period for resignations from three months to just one month; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

- (b) Not applicable in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

Replacement of Mahatma Gandhi's picture in diaries and calendars

2337. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahatma Gandhi's picture has been replaced with the picture of Prime Minister in its diaries and calendars by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) whether the move has approval of the Ministry and the PMO;

(c) if not, from where KVIC derived authority/power to replace Mahatma Gandhi's photograph with PM's photograph; and

(d) what action the Ministry has taken on the errant officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The picture of the Mahatma Gandhi has not been replaced by KVIC in its diaries and calendars. There is no policy for mandatory use of photos of Mahatma Gandhiji on calendars and diaries of KVIC. Design and creative are prepared every year based on the requirements and developments that took place in KVI Sector. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's photograph was used on the cover page of the KVIC Diary and Calendar for 2017, since he was kind enough to grace the Khadi event held at Ludhiana (Punjab) where he distributed 500 Charkhas to the Khadi artisans and the photograph of the event was carried on the Diary and Calendar as a source of encouragement to the KVI Sector. During the years (1996, 2002, 2005, 2011, 2013 and 2016), the cover page of the KVIC Diary did not carry the photograph of Mahatma Gandhiji.

(b) The guidelines of the Government with regard to publication of Hon'ble Prime Minister's photograph have been duly followed by KVIC.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Impact of demonetisation on MSMEs

2338. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any serious note on the difficulties faced by MSME units in the country in dealing with daily wage labourers after the demonetisation announcement;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the productivity and employment generation in MSME sector has seen a downward trend after the demonetisation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the various steps taken by Government to provide special incentives to MSME units adhering 100 per cent with digital transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not conducted any survey to assess the impact of demonetisation on MSMEs, in particular, that of productivity and employment generation in MSME. However, some MSMEs faced temporary difficulties in carrying out their normal business owing to cash flow mismatches during the phase of demonetisation.

(e) Government has taken several steps to promote digital transactions, which also aims at facilitating digital transactions amongst MSMEs. Some of these are as follows:

- (i) Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has issued an advisory to Banks which states that it has been noted that in many cases working capital limit for MSMEs are being capped at 20% of estimated turnover whereas the recommendations of the Committee on the guidelines of RBI were to treat 20% as the minimum. As MSMEs make the transition from a cash based mode of transactions to a cashless or digital mode, it is essential that their WC limits are appropriately increased to facilitate the process. Further, to provide an impetus to the level of business activities of MSMEs and further enabling the move from cash to cashless digital transactions by MSMEs, it would be appropriate to factor in cash deposits made by MSMEs in the recent period for determining working capital limits.
- (ii) Under the scheme of presumptive income tax for small and medium tax payers whose turnover is up to ₹ 2 crore, at present 8% of their turnover is counted as presumptive income. In the Union Budget 2017-18, it has been proposed to make this 6% in respect of turnover which is received by non-cash means.
- (iii) Further, to promote cashless transactions, it is proposed in the Union Budget 2017-18 to exempt BCD, Excise/CV duty and SAD on miniaturised POS card reader for m-POS, micro ATM standards version 1.5.1, Finger Print Readers/Scanners and Iris Scanners.

Mahila Coir Yojana

2339. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the aims and objectives along with implementation status of the Mahila Coir Yojana in the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (b) the number of beneficiaries of the Yojana in the country during the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Coir Board is implementing Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) exclusively for empowering women in the country by giving training and distribution of coir processing equipments. This is a 100% women oriented programme intended to provide self employment to the rural women artisans in coir producing regions. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts and other coir processing equipments, which can be operated by women, at 75% subsidy after imparting training with a duration of 2 months subject to a maximum amount of ₹ 7,500/-. The training under MCY are conducted through all training centres of the Board. During the training period, the women artisans are given stipend amounting to ₹ 1000 per month. The scheme is prevalent in coir producing coastal States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal and NE Region. During the current year (Up to February, 2017) 1658 women have been trained and 137 ratts are distributed.

Permission for replacing photograph of Gandhiji on calendars/diaries

2340. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of diaries and calendars got printed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 2017 along with the expenditure incurred thereon;
- (b) whether it is a fact that photograph of Gandhiji has been replaced by the photograph of Prime Minister on those calendars/diaries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether permission of PMO was obtained before replacing the photograph and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The details of number of

diaries and calendars printed for the year 2017 and expenditure incurred thereon by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is as follows:

Particulars	Nos.	Expenditure incurred
Diaries	8000	₹ 11.80 lakh
Calendars	3000	₹ 3.18 lakh

(b) No, Sir. The picture of the Mahatma Gandhi has not been replaced by KVIC in its diaries and calendars. There is no policy for mandatory use of photos of Mahatma Gandhiji on calendars and diaries of KVIC. Design and creative are prepared every year based on the requirements and developments that took place in KVI Sector. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's photograph was used on the cover page of the KVIC Diary and Calendar for 2017, since he was kind enough to grace the Khadi event held at Ludhiana (Punjab) where he distributed 500 Charkhas to the Khadi artisans and the photograph of the event was carried on the Diary and Calendar as a source of encouragement to the KVI Sector. During the years (1996, 2002, 2005, 2011, 2013 and 2016), the cover page of the KVIC Diary did not carry the photograph of Mahatma Gandhiji.

(c) The guidelines with regard to the use of Hon'ble Prime Minister's photograph have been duly followed by KVIC.

Financial incentives for Start-up companies

2341. SHRI R.VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial incentives for Startup companies in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any institutionalized platform for Government-Startup collaboration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The Start-Up India initiative aims 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 various financial incentives provided for

Startup Companies under the Startup India initiative include providing funding support through a Fund of Funds, Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups, tax exemption on Capital Gains, tax exemption for initial 3 years, and allowing External Commercial Borrowing up to US \$ 3 million or equivalent per financial year.

(c) and (d) Presently, the Startup India portal has been made operational by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which provides access to the following services:

- Start-up 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 has also been developed to provide services such as Startup recognition, Incubator recognition, etc. as well as, notifications and information to its users on-the-go. Apart from the portal, the Startup India Hub has been operationalised on 01.04.2016 to resolve queries and provide handholding support to Start-ups.

Loans to Youth under PMRY

2342. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) are being disbursed to the youths in various States including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of loans given to youths in Jharkhand and Gujarat under the said scheme and the targets fixed/achieved during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna (PMRY) has been discontinued w.e.f 01.04.2008. PMRY and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) were merged to form Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth in rural

and urban areas. KVIC is the national level nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. For setting up of projects costing above ₹ 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of loans disbursed under PMEGP during the last three years are given in the Statement.

(c) Details of quantum of loan given to youths in Jharkhand and Gujarat under the PMEGP Scheme and the target fixed/achieved during last three years are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Quantum of loan for Jharkhand State	Target (Jharkhand State)			Achievement (Jharkhand State)		
		Proj.	MM	Empl.	Proj.	MM	Empl.
2013-14	12239.40	3637	4738.31	29096	2612	4533.11	13062
2014-15	7752.48	3536	4547.06	28288	1699	2871.29	8495
2015-16	9611.30	1731	3462.64	13848	1839	3559.74	12873

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Quantum of loan for Gujarat State	Target (Gujarat State)			Achievement (Gujarat State)		
		Proj.	MM	Empl.	Proj.	MM	Empl.
2013-14	11884.89	3634	4375.58	29072	914	4401.81	14777
2014-15	16741.40	3565	4346.72	28520	1289	6200.52	18107
2015-16	17117.27	3268	6536.16	26144	1419	6339.73	14960

(d) Following initiatives have been taken to achieve the targets under PMEGP Scheme:

- In order to streamline the process of application flow and fund flow and to bring in transparency and better financial management and to prevent

parking of funds at Nodal bank level an online PMEGP-MIS web portal has been introduced. All applications and fund flow will be processed online in stipulated time frame.

- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media, awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP Scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- For speedy completion of EDP training, these are being conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MOU executed between KVIC and MCR.
- Industries such as Khadi, processing of Pashmina Wool, handloom and power loom units, value added products for tea, coffee, rubber etc. and transport activities are now eligible for funding under PMEGP.
- Implementing Agencies are instructed to encourage and provide necessary assistance to the beneficiaries for filing online application by setting up of help desks.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of disbursement of loan under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	8710.74	8841.50	10209.21
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4357.37	6041.87	4771.60
3.	Punjab	6688.06	8615.38	7838.02
4.	Chandigarh	159.60	165.94	236.84
5.	Uttarakhand	5669.97	5813.96	4700.32
6.	Haryana	5603.88	8135.05	8402.64
7.	Delhi	444.80	510.95	685.94
8.	Rajasthan	10975.34	14173.97	11836.99
9.	Uttar Pradesh	40783.26	45731.33	39033.55
10.	Bihar	20858.01	11100.56	17789.09
11.	Sikkim	291.84	90.50	502.50

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2401.43	2713.47	104.90
13.	Nagaland	3039.58	2372.19	3760.59
14.	Manipur	4296.62	4322.05	3277.75
15.	Mizoram	2393.28	2181.55	2771.15
16.	Tripura	6008.18	3600.86	2553.77
17.	Meghalaya	1620.35	2622.08	2851.52
18.	Assam	19961.29	14571.93	7748.30
19.	West Bengal	15111.14	16227.30	9181.76
20.	Jharkhand	12239.40	7752.48	9611.30
21.	Odisha	11004.55	10653.90	15488.06
22.	Chhattisgarh	5720.25	5523.34	7639.33
23.	Madhya Pradesh	21527.15	24952.59	21916.36
24.	Gujarat and Daman and Diu	11884.89	16741.40	17117.27
25.	Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12791.57	21178.29	14269.58
26.	Andhra Pradesh	12448.46	9428.70	6108.40
27.	Telangana	0.00	5101.25	5987.44
28.	Karnataka	21160.74	17493.57	15924.63
29.	Goa	388.42	382.75	446.66
30.	Lakshadweep	8.59	77.25	0.00
31.	Kerala	7443.74	7234.06	7345.30
32.	Tamil Nadu	14085.71	18181.50	14843.36
33.	Puducherry	116.56	302.67	287.20
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	445.34	249.26	175.80
TOTAL		290640.11	303085.45	275417.13

Implementation problems of public procurement policy

2343. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public procurement under MSMEs is not up to the optimum level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified any hindrances in procurement from MSMEs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government for proper implementation of public procurement policy under MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has notified Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 under which a minimum of 20% of the total annual procurement is made mandatory from Micro and Small Enterprises by Central Ministries/Departments/PSUs. w.e.f. 1st April 2015. Out of this 20% target of annual procurement from MSEs, a sub-target of 4% has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. During the year 2015-16, 61 CPSUs have been able to achieve 20% target of procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises. However PSUs are finding difficult to achieve 4% procurement target from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs due to less participation of MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs in procurement process for supply of goods and services.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to ensure compliance of Public Procurement Policy by PSU's:-

- (i) Hon'ble Minister, MSME has taken a meeting with PSUs for compliance of mandatory provisions of the Policy including procurement from MSEs.
- (ii) Review Committee headed by Secretary, MSME regularly monitor the progress made in implementation of the Policy. Seven such meetings has been held during the current financial year.
- (iii) An online portal www.msmedatabank.in has been launched for developing a comprehensive data of MSMEs across the country.
- (iv) Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched National SC/ST Hub for MSMEs on the 18th October, 2016 in order to prepare details of SC/ST MSEs which will in turn assist the procuring agencies in identifying the SC/ST Entrepreneurs for making procurement from these entrepreneurs.
- (v) For doing ease of Business Ministry of MSME has launched on line self certification Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum registration from 18th September, 2015 which provides ample opportunities for MSMEs to participate in various schemes implemented by the Government agencies including procurement made by PSUs.
- (vi) As per the directions of the Niti Aayog, the CPSUs who are making

procurement of goods and service of more than 100 crores in a financial year, have been requested to conduct Vendor Development Programme including one exclusively for SC/ST entrepreneurs.

- (vii) Various State level and National level Vendor Development Programmes have been organised by MSME-DIs/NSIC/PSU's to identify the vendors for supply of goods and services to CPSUs/Government Departments.
- (viii) Department of Public Enterprises has also taken initiative for effective implementation of the Policy and introduced a penalty clause of deducting one mark for non compliance of Policy at the time of annual MoU evaluation for the year 2015-16 from the CPSUs .
- (ix) DPE has added more stringent provision by downgrading the status of CPSUs from "Excellent" to "Very Good" and for other than excellent CPSUs, the penalty clause has been increased from one mark to five mark during the year 2016-17 for non compliance of the provisions of the Policy.

Rise in sales in Khadi and Village Industries

2344. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the khadi and village industries have shown a rise in sales in recent years; and

(b) if so, the details of sales during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The sales turnover of Khadi and Village Industries has increased during the last three years which can be seen in the following table.

The sale of Khadi and Village Industries during the last two years and the current year is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Khadi Sales	Village Industries Sales	Total Sales
1.	2014-15	1170.38	31965.52	33135.90
2.	2015-16	1510.00	40384.56	41894.56
3.	2016-17*	1448.70	46099.48	47548.18

*provisional (up to February 2017)

**Viability gap funding for completion of gas pipeline
projects by Gujarat**

2345. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has asked for viability gap funding for successful completion of cross country pipeline projects; and

(b) if so, what is the Union Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Two Cross Country pipeline projects, *viz.* Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaypur Pipeline (MBBVPL) and Mehsana-Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (MBJSPL) are being implemented by Gujarat State Petronet Limited (GSPL) led consortium (GSPL-52%, IOCL-26%, BPCL-11% and HPCL-11%), through two separate Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) *viz.*, GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) for developing a 2100 km long MBJSPL Project at the cost of ₹ 6400 crore and GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL) for developing a 1800 km long MBBVPL Project at the cost of about ₹ 6500 crore. Though both these projects have been awarded by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) through bidding route, the Government of Gujarat requested this Ministry in October, 2016 to provide Viability Gap Funding to GSPL led consortium's SPVs. Keeping in view the Government's focus on promotion of gas based economy and development of gas infrastructure including natural gas grid in the country, this Ministry has recommended the request of Government of Gujarat to Ministry of Finance.

Protest against hydrocarbon exploration project in Tamil Nadu

2346. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether local people are protesting against the proposed hydrocarbon extraction project of ONGC at Neduvasal in Pudukkottai district in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) whether proper sanction like environment clearance and NOCs were obtained from the concerned authorities; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to resolve the issue including discussion

with local people and to allay the fears of environmental degradation to agricultural lands, along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has approved Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL), which had not been put into production by these companies. Under the Policy Government has recently approved award of 31 contract areas including Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu contract area to the successful bidders under DSF bid round 2016 for development of the field. Some local people/organizations, have submitted representations, and also filed two petitions in National Green Tribunal (NGT), Southern Zone, Chennai objecting to the award of some discovered small fields expressing apprehension regarding possible environmental impact.

(c) and (d) For starting any petroleum activity, operator of the fields has to obtain or get the requisite Mining Lease transferred from ONGC through the State Government. After the grant/transfer of lease, to start any actual operations the operator will have to get requisite environmental clearances from State Government/Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by following the prescribed process, which may involve public hearing also. The awarded projects are taken up for production only after following the requisite process including obtaining environmental clearances. ONGC in collaboration with local administration is disseminating information through various local media to allay the fears of people about environmental degradation.

Draft fuel efficiency for heavy vehicles

2347. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come out with draft fuel efficiency norms for heavy vehicles in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how will it be enforced in the design of heavy vehicles; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to create awareness about energy conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per the

recommendations of the Steering Committee formed for this purpose, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has accepted Constant Speed Fuel Consumption method for fuel economy norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles and has sent proposed draft notifications to Ministry of Power and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(c) The norms will be enforced by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(d) The details of steps taken by MoP&NG for creating awareness about energy conservation through PCRA are as follows:

- Training of drivers and organization of transport workshops.
- Sensitizing farmers on petroleum conservation through Kisan Melas, etc.
- Carrying out energy audits.
- Educating housewives on efficient use of domestic LPG.

Policies for promotion of alternative fuel

2348. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing policies for promoting production and usage of alternative fuels, ethanol and methanol to reduce import of crude oil from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any roadmap has been prepared for generation of ethanol from bamboo, cotton straw, wheat straw, etc.; and

(d) the details of number of industrial units expected to be established due to this and the estimated employment generation in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting biofuels, such as ethanol and bio-diesel, as substitutes/alternative fuels.

The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%, depending upon availability of ethanol, subject to its meeting relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specifications.

Also, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. On 10.8.2015, the

Government has allowed the sale of Bio-diesel (B100) by private manufacturers to bulk consumers like Railways, State Transport Corporations and other bulk consumers. Retailing of bio-diesel blended diesel by Oil Marketing Companies also started on 10th August, 2015.

(c) and (d) The Government has allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks besides molasses, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route. Now, Oil PSUs have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for 2G ethanol bio-refineries. Foundation Stone of one bio-refinery has been laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited at Bathinda, Punjab.

Losses to oil companies

†2349. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of losses accrued to various petroleum companies during the last three years by supplying petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG at lower rates;

(b) the quantum of losses shown by these companies in their annual reports during the above period;

(c) whether experts are of the view that the losses shown in annual reports of various petroleum companies is just a jugglery of data;

(d) whether it is also a fact about a decade ago the above petroleum companies used to show huge profits in their annual reports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively.

The Government continues to modulate the effective cost to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price of PDS Kerosene. As a result, Public Sector OMCs have incurred under recoveries on the sale of Diesel (upto 18.10.2014), Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene which have been shared by

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Government and Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies and a very small share of under-recoveries is borne by Public Sector OMCs. The details of under-recovery incurred and burden sharing since 2013-14 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Under-recovery/ Subsidy	Cash assistance by Government	Discount by upstream companies	Under-recovery absorbed by the OMCs
2013-14	1,43,738	74,641	67,021	2,076
2014-15	76,285	31,279	42,822	2,184
2015-16	27,571	26,301	1,251	18

(b) and (c) Public Sector OMCs have not reported losses during 2013-14 onwards. The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) of Public Sector OMCs since 2013-14 are given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Oil Companies	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-December, 2016)
IOC	7,019	5,273	10,399	15,386
HPC	1,734	2,733	3,863	4,390
BPC	4,061	5,085	7,432	6,198

IOCL has informed that financial statements are prepared in line with the applicable accounting standards and are audited by the statutory auditor appointed by CAG. Further, CAG themselves conduct audit of such financial statements and have given nil comments for all these years which is also published in the annual report.

(d) and (e) The PAT of Public Sector OMCs during 2006-07 and 2015-16 is given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Oil Companies	2006-07	2015-16
IOC	7,499	10,399
HPC	1,571	3,863
BPC	1,806	7,432

Surrender of LPG subsidy in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh

†2350. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have given up their subsidy on LPG in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons living Below Poverty Line who have been given LPG connections in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) whether LPG facility has been provided to all the BPL families of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof, district-wise, if not, the reasons therefor and by when this facility would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) District-wise details of number of LPG customers as on 15.03.2017, who have given up their LPG subsidy, in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) District-wise details of number of BPL households as on 15.03.2017, who have been released LPG connections in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of District-wise Give it up as on 15.03.2017 in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh

State	District	Total Opted Out
Bihar	Araria	4298
Bihar	Arwal	1374
Bihar	Aurangabad	13241
Bihar	Banka	4142
Bihar	Begusarai	10664
Bihar	Bhabua	1756
Bihar	Bhagalpur	13172

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	District	Total Opted Out
Bihar	Bhojpur	13441
Bihar	Buxar	8793
Bihar	Darbhanga	19216
Bihar	Gaya	14487
Bihar	Gopalganj	11854
Bihar	Jamui	2211
Bihar	Jehanabad	5416
Bihar	Katihar	8254
Bihar	Khagaria	3290
Bihar	Kishanganj	1687
Bihar	Lakhisarai	2505
Bihar	Madhepura	3839
Bihar	Madhubani	9970
Bihar	Munger	6154
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	22899
Bihar	Nalanda	12133
Bihar	Nawada	6807
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	11380
Bihar	Patna	87802
Bihar	Purbi Champaran	13626
Bihar	Purnea	10126
Bihar	Rohtas	13963
Bihar	Saharsa	4243
Bihar	Samstipur	8694
Bihar	Saran	15056
Bihar	Sheikpura	868
Bihar	Sheohar	1015
Bihar	Sitamarhi	9580
Bihar	Siwan	13031
Bihar	Supaul	2977

State	District	Total Opted Out
Bihar	Vaishali	14151
Jharkhand	Bokaro	6422
Jharkhand	Chatra	938
Jharkhand	Deoghar	5223
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	6154
Jharkhand	Dumka	3108
Jharkhand	Garhwa	975
Jharkhand	Giridih	7854
Jharkhand	Godda	1230
Jharkhand	Gumla	1347
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	3138
Jharkhand	Jamtara	635
Jharkhand	Khunti	648
Jharkhand	Kodarma	3143
Jharkhand	Latehar	365
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1554
Jharkhand	Pakaur	862
Jharkhand	Palamu	3824
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	2981
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	17087
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	4005
Jharkhand	Ranchi	18930
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	1465
Jharkhand	Seraikela-Kharsawan	3432
Jharkhand	Simdega	372
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	50170
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	19729
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	45124
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	6525

State	District	Total Opted Out
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	7652
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	6001
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	13975
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	17225
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	13408
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	9360
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	4922
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	4925
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	16095
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	39239
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	9141
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	22544
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	16753
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	23077
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	8434
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1655
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	14500
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	5363
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	11865
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	18408
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	7660
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	12582
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	14946
Uttar Pradesh	Gautambudh Nagar	72015
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	84891
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	9676
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	14260
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	47183
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur (UP)	3056

State	District	Total Opted Out
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	17396
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	12416
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	8815
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	7933
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	14983
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	16432
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	12307
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	4180
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	7002
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	57988
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	5247
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	5207
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	17635
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	9440
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	3501
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	70278
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	2404
Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	7316
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	10123
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	19990
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	8057
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	53041
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	11399
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	17367
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	28844
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	4092
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	11127
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	11255
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	6883

State	District	Total Opted Out
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	23165
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	7632
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	4755
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	6412
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	15480
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	4367
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	788
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	7309
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	19381
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	3795
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	14878
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	18664
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	31220

Statement-II

District-wise details of number of BPL households as on 15.3.2017 who have been released LPG connections in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh under PMUY

State	District	Connections released
Bihar	Araria	68,311
Bihar	Arwal	20,376
Bihar	Aurangabad (BH)	48,308
Bihar	Banka	48,251
Bihar	Begusarai	1,15,485
Bihar	Bhabua (Kaimur)	60,583
Bihar	Bhagalpur	54,038
Bihar	Bhojpur	53,410
Bihar	Buxar	32,726
Bihar	Darbhanga	1,47,786
Bihar	Gaya	61,381

State	District	Connections released
Bihar	Gopalganj	44,541
Bihar	Jamui	28,532
Bihar	Jehanabad	28,021
Bihar	Katihar	84,845
Bihar	Khagaria	38,390
Bihar	Kishanganj	39,226
Bihar	Lakhisarai	14,841
Bihar	Madhepura	48,875
Bihar	Madhubani	1,26,065
Bihar	Munger	25,016
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1,40,274
Bihar	Nalanda	61,767
Bihar	Nawada	49,936
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	97,081
Bihar	Patna	89,830
Bihar	Purba Champaran	94,849
Bihar	Purnea	78,802
Bihar	Rohtas	92,962
Bihar	Saharsa	43,654
Bihar	Samstipur	97,964
Bihar	Saran	68,614
Bihar	Sheikpura	12,810
Bihar	Sheohar	37,710
Bihar	Sitamarhi	96,178
Bihar	Siwan	53,826
Bihar	Supaul	69,961
Bihar	Vaishali	81,062
Jharkhand	Bokaro	19,271
Jharkhand	Chatra	19,122

State	District	Connections released
Jharkhand	Deoghar	19,514
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15,700
Jharkhand	Dumka	19,527
Jharkhand	Garhwa	26,179
Jharkhand	Giridih	28,014
Jharkhand	Godda	9,264
Jharkhand	Gumla	17,195
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	21,450
Jharkhand	Jamtara	3,450
Jharkhand	Khunti	9,752
Jharkhand	Kodarma	11,647
Jharkhand	Latehar	16,010
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	12,126
Jharkhand	Pakaur	2,287
Jharkhand	Palamu	45,105
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	18,407
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	16,414
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	13,260
Jharkhand	Ranchi	31,013
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	20,824
Jharkhand	Seraikela-Kharsawan	17,852
Jharkhand	Simdega	8,715
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	41,762
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	57,824
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	1,66,774
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	80,120
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	62,057
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	28,613
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	85,743

State	District	Connections released
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	12,953
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1,38,174
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	90,385
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	79,819
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	78,322
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1,06,456
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1,05,689
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	93,027
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,07,514
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	68,693
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	98,385
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	85,425
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	39,834
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	96,838
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	32,121
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	40,611
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	83,981
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	35,069
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	89,855
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	48,851
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	15,070
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	16,148
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	91,567
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1,21,183
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1,24,933
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur (UP)	39,710
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	22,865
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1,12,015
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras (Mahamaya)	33,189

State	District	Connections released
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	60,828
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	94,228
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	51,433
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	18,290
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	50,110
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	1,08,898
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	63,712
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	28,131
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	68,364
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	1,76,980
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur-Kheri	1,52,654
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	39,979
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	79,473
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	23,898
Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	90,330
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	42,574
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	34,194
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	48,148
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	51,685
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	78,386
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1,02,180
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	26,445
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	68,120
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh (UP)	97,540
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	99,875
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	48,279
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	32,469
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	52,276
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	40,684

State	District	Connections released
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	78,979
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	98,611
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	11,110
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	50,157
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	82,688
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2,13,556
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	63,853
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	65,441
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1,27,898
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	53,569

Status of TAPI gas pipeline project

2351. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-billion dollar Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project entered its practical phase in Pakistan after the process of initiating Front-End-Engineering and-Design (FEED) route survey was formally inaugurated recently;

(b) if so, what are the specifications of the pipeline and capacity to flow gas to India through Afghanistan and Pakistan;

(c) what will be the cost of the project and expected time to complete it; and

(d) whether the TAPI gas pipeline would be insured from sabotage and terrorist attacks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline Company Limited, *i.e.* TPCL, has engaged M/s. ILF Beratende Ingenieure GmbH (ILF) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for carrying out Front End Engineering Design (FEED) and other pre-project activities. M/s. ILF has recently commenced the activity pertaining to route survey work in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Final Investment Decision (FID) would be subject to techno-commercial viability of the project.

(b) TPCL has decided to have 56 inch diameter pipeline with a total estimated length of 1814 km and will transport 90 MMSCMD of natural gas, of which 38 MMSCMD is for India.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is US \$15 billion according to the ADB commissioned report. ADB is the Transaction Advisor for the project. The overall TAPI project duration is estimated to be 6¾ years from the start of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) process till handing over of the pipeline for commercial operation.

(d) As per the Inter-Governmental Agreement, signed on 11th December 2010 among the four participating countries, the Parties have guaranteed the security and safety of that part of the TAPI Pipeline crossing their respective territories.

Domestic LPG users

2352. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data for the domestic LPG users in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) maintain data relating to domestic LPG consumers and, as on 16.03.2017, there are 19.73 crore active LPG domestic customers in the country.

National LPG coverage

2353. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target to provide 50 million LPG connections over a period of three years to poor households with a budgetary support of ₹ 8,000 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 15 million target for 2016-17 was achieved in less than eight months;

(c) whether Government has increased the national LPG coverage to 70 per cent and it may even reach 85 per cent in two years' time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore new LPG connections over a period of three years starting from 2016-17 to the adult woman member of BPL households identified through SECC data 2011, with a budgetary support of ₹ 8,000 crore.

(b) The Government has already achieved the target of providing 1.5 crore LPG connections in the Financial Year 2016-17 under PMUY. As on 16.03.2017, the Public Sector Oil Market Companies (OMCs) have released more than 1.90 crore LPG connections under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) The national LPG coverage as on 01.01.2016 was 61%, which has now increased to 71.7% as on 01.03.2017. OMCs are continuously pursuing release of new connections to the prospective consumers, which will help in increasing the LPG coverage in the ensuing years.

Deal with UAE to fill oil storage facility at Mangaluru

2354. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed a deal with the UAE that allows the Gulf nation to fill half of an underground crude oil storage facility at Mangaluru that is part of Government's strategic reserve system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is hedging against energy security risks by building emergency storage;

(d) whether Government is considering to create more such storage facilities like the one which is going on in Mangaluru; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) On 25 January, 2017, Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd (ISPRL) signed the Definitive Agreement on Oil Storage and Management with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) of UAE for filling up one of the two caverns at Mangaluru Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facility.

(c) Under Phase I of SPR programme, Government, through the Special Purpose Vehicle *i.e.* ISPRL, has built Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facilities at three

locations viz. Vishakhapatnam, Mangaluru and Padur with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT. The total reserve of Phase-I of SPR is currently estimated to supply approximately 10.5 days of India's crude requirement according to the consumption during 2015-16. The reserve is proposed to be utilised mainly during an emergency situation and will augment India's energy security.

(d) and (e) In order to further augment the energy security of the country, Government, under Phase II of SPR programme, has announced to set up additional 10 MMT SPR facilities at Chandikhol in Odisha and Bikaner in Rajasthan.

Oil/petroleum policy

2355. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hold consultation with the industry/investors before formulating any new policy regarding development of oil/gas and other petroleum products and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of new oil/petroleum policy; and

(b) whether Government proposes to deregulate the prices of natural gas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The consultations are carried out with the industry and its representatives at various stages of policy formulation wherever considered necessary.

(b) The Government notified New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 in October, 2014 where the prices has been linked to the prices of various markets in different parts of the world such as Henry Hub, NBP, Alberta Canada and Russia. After issuance of these guidelines various representations were received from various stakeholders to give marketing freedom for the gas to be produced from difficult areas. After due consideration, the Government on 21st March 2016 has notified marketing including pricing freedom for the gas to be produced from Discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature areas which were yet to commence commercial production as on 01.01.2016 and to future discoveries in such areas. Recently, Government has also given approval for marketing and pricing freedom to the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contractors to sell the CBM at Arm's Length Price in the domestic market.

Import of petroleum products

2356. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity of import of petroleum products during last three years;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to decrease/reduce imports of petro products;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any integrated policy on exploration of oil/gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of quantity of import of petroleum products during 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The measures being taken to reduce import dependency include promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures; giving thrust on demand substitution; capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables; and implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

(d) The Government has approved the new Exploration and Licensing Policy named 'Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy' (HELP).

Statement

*Details of the quantity of import of petroleum products
during 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(‘000 Metric Tonnes)

Products	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
LPG	6567	8313	8959
MS	235	372	1012
Naphtha	1020	1034	2931
ATF	0	140	286
SKO	0	30	41
HSD	77	124	177
LOBS/Lube oil	2090	2148	2264

Products	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Fuel Oil	1331	902	1170
Bitumen	246	517	879
Others ^{&}	5130	7722	11735
TOTAL PRODUCT IMPORT	16,697	21,301	29,456

RIL SEZ import included in country's import data.

[&]Others in import include Paraffin wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, Pet coke, CBFS etc.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Growth in oil consumption

2357. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's oil consumption growth will be the fastest among all major economies by 2035;

(b) whether India, Asia's second biggest energy consumer since 2008, had in 2015 overtaken Japan as the world's third largest oil consuming country behind US and China;

(c) whether as a result, the country remains import dependent despite increase in oil production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook, 2016, the demand of oil in the "New Policy Scenario" in 2035 is projected to be 401 million tonne oil equivalent (Mtoe) with a growth of 3.8% against 185 Mtoe in 2014.

Country (Mtoe)	Demand of oil in 2014 (Mtoe)	Demand of oil in 2035 (Mtoe)	CAGR [#] (%)
USA	782	616	-1.1
China	508	705	1.6
India	185	401	3.8
Japan	192	109	-2.7
Russia	143	138	-0.2

[#]Compound Annual Growth Rate

(b) As per BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2016, India has overtaken Japan in oil consumption during 2015 to become the 3rd largest oil consumer in the world.

(c) and (d) Based on the domestic consumption, the percentage share of import of crude oil in total consumption in India has been around 80%. However, in order to reduce dependency on imports, the Government has identified measures which include, *inter alia*, (i) increasing domestic production, (ii) promoting bio fuels and renewables, (iii) promoting energy efficiency and conservation, (iv) improving refining processes and (v) demand substitution.

Vacant posts in PNGRB

2358. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has become dysfunctional due to lack of replacement of retiring members;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government proposes to fill up the vacancies of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The day to day administrative functions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) are being carried out by the existing Member of the Board. However, for transaction of business at a meeting of the Board, the quorum consists of three Members, including the Chairperson or in his absence the Member presiding over the meeting.

(c) The Government has initiated the process to fill the vacancies in PNGRB at the earliest.

Unfair deduction from debit card payment

2359. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that on fuel purchase transactions by customers through debit cards, several banks are collecting the transaction fee despite clear instructions from Government not to do so;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any note of this malpractice being done by banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by Government to protect the customers in this regard and avoid such illegal deduction by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have decided that no service charge shall be levied on dealer or customer for transactions done through debit cards for purchase of fuel. OMCs and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have received a few complaints regarding transaction fee being charged by banks on fuel purchase transactions by customers through debit cards. OMCs forwarded these complaints to the respective banks for taking necessary corrective action at their end. Further, complaints received in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in this regard, have been forwarded to Department for Financial Services, Ministry of Finance for redressal of the same. The matter has also been taken up by OMCs with IBA (Indian Bank Association).

Availability of gas at cheap rate

†2360. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas is available at a relatively cheap rate during present Government's regime compared to the previous Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether work on increasing supply of gas and expanding the capacity of gas refineries is going on with great pace in order to ensure availability of gas in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The price of domestic natural gas for the period from June 2010 to October 2014 (before the notification of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014) was US\$ 4.2/MMBTU on NCV basis. Government of India reviewed the price of domestic natural gas and issued the notification of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 in October, 2014. As per the said Guidelines, the price of domestic natural gas is reviewed after every six months. Since the notification of the said pricing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

guidelines, the domestic natural gas price along with its applicability period is given as under:—

Period	Price in US\$/MMBTU (GCV basis)
November, 2014 to March, 2015	5.05
April, 2015 to September, 2015	4.66
October, 2015 to March, 2016	3.82
April, 2016 to September, 2016	3.06
October, 2016 to March, 2017	2.50

(c) Various initiatives have been taken to increase exploration and production to ensure adequate supply/availability of oil and gas in the country. Such initiatives include appraisal of un-appraised areas, implementation of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), Recycling of relinquished areas, Early monetisation of discovered fields including small and marginal fields, Development of unconventional hydrocarbon resources, grant of marketing freedom for gas produced from difficult areas, etc. Demand of gas is also met through import of LNG. Also steps have been taken to expand gas pipeline infrastructures including augmenting city gas distribution project.

Payment of royalty by ONGC to Gujarat

2361. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC was paying royalty on crude oil to Gujarat State at post discounted prices of crude oil and that Supreme Court directed ONGC to pay royalty on pre-discounted prices of crude oil; and

(b) whether Government is considering to issue any directive to ONGC for payment of huge amount of royalty to Gujarat State which has been outstanding for long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Prices of Petrol (upto 25th June, 2010), Diesel (upto 18th October, 2014), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. As a result, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incurred under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products. In this background, the Government has evolved a 'Burden Sharing Mechanism' since 2003-04 to ensure that

the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:—

- (i) Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash Subsidy,
- (ii) Domestic upstream oil companies, including ONGC and OIL through price discounts to OMCs, and
- (iii) OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries.

It was provided that the discount offered by upstream oil companies would not affect the royalty payable to the State Governments. Upstream oil companies paid the royalty on pre-discount price during the years 2003-04 to 2007-2008. However, in May, 2008, Government withdrew the said provisions. Accordingly, ONGC and OIL started making payment of royalty to State Governments at post discount price for the period 01.04.2008 to 31.01.2014.

(b) Government of Gujarat challenged the withdrawal of the said directives regarding payment of royalty to State Governments at pre-discount prices before the Gujarat High Court. Gujarat High Court *inter alia* pronounced that royalty on crude oil is to be paid on pre-discounted price. Aggrieved by the order, ONGC filed a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court. Supreme Court stayed the operation of the impugned judgment subject to the condition that ONGC pays royalty to State of Gujarat on pre-discounted price of crude oil w.e.f. 1st February 2014 onwards. Subsequently Government of Assam also filed a writ petition before the High Court of Guwahati and further moved to the Supreme Court. Recently all the stakeholders reached on an agreement and it was decided that an amount of ₹ 8392 crores and ₹ 6306 crores will be paid by the Government of India to the Government of Gujarat and Assam respectively for the dues of royalty for the period from April, 2008 to Jan., 2014. Supreme Court has disposed both the petitions as per the above agreement.

Reducing surcharges on petroleum products

†2362. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when prices of petrol and diesel have been increased and decreased in the year 2015-16, the details of international prices thereof;

(b) the details of changes in the prices at international level during the last eight years; and

(c) whether Government is considering a proposal to reduce the surcharges on petroleum products, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The number of occasions prices of Petrol and Diesel were increased/decreased during year 2015-16 is as under:-

No. of times	Petrol	Diesel
Increased	7	10
Decreased	13	12

The details of average yearly price of Petrol and Diesel in international market since April, 2009 are given below:-

(Fig in \$/bbl)

	Petrol	Diesel
2009-10	76.23	74.67
2010-11	92.43	95.66
2011-12	121.60	125.38
2012-13	118.98	121.97
2013-14	114.31	119.41
2014-15	95.45	96.54
2015-16	61.72	55.02
2016-17*	57.96	56.45

*upto 16.03.2017

(c) The Central Government and State Governments levy different types of taxes on petroleum products. While the Central Government is levying Customs Duty and Excise Duty, no surcharge is being levied on petroleum products.

Voluntary surrender of LPG subsidy in Odisha

2363. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people in Odisha have voluntarily surrendered LPG subsidy in the last two years; and

(b) how many households in Odisha have been provided with new LPG connections since the inception of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 12.03.2017,

1,59,303 LPG consumers have voluntarily surrendered their LPG subsidy in the State of Odisha.

(b) As on 12.03.2017, 9,26,869 new LPG connections have been released to the women members of BPL households in the State of Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana since the inception of the scheme.

Increase in sale of commercial LPG cylinders

2364. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of commercial LPG cylinders jumped nearly 40 per cent in 2015-16 against a near stagnant growth earlier;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the commercial cylinders are sold at market rate and used by shops and establishments such as hotels, restaurants and neighbourhood sweetmeat shops, etc.;

(c) whether nearly 6.3 million new LPG connections have been released to poor families in 2015-16; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The growth rate of commercial cylinders, which are sold at market rate and supplied to shops, hotels, restaurants etc., was 39.3% during the year 2015-16.

(c) and (d) Total number of LPG connections released under CSR funds of Oil PSUs is 69,98,064. During the year 2015-16, the number of LPG connections released to BPL families, under the CSR funds of Oil PSUs, was 49,65,944. State-wise details of BPL connections released to BPL families under CSR funds of Oil PSUs are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of CSR connections released during 2015-16.

State	Total 2015-16	State	Total 2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	3,39,240	Gujarat	1,00,094
Assam	83,146	Jammu and Kashmir	58,805
Bihar	1,51,907	Kerala	18,961

State	Total 2015-16	State	Total 2015-16
Madhya Pradesh	3,48,833	Uttarakhand	8,548
Tamil Nadu	4,96,096	Manipur	231
Maharashtra	2,78,981	Meghalaya	267
Karnataka	5,08,046	Sikkim	325
Odisha	4,56,711	Tripura	1,779
Punjab	31,285	Arunachal Pradesh	697
Rajasthan	2,53,425	Chandigarh	1,653
Uttar Pradesh	7,14,098	Delhi	1
West Bengal	1,48,922	Telangana	4,91,388
Haryana	1,46,794	Mizoram	1,043
Himachal Pradesh	10,702	Puducherry	3,576
Chhattisgarh	2,08,905	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	187
Jharkhand	1,01,298	TOTAL	49,65,944

Roll back of price of LPG

2365. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an ever highest price rise for domestic LPG cylinders;

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

(c) whether Government is contemplating any roll back in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) LPG price in India is based on the Import Parity Price (IPP). The international price of LPG has increased from US\$ 468.95/MT in February, 2017 to US\$ 564.82/MT in March, 2017. Due to increase in international prices, the Retail Selling Price of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG has increased by ₹ 86/cylinder (14.2 kg.) in March, 2017. The Government continues to modulate the effective cost to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and has increased the subsidy from ₹ 184.29 per 14.2 kg. cylinder in February, 2017 to ₹ 270.16 per 14.2 kg. cylinder in March, 2017.

Increase in price of LPG cylinders

2366. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steepest increase of ₹ 86/- in price of LPG cylinders in March, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of increase in LPG price during last six months, increase-wise; and

(c) the reasons for failure of Government to check price rise of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) LPG price in India is based on the Import Parity Price (IPP). The international price of LPG has increased from US\$ 468.95/MT in February, 2017 to US\$ 564.82/MT in March, 2017. Due to increase in international prices, the Retail Selling Price of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG has increased by ₹ 86/cylinder (14.2 kg.) in March, 2017. The Government continues to modulate the effective cost to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and has increased the subsidy from ₹ 184.29 per 14.2 kg. cylinder in February, 2017 to ₹ 270.16 per 14.2 kg. cylinder in March, 2017.

The details of LPG price revisions during the last six months are given as under:—

Date	International price of LPG (USD/MT)	Domestic LPG (₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.)	
		Retail Selling Price	Effective cost after DBTL Subsidy
01.10.2016	307.98	490.00	427.09
01.11.2016	355.00	529.50	430.64
01.12.2016	407.68	584.00	432.71
01.01.2017	405.76	585.00	434.71
01.02.2017	468.95	651.50	434.80
01.03.2017	564.82	737.50	434.93

**Protest against hydrocarbon exploration
at Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu**

2367. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the project for exploration of hydrocarbons started in Pudukkottai district in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there were strong protests by the villagers of Neduvasal against the same;

(c) whether Government has taken the consent of the State Government before the exploration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government took the consent of the people living in Neduvasal and whether the people were appraised of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has approved Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy for monetisation of 69 discovered small fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL), which had not been put into production by these companies. Under the Policy Government has recently approved award of 31 contract areas including Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu contract area to the successful bidders under DSF bid round 2016 for development of the field. Some local people/organizations, have submitted representations, and also filed two petitions in National Green Tribunal (NGT), Southern Zone, Chennai objecting to the award of some discovered small fields expressing apprehension regarding possible environmental impact.

(c) to (e) For starting any petroleum activity in an awarded field under the DSF Bidding Round, 2016, the operator of the fields has to obtain or get the requisite Mining Lease transferred from ONGC/OIL as the case may be through the respective State Government. After the grant/transfer of lease, to start any actual operations the operator will have to get requisite environmental clearances from State Government/Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by following the prescribed process, which may involve public hearing also. The awarded projects will be taken up for production after following the requisite process including obtaining environmental clearances. ONGC in collaboration with local administration is disseminating information through various local media to allay the apprehensions of people.

Piped cooking gas network

2368. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of households connected with piped cooking gas, State-wise in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of achievements in percentage terms against pre-fixed targets for providing piped gas connections in the country; State-wise;

(c) the State-wise target fixed for next three years for providing piped gas connections for cooking; and

(d) what is the quantum of subsidy on piped cooking gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of total number of households connected with piped cooking gas, State-wise in the country during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of achievements in percentage terms against pre-fixed targets for providing piped gas State-wise connections in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of State-wise target fixed for next three years for providing piped gas connections for cooking are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The Government has accorded highest priority for allocation of domestic gas to City Gas Distribution (CGD) network for Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for domestic and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport segments. The prices of domestic gas are governed under the New Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014. In North East Region Government is providing 40% subsidy, *inter-alia*, on sale of gas for cooking purpose.

Statement-I

State-wise total number of Household connected with piped cooking gas connections during the last three years

Sl No.	State	No. of connections		
		31.3.2014	31.3.2015	31.3.2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	17124	23236	31042
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1659	2339	3143

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Telangana	443	824	1127
4.	Assam	26043	28050	29000
5.	Gujarat	1297068	1392657	1507580
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2583	3278	6000
7.	Maharashtra	718550	817468	892956
8.	Delhi/NCR	434009	560752	636318
9.	Rajasthan	189	189	189
10.	Tripura	14650	17996	22615
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11298	22559	33618
TOTAL		2523616	2869348	3163588

Statement-II

State-wise details of achievements in percentage terms against pre-fixed targets for providing piped gas connections in the country

Achievement against pre-fixed targets (as on December, 2016)

Sl. No.	State	Cummulative Targets for PNG Domestic Connections- December, 2016	Cummulative Achievement for PNG Domestic Connections- December, 2016	Reason/Comments/ Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Targets given by PNGRB				
1.	Delhi	237000	490196	Target already achieved.
2.	Gujarat	2622907	1462480	60.41% Achievement.
3.	Haryana	60000	44649	74.41% Achievement.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	134000	11397	8.5% Achievement.
5.	Maharashtra	703000	963687	Target already achieved.
6.	Rajasthan	100000	192	Kota is the only authorized GA in the State of Rajasthan.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Telangana	266000	2229	Hyderabad is the only authorized GA in the State.
8.	Chandigarh (UT)	400000	224	Chandigarh GA is under Construction
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1067542	246874	43.05771632
Targets not given by PNGRB, Central Government Authorized, Operational before Appointed Day				
10.	Assam	0	29795	PNGRB has not given targets for Upper Assam GA because Upper Assam was operational before appointed day.
11.	Tripura	0	26834	Agartala is the only GA in Tripura and was operational before appointed day.
Recent Authorization by PNGRB				
12.	Andhra Pradesh	147267	3476	Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari are new GAs in Andhra Pradesh and they are under construction. These GAs were authorized in 2015
13.	Goa	0	0	North Goa is the only GA in Goa State and same has been authorized on 24.06.2016
14.	Karnataka	0	1558	Dharwad, Belgaum and Tumkur are new GAs in the State of Karnataka, have been authorized in 2015.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Kerala	0	72	Ernakulam is the only GA in Kerala State, which is under construction. Ernakulam was authorized on 14.10.2015
16.	Punjab	14400	0	Rupnagar, Bhatinda, Fatehgarh Sahib are new GAs and have been authorized in 2016.
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0	51	Dadra and Nagar Haveli is the new GA, was authorized on 01.04.2015
18.	Daman (UT)	0	0	Daman is the new GA, was authorized on 01.04.2016
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar are the new GAs and were authorized in 2015
20.	West Bengal	600000	0	GA is under Construction
		6352116	3283714	

Country's Over all achievement

51.69% (Target: 6352116 Nos. Achievement: 3283714)

Statement-III

State-wise details of Targets fixed for providing PNG Domestic Connections for the next three years

Sl. No.	State	Targets upto December, 2017	Targets upto December, 2018	Targets upto December, 2019
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172219	230441	263710
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Delhi	237000	237000	237000

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Goa	1483	4794	6712
5.	Gujarat	3135617	3668685	3697431
6.	Haryana	64868	76228	82718
7.	Karnataka	34723	115744	162042
8.	Kerala	6105	20350	28490
9.	Madhya Pradesh	137183	144612	148856
10.	Maharashtra	725588	778297	808415
11.	Punjab	194824	212614	222779
12.	Rajasthan	100000	100000	100000
13.	Telangana	266000	266000	266000
14.	Tripura	0	0	0
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	573	1911	2676
16.	Chandigarh (UT)	550000	400000	550000
17.	Daman (UT)	378	1259	1763
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1169839	1236884	1249445
19.	Uttarakhand	4850	16168	22634
20.	West Bengal	1000000	1417959	1417959
TOTAL		7801250	8928946	9268630

Mixing of ethanol with petrol

2369. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum percentage of ethanol that can be permitted to be mixed with petrol as per present findings; and

(b) the percentage of ethanol being mixed by the companies before marketing the petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specifications, ethanol is permitted to be mixed with Petrol upto 10 per cent.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are selling ethanol blended Petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%.

2370. [The question was cancelled.]

Availability of LPG in Uttar Pradesh

†2371. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to ensure availability of LPG and its expansion in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of inadequate facility of LPG in rural and semi-urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, people are not able to avail benefits of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to develop gas infrastructure in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor household and expand the coverage of LPG in especially in rural areas in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which deposit free LPG connections are being given to women of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. As on 16.03.2017, more than 54 lakh new LPG connections have been released under the Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Further, OMCs have advertised 1028 locations to set up new LPG distributorships in the State.

Opening of LPG outlets in Kerala

2372. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG connections are now available on demand;

(b) if not, the number of persons on waiting lists for getting LPG connections in the State of Kerala;

(c) whether Government proposes to open more LPG outlets in the State of Kerala in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Release of LPG connections is a continuous process. LPG distributors are under instruction to release new connections on demand and, if any waiting list arises, liquidate the same within seven days. OMCs have reported that as on 01.03.2017, there were 2043 new prospective customers on the waiting list in the State of Kerala.

(c) and (d) Appointment of LPG distributorships in the country including the State of Kerala is a continuous process and locations for setting up of new LPG distributorships are identified based on available refill sale potential that makes them economically viable. As on 01.03.2017, there are 593 LPG distributors in the State of Kerala.

Profits earned by undertakings/companies

†2373. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the details of profits earned by all undertakings/companies under the Ministry of Steel in 2016-17 and for the last three years and the percentage of profits that they earmarked for fulfilling Corporate Social Responsibility and segments under which the amounts were given and details of balance amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Steel, the percentage of profit earmarked for fulfilling the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the unspent balance amount are given in the Statement (*See below*).

CPSEs have undertaken CSR activities based on their CSR Policies and keeping in view the provisions of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time, in segments which broadly include promotion of education, medical and healthcare facilities, sanitation, access to water facilities, rural development, environment sustainability, women empowerment, promotion of sports, art, culture and heritage conservation etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Profit After Tax (PAT) earned, percentage of profits earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and unspent balance amount by CPSEs under Ministry of Steel during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in crore)

Name of the CPSE	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17 (Upto Dec, 2016)	
	Profit After Tax for the Year	%age of profit earmarked for CSR	Unspent Balance amount	Profit After Tax for the Year	%age of profit earmarked for CSR	Unspent Balance amount	Profit After Tax for the Year	%age of profit earmarked for CSR	Unspent Balance amount	Profit After Tax for the Year*	%age of profit earmarked for CSR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SAIL	2616.48	2.35%	Nil	2092.68	2.02%	42.96	(-)4137.26	2.00%	24.00	(-)2061.94	Nil
RINL	367.00	3.13%	3.44	62.00	2.00%	3.63	(-)1421.00	3.48%	6.27	(-)978.00	Nil
NMDC	6420.08	2.00%	39.63	6421.86	2.11%	61.54	3028.33	2.45%	88.10	2202.00	2.00%
MOIL	509.56	2.00%	Nil	428.01	2.00%	Nil	172.98	2.00%	Nil	190.04	2.00%
MSTC	(-)70.03	4.18%	Nil	90.99	2.14%	Nil	59.88	2.97%	Nil	38.04	2.97%
MECON	49.48	2.00%	1.88	20.27	2.00%	3.24	(-)162.41	2.00%	2.70	(-)99.70	2.00%
KIOCL	39.93	3.00%	Nil	30.82	2.00%	0.09	(-)77.66	2.00%	0.33	0.51	Nil
HSCL	(-)18.67	Nil	Nil	(-)8.10	Nil	Nil	30.19	Nil	Nil	41.76	2.00%
FSNL	8.42	2.00%	Nil	17.10	2.00%	0.03	21.11	2.00%	0.008	15.40	2.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OMDC	6.26	2.00%	0.63	17.70	2.00%	0.66	10.63	2.00%	Nil	6.39	2.00%
BSLC	(-) 18.77	Nil	Nil	(-)27.27	Nil	Nil	(-)16.17	Nil	Nil	(-) 10.37	Nil
EIL	0.09	2.00%	Nil	(-)12.72	Nil	Nil	1.44	Nil	Nil	0.79	Nil

*Provisional

Note: CSR Budget for the year 2014-15 onwards is earmarked @ 2.00% (minimum) of average of net profits of last three Financial Years as stipulated in Companies Act, 2013. As per Guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises issued in 2014, unspent balance of the previous year is to be carried forward to the next year for utilization for the purpose for which it was allocated.

Mining work by SAIL

†2374. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) does mining work throughout the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State/Union Territory-wise details of land acquired for this purpose including that in Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether the Ministry rehabilitates and provides employment to local people, whose land was acquired, and if so, the number of people rehabilitated and provided employment, the State-wise details thereof including that of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) SAIL is operating iron ore, limestone, dolomite and coal mines in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. The details of the land acquired for the purpose are appended below:-

Sl. No.	Mine	Land Acquired in Acres
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Rajhara Iron Ore Mines	2535.07
2.	Nandini Limestone Mines	2680.42
3.	Hirri Dolomite Mines	476.82
Jharkhand		
4.	Manoharpur Iron Ore Mines	339.88
5.	Gua Iron Ore Mines	89.73
6.	Bhawanathpur Limestone and Tulsidamar Dolomite Mines	2131.94
7.	Chasnalla Colliery	613.59
8.	Jitpur Colliery	99.32
Odisha		
9.	Bolani Iron Ore Mines	124.29
10.	Barsua Iron Ore Mines	742.70
11.	Kalta Iron Ore Mines	89.56
12.	Purnapani Limestone and Dolomite Quarry	752.82

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Mine	Land Acquired in Acres
Madhya Pradesh		
13.	Kuteshwar Limestone Mines	101.36
West Bengal		
14.	Ramnagore Colliery	369.48

(c) SAIL provides rehabilitation and employment to displaced persons whose land was acquired for its Plants/Units in various States. The plant and State-wise details of employment provided by SAIL in this regard is as under:—

Plants	Employment provided under displaced category
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	4468
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	6483
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	16000 (approx.)
Salem Steel Plant (Tamil Nadu)	214
Kuteshwar Limestone Mines (Madhya Pradesh)	79
Chasnalla Colliery (ISP, West Bengal)	289
Ramnagore Colliery (ISP, West Bengal)	222

Sale of SAIL's steel plants

2375. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the outright sale of State-owned SAIL's three steel units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, mentioning the name of these steel plants;

(c) whether Government is planning to take more such moves in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for

strategic disinvestment for SAIL's three units *i.e.* Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP), Bhadravati, Salem Steel Plant (SSP) and Alloy Steel Plant (ASP), Durgapur. These three units of SAIL have been consistently making losses. Despite investment of around ₹ 400 crores, VISP is making losses for last 10 years. In SSP SAIL has invested around 2200 crore under modernisation and expansion but it is still making losses for last 5 years. Similarly ASP is also making losses for last 5 years.

(c) and (d) As of now, only the above action is planned.

Development of tourism in Puducherry

2376. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on development of tourism in Puducherry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the UT Administration to this effect, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these tourism projects are being taken up solely by Government of India or on cost sharing basis, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations including the UT Administration of Puducherry. The Ministry of Tourism, however extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them based on Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted in adherence to relevant scheme guidelines, subject to liquidation of Utilization Certificates for the projects sanctioned earlier and availability of funds.

The details of Central Financial Assistance with 100% Central Share extended to the UT Administration of Puducherry are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Project	Amount (in lakh)
1.	PIDDC under UT Plan	Development of Puducherry as a Mega Tourism Circuit	₹ 3418.51
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Puducherry under Coastal Circuit	₹ 9959.00

Proposals for development of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh

†2377. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for tourism development works during the last three years from the Governments of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Governments are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals;

(d) whether long time taken in the execution of proposals hampers the tourism development works and how the cost escalation related to work is adjusted; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of proposals received during last three years are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*).

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The Ministry of Finance has delinked the PIDDC Scheme from Union support w.e.f. 2015-16.

(c) to (e) The project should be commissioned within a period of 24 to 36 months from the date of issue of sanction and any cost escalation on account of delay etc. would be met by the State Government and no reimbursement will be made by the Central Government on this account.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

List of sanctioned projects under PIDDC and DPPH Schemes for Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Chhattisgarh			
PIDDC Scheme			
2013-14	Nil		
2014-15	Development of Girodhpuri as Tourist Destination (PIDDC)	500.00	100.00
-do-	Project for Convention Center at Raipur in Chhattisgarh (PIDDC)	440.13	88.02
2015-16	Nil		
DPPH Scheme			
2013-14	Nil		
2014-15	CFA for Fair and Festival in the State of Chhattisgarh during 2014-15 Sirpur National Dance and Music Festival (Jan. 2015) (₹ 25.00 lakh) and Baster Dussheer Lokotsav (Oct.-Nov.-2014) (₹ 15.00 lakh), Basur Mahotsav (January 2015) (₹ 10.00 lakh)	50.00	50.00
2015-16	Nil		
Uttar Pradesh			
PIDDC Scheme			
2013-14	Development of Kampil region in Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh	483.48	48.35

Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2013-14	Construction of Night Shelter and Toilet Block Mazar Hazrat Nizammudin Najmul Aulia Rahmatullah Aleh in District Rampur in Uttar Pradesh	37.66	7.53
-do-	Developement of Bareilly Circuit District Badaun and Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh	796.29	39.81
-do-	Construction of Bathing Ghat on Right Bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in District Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	334.52	66.90
-do-	CFA for Mega Destination Development of Tajganj around the World Heritage Site Taj Mahal (East gate and West gate), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	2495.51	499.10
-do-	Development and Beautification of Siddeshwar Nath Dham, Sant Kabir Nagar (Phase-II) in Uttar Pradesh	181.79	36.35
-do-	Dev. of Unnao Circuit including Janki Kund, Safipur, Chandra Sekhar Azads Birth Place in Badarka, Bird Sanctuary in Nawabganj, Gadhakola Village and Raja Ram Baksh Fort in Uttar Pradesh	416.08	83.21
-do-	Const. of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi Ghat at right back of Ganga river in Zamania, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	419.73	83.94

Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2013-14	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Dist. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37	11.87
-do-	Const. of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Dist. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	465.39	93.07
-do-	Beautification work of Ramghat in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	309.88	61.98
-do-	Dev. of Night Bazar as an International Tourist Centre, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	244.40	5.00
-do-	Beautification of Dughheswar Nath Temple, Ruddrapur in District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	402.91	5.00
-do-	Tourism Dev. of Bateswar, District Agra in Uttar Pradesh	420.81	84.16
-do-	Dev. of Ayodhya as Tourist Destination, District Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh	125.09	5.00
-do-	Construction of Panchvati, Hanuman Chabutara and Gahmari Park in District Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	641.29	5.00
-do-	Toursim Dev. of various places, District Raebareilly in Uttar Pradesh	642.91	5.00
-do-	Dev. of Eco-Tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh	168.36	5.00

Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2013-14	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	1800.23	360.04
-do-	Dev. of Mathura-Vrindavan, District Mathura as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	790.03	1.00
-do-	Dev. of Bharat Bhari Tourist Destination near Dumariyaganj, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	467.48	1.00
-do-	Beautification works of Kamad Giri Parikrama Path in District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh	361.61	72.32
2014-15	SEL at Sarnath-District Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh	483.63	30.00

Central Agencies Scheme

2013-14	Nil		
2014-15	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, Chaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkhan (Rajghat) in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras)	455.49	455.49
2015-16	Nil		

DPPH Scheme

2013-14	CFA for Organizing Noida Shopping Festival (Shilpotsav) 2013 during 24th October, 2013 to 2nd November, 2013	30.00	15.00
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Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2013-14	CFA for Celebration of Fairs, Festivals and events during the year 2013-14 in Uttar Pradesh	28.00	23.00
2014-15	Nil		
2015-16	Nil		

Statement-II

List of projects except Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Scheme received but not sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of Projects
Chhattisgarh	
	2013-14 -Nil
	2014-15
A	Mega Circuit
1.	Development of Mega Eco-Tourist Destination at Gangrel, Chhattisgarh
	Destinations/Circuits
1.	Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks-Mainpat
2.	Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks-Chitrakote
	Sound and Light Show Projects:
1.	Sirpur (Dist. Mahasamund)
2.	Bhoramdeo (Dist. Kawardha)
	IT Projects:
1.	Purchasing of various latest Software and Hardware for tourism related activities
	Rural Tourism Projects:
1.	Dist. Raipur
2.	Dist. Mahasamund
3.	District Durg
B	Central Agency
1.	Amitheatre at 8 places

Sl. No.	Name of Projects
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Uttar Pradesh

2013-14 Nil

2014-15

1. Tourism Development of Agra-Braj Mega Tourist Circuit (Interpretation Centre, restoration of Queens Mary Library, restoration of Darasikoh Library, Taj Nature Walk, Akbarbati Mazaar, Parking at Agra Quila development of Ghats at Balkeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Fatehpur Dargah Complex, Nehtabh Bagh, Agra and Musical Fountain, Dev. of Barsana etc.)
 2. Tourism Development of Queen Hoe Memorial Complex and Signage in Korean Language and SEL Shows in Ayodhya
 3. SEL Show at Residency, Lucknow
 4. Destination Development of Lucknow (Heritage Walks)/Illumination of Monuments and Revitalization of Qaiserbagh Heritage Zone Instead the above mentioned project, State Government has submitted DPR for development and beautification of Lahang Baba and Satwan Pond of Distt. Gazipur)
 5. Provision of Signages in Lucknow and Eco-Tourism Circuits of Dudhwa National Park and Katernia Forest Range
 6. Tourism Development of Daitra Veer Baba Ghat, (Distt.-Ghazipur)
 7. IT Project for Promotion and Publicity
 8. Rural Tourism
 9. Development of Rural Tourism in Kachhpura Village, Agra
 10. Development of Rural Tourism in Holipura Village, Agra
 11. Development of Rural Tourism in Hariharpur Village, Azamgarh
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Statement-III*(A) List of project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Chhattisgarh				
1.	2015-16	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh. (Tribal Circuit)	99.94	19.99
Uttar Pradesh			Nil	Nil

(B) List of projects received but not sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

- (a) The Government of UP had submitted project “Development of Ramayana circuit in UP (Ayodhya-Chitrakoot-Shrinverpur)”. In the Mission Directorate and Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meetings the State Government requested to put Ayodhya on hold and clear only Chitrakoot and Shrinverpur under Ramayana Circuit due to land issues.
- (b) The Government of Chhattisgarh has made a concept presentation on Development of Ramayana circuit in Chattisgarh in December 2016. The State Government was advised to rework on the concept and submit the revised concept note. The revised concept note has been received in Feb. 2017.

Statement-IV*(A) list of projects sanctioned under PRASAD scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	2014-15	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-II)	14.93
2.	2014-15	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, District Mathura	9.36
3.	2015-16	Development of Varanasi	20.40

Chhattisgarh: Nil

(B) List of project pending under PRASAD Scheme

A project, 'River cruise in Varanasi', has been approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for an amount of ₹ 10.72 crores. However, the same is awaiting final sanction on account of lack of environmental clearance.

Funds allocated to Jammu and Kashmir

2378. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Jammu and Kashmir for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 under the Ministry;

(b) the details of funds allocated region-wise in the State; and

(c) the details of funds utilization in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced the Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir on 7.11.2015 which includes (i) Development of Tourism in the State for ₹ 2000 crore (Projects for ₹ 400 crore each year for 5 years) for New Projects and (ii) Construction of Government Tourist assets in lieu of damaged/destroyed assets for ₹ 100 crore.

The following projects have been sanctioned under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir under Himalayan Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir under Swadesh Darshan Scheme during 2016-17:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
2.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
3.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
4.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
5.	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 in Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70

In addition to above, following projects have also been sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir in 2016-17:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (Himalayan Circuit) under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	82.97
2.	Development at Hazratbal in Jammu and Kashmir under PRASAD scheme.	42.02

Hospitality Development and Promotion Board

†2379. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- the current status of Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB);
- by when Government plans to establish HDPBs in every State;
- the States where HDPBs have been established till date and the details of the progress made in this direction; and
- the State-wise details of the funds allocated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Hospitality Development and Promotion Board (HDPB) was created in the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India *vide* Notification issued on 21.01.2011.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has no plan to set up HDPB in every State/Union Territories. However, all State Governments and Union Territories have been advised to set up similar Boards in their respective States/Union Territories. As on date, the State Government of Maharashtra has set up this board.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not allocated any funds in this regard.

Assistance for rural tourism scheme in West Bengal

2380. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme of rural tourism is being implemented in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the activities carried out under the scheme in the State; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance given to the State for development of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of West Bengal has informed that they are funding several rural tourism projects throughout the State with special emphasis to Home Stay.

(c) The details of financial assistance given to the State for development of tourism is given below:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Project Name	Amount (in lakh)
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Coastal Circuit of West Bengal	₹ 8538.90
2.	PRASAD	Development of Belur Math in West Bengal	₹ 3003.10

Foreigners visiting India for medical treatment

2381. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any data regarding number of foreigners who visited India for medical treatment in the past three years and the revenue generated therefrom and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any measures have been taken to simplify and speed up the procedure of obtaining Medical Visa in order to promote medical tourism; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India on Medical

Visa in the past three years is as below:—

Year	FTAs on Medical Visa
2014	75,688
2015	1,34,344
2016	2,01,333

The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on revenue generated from tourists arriving on Medical Visa in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to simplify and speed up the procedure of obtaining Visa for tourists coming to India for medical purposes, the Government of India has extended the facility of e-Medical Visa. Other measures taken by the Government to facilitate the tourists coming through e-Medical Visa are as below:

- Extension of duration of stay for upto 6 months may be granted on case to case basis on merits of each case by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO)/Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) concerned.
- Triple entry will be permitted as against single entry earlier.
- In case of emergency, if Medical Visa is recommended by an accredited hospital in India, Indian Missions/Posts abroad should decide on such request within 48 hours of getting the application.

Incentives to attract tourists from certain countries

†2382. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given some incentives to the tourists of certain countries to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India, promotes India as a holistic destination in the international markets. 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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, 'Know India' seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Job creation from sustainable development of tourism

2383. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that millions of new jobs can be created with an emphasis on sustainable tourism development in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government for sustainable development of tourism in the country; and
- (c) the details of new major tourism projects taken up by Government for tourism development, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI)-2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next three years, the contribution of tourism including sustainable tourism to total employment of the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 10.17% (4.37% direct and 5.80% indirect), 10.78% (4.63% direct and 6.15% indirect), 11.49% (4.94% direct and 6.55% indirect) and 12.36% (5.31% direct and 7.05% indirect), respectively.

(b) Ministry of Tourism has evolved Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of the tourism industry, namely Accommodation, Tour operators; Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and River sectors which is applicable for the entire country. Furthermore, guidelines for approval of Hotel Projects at the implementation stage and also for Classification/Re-classification of operational hotels under various categories mandate incorporation of various eco-friendly measures like installation of Sewage Treatment Plant, Rain Water Harvesting, Waste Management System, Pollution Control and Introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon equipment for refrigeration and air conditioners, energy and water conservation measures.

(c) A list of tourism projects taken up by the Ministry of Tourism under the various schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of tourism projects taken up by the Ministry of Tourism under the various schemes

I. Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77
2.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL				152.77
2015-16				
4.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
5.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)–Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang- Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Uttarakhand	Eco-Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
7.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
8.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
11.	Telangana	Eco-Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
12.	Kerala	Eco-Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
14.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
15.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under “Swadesh Darshan” scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
17.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
18.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
19.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdarpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	82.17
TOTAL				1512.93
2016-17				
21.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim- Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
23.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
24.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
26.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
27.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
28.	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
29.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
30.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at Places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
31.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
32.	Sikkim	North East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
34.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabhaswamy-Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35
37.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49
38.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
39.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	97.82
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under	96.39

1	2	3	4	5
			Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
47.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
48.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Kairana-Doamriyaganj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
50.	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
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit [Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)] in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
TOTAL (2016-17)				2601.76
TOTAL (since 2014-15 till date)				4267.46

II. Details of projects sanctioned under the Scheme 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
2.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
3.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27
4.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02
7.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
8.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45
9.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44
10.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48
11.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60
12.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03
TOTAL				404.87

III. Details of projects sanctioned under the scheme assistance to Central Agencies

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Manufacturing of Transparent Coaches for Araku Valley Train in association with IRCTC	2014-15	800.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Manufacturing of Glass Coach for Qazigund-Baramullah Route by IRCTC	2014-15	400.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kerala	Development of a Walkway/ Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin	2016-17	901.00

Increase in Foreign Tourist Arrivals

2384. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the tourist arrivals during the last three years;

(b) the comparative figures for the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the year-wise details of foreign exchange earned by the tourism industry during each of the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India from 50 major countries, which contribute for more than 90 per cent of FTAs, in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in India in the last three financial years are as below:—

Year	FEEs (₹ in crore)
2013-14	1,10,739
2014-15	1,24,542
2015-16	1,40,729

Statement

Details of FTAs in India from 50 major countries which contribute for more than 90 per cent of FTAs in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively

Sl. No.	Country of Nationality	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs)		
		2014	2015	2016 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangladesh	942,562	1,133,879	1,360,756
2.	USA	1,118,983	1,213,624	1,296,736

1	2	3	4	5
3.	UK	838,860	867,601	941,550
4.	Canada	268,485	281,306	317,199
5.	Malaysia	262,026	272,941	301,886
6.	Sri Lanka	301,601	299,513	297,298
7.	Australia	239,762	263,101	293,568
8.	Germany	239,106	248,314	265,905
9.	China	181,020	206,322	251,280
10.	France	246,101	230,854	238,683
11.	Russian Federation	269,832	172,419	227,740
12.	Japan	219,516	207,415	208,823
13.	Singapore	150,731	152,238	163,659
14.	Nepal	126,416	154,720	160,998
15.	Afghanistan	115,569	114,406	123,329
16.	Thailand	121,362	115,860	119,661
17.	Republic of Korea	106,870	102,993	111,058
18.	Oman	88,512	103,740	105,701
19.	Pakistan	96,434	124,924	104,424
20.	Italy	91,589	88,091	95,410
21.	Spain	66,463	65,694	76,332
22.	Netherlands	67,747	66,181	71,821
23.	Maldives	65,052	68,907	67,457
24.	UAE	59,332	55,818	67,164
25.	Saudi Arabia	55,487	63,835	61,595
26.	Israel	49,312	50,134	59,222
27.	Portugal	36,156	44,616	54,431
28.	Philippines	43,240	47,912	52,661
29.	South Africa	56,246	51,922	52,620
30.	Myanmar (Burma)	54,631	55,341	51,292
31.	New Zealand	42,864	45,171	50,903
32.	Iraq	48,321	42,660	48,227

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Switzerland	45,773	46,151	48,119
34.	Kenya	46,158	46,139	44,771
35.	Sweden	44,948	42,626	43,679
36.	Taiwan	35,857	36,349	42,323
37.	Iran	31,222	30,774	39,184
38.	Belgium	37,441	36,684	37,958
39.	Ireland	28,978	32,973	36,439
40.	Indonesia	32,215	34,933	35,082
41.	Mauritius	27,945	32,533	34,279
42.	Austria	34,360	33,670	33,086
43.	Turkey	24,294	25,670	29,544
44.	Ukraine	29,281	23,098	26,738
45.	Poland	25,205	26,499	25,705
46.	Denmark	26,775	24,073	24,716
47.	United Republic of Tanzania	26,284	25,488	23,020
48.	Uzbekistan	12,869	18,038	21,605
49.	Brazil	19,563	20,610	21,283
50.	Bhutan	16,001	19,084	20,917
	Others	463,742	459,289	601,947
	TOTAL	7,679,099	8,027,133	8,889,784

P: Provisional

Development of tourism hubs in the country

2385. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop tourism hubs in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any framework to develop tourism hubs in every State; and

(d) whether any suggestions and proposals have been received from State Governments in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme Thirteen Thematic Circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under PRASAD Scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayur (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).

The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes since its launch are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UTs for projects which are identified for development in consultations with them. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes from 2014-15 till date

Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	10.00
2.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	33.17	6.63
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83	34.92
TOTAL (2014-15)				152.77	51.55
2015-16					
4.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	44.83
5.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	49.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	40.19
7.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	12.79
8.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	48.68
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	41.92
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	12.08
11.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
12.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	19.84
13.	Mizoram	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	47.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	19.13
15.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under “Swadesh Darshan” Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	17.06
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	19.43
17.	Tripura	North-East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	19.92
18.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39	17.08
19.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	19.99
20.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL (2015-16)				1512.93	460.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17					
21.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	45.57
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	16.59
23.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	16.88
24.	Meghalaya	North-East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	19.83
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
26.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
27.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
28.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	10.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
30.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at Places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
31.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	18.29
32.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	19.95
34.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	18.49
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	10.48
36.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwarja Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	10.47
37.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	19.93
39.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	19.28
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70	19.74
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	19.28
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	“Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
47.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
48.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.998
49.	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	15.20
50.	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	12.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
TOTAL				2601.76	545.92
GRAND TOTAL				4267.46	1057.99

PRASAD Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
TOTAL			78.56	16.89

2015-16

5.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	3.23
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	8.09

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	14.18
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
TOTAL			205.95	97.19
2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	8.40
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	6.01
TOTAL			120.36	24.08
GRAND TOTAL			404.87	138.16

Launching of special helpline for tourists

2386. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any special helpline for tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of languages in which this helpline will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India has launched a 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual infoline to help the tourists in 12 languages namely English, Hindi, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The service is available on the toll free number 1800-11-1363 or on short code 1363.

Sanction to tourism proposals of Rajasthan

2387. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seeking to release Administrative and Financial Sanction to Rajasthan State tourism proposals of State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Food Craft Institute (FCI), Baran and Dholpur, Upgradation of FCI, Udaipur to SIHM, and Krishna Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government has issued Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for various proposals of Government of Rajasthan as per details given below:

Name	Date of issue of Administrative Sanction	Amount of Central Financial Assistance approved
State Institute of Hotel Management Sawai Madhopur	18th November, 2016	₹ 1335.00 lakh
State Institute of Hotel Management Jhalawar	20th January, 2017	₹ 1328.00 lakh
Food Craft Institute Baran	18th November, 2016	₹ 645.00 lakh
Food Craft Institute Dholpur	18th November, 2016	₹ 645.00 lakh
Upgradation of FCI, Udaipur to SIHM	17th January, 2017	₹ 557.13 lakh
Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) (Krishna Circuit)	16th August, 2016	₹ 91.45 crore

Impact of demonetization on foreign tourist arrivals

†2388. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetization has affected the tourists coming to the country from abroad;

(b) if not, the number of tourists that came to the country from August, 2016 to December, 2016, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this figure is higher as compared to that of corresponding months during last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during August to December, 2016 was 39,68,065 (Provisional).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The month-wise FTAs in India during August to December, 2015 and 2016 are as below:

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs)	
	2015	2016 (P)
Aug	5,99,478	6,70,300
Sep	5,42,600	6,15,422
Oct	6,83,286	7,54,219
Nov	8,15,947	8,91,521
Dec	9,12,723	10,36,603
TOTAL	35,54,034	39,68,065

P: Provisional

Increase in number of students availing hostel facility

2389. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys, there is an increase in the number of students availing the benefit in the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of increase in number of Scheduled Tribe girls and boys availing hostel facility under the scheme in the last three years; and

(c) if there is no increase, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys, the number of new hostels sanctioned and seats created during the last three years is as under:—

2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
Hostels	Seats	Hostels	Seats	Hostels	Seats
44	2820	6	600	81	12740

The number of hostels sanctioned declined from 44 in 2013-14 to 6 in 2014-15, and increased to 81 in 2015-16. The number of seats created declined from 2820 in 2013-14 to 600 in 2014-15, and increased to 12740 in 2015-16. The scheme is demand driven. Funds for construction of hostels are provided to the State Governments upon receipt of complete proposal as per scheme guidelines subject to availability of budget, and fulfilment of provisions under General Financial Rules (GFR).

Vocational Training Centres in Bihar and Jharkhand

†2390. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of the Scheduled Tribe areas of the States in which vocational training centres are being operated, State-wise;

(b) the number of tribal women and youths who are doing their own business or employed in Government sector after being trained in these training centres, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether such training centres would be opened in the tribal areas of Bihar and Jharkhand in which tribals are residing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a): State-wise list of operational Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre is given in the Statement (*See* below). During last three years funds have been granted only to the Government of Assam and Government of Gujarat.

(b) The details regarding tribal women and youths who are doing their own business or employed in Government sector after being trained in these training centres are not Centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, during last three years funds have been provided for training of 10898 ST persons in Assam and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The scheme is demand driven. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds on receipt of complete proposal from States in accordance with Scheme

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

guidelines subject to fulfillment of the provisions of General Financial Rules and availability of budget. At present there is no proposal received from the Government of Bihar or Jharkhand under the Scheme of VTC. However, under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) ₹ 763.18 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for skill development interventions in 2016-17; and ₹ 175.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Jharkhand for skill development interventions in 2016-17. Besides the above initiatives for skilling, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is setting up one Multi-skilling Institute in all Districts under the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

Statement

*State-wise list of locations of VTCs operated by Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(funded in last three years)*

Sl. No.	Centre	District
1. Assam		
1.	Khasiabari High School	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari High School	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili High School	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School	Lakhimpur
10.	Gohpur Boro High School	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre	Kokrajhar
2. Gujarat		
1.	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2.	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3.	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4.	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur

Sl. No.	Centre	District
5.	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6.	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7.	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8.	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9.	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10.	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11.	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12.	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha

Projects sanctioned for tribal welfare

2391. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned for tribal welfare in past two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized for the projects in this regard; and

(c) the State/UT-wise number of projects allotted to NGOs, if any, and details of monitoring and evaluation done by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Scheme-wise details of sanction, funds released and utilized State-wise for the past two years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of projects allotted to NGOs under various schemes are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Schemes/programmes are monitored by the Ministry through holding periodic meetings, field visits whenever necessary, progress reports and Utilization Certificates, Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities, Field inspection by Ministry Officials during tour to States/UTs. In addition, external evaluation of the projects are also undertaken.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise of sanction funds released and utilized State-wise for Tribal Welfare in the past two years

(A) Details of Funds released to State Governments and utilization thereof under the Programme of SCA to TSP during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	3500.00
2.	Assam	1788.59	1259.52	5844.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	403.00	403.00	1368.26	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	9826.50	10809.64	10808.45
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	10382.74	10375.10	10566.50	8328.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	997.99	475.00	475.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2000.00	823.28
9.	Jharkhand	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	10000.00
10.	Karnataka	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00
11.	Kerala	530.00	530.00	357.50	357.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	14653.51	11501.21	8962.17
13.	Maharashtra	11726.18	11726.18	12514.91	3043.29
14.	Manipur	1118.00	1118.00	1100.00	1100.00
15.	Odisha	14925.04	14925.04	14728.52	10509.93
16.	Rajasthan	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	7190.00
17.	Sikkim	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	3541.00	3541.00	4000.00	4000.00
20.	Tripura	1183.94	1183.94	2400.07	1499.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttarakhand	805.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	96.49	905.51	0.00
23.	West Bengal	5730.00	5730.00	6233.00	6226.53
TOTAL		103999.37	101434.82	113217.12	81547.47

(B) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/ University	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	400.00	UC awaited
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1221.74	UC awaited
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	380.47	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
5.	Kerala	1949.63	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	1031.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
9.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1798.45	1002.50*
10.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3393.97	UC awaited
11.	Sikkim	460.29	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tripura	1797.62	501.86*	0.00	0.00
14.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	304.99	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram University	195.01	UC awaited	59.73	0.00
16.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	0.00	0.00	61.94	0.00
TOTAL		7424.01	501.86	6935.83	1002.50

*Further UC awaited.

(C) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of “Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan” during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Goa	0.00	0.00	300.00	UC awaited
4.	Gujarat	1144.48	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1425.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
6.	Maharashtra	1000.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	954.52	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4524.00	0.00	300.00	0.00

*Further UC Awaited.

(D) Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1.	Assam	485.70	485.70	900.00	UC awaited
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	605.76	UC awaited
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		485.70	485.70	1505.76	0.00

(E) Details of fund released and Utilization reported under Article 275(1) of Constitution in past two years (as on 17.03.2017)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2139.00	2139.00	5500.00	2471.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1880.40	1880.40	3000.80	1200.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	586.00	586.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10778.00	9958.39	11904.31	8971.80
6.	Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	8592.45	8592.45	11680.00	8013.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	190.99	523.20	523.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	9873.00	9873.00	12202.96	12202.96
12.	Karnataka	4880.40	4880.40	6300.00	6300.00
13.	Kerala	748.94	748.94	1085.44	650.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	15041.85	14845.15	14845.15
15.	Maharashtra	11701.29	11701.29	13374.00	5210.36
16.	Manipur	1600.01	1600.01	1216.00	375.60
17.	Meghalaya	2334.03	1629.03	1507.68	420.00
18.	Mizoram	1877.78	1877.78	3617.37	1119.80
19.	Nagaland	2067.15	2067.15	5469.34	0.00
20.	Odisha	12728.22	12728.22	15200.00	3436.41
21.	Rajasthan	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	2200.00
22.	Sikkim	370.30	370.30	1250.30	400.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	639.60	639.60	852.80	0.00
24.	Telangana	3894.40	3894.40	6090.00	6090.00
25.	Tripura	1218.99	1218.99	1600.68	753.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	743.49	1514.74	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1530.36	491.42	92.02	92.02
28.	West Bengal	5747.00	5747.00	7000.00	5495.90
GRAND TOTAL		113264.14	108356.02	139226.79	80771.12

(F) Details of funds released to the States/TRIFED under the Scheme “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce”

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Fund released	Utilized	UC pending for amount	Fund released	Utilized	UC pending for amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	232.00	-	232.00	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	206.77	-	206.77	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Odisha	138.30	132.80	5.50	148.13	-	148.13
15.	Rajasthan	56.00	56.00	0.00	-	-	-
16.	Tripura	119.93	119.93	0.00	310.98	190.77	120.21
17.	West Bengal	356.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-		-	-	-
19.	TRIFED	3500.00 (After adjusting unspent balance of ₹ 418.37 lakh)	3082.00	adjusted	3500.00 (After adjusting unspent balance of ₹ 474.39 lakh)	3026.00	adjusted

*As funds have been released in the current financial year, the UCs will come only after the funds are spent (approx. one year after release of grant).

(G) Details of funds released to States/TRIFED under “Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP”

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2014-15	2015-16
Odisha	8.20	09.91
Gujarat	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-
Jharkhand	4.64	18.32
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Chhattisgarh	80.16	73.50
Andhra Pradesh	-	5.29
TOTAL	93.00	107.02
TRIFED	7.00	10.67
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	117.69

(H) Details of funds released under the scheme of assistance to 'National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)'

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	
			NSTFDC	STFDCs
2014-15	70.00	70.00	41.00	29.00
2015-16	70.00	63.33	63.11	0.22

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects allotted to NGOs under various schemes

(A) State-wise details of No. of projects under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15 No. of Project	2015-16 No. of Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	62
3.	Assam	12	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	1
5.	Gujarat	23	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0
7.	Jharkhand	48	19
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
9.	Karnataka	16	16
10.	Kerala	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8	8
12.	Maharashtra	12	2
13.	Manipur	10	7
14.	Meghalaya	142	78
15.	Mizoram	3	0

1	2	3	4
16.	Nagaland	2	0
17.	Odisha	27	17
18.	Rajasthan	3	2
19.	Sikkim	1	2
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	1
21.	Telangana	1	1
22.	Tripura	1	1
23.	Uttarakhand	8	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2
25.	West Bengal	40	26
26.	Delhi	3	0
TOTAL		420	291

(B) State-wise details of No. of Projects under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy districts' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15 No. of Projects	2015-16 No. of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0
4.	Gujarat	40	45
5.	Jharkhand	2	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	25	3
7.	Maharashtra	2	0
8.	Odisha	7	22
9.	Rajasthan	3	0
10.	Telangana	14	16
TOTAL		103	131

(C) State-wise details of No. of Projects under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Development of Particularly Ulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15 No. of Projects	2015-16 No. of Projects
1.	Chhattisgarh	3	0
2.	Jharkhand	16	5
3.	Karnataka	1	1
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	7
TOTAL		27	13

(D) State-wise details of No. of Projects under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' during 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15 No. of Projects	2015-16 No. of Projects
1.	Assam	2	0
2.	Karnataka	1	0
3.	Meghalaya	1	0
4.	Nagaland	2	0
TOTAL		6	0

Non-release of scholarships to Tribal students

2392. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the adivasi students were compelled to stop their studies due to non-release of scholarships as demanded by different States;

(b) if so, the State-wise demand for scholarship in schools and colleges for adivasi students and the released amount in the year 2015-16 and 2016-2017; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken for the reimbursement of funds for scholarship on time so that they can continue their study uninterruptedly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Sir. No such information has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to submit their requirement well in time. They have also been made aware of the National Scholarship Portal and advised to encourage the students to utilize the portal or the State Government's own portal to avoid any likely problems.

Statement

(A) Details of State-wise demand and fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2015-16 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16		2016-17	
		Demand	Released	Demand	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5923.94	1986.82	11345.40	7445.07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.12	1137.61	8600.00	1136.32
4.	Assam	8049.03	6748.28	9337.82	4000.00
5.	Bihar	8049.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	6712.69	4764.83	5492.08	2674.82
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	33.31	53.63
8.	Goa	475.00	356.00	0.00	645.00
9.	Gujarat	15000.00	5520.40	21270.00	22040.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3000.00	1350.00	5105.00	931.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000.00	2494.17	3805.83	2587.84
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	17204.55	8148.39
13.	Karnataka	11506.16	5839.00	0.00	8540.00
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	2651.93	3122.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10988.50	3065.00	14665.51	13054.00
16.	Maharashtra	25798.55	5209.83	22409.00	22092.28
17.	Manipur	5421.68	3588.00	6277.91	3385.20
18.	Meghalaya	3638.46	3274.61	4002.30	3189.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	5562.10	4927.91	5185.62	4267.52
20.	Nagaland	2940.38	2646.34	5278.03	1344.00
21.	Odisha	11600.04	4050.00	0.00	15556.48
22.	Rajasthan	21485.29	10890.43	44944.94	9800.00
23.	Sikkim	1000.00	400.00	0.00	938.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	3148.62	2266.86	3914.32	1594.00
25.	Telangana	26247.19	9650.00	25915.00	11483.00
26.	Tripura	1898.40	1700.00	1870.00	1323.90
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	912.00	1057.50
28.	Uttarakhand	3471.08	900.00	5249.19	5090.57
29.	West Bengal	3224.01	2948.46	1655.45	0.00
TOTAL		189405.28	85714.55	227125.19	155500.31

(B) Details of State-wise demand and fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during 2015-16 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17 (as on 20.03.2017)	
		Demand	Released	Demand	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1983.73	1983.00	1450.68	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	357.07	
5.	Bihar	835.00	375.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	541.86	3607.00	4269.07	399.15
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	70.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gujarat	5107.81	3745.76	5000.00	80.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	73.46	96.12	63.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	774.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	2256.76	0.00	1483.83	0.00
15.	Kerala	404.78	300.00	446.65	488.25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8671.39	4300.00	8341.69	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	735.50	0.00	772.28	867.38
19.	Meghalaya	110.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	136.51	0.00	344.84	0.00
21.	Nagaland	946.08	851.47	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	5785.51	4900.00	6906.76	3376.36
23.	Rajasthan	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	435.22	0.00	1000.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	498.16	600.00	248.00	0.00
26.	Telangana	3769.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	0.00	1303.60	31.62	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	324.53	107.00	183.80	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	703.03	0.00
TOTAL		33393.93	22868.95	31672.50	5211.95

**Schemes for Tribals in North-Eastern States and
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

†2393. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for the development of tribals and Scheduled Tribes dwelling in North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and for bringing them into mainstream;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the benefits of the Government schemes reach tribals and Scheduled Tribes, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the report regarding improvement in their living conditions, health and education by means of above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) A list of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the development of Tribals and Scheduled Tribes dwelling in North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of monitoring and control over the performance of the schemes/programmes lies with the State Government. However, the schemes/programmes are also monitored by the Ministry through holding periodic meetings, field visits whenever necessary, progress reports and Utilization Certificates, Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities, Field inspection by Ministry Officials during tour to States/UTs. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement through financial assistance, the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of tribals population. It aims to boost the economic and social status of tribal people catering to sectors of Health and Sanitation, Education, Housing, Livelihood, Drinking Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Skill Development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Culture Heritage etc.

Statement

List of programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for development of Tribals and Scheduled Tribes dwelling in North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area
3.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students
5.	Upgradation of Merit
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X
7.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to the Ministry of External Affairs
8.	Top Class Education for ST students to concerned Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (RGNF)
10.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working of STs
11.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
12.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
13.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)
14.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
15.	Grant Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
16.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
17.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
18.	Centre of Excellence Scheme to VOs
19.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce
20.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of value chain for MFP

Inclusion of tribes in ST list from Chhattisgarh

†2394. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some castes of the country have been included in the Scheduled Tribes category by the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has sent proposal to the Central Government to include some tribes in the Scheduled Tribes category;

(c) if so, the details of the said proposal and the status of each proposal, proposal-wise; and

(d) whether Government is yet to take any decision on the said proposals, if so, by when decision would be taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASTWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) During the last three years, Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran) community has been included in the Scheduled Tribes (STs) list of Puducherry only.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Details of proposal received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for inclusion of communities in Scheduled Tribes list of the State and their status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The proposals have been processed as per approved modalities and no definite time period can be ascertained.

Statement

Details of status of proposals received from Government of Chhattisgarh for inclusion of communities in STs list

Sl.No.	Name of Communities	Status
1.	Gadba (change/modification in Hindi version)	Referred to NCST
2.	Parganiha, Pardhan	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
3.	Amnit, Amneet	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
4.	Kodaku	Referred to NCST
5.	Kond (Hindi variant of Kondh)	Referred to NCST
6.	Nagawanshi (modification in Hindi version)	Referred to RGI
7.	Kherwar, Khairwar	Referred to RGI
8.	Majhwar (inclusion of variant Devnagari version)	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
9.	Tanwar Chhatri (removal of comma between Tanwar and Chhatri)	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
10.	Parhia	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
11.	Dhangad (rectification in Hindi version)	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs and STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament

Sl.No.	Name of Communities	Status
12.	Bhuinhar (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
13.	Pando (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	Referred to NCST
14.	Bharia (rectification in Hindi version)	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
15.	Gond (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	Referred to NCST
16.	Saura, Sahara, Saora, Soura, Saunra and Saonra, as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	For 'Saunra, Saonra' communities, proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs and STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
17.	"Bhuinya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyan, Bhuyya, Bhiyan" communities as synonyms of "Bharia Bhumia"	For Bhuinya, Bhuiyan and Bhuyan communities, proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs and STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
18.	Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar as a synonym of Dhanwar	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs and STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
19.	Binjhia	Referred back to State Government for clarification
20.	Sabria	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
21.	Rautia,	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
22.	Kisanas synonym of Nagesia, Nagasia	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs and STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament

Sl.No.	Name of Communities	Status
23.	Dhuri, Dhoori	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
24.	Banjara, Nayak	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI
25.	Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah as synonym of Majhi	Referred back to State Government for further comments/justification on observations of RGI

Unspent fund allocated for tribals

2395. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a record high in unspent money allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of amount allocated, under Union Budget, and spent in past three financial years, year-wise, State-wise and programme-wise details thereof; and

(c) if the schemes under TSP are demand-driven, then how much money the Centre has spent towards increasing the awareness of programmes under the schemes, the year-wise, programme-wise and State-wise details in past three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Details regarding Central TSP Allocations at Revised Estimate (RE) stage and Actual in respect of three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation (RE)	Actual	Balance	% Unspent with respect to RE
2013-14	22029.97	22039.04	(-) 9.07	(excess spent)
2014-15	20535.52	19920.72	614.80	2.99%
2015-16	20963.17	21216.54	(-)253.37	(excess spent)

It is evident from the above table that the unspent money allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds is not alarmingly high.

The details of amount allocated Ministry/Department-wise at RE stage and

the actual expenditure incurred in respect of programmes/schemes for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, as reflected in Statement 21 A of Expenditure Budget Vol 1 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and State 10 B of Expenditure Profile, 2017-18 are given in Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively (*See below*). State-wise allocation and expenditure details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(c) The schemes are implemented by the respective Ministries/Departments as per their scheme guidelines. These are placed on each Ministry's/Department's website and also in the annual reports. Information regarding money spent towards increasing the awareness of programmes under the schemes is not maintained in the Ministry.

Statement-I

*Details of amount allocated, Ministry/Department-wise at RE stage and the actual expenditure incurred in respect of schemes for 2012-13 to 2013-14
Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan schemes
under Tribal Sub-Plan*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Budget	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes					
Demand No.1					
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation					
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton	0.97	1.00	1.00	-
2.	Jute Technology Mission	1.16	1.00	0.85	-
3.	ISOPOM	25.30	25.00	25.72	-
4.	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	14.28	20.00	20.00	-
5.	National Food Security Mission	198.15	150.00	190.00	-
6.	Extension Support to Central Institutions	1.13	1.50	1.00	-
7.	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	30.00	30.00	30.00	-
8.	Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri Business Centres	0.81	1.50	1.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	41.03	40.00	40.00	-
10.	National Horticulture Board including Investment Capital Subsidy Scheme	2.23	5.00	2.48	-
11.	Coconut Development Board (CDB) including Technology Mission on Coconut	2.00	3.50	3.50	-
12.	Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States	100.00	200.00	200.00	-
13.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development	14.00	27.00	41.00	-
14.	National Mission on Micro-Irrigation	101.59	165.00	107.64	-
15.	National Horticulture Mission	100.00	150.00	176.19	-
16.	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System	1.00	-	-	-
17.	National E-Governance Plan-Agriculture	15.00	-	-	-
18.	National Agriculture Insurance	40.00	50.00	50.00	-
19.	Weather Based Crop Insurance	52.78	60.00	60.00	-
20.	Macro Management of Agriculture	1.00	-	-	-
21.	Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanisation through Training and Testing Demonstration	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
22.	Post Harvest Technology and Management	5.00	1.00	1.00	-
23.	National Crop Insurance Programme (CS)	-	-	-	225.84
24.	National Food Security Mission (CS)	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CS)	-	-	-	61.68
26.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (CS)	-	-	-	24.40
27.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (CS)	-	-	-	8.88
28.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) (CS)	-	-	-	64.00
29.	Price Stabilization Fund for Cereals and Vegetables (CS)	-	-	-	40.00
30.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure (CS)	-	-	-	8.00
31.	National Food Security Mission (CSS)	-	-	-	162.40
32.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (CSS)	-	-	-	34.08
33.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (CSS)	-	-	-	124.00
34.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CSS)	-	-	-	43.60
35.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (CSS)	-	-	-	156.64
SUB TOTAL		748.43	932.50	952.88	953.52

Demand No. 2**Department of Agricultural Research and Education**

1.	Crop Science Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
2.	Horticulture Institutes, Research and Education Scheme	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
3.	Agricultural Extension Institutes, Research and Education	15.00	28.00	25.00	30.00
4.	Agricultural Education Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Agriculture Engineering	-	-	2.00	3.00
6.	National Agricultural Innovation Projects/Externally Aided Project	15.00	17.00	-	-
7.	Other Natural Resource Management Institutes Research and Education Schemes	12.00	27.00	16.00	25.00
8.	Animal Science Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	7.00	10.00	6.00	10.00
9.	Fisheries Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	1.40	2.00	2.00	2.00
10.	Agriculture University, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	3.60
11.	Horticulture University, Telangana	-	-	-	3.60
12.	National Adeptation Fund	-	-	-	3.60
SUB TOTAL		86.40	123.00	92.00	133.80

Demand No. 10**Ministry of Coal**

1.	Regional Exploration	6.00	4.10	5.74	5.17
2.	Detailed Drilling	12.30	14.40	16.81	16.81
3.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	12.70	13.10	15.17	15.17
SUB TOTAL		31.00	31.60	37.72	37.15

Demand No. 14**Department of Telecommunications**

1.	WMO	-	0.20	-	0.25
2.	C-DOT	-	1.10	-	2.25
3.	USOF	-	13.20	9.13	15.00
SUB TOTAL		-	14.50	9.13	17.50

Demand No. 15**Department of Electronics and Information Technology**

1.	Electronics Governance (including (i) Programme on good Governance and Best	20.43	84.64	36.12	40.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6
	Practices and (ii) Programme on enabling all schools with virtual classrooms)				
2.	IT for Masses	2.93	-	-	-
3.	Digital India Programme and Manpower Development for Skill Development in IT and IT for Masses	10.85	25.00	15.90	48.50
4.	National Informatic Centre (NIC)	67.80	67.86	67.86	70.50
5.	National Knowledge Network	-	22.50	22.50	25.00
6.	NIEELIT (earstwhile DOEACC)	0.40	1.00	1.00	2.00
7.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	-	-	-	70.00
	SUB TOTAL	102.41	201.00	143.38	256.00

Demand No. 17**Department of Food and Public Distribution**

1.	Village Grain Bank Scheme	0.50	0.28	-	-
2.	Computerization of PDS Operations	2.94	6.00	6.00	4.13
	SUB TOTAL	3.44	6.28	6.00	4.13

Demand No. 19**Ministry of Culture**

1.	Zonal Cultural Centres	1.00	2.50	4.60	3.50
2.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	-	2.00	2.00	2.50
3.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture	0.60	2.30	2.10	1.50
4.	Fellowship Scheme	0.50	0.75	-	0.50
5.	Artists Pension Scheme	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
6.	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
7.	Museum Scheme	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
8.	Anthropological Survey of India	3.50	5.00	2.80	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrhalaya, Bhopal	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
10.	Raja Ram Mohan Rai Library Foundation	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
11.	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Sikkim	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.70
12.	National School of Drama	0.40	1.25	2.00	2.50
13.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Art	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.05
14.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50
15.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen T Sang Memorial Hall	0.50	0.50	0.21	1.00
16.	Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00
17.	Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies	1.50	0.50	0.50	1.50
18.	Sangeet Natak Akademi	-	-	0.64	2.50
19.	Lalit Kala Akademi	-	-	0.65	1.25
20.	Financial Assistance for Professional Group and Individuals for Specified Performing Arts Projects	1.00	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL		17.28	28.70	29.40	36.70

Demand No. 29**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

1.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	1050.00	1100.00	970.00	1100.00
2.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	250.00	426.00	230.00	426.00
SUB TOTAL		1300.00	1526.00	1200.00	1526.00

Demand No. 31**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

1.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	3.57	2.00	2.00	2.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Project Tiger	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.	Project Elephant	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	National Afforestation Programme	-	2.00	0.70	2.00
5.	Green India Mission	-	1.00	-	1.00
SUB TOTAL		13.57	16.00	13.70	16.00

Demand No. 47**Department of Health and Family Welfare**

1.	National Health Mission	2215.23	2174.83	1872.86	2260.49
2.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetese, CVD and Strokes	0.01	39.78	5.50	70.78
3.	National Mental Health Programme	0.35	16.35	3.30	18.63
4.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building	-	7.25	3.08	9.59
5.	Health Care for the Elderly People	11.58	10.90	0.33	15.03
6.	Human Resources for Health	-	125.53	9.51	130.97
7.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	-	10.90	2.20	-
8.	Strengthening of State Food Regulatory System	-	5.99	2.75	-
9.	National Tobacco Control Programme	-	-	-	1.19
10.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	-	-	-	6.21
SUB TOTAL		2227.17	2391.53	1899.53	2512.89

Demand No. 48**Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)**

1.	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	0.30	0.80	0.50	0.80
2.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi	10.00	5.00	8.77	9.00
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	-	2.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	-	2.00	-	-
5.	National Board for Medicinal Plant	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Development of Institutions	-	3.00	-	3.00
7.	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH	-	5.58	2.73	5.58
8.	National Mission on Medical Plants	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
SUB TOTAL		10.88	21.38	15.00	21.38

Demand No. 49**Department of Health Research**

1.	ICMR	-	-	48.00	-
2.	Setting up Nation-wide Network of Laboratories for managing Epidemics and Natural Calamities	-	-	4.00	-
3.	Development of Infrastructure for Promotion of Health Research	-	-	5.50	-
SUB TOTAL		-	-	57.50	-

Demand No. 50**Department of AIDS Control**

1.	National AIDS Control Programme	-	146.37	-	-
SUB TOTAL		-	146.37	-	-

Demand No. 58**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

1.	Component for TSP under Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor	-	0.60	-	-
2.	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	14.00	29.44	22.06	27.00
3.	Component for TSP under the Scheme Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS)	-	5.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Rajeev Rin Yojana (RRY)	-	-	1.25	20.00
5.	JNNURM (including BSUP and IHSDP)	-	-	-	48.00
6.	Rajeev Awas Yojana (RAY)	-	-	-	49.00
SUB TOTAL		14.00	35.04	23.31	144.00

Demand No. 59**Department of School Education and Literacy**

1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2675.74	2916.61	2747.69	3010.42
2.	National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme)	1170.13	1417.23	1332.78	1414.00
3.	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	53.00	75.00	75.00	-
4.	Mahila Samakhya	6.42	6.42	6.42	-
5.	Support to NGOs/Institutions/ SRC's for Adult Education and Skill Development (Merged schemes of NGOs/JSS/SRCs)	7.99	10.70	10.70	10.70
6.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	38.04	61.20	39.80	-
7.	National Bal Bhawan	0.21	0.86	0.77	1.07
8.	Support to Educational Development including Teacher Education and Adult Education	-	-	-	295.04
9.	Directorate of Adult Education	0.68	0.96	0.96	0.96
10.	National Literacy Mission Authority	-	0.21	-	0.21
11.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	22.43	10.70	10.70	-
12.	Navodaya Vidyalayas Sangathan	133.75	133.75	133.75	161.00
13.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	37.45	37.45	37.45	91.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	1.25	1.61	1.60	2.00
15.	National Institute of Open Schooling (National Open School)	-	0.01	0.01	-
16.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	342.81	426.18	366.99	531.30
17.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Benchmark of Excellence	80.25	107.00	106.15	127.76
18.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)	2.76	5.35	5.35	-
19.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	3.43	7.49	7.49	-
20.	Vocationalisation of Education	8.58	8.57	7.69	-
21.	Access and Equity	-	-	-	-
22.	Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary School	32.31	48.15	48.15	-
23.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	37.40	37.45	42.28	-
24.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers	0.60	0.62	64.29	14.86
25.	School Assessment Programme	-	-	-	3.21
SUB TOTAL		4655.23	5313.52	5046.02	5663.80

Demand No. 60**Department of Higher Education**

1.	UGC	349.38	439.03	400.52	301.42
2.	Assistance to IGNOU	7.88	9.38	6.38	9.38
3.	Indian Institutes of Technology	99.90	180.00	176.25	187.50
4.	IIIT, Gwalior	2.63	-	-	-
5.	IIIT, Allahabad	5.25	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	IIIT, Jabalpur	4.88	-	-	-
7.	National Institutes of Technology	67.96	97.50	96.23	97.50
8.	NITIE, Mumbai	0.45	0.45	0.15	0.30
9.	NIFFT, Ranchi	1.80	-	-	-
10.	NITTTRs	2.21	2.63	3.23	2.63
11.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	0.47	6.38	6.00	6.38
12.	ISM, Dhanbad	10.13	8.25	8.25	8.25
13.	Community Polytechnics	2.90	-	-	-
14.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology	0.64	-	-	-
15.	Indian Institutes of Management	8.96	26.25	18.75	22.50
16.	IISC, Bengaluru	13.50	-	-	-
17.	National Mission in Education through ICT	14.23	30.00	9.38	15.00
18.	IISERs	51.00	-	-	-
19.	New IITs	55.61	-	-	-
20.	Scholarship for College and University Students	1.17	26.25	17.25	18.38
21.	BOATS including Apprenticeship Training	2.57	3.94	3.94	6.23
22.	IIITDM, Kanchipuram	6.00	-	-	-
23.	CIT, Kokrajhar	39.68	-	-	-
24.	Setting up of New IITs	0.29	2.25	1.12	1.20
25.	New School of Planning and Architecure (SPAs)	5.64	-	-	-
26.	New National Institute of Technology (NITs) including Chaudhary Ghani Khan Institute of Engineering	22.55	-	-	-
27.	New IIMs	9.49	-	-	-
28.	Upgradation of Existing/Setting up of New Polytechnic	31.30	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	ICHR	0.20	-	-	-
30.	IIAS, Shimla	0.80	-	-	-
31.	ICPR	0.19	-	-	-
32.	Education Loan Interest Subsidy	8.00	-	-	-
33.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	7.46	-	-	-
34.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) including Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan	30.00	31.50	27.75	20.63
35.	North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar	4.64	-	-	-
36.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (EAP)	12.83	30.00	32.48	33.75
37.	Seetting up Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST)	-	2.25	-	9.00
38.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	0.01	7.50	1.24	3.75
39.	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	4.71	-	-	-
40.	ICSSR	6.77	-	-	-
41.	Central Hindi Directorate	-	-	-	1.20
42.	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra	0.18	-	-	-
43.	Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain	0.96	-	-	-
44.	National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	-	1.28	0.98	0.98
45.	Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore	0.23	-	-	1.88
46.	Centra/Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai	0.40	-	-	-
47.	National Book Trust	1.15	1.50	2.25	1.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	National Mission on Teachers and Training	-	7.50	0.08	7.50
49.	Poytechnics for Disabled Persons	0.10	-	-	-
50.	National Initiative for Excellence in Humanities and Social Science	-	9.75	9.00	12.00
51.	National Initiative for Quality Higher Education in Indian Languages	-	0.08	-	-
52.	National Initiative on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Higher Education	-	0.08	0.08	0.08
53.	National Initiative to Foster Social Responsibility	-	0.08	0.03	0.08
54.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness	-	0.08	-	0.08
55.	Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	-	41.50	24.90	165.00
56.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund	-	82.50	129.17	156.08
57.	Promotion of Copyright and IPR	-	0.45	0.43	-
58.	Grants for Promotion of Indian Language	-	21.31	21.31	15.00
59.	Strengthening of Governance and Accreditation System	-	0.08	-	-
60.	Setting up of Institutes/Academies for Academic Leadership	-	0.08	-	-
61.	Strengthening Statistical and Public Information System	-	0.08	0.03	-
62.	Web-based Higher Education Data Management System	-	0.08	0.05	-
63.	Centres for Higher Education Research Conduct of Longitudinal Studies and Surveys	-	0.08	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	Support to IISC and IISER	-	64.46	60.71	60.75
65.	Support to IIITs of (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	-	16.50	15.00	15.00
66.	Assistance to other Institutes Including SLIET, NERIT, NIFFT Ranchi, CIT Kokrajhar	-	5.10	5.10	4.50
67.	Establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Universities and Creation of Centres of Excellence and Creating a System	-	0.08	-	7.50
68.	Settingup of Inter-Institutional Centre	-	0.08	-	-
69.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	-	1.88	0.38	3.38
70.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	-	1.88	0.62	2.63
71.	Quality Improvement Programme for Management, Pharmacy Education and Hotel Management	-	0.08	-	-
72.	Support for the Polytechnics in the States	-	52.50	24.38	-
73.	Support for Skill-Based Higher Education Including Community Colleges	-	2.23	0.07	0.08
74.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	-	3.75	1.20	4.13
75.	Establishment of Tribunals Accreditation Authority and NCHER	-	0.08	-	-
76.	Auroville Management	-	0.90	0.90	1.13
77.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Technology	-	-	-	0.60
78.	Consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources	-	-	-	16.88
79.	Central University Seemadhra	-	-	-	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Seemandhra and Telangana Tribal Universities	-	-	-	0.15
81.	Settingup virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	-	-	-	7.50
82.	Settingup Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)/Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs)	-	-	-	37.50
83.	IIT Seemandhra	-	-	-	0.08
84.	NIT Seemandhra	-	-	-	0.08
85.	IIM Seemandhra	-	-	-	0.08
86.	IISER Seemandhra	-	-	-	0.08
87.	IIIT in PPP Mode Seemandhra	-	-	-	0.08
SUB TOTAL		897.10	1219.59	1105.59	1267.62

Demand No. 62**Ministry of Labour and Employment**

1.	VRC	0.08	0.39	0.39	0.69
2.	CGC	1.66	2.50	2.50	3.70
3.	Upgradation of Training Institutes	-	5.90	4.01	7.00
4.	NIMI	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.33
5.	FTI	0.46	-	-	-
6.	MITI	0.50	-	-	-
7.	Project Implementation	0.29	-	-	-
8.	Building Equipment	0.29	-	-	-
9.	Setting up of New regional Directorates of apprenticeship Training (RDAT)	-	-	0.02	0.08
10.	Setting up of National Workers Technical University	-	-	-	0.01
11.	CBWE	1.05	2.00	2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	National Labour Insitute	0.98	0.49	0.49	0.51
13.	Child Labour	12.03	16.40	9.10	14.35
14.	Rehabilitation of BL	0.19	-	-	-
15.	Skill Development Initiative	18.92	48.41	38.94	33.45
16.	Kaushal Vikas Yojana	-	0.30	0.02	3.28
17.	Upgradation of Training Institutes	1.63	-	-	-
18.	EAP Component	6.70	12.27	12.27	16.40
19.	Health Insurance RW	83.40	116.08	75.00	116.92
20.	Expansion of Training of Trainers within DGET	0.22	-	-	-
21.	Skill Development for 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism	5.55	-	-	-
22.	E-Learning and Distance Learning Programme	-	0.02	0.01	-
23.	Re-engineering of NCVT and Development of National Vocational Qualification	-	0.37	0.01	0.02
24.	Establishment of National Board for Trade Testing and Certification	-	0.33	-	-
25.	International Co-operation in Skill Development including Foreign Training	-	0.16	0.01	0.07
26.	Setting of ATL and RVTI	-	0.98	0.98	1.76
27.	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	1.53	-	-	-
28.	Multi-Skill Development Centre	7.77	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL		143.98	206.95	146.10	200.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 66					
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises					
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	96.33	125.80	97.82	130.50
2.	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	0.81	1.64	0.71	1.64
3.	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans	-	1.23	-	-
4.	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	-	1.30	0.75	1.30
5.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	-	4.54	-	4.92
6.	Khadi Reform Development Programme (ADB Assistance)	-	4.10	-	4.10
7.	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	0.27	0.62	0.14	0.62
8.	Market Promotion (including Export Promotion and Policy)	-	0.01	-	0.1
9.	Development of Infrastructure and Skill in KVI Sector (DISK)	-	0.01	-	0.1
10.	Promotion of Village Industry and Development of existing Weak Village Industry Institution (Provide)	-	0.01	-	0.1
11.	SUFURTI Coir	-	0.01	-	0.1
12.	SUFURTI (inclusive of 5 existing Schemes subsumed therein) (KVI)	-	0.01	-	0.1
13.	Khadi Grant including MDA for Khadi	13.14	9.73	12.31	7.58
14.	Village Industry Grant	2.95	5.52	4.95	5.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate for Khadi and Polyvastra	-	0.01	-	3.33
16.	Janshri Beema Yojana for Khadi Artisans (inclusive of New Component of Health Insurance)	-	0.01	-	0.1
17.	Khadi/Village Industry, S&T and Scheme for Promotion of Khadi as an exclusive Heritage and Green Product (SPOKE) (New Component)	-	0.01	-	0.1
18.	Plan (General) Training Extension, Quality Improvement, Mahila Coir Yojana and Welfare Measures etc.	0.21	3.70	3.35	3.70
19.	Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	-	5.50	5.50	5.50
21.	MSME Cluster Development Programmes and MSME Growth Poles	-	33.00	31.00	33.00
22.	Credit Support Programme	1.00	11.50	11.50	11.50
23.	Rajeev Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana		0.10	0.10	0.10
24.	India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF)		21.00	21.00	21.00
25.	Investment Equity Share Capital (NSIC)	13.23	-	-	-
26.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
27.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	-	1.25	1.25	1.25
28.	International Cooperation Scheme	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
29.	Assistance to Training Institutions	7.06	10.50	10.50	13.58
30.	India Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro Industry Fund (IEAIF)	-	-	-	21.01
SUB TOTAL		135.00	244.21	203.98	273.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 67					
Ministry of Mines					
1.	Geological Survey of India	7.50	7.76	7.16	19.35
2.	Indian Bureau of Mines	-	1.96	1.40	2.12
SUB TOTAL		7.50	9.72	8.56	21.47

Demand No. 71					
Ministry of Panchayati Raj					
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	7.38	-	-	-
2.	Action Research and Research Studies	-	0.24	0.24	-
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	3.12	37.31	55.58	82.00
4.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	763.73	-	562.05	1121.00
SUB TOTAL		774.23	37.55	617.87	1203.00

Demand No. 83					
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways					
1.	Special Programme for Development of Road Connectivity in Naxalite Affected Areas	483.30	800.00	660.00	400.00
SUB TOTAL		483.30	800.00	660.00	400.00

Demand No. 84					
Department of Rural Development					
1.	Aajeevika/NRLM	723.74	700.06	317.33	733.01
2.	Rural Housing-Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	2736.63	3751.97	3257.51	3953.60
3.	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act (MGNREGA)	-	-	-	5671.88
SUB TOTAL		3460.37	4452.03	3574.84	10358.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 85					
Department of Land Resources					
1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	305.00	538.70	228.40	350.00
2.	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	15.05	37.75	18.40	25.00
SUB TOTAL		320.05	576.45	246.80	375.00
Demand No. 86					
Department of Science and Technology					
1.	S&T Programme for Socio-Economic Development	4.05	25.00	15.30	32.00
2.	Technology Development Programme	2.28	-	-	-
3.	State Science and Technology Programme	1.29	-	-	-
4.	Super Computing Facility and Capacity	-	2.25	-	-
5.	National Geographic Information System	-	5.25	-	2.00
6.	Science and Engineering Research Board	7.93	7.93	5.93	-
7.	Alliance and R&D Mission	5.00	17.00	9.00	25.00
8.	Technical Research Centres	-	-	-	3.12
9.	Autonomous Institutions and Professional Bodies	1.00	12.00	6.50	16.00
SUB TOTAL		21.55	69.43	36.73	78.12
Demand No. 91					
Department of Disability Affairs					
1.	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	-	18.00	13.00	6.70
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Aids Appliances	-	14.00	14.00	8.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Implementation of Persons to Disability Act 1995	-	9.00	2.00	6.40
4.	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation	-	0.50	0.50	3.00
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities	-	1.50	1.50	1.50
6.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities	-	3.00	-	1.50
7.	National Institute for Disabled	-	-	2.50	10.00
8.	Rehabilitation Council of India	-	-	0.15	0.40
9.	Top Class Education for Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	0.25
10.	National Overseas Scholarship	-	-	-	0.25
11.	Free Coaching	-	-	-	0.25
12.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	-	-	-	1.25
13.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	0.40
14.	Other Programmes for Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	4.80
SUB TOTAL		-	46.00	33.65	45.20

Demand No. 95**Ministry of Textiles****Central Sector Scheme****Handloom Sector**

1.	Research and Development	-	-	0.10	-
2.	Mill Gate Price Scheme	6.10	1.50	1.50	23.00
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	1.76	2.00	2.00	2.00
4.	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	1.22	2.64	2.64	-
5.	Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme	-	0.50	0.25	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Scheme for in-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	Integrated Processing Powerloom Development Scheme	-	1.00	0.50	1.00
8.	National Handloom Development Programme	-	-	-	6.59
Handicraft Sector					
9.	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	0.50	0.13	0.13	0.20
10.	Design and Technology Upgradation	0.47	0.90	1.10	1.05
11.	Marketing Support, Service and Export Promotion	0.30	0.90	0.80	-
12.	Research and Development including TRAs	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
13.	Human Resource Development Scheme	0.14	0.50	0.75	1.10
Wool Sector					
14.	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Mega Clusters	0.54	1.00	0.80	1.00
16.	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	22.55	19.00	11.13	-
17.	Human Resource Development	2.43	5.00	5.00	5.36
18.	Technical Textiles including Jute	1.78	0.80	0.80	0.80
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Handloom)					
19.	Revival, Reform and Restructuring Scheme	-	4.00	4.00	-
20.	Group Workshed Scheme	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
21.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
22.	Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park		4.50	0.50	4.18
Sericulture					
23.	Catalytic Development Programme	3.96	9.00	9.00	6.59
SUB TOTAL		42.75	55.57	43.20	55.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 96					
Ministry of Tourism					
1.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits	30.25	32.05	24.50	32.05
2.	Tourism Circuit	-	-	-	12.50
3.	National Mission for Beautifying Pilgrimage Centres	-	-	-	2.50
SUB TOTAL		30.25	32.05	24.50	47.05
Demand No. 97					
Ministry of Tribal Affairs					
Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	18.54	44.00	26.50	31.50
2.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	4.33	8.00	9.42	3.00
3.	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Districts	7.41	40.00	42.00	40.00
4.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produces	47.24	34.31	34.31	35.00
5.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	13.00	20.00	10.00	15.00
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)	178.40	240.00	203.00	203.00
7.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations	68.10	70.00	70.00	70.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	45.00	90.00	10.00	50.00
9.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute	10.10	13.00	9.50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00
11.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	-	-	122.00	317.00
12.	World Bank Project-Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	-	-	1.16	3.86
13.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	-	-	-	24.64
14.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children (Administrative Expenses)	-	-	-	21.16
15.	Lump sum Provision for North East Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-	10.00
16.	Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	731.06	625.00	625.00	-
17.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00	105.80	105.80	-
18.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	61.00	75.00	72.17	-
19.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	9.56	17.50	13.97	-
20.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	111.40	202.19	201.52	-
21.	Lump sum Provision for Schemes for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	-	176.20	174.53	193.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan	852.54	1200.00	1050.00	1200.00
23.	Scheme under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	820. 00	1317.00	1097.14	1317.00
24.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children	-	-	-	843.73
25.	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	-	-	-	100.00
SUB TOTAL		3056.68	4279.00	3879.00	4479.00

Demand No. 98

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	214.53	2.94	153.97	228.13
SUB TOTAL		214.53	2.94	153.97	228.13

Demand No. 101

1.	Daman and Diu	2.21	1.00	2.93	8.68
SUB TOTAL		2.21	1.00	2.93	8.68

Demand No. 106**Ministry of Water Resources**

1.	HRD/Capacity Building	-	5.00	1.70	1.00
2.	Ground Water Management and Regulation	11.32	14.50	6.00	-
3.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Flood Management Programme (AIBFMP)	-	-	-	160.58
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaiyee Yojana	-	-	-	30.00
SUB TOTAL		11.32	19.50	7.70	191.58

Demand No. 107**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

1.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1304.67	1668.70	1668.70	1730.20
SUB TOTAL		1304.67	1668.70	1668.70	1730.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 108					
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports					
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	8.94	8.94	8.94	10.47
2.	National Service Scheme	6.40	6.50	6.50	6.50
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
4.	National Youth Corps	4.21	4.31	4.31	2.71
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	1.44	1.89	1.89	1.97
6.	Sports Authority of India	20.00	31.00	31.00	38.00
7.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
8.	Assistance for Promotion of Sports Excellence	4.35	14.00	14.00	18.00
9.	Urban Sports Infrastructure	1.99	4.00	4.00	4.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan	17.83	15.00	15.00	15.00
11.	Young Leaders Programme	-	-	-	8.20
12.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	10.00
13.	Sports University in North East	-	-	-	10. 00
14.	National Sports Telant Search System Programme	-	-	-	6.00
SUB TOTAL		68.80	90.28	90.28	101.29
GRAND TOTAL		20184.10	24598.39	22029.97	32386.84

Note: For scheme details and other information, the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/Departments may be referred to.

Statement-II

*Details of amount allocated Ministry/Department-wise at RE stage
and the actual expenditure incurred in respect of schemes
for 2013-14 to 2014-15*

(₹ in crore)

Ministry/Department		2013-2014	2014-2015	2014-2015	2015-2016
		Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes					
Demand No. 1					
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation					
1.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojnaa	-	-	-	144.00
2.	National Crop Insurance Programme (CS)	110.00	225.84	165.46	219.09
3.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CS)	53.90	61.68	55.08	63.68
4.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (CS)	3.50	24.40	36.40	56.40
5.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (CS)	-	-	4.27	-
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) (CS)	-	-	27.67	64.22
7.	Price Stabilization Fund for Cereals and Vegetables (CS)	-	40.00	-	36.00
8.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure (CS)	-	8.00	-	8.00
9.	National Food Security Mission (CSS)	188.91	162.40	165.00	127.00
10.	National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (CSS)	25.68	34.08	31.00	28.34
11.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (CSS)	127.64	124.00	114.80	41.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CSS)	33.56	43.60	43.60	41.30
13.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (CSS)	416.89	156.64	242.32	133.00
SUB TOTAL		960.08	953.52	885.60	971.71

Demand No. 2**Department of Agricultural Research and Education**

1.	Crop Science	10.00	15.00	10.00	17.00
2.	Horticulture	6.00	8.00	5.50	8.80
3.	Agricultural Extension	25.00	30.00	25.00	32.00
4.	Agricultural Education	25.00	30.00	25.00	31.00
5.	Agriculture Engineering	2.00	3.00	0.50	-
6.	Natural Resource Management Institutes including Agro-Forestry Research	16.00	25.00	16.00	25.00
7.	Animal Husbandry	6.00	10.00	7.00	10.00
8.	Fisheries	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
9.	Agriculture University, Andhra Pradesh	-	3.60	-	3.60
10.	Horticulture University, Telangana	-	3.60	-	3.60
11.	National Adaptation Fund	-	3.60	-	-
SUB TOTAL		92.00	133.80	90.00	133.00

Demand No. 6**Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)**

1.	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	0.50	0.80	0.35	1.00
2.	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Science	5.00	9.00	4.00	3.00
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	1.77	-	1.00	2.00
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	2.00	-	1.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	National Board for Medicinal Plant	0.97	1.00	2.00	-
6.	Development of Institutions	-	3.00	-	-
7.	Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM including AYUSH Flexi-pool)	-	5.58	-	-
8.	National Mission on Medical Plants	0.97	2.00	1.00	1.00
9.	National AYUSH Misssion	-	-	-	11.16
SUB TOTAL		11.21	21.38	9.35	20.16

Demand No. 11**Ministry of Coal**

1.	Regional Exploration	-	5.17	-	-
2.	Detailed Drilling	-	16.81	-	-
3.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	-	15.17	-	-
SUB TOTAL		-	37.15	-	-

Demand No. 15**Department of Telecommunications**

1.	WMO	-	0.25	-	-
2.	C-DOT	-	2.25	2.25	-
3.	USOF	-	15.00	5.22	1.64
SUB TOTAL		-	17.50	7.47	1.64

Demand No. 16**Department of Electronics and Information Technology**

1.	Electronics Governance [including (i) Programme on Good Governance and Best Practices and (ii) Programme on enabling all schools with virtual classrooms]	36.09	40.00	2.42	40.00
2.	Digital India Programme and Manpower Development for Skill Development in IT and IT for Masses	15.90	48.50	8.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	National Informatics Centre (NIC)	67.59	70.50	55.50	70.00
4.	National Knowledge Network	22.50	25.00	25.00	8.00
5.	NIEELIT (erstwhile DOEACC)	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
6.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	-	70.00	13.30	-
SUB TOTAL		143.08	256.00	106.22	172.00

Demand No. 18**Department of Food and Public Distribution**

1.	Computerisation of PDS Operations	7.50	4.13	2.40	1.12
SUB TOTAL		7.50	4.13	2.40	1.12

Demand No. 20**Ministry of Culture**

1.	Zonal Cultural Centres	4.60	3.50	2.00	2.00
2.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi	2.00	2.50	0.67	-
3.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture	0.66	1.50	1.50	-
4.	Fellowship Scheme	-	0.50	0.22	-
5.	Artists Pension Scheme	0.75	1.50	1.50	-
6.	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	0.20	0.20	0.10	-
7.	Museum Scheme	-	0.50	0.50	-
8.	Anthropological Survey of India	2.78	5.00	2.00	-
9.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	6.00	6.00	6.00	-
10.	Raja Ram Mohan Rai Library Foundation	2.00	2.50	2.50	-
11.	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok	0.20	0.70	0.70	-
12.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	2.00	2.50	3.00	-
13.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	2.50	2.05	2.05	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	0.37	0.50	0.38	-
15.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen T Sang Memorial Hall	0.08	1.00	1.00	-
16.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions	0.46	1.00	0.63	-
17.	Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies	0.38	1.50	1.50	-
18.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	0.64	2.50	2.50	-
19.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	0.65	1.25	1.25	-
20.	Scheme of Art and Culture and Centenary Celebration	-	-	-	24.10
21.	Museums	-	-	-	0.50
22.	Libraries	-	-	-	2.50
SUB TOTAL		26.27	36.70	30.00	29.10

Demand No. 30**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

1.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	1045.46	1100.00	925.00	261.00
2.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)	229.99	426.00	285.00	362.00
SUB TOTAL		1275.45	1526.00	1210.00	623.00

Demand No. 32**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

1.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	3.28	2.00	1.00	0.50
2.	Project Tiger	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00
3.	Project Elephant	-	1.00	-	-
4.	National Afforestation Programme	0.70	2.00	0.74	1.00
5.	Green India Mission	-	1.00	-	0.50
SUB TOTAL		13.98	16.00	11.74	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 48					
Department of Health and Family Welfare					
1.	National Health Mission	2159.23	2260.49	1789.81	2013.02
2.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetese CVD and Strokes	-	70.78	32.95	-
3.	National Mental Health Programme	-	18.63	-	-
4.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building	-	9.59	-	-
5.	Helath Care for the Elderly People	-	15.03	-	-
6.	Human Resources for Health	3.00	130.97	36.96	-
7.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	-	-	-	-
8.	Strengthening of State Food Regulatory System	0.75	-	-	-
9.	National Tobacco Control Programme	-	1.19	0.44	-
10.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	-	6.21	6.21	-
SUB TOTAL		2162.98	2512.89	1866.37	2013.02
Demand No. 58					
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					
1.	Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission	-	-	-	96.00
2.	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	22.99	27.00	20.00	12.00
3.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS)	0.75	-	-	-
4.	Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)	1.20	20.00	4.60	10.80
5.	JNNURM (including BSUP and IHSDP)	-	48.00	-	11.20
6.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	-	49.00	-	-
SUB TOTAL		24.94	144.00	24.60	130.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 59					
Department of School Education and Literacy					
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2728.71	3010.42	2624.61	2350.82
2.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools	1210.06	1414.00	1192.36	991.79
3.	Mahila Samakhya	6.42	-	-	-
4.	Support to NGOs/Institutions/ SRC's for Adult Education and Skill Development	10.20	10.70	8.56	8.03
5.	National Bal Bhawan	0.76	1.07	0.90	1.18
6.	Support to Educational Development including Teacher Education and Adult Education	173.58	295.04	269.88	296.97
7.	Directorate of Adult Education	0.63	0.96	0.56	0.85
8.	National Literacy Mission Authority	-	0.21	0.08	0.32
9.	Navodaya Vidyalayas Sangathan	133.75	161.00	155.85	166.37
10.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	37.45	91.27	79.39	93.62
11.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	1.54	2.00	1.97	2.50
12.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	366.99	531.30	373.99	379.36
13.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	106.15	127.76	87.75	0.11
14.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Schools (IEDSS)	5.00	-	-	-
15.	Vocationalisation of Education	7.96	-	-	-
16.	Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	48.14	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	42.28	-	-	-
18.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Appointment of Language Teachers	-	14.86	-	-
19.	School Assessment Programme	-	3.21	0.45	5.35
SUB TOTAL		4879.35	5663.80	4796.35	4297.27

Demand No. 60**Department of Higher Education**

1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	378.38	301.42	292.02	298.15
2.	Assistance to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	6.38	9.38	9.38	9.38
3.	Indian Institutes of Technology	177.21	187.50	175.29	150.00
4.	National Institutes of Technology	104.09	97.50	105.06	89.25
5.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai	-	0.30	0.30	0.30
6.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	3.00	2.63	2.63	2.63
7.	School of Planning and Architecture	6.38	6.38	6.38	5.25
8.	ISM, Dhanbad	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.50
9.	Indian Institutes of Management	20.99	22.50	22.50	22.50
10.	National Mission in Education through ICT	9.22	15.00	10.56	15.00
11.	Scholarship for College and University Students	8.36	18.38	16.50	20.26
12.	BOATS including Apprenticeship Training	3.94	6.23	6.24	6.23
13.	Setting up of New Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in PPP Mode	1.11	1.20	1.05	1.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) including Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan	27.75	20.63	28.13	20.63
15.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (EAP)	29.98	33.75	30.00	28.27
16.	Setting up Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST) (BESU) and (CUSAT)	0.36	9.00	3.15	3.00
17.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	1.20	3.75	3.61	3.75
18.	Central Hindi Directorate	-	1.20	1.20	2.25
19.	National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.98
20.	Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore	-	1.88	1.20	2.25
21.	National Book Trust	2.03	1.73	1.52	0.98
22.	National Mission on Teachers and Training	-	7.50	1.13	7.50
23.	National Initiative for Excellence in Humanities and Social Science	8.77	12.00	10.80	12.00
24.	National Initiative on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Higher Education	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
25.	National Initiative to Foster Social Responsibility	-	0.08	-	0.08
26.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness	-	0.08	-	0.08
27.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	19.68	165.00	-	86.63
28.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund	98.86	156.08	118.58	159.75
29.	Grants for Promotion of Indian Language	17.14	15.00	12.68	17.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Support to IISc and IISER	60.72	60.75	53.25	45.75
31.	Support to IITs of (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	15.11	15.00	12.00	11.25
32.	Assistance to other Institutes including SLIET, NERIT, NIFFT Ranchi, CIT Kokrajhar	6.70	4.50	4.50	6.38
33.	Establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Universities and Creation of Centres of Excellence and Creating a System	-	7.50	0.07	8.25
34.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	0.56	3.38	2.48	2.63
35.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	0.28	2.63	1.65	1.88
36.	Support for Skill-Based Higher Education including Community Colleges	-	0.08	-	16.27
37.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	1.20	4.13	1.24	4.13
38.	Auroville Management	0.90	1.13	0.83	-
39.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Technology	-	0.60	0.43	0.53
40.	Consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources	-	16.88	0.38	16.88
41.	Central University Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	0.38	0.08
42.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	-	0.15	4.88	0.15
43.	Setting up virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	-	7.50	-	11.25
44.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Technology 5 (IITs)/Indian Institutes of Managements(IIMs)	-	37.50	-	75.00
45.	IIT Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	-	3. 00

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	NIT Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	-	3.00
47.	IIM Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	-	3.00
48.	IISER Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	-	3.00
49.	IIIT Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	-	3.38
50.	Support for the Polytechnics in the States	23.99	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL		1043.49	1267.62	951.31	1189.17

Demand No. 62**Ministry of Labour and Employment**

1.	Construction Upgradation and Maintenance of Office Building Staff Quarters Skill Training Institute VRC for Handicapped and Rural Rehabilitation Centres	0.33	0.69	0.69	0.69
2.	Welfare of SC/ST through Coaching vocational guidance and training and introduction of new courses in existing CGCs in States and covered so far	1.83	3.70	3.70	3.70
3.	Establishment Operation Manintenance and Upgradation of DGE&T Institute	4.79	7.00	7.02	20.56
4.	National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI)	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.25
5.	Setting up of New Regional Directorates of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT)	-	0.08	0.08	0.10
6.	Setting up of National Workers Technical University	-	0.01	0.01	0.10
7.	CBWE	0.84	2.00	2.00	1.75
8.	National Labour Institute	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.51
9.	Child Labour	14.10	14.35	9.00	28.09
10.	Skill Development Initiative	-	33.45	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kaushal Vikas Yojana	-	3.28	0.02	-
12.	Skill Development Mission (EAP)	0.61	1640	9.00	1.63
13.	Social Security for Unorganised Workerds (RSBY)	75.00	116.92	48.20	105.82
14.	Re-engineering of NCVT and Development of National Vocational Qualification	-	0.02	0.02	0.25
15.	International Co-operation in Skill Development including Foreign Training	-	0.07	0.07	0.01
16.	Setting of ATIs	-	1.76	1.76	1.00
17.	E-Learning and Distance Learning Programme	-	-	-	0.82
18.	National Career Services	-	-	-	0.82
19.	Labour and Employment Statistical	-	-	-	3.55
20.	Skill Development Mission	10.11	-	38.95	6.90
SUB TOTAL		108.36	200.57	121.36	176.55

Demand No. 66**Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	83.59	130.50	84.21	88.04
2.	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	0.71	1.64	1.69	0.54
3.	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	-	1.30	-	1.64
4.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	-	4.92	-	4.10
5.	Khadi Reform Development Programme (ADB Assistance)	-	4.10	2.30	5.45
6.	Strengthening of Infrastructum of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	0.09	0.62	0.47	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Market Promotion (including Export Promotion and Policy)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
8.	Development of Infrastructure and Skill in KVI Sector (DISK)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
9.	Promotion of Village Industry and Development of existing Weak Village Industry Institution (PROVIDE)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	SUFURTI Coir	-	0.01	-	-
11.	SUFURTI (KVI)	-	0.01	-	-
12.	Khadi Grant	11.26	7.58	14.97	12.04
13.	Village Industry Grant	3.34	5.20	4.80	1.23
14.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate for Khadi and Polyvastra	-	3.33	3.33	3.29
15.	Janshri Beema Yojana for Khadi Artisans (inclusive of New Component of Health Insurance)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
16.	Khadi and VI (S&T) and (SPOKE)	-	0.01	-	0.01
17.	Coir Board Plan General	0.71	3.70	1.23	2.16
18.	Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes	0.01	1.00	0.25	12.91
19.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	5.21	5.50	3.50	0.75
20.	MSME Cluster Development Programmes and MSME Growth Poles	14.36	33.00	39.21	38.00
21.	Credit Support Programme	11.49	11.50	11.50	8.51
22.	Rajeev Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)	0. 07	0.10	0.10	0.08
23.	India Inclusive Inovation Fund (IIIF)	-	21.00	-	8.00
24.	Investment Equity Share Capital (NSIC)	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	-	2.00	2.00	0.25
26.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	0.02	1.25	1.25	1.25
27.	International Cooperation Scheme		0.10	0.10	0.10
28.	Assistance to Training Institutions	6.94	13.58	8.42	8.92
29.	India Inovation, Enterpenuership and Agro Industry Fund (IIEAIF)	-	21.01	-	16.40
30.	MDA Programme	-	-	-	0.06
31.	Coir Board Plan (S&T)	-	-	-	0.25
SUB TOTAL		137.80	273.00	179.37	214.27

Demand No. 67**Ministry of Mines**

1.	Geological Survey of India	-	19.35	-	-
2.	Indian Bureau of Mines	-	2.12	-	-
SUB TOTAL		-	21.47	-	-

Demand No. 71**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

1.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	-	82.00	43.20	-
2.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	-	1121.00	539.00	-
SUB TOTAL		-	1203.00	582.20	-

Demand No. 83**Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

1.	Special Programme for Development of Road Connectivity in Naxalite Affected Areas	359.34	400.00	350.00	400.00
SUB TOTAL		359.34	400.00	350.00	400.00

Demand No. 84**Department of Rural Development**

1.	Aajeevika/NRLM	700.06	733.01	189.83	237.19
2.	Rural Housing-Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	3751.97	3953.60	2718.10	2477.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act (MGNREGA)	-	5671.88	-	-
SUB TOTAL		4452.03	10358.49	2907.93	2714.37

Demand No. 85**Department of Land Resources**

1.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	228.38	350.00	232.00	150.00
2	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	24.52	25.00	18.10	9.97
SUB TOTAL		252.90	375.00	250.10	159.97

Demand No. 86**Department of Science and Technology**

1.	S&T Programme for Socio-Economic Development	15.48	32.00	17.00	62.04
2.	Technology Development Programme	-	-	-	-
3.	State Science and Technology Programme	-	-	-	-
4.	Super Computing Facility and Capacity	-	-	-	-
5.	National Geographic Information System	-	2.00	-	-
6.	Science and Engineering Research Board	5.93	-	-	-
7.	Alliance and R&D Mission	9.00	25.00	10.00	8.00
8.	Technical Research Centres	-	3.12	-	-
9.	Autonomous Institutions and Professional Bodies	6.50	16.00	9.30	15.00
SUB TOTAL		36.91	78.12	36.30	85.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 92					
Department of Disability Affairs					
1.	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	1.37	6.70	4.04	4.80
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Aids Appliances	13.72	8.50	8.00	15.06
3.	Implementation of Persons to Disability Act 1995	-	6.40	4.91	9.50
4.	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation	-	3.00	2.96	2.80
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities	0.49	1.50	0.80	0.64
6.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities	-	1.50	0.16	0.96
7.	National Institute for Disabled	-	10.00	6.96	8.42
8.	Rehabilitation Council of India	-	0.40	0.26	0.20
9.	Top Class Education for Persons with Disabilities	-	0.25	0.08	0.04
10.	National Overseas Scholarship	-	0.25	0.08	0.04
11.	Free Coaching	-	0.25	0.08	0.04
12.	Pre Matric Scholarship	-	1.25	0.08	-
13.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	-	0.40	-	0.40
14.	Other Programmes for Persons with Disabilities	-	4.80	0.52	2.32
SUB TOTAL		15.58	45.20	28.93	45.22

Demand No. 96**Ministry of Textiles****Central Sector Scheme****Handloom Sector**

1.	Research and Development	0.02	-	-	-
2.	Yarn Supply Scheme/Mill Gate Price Scheme	1.50	23.00	23.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	-	2.00	1.00	0.20
4.	Scheme for <i>In-situ</i> Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
5.	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP/IWE)	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
6.	National Handloom Development Programme—Central Coponent	4.63	6.59	7.99	4.00
Handicraft Sector					
7.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.05
8.	Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme	0.72	1.05	1.05	1.00
9.	Marketing Support, Service and Export Promotion Scheme	0.07	-	-	-
10.	Research and Development (R&D) including TRAs*	-	1.00	1.00	-
11.	Human Resource Development	0.58	1.10	0.10	1.00
Wool Sector					
12.	Integrated Processing Development Scheme/SPP	-	1.00	1.00	-
13.	Mega Clusters	-	1.00	-	-
14.	Human Resource Development (ISDS)	2.27	5.36	3.86	-
15.	Technical Textiles/(TMITT)	0.17	0.80	0.80	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Handloom)					
16.	Group Workshed Scheme	-	0.10	0.10	-
17.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	-	0.10	0.10	0.05
18.	Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)	-	4.18	0.18	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sericulture					
19.	Catalytic Development Programme (COP)-Central Sector	9.00	6.59	6.59	-
20.	CHCDS-Handicrafts Mega Cluster	0.26	-	0.50	-
21.	CHCDS-Handloom Mega Cluster	0.50	-	0.50	-
22.	Setting up of five Mega Clusters	-	-	-	5.00
23.	Development up of five Mega Clusters	-	-	-	5.48
SUB TOTAL		20.79	55.57	49.47	42.28
Demand No. 97					
Ministry of Tourism					
1.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits	24.34	32.05	27.50	37.00
2.	Tourism Circuit	-	12.50	-	-
3.	National Mission for Beautifying Pilgrimage Centres	-	2.50	-	-
SUB TOTAL		24.34	47.05	27.50	37.00
Demand No. 98					
Ministry of Tribal Affairs					
Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	41.18	31.50	40.00	32.00
2.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	8.82	3.00	2.90	-
3.	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in low Districts	40.30	40.00	35.00	40.00
4.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produces	34.31	35.00	35.00	35.00
5.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	10.00	15.00	11.09	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)	206.90	203.00	176.00	213.35
7.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations	60.50	70.00	70.00	70.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	9.50	50.00	-	50.00
9.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/ Top Class Institute	-	-	-	-
10.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	0.68	1.00	1.00	1.00
11.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	112.49	317.00	100.00	307.00
12.	World Bank Project-Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	-	3.86	1.44	2.00
13.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	-	24.64	27.01	45.00
14.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children (Administrative Expenses)	-	21.16	-	18.00
15.	Lumpsum Provision for North East	-	10.00	10.00	10.00
16.	Van Sandhu Kalyan Yojana	-	100.00	100.00	200.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
17.	Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarships, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	748.45	-	-	-
18.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	101.06	-	-	-
19.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	72.17	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	8.75	-	-	-
21.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	219.43	-	-	-
22.	Lum-sum Provision for Schemes for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	-	193.11	160.00	207.52
23.	Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan	1050.00	1200.00	1040.03	1250.00
24.	Scheme under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	1097.14	1317.00	1134.68	1367.00
25.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children	-	843.73	905.85	929.32
SUB TOTAL		3821.67	4479.00	3850.00	4792.19
Demand No. 99					
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	122.00	228.13	129.56	231.90
SUB TOTAL		122.00	228.13	129.56	231.90
Demand No. 101					
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.86	-	40.53	43.40
SUB TOTAL		28.86	-	40.53	43.40
Demand No. 102					
	Daman and Diu	2.60	8.68	8.68	12.18
SUB TOTAL		2.60	8.68	8.68	12.18
Demand No. 103					
	Lakshadweep	360.22	-	395.46	510.40
SUB TOTAL		360.22	-	395.46	510.40
Demand No. 107					
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation					
1.	HRD/Capacity Building	-	1.00	-	-
2.	Ground Water Management and Regulation	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Flood Management Programme (AIBFMP)	-	160.58	-	-
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	-	30.00	-	-
SUB TOTAL		-	191.58	-	-

Demand No. 108**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

1.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1575.78	1730.20	1517.00	843.51
SUB TOTAL		1575.78	1730.20	1517.00	843.51

Demand No. 109**Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	8.94	10.47	10.47	11.50
2.	National Service Scheme	6.50	6.50	6.33	6.30
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	1.64	1.64	1.23	1.64
4.	National Youth Corps	4.31	2.71	1.84	3.00
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	1.89	1.97	1.97	1.50
6.	Sports Authority of India	31.00	38.00	23.23	31.00
7.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.69
8.	Assistance for Promotion of Sports Excellance	14.00	18.00	14.00	17.00
9.	Urban Sports Infrastructure	0.68	4.00	1.80	2.05
10.	Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan	7.57	15.00	5.85	7.62
11.	Young Leaders Programme	-	8.20	1.06	8.20
12.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at Jammu and Kashmir	-	10.00	-	8.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Sports University in North East	-	10.00	-	4.10
14.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	-	6.00	-	8.20
SUB TOTAL		79.53	101.29	69.72	85.30
GRAND TOTAL		22039.04	32386.84	20535.52	19979.77

Note: For scheme details and other information, the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/Departments may be referred to.

Statement-III

*Details of amount allocated Ministry/Department-wise at RE stage
and the actual expenditure incurred in respect of schemes
for 2014-15 to 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Ministry/Department		2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Budget	2015-16 Revised	2016-17 Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tribal Sub Plan Schemes					
Demand No.1					
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation Farmers Welfare					
1.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	-	144.00	161.85	187.20
2.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP) (CS)	171.69	219.09	191.04	392.86
3.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CS)	55.03	63.68	38.40	29.48
4.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) (CS)	26.04	56.40	54.40	32.80
5.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (CS)	4.27	8.88	8.88	10.40
6.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) (CS)	20.54	64.22	30.71	62.13
7.	Price Stabilization Fund for Cereals and Vegetables (CS)	-	36.00	36.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure (CS)	-	8.00	7.04	-
9.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (CSS)	167.74	127.00	107.00	144.00
10.	National Mission for Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (CSS)	31.00	28.34	26.00	31.76
11.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (CSS)	114.65	41.80	28.71	76.80
12.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (CSS)	43.59	41.30	41.13	49.77
13.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) (CSS)	241.13	133.00	168.57	166.80
14.	National Agriculture Market	-	-	-	4.00
15.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (CS)	-	-	30.37	12.00
SUB TOTAL		875.68	971.71	930.10	1200.00

Demand No. 2**Department of Agricultural Research and Education**

1.	Crop Science Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	10.00	17.00	16.00	17.00
2.	Horticulture Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	5.50	8.80	6.00	9.00
3.	Agricultural Extension Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	25.00	32.00	34.00	32.00
4.	Agricultural Education Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	25.00	31.00	20.03	38.20
5.	Agriculture Engineering Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	0.50	-	-	-
6.	Natural Resource Management Institutes Research and Education Schemes	16.00	25.00	20.00	25.00
7.	Animal Science Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	7.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Fisheries Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9.	Agriculture University, Andhra Pradesh	-	3.60	-	-
10.	Horticulture University, Telangana	-	3.60	-	-
SUB TOTAL		90.00	133.00	108.03	133.20

Demand No. 5**Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)**

1.	National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	0.35	1.00	0.48	-
2.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	4.00	3.00	2.25	2.00
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi	1.00	2.00	1.13	1.00
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	1.00	2.00	1.20	1.00
5.	National Medicinal Plant Board	1.00	-	1.38	2.00
6.	National Mission on Medical Plants	2.00	1.00	-	-
7.	National AYUSH Mission	-	11.16	6.36	15.00
SUB TOTAL		9.35	20.16	12.80	21.00

Demand No. 10**Ministry of Coal**

1.	Regional Exploration	5.17	-	9.43	4.10
2.	Detailed Drilling	12.71	-	13.78	7.34
3.	Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	15.17	-	13.94	6.56
SUB TOTAL		33.05	-	37.15	18.00

Demand No. 14**Department of Telecommunications**

1.	USOF	-	1.64	-	-
SUB TOTAL		-	1.64	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 15					
Department of Electronics and Information Technology					
1.	Electronics Governance	15.61	40.00	46.00	49.00
2.	Manpower Development	48.48	50.00	45.00	40.00
3.	National Informatics Centre (NIC)	66.44	70.00	72.00	80.00
4.	National Knowledge Network	25.00	8.00	16.00	45.40
5.	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIEEUT) (<i>erstwhile</i> DOEACC)	2.00	4.00	2.00	-
6.	National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	64.80	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL		222.33	172.00	181.00	214.40
Demand No. 17					
Department of Food and Public Distribution					
1.	Computerization of PDS Operations	2.40	1.12	1.12	2.10
SUB TOTAL		2.40	1.12	1.12	2.10
Demand No. 19					
Ministry of Culture					
1.	Zonal Cultural Centres	1.00	2.00	1.74	2.20
2.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture	0.16	-	1.10	0.50
3.	Artists Pension Scheme	1.50	-	0.50	0.50
4.	Asiatic Society, Kolkata	0.10	-	-	-
5.	Anthropological Survey of India	1.97	-	0.50	0.30
6.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrhalaya, Bhopal	5.50	-	2.50	2.00
7.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation	2.50	-	2.50	2.50
8.	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Sikkim	0.70	-	0.50	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	3.00	-	6.50	7.00
10.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Art	2.05	-	2.50	2.50
11.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	0.38	-	0.50	0.50
12.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	0.87	-	-	-
13.	Financial Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions	0.62	-	0.75	0.75
14.	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies	1.50	-	0.25	0.25
15.	Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi	2.44	-	7.00	7.00
16.	Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi	1.22	-	0.50	0.50
17.	Scheme of Art and Culture and Centenary Celebration	-	24.10	-	-
18.	Museum Scheme	0.37	0.50	-	-
19.	Libraries	-	2.50	-	-
20.	Sahitya Akademi	-	-	1.00	2.10
21.	Centenary and Anniversary Scheme	-	-	-	6.00
SUB TOTAL		25.88	29.10	28.34	35.10

Demand No. 25**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

1.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	286.89	261.00	421.30	500.00
2.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) (Gramin)	385.63	362.00	653.00	900.00
SUB TOTAL		672.52	623.00	1074.30	1400.00

Demand No. 27**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

1.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	1.98	0.50	0.50	0.50
2.	Project Tiger	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3.	National Afforestation Programme	0.74	1.00	1.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Green India Mission	-	0.50	0.50	-
5.	Green India Mission: National Afforestation Programme	-	-	-	2.00
SUB TOTAL		12.72	5.00	5.00	5.50

Demand No. 42**Department of Health and Family Welfare**

1.	National Health Mission	1885.83	2013.02	2014.56	2234.40
2.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) and Stroke (NPCDCS)	-	-	-	30.58
3.	National Mental Health Programme	-	-	-	4.12
4.	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly People	-	-	-	2.50
5.	National Tobacco Control Programme	0.63	-	-	-
6.	Trauma Centers	-	-	-	22.16
7.	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	29.70	-	-	60.64
8.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (RSSY)	-	-	-	212.20
SUB TOTAL		1916.16	2013.02	2014.56	2566.60

Demand No. 50**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

1.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban)	-	96.00	24.00	104.00
2.	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	19.99	12.00	5.00	7.38
3.	Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)	-	10.80	-	-
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP)	-	11.20	11.20	-
SUB TOTAL		19.99	130.00	40.20	111.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 51					
Department of School Education and Literacy					
1.	National Education Mission-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2632.87	2350.82	2350.82	2387.00
2.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools	1190.58	991.79	991.79	1037.90
3.	Support to NGOs/Institutions/SRC's/Institutions for Adult Education and Skill Development	7.16	8.03	8.08	4.30
4.	National Bal Bhawan	0.54	1.18	1.18	0.60
5.	Support to Educational Development including Teacher Education and Adult Education	-	296.97	-	-
6.	Directorate of Adult Education	0.54	0.85	0.52	0.32
7.	National Literacy Mission Authority	-	0.32	-	0.22
8.	Navodaya Vidyalayas Sangathan	156.69	166.37	232.23	203.30
9.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	79.39	93.62	93.62	117.70
10.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	1.83	2.50	2.50	1.61
11.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	374.26	379.36	379.36	396.20
12.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	-	0.11	-	-
13.	Appointment of Language Teachers	67.19	-	70.00	21.60
14.	School Assessment Programme	-	5.35	0.83	0.53
15.	Digital India e-learning	-	-	-	0.14
16.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	38.78	-	37.15	34.54
17.	National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	4.66	-	7.49	3.70
18.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	30.00	-	31.28	13.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	122.66	-	90.31	53.32
SUB TOTAL		4707.15	4297.27	4297.16	4276.70

Demand No. 52**Department of Higher Education**

1.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	236.45	298.15	270.38	297.38
2.	Assistance to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	8.44	9.38	8.85	7.50
3.	Indian Institutes of Technology	186.50	150.00	177.68	196.88
4.	National Institutes of Technology	111.76	89.25	109.20	109.00
5.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	2.50	2.63	3.38	3.38
7.	School of Planning and Architecture	6.39	5.25	4.50	4.50
8.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8.25	7.50	7.50	7.50
9.	Indian Institutes of Management	24.06	22.50	31.50	40.13
10.	National Mission in Education through ICT	6.82	15.00	6.54	15.00
11.	Scholarship for College and University Students	9.50	20.26	17.10	20.25
12.	BOATS including Apprenticeship Training	6.23	6.23	6.30	6.26
13.	Setting up of New Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in PPP Mode	1.17	1.20	3.75	4.50
14.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) including Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan	24.00	20.63	22.50	36.00
15.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (EAP)	29.89	28.27	20.77	18.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Seetting up Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST) (BESU) and (CUSAT)	4.52	3.00	4.88	6.00
17.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	2.59	3.75	1.13	1.13
18.	Central Hindi Directorate	-	2.25	2.25	2.40
19.	National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)	0.88	0.98	1.13	1.00
20.	Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore	-	2.25	1.73	2.25
21.	National Book Trust	0.67	0.98	2.10	2.10
22.	National Mission on Teachers and Training	-	7.50	4.73	9.00
23.	National Initiative for Excellence in Humanities and Social Science	9.86	12.00	11.63	12.00
24.	National initiative on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Higher Education	0.06	0.08	0.30	1.15
25.	National Initiative to Foster Social Responsibility	-	0.08	-	0.07
26.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness	-	0.08	0.01	0.07
27.	Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	31.19	86.63	79.13	97.50
28.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund	81.77	159.75	80.00	147.00
29.	Grant for Promotion of Indian Language	10.26	17.48	17.70	17.32
30.	Support to Indian Institute of Sceince (IISc) and Indian Institute(s) of Sceience Education and Research (IISER)	55.50	45.75	58.13	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (IIITs) (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	14.02	11.25	11.25	11.63
32.	Assistance to Other Institutes including SLIET, NERIT, NIFFT Ranchi, CIT Kokrajhar	7.51	6.38	8.63	8.63
33.	Establishment of Multi-disciplinary Research Universities and Creation of Centres of Excellence and Creating a System for Research Evaluation and Setting up Centre for Research Evaluation	-	8.25	0.01	0.75
34.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	0.84	2.63	2.48	2.62
35.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	1.11	1.88	1.09	3.75
36.	Support for Skill-Based Higher Education including Community Colleges	-	16.27	0.04	3.75
37.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	1.30	4.13	4.13	1.50
38.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Technology	-	0.53	0.45	0.53
39.	Consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources	-	16.88	12.60	17.62
40.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	-	0.08	0.01	0.80
41.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	-	0.15	0.01	0.15
42.	Setting up virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	-	11.25	4.28	5.63
43.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Technology 5 (IITs)/Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs)	-	75.00	7.65	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	IIT Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	1.35	3.00
45.	NIT Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	0.38	3.00
46.	IIM Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	0.98	2.25
47.	IISER Andhra Pradesh	-	3.00	0.38	3.00
48.	IIIT Andhra Pradesh	-	3.38	0.23	1.50
49.	Support for the Polytechnics in the States	-	-	-	3.75
50.	Strengthening of Governance and Accreditation System	-	-	-	0.08
51.	Strengthening Statistical and Public Information System	-	-	-	1.13
52.	Setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	-	-	-	14.25
53.	Setting up of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	-	-	-	12.00
54.	National Digital Library	-	-	-	0.38
55.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	-	-	-	0.50
56.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	-	-	-	0.75
57.	Uchhatar Aavishakar Abhiyan	-	-	-	5.63
58.	Setting up of Inter-Institutional Centers, creation of Excellence Clusters Networks and Establishing Alliances across Institutions	-	-	-	0.80
59.	Quality Improvement Programme for Management, Pharmacy Education and Hotel Management	-	-	-	0.80
60.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	-	-	-	1.50
SUB TOTAL		884.34	1189.17	1011.05	1238.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand No. 54					
Ministry of Labour and Employment					
1.	Construction upgradation and maintenance of office building staff quarters skill training Institute VRC for handicapped and rural rehabilitation centers	0.08	0.69	0.69	0.70
2.	Welfare of SC/ST through Coaching Vocational Guidance and training and introduction of new courses in existing CGCs in States and covered so far	3.45	3.70	3.70	3.98
3.	Establishment Operation Manintenance and Upgradation of DGE and T Institute	4.83	20.56	7.62	-
4.	National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI)	0.33	0.25	0.25	-
5.	Setting up of new Regional Directorates of Aprenticeship Training (RDAT)	0.01	0.10	-	-
6.	Setting up of National Workers Technical University;	-	0.10	-	-
7.	Central Board for Worker Education (CBWE)	1.05	1.75	1.00	1.00
8.	National Labour Institute	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.90
9.	Child Labour	9.00	28.09	10.65	11.48
10.	Skill Development Mission (EAP)	8.14	1.63	1.63	-
11.	Social Security for Unorganised Workerd (RSBY)	47.14	105.82	4.50	10.66
12.	Re-engineering of NCVT and Development of National Vocational Qualification	-	0.25	-	-
13.	International Co-operation in Skill Development including Foreign Training	-	0.01	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Setting of ATIs	0.03	1.00	-	-
15.	E-Learning and Distance Learning Programme	-	0.82	-	-
16.	National Career Services	-	0.82	5.82	9.67
17.	Labour and Employment Statistical	-	3.55	3.55	3.70
18.	Skill Development Mission	48.57	6.90	12.73	-
19.	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protshan Yojana	-	-	-	82.00
20.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	-	-	-	0.25
21.	Development of Regional Labour Institute Faridabads National Centre of Excellence	-	-	-	0.50
22.	Strengthening of DGFASLI Organisation and Occupational Safety and Health	-	-	-	0.46
23.	Mine Accidents Analysis and Modernization of Information Database	-	-	-	0.90
24.	Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities and Core Functions of DGMS	-	-	-	0.90
SUB TOTAL		123.14	176.55	52.85	127.10

Demand No. 58**Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	83.04	88.04	113.86	102.10
2.	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	1.64	0.54	0.82	-
3.	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	-	1.64	1.03	1.64
4.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	-	4.10	2.87	6.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Khadi Reform Development Programme (ADB Assistance)	2.30	5.45	5.45	-
6.	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure	0.34	0.25	0.02	-
7.	Market Promotion (including Export Promotion and Policy)	-	0.01	-	23.83
8.	Development of Infrastructure and Skill in KVI Sector (DISK)	-	0.01	-	-
9.	Promotion of Village Industry and Development of existing Weak Village Industry Institution (Provide)	-	0.01	-	-
10.	Khadi Grant	14.77	12.04	12.04	2.45
11.	Village Grant	4.80	-	-	-
12.	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate for Khadi and Polyvastra	3.33	3.29	3.29	4.06
13.	Janshri Beema Yojana for Khadi Artisans (inclusive of New Component of Health Insurance)	-	0.01	-	-
14.	Khadi and VI (S&T) and (SPOKE)	-	0.01	-	-
15.	Coir Board Plan General	1.23	2.16	0.71	1.23
16.	Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes	-	12.91	1.61	11.24
17.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	3.39	0.75	0.75	0.60
18.	MSME Cluster Development Programmes and MSME Growth Poles	33.44	38.00	31.80	41.00
19.	Credit Support Programme	11.49	8.51	18.01	16.00
20.	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)	-	0.08	-	-
21.	India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF)	-	8.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	2.00	0.25	0.25	17.49
23.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	0.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
24.	International Cooperation Scheme	-	0.10	0.10	0.20
25.	Assistance to Training Institutions	8.42	8.92	8.92	6.56
26.	India Inovation, Enterpenuership and Agro Industry Fund (IIEAIF)	-	16.40	2.27	8.20
27.	MDA Programme	-	0.06	-	0.01
28.	Coir Board Plan (S&T)	-	0.25	0.25	-
29.	Upgradation of Data Base	-	-	-	2.00
SUB TOTAL		170.39	214.27	206.53	246.01

Demand No. 59**Ministry of Mines**

1.	Geological Survey of India	10.69	-	8.20	10.00
2.	Indian Bureau of Mines	0.02	-	0.74	1.70
SUB TOTAL		10.71	-	8.94	11.70

Demand No. 61**Ministry of New and Renewable Energy**

1.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power-Solar Power-GIA General (MH-2801)	-	-	-	1.00
2.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power-Solar Power-Grants for creation of Capital Assects (MH-2801)	-	-	-	69.00
3.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power-RVE/Lighting Programme-GIA General (MH-2801)	-	-	-	1.00
4.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power-RVE/Lighting Programme-Grants for Creation of Capital Assets (MH-2801)	-	-	-	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power-Blogas Programme-Grants for Creation of Capital Assets (MH-2801)	-	-	-	5.00
6.	Off-grid Distribution and Secentralized Renewable Power- Others Including Cookstoves-GIA (MH-2801)	-	-	-	2.00
SUB TOTAL		-	-	-	87.00

Demand No. 62**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

1.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	-	-	15.21	-
SUB TOTAL		-	-	15.21	-

Demand No. 74**Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

1.	Special Programme for Development of Road Connectivity in Naxalite Affected Areas	399.26	400.00	520.00	400.00
SUB TOTAL		399.26	400.00	520.00	400.00

Demand No. 75**Department of Rural Development**

1.	Aajeevika/NRLM	124.24	237.19	215.18	446.06
2.	Rural Housing-Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	3190.03	2477.18	2571.00	3823.43
SUB TOTAL		3314.27	2714.37	2786.18	4269.49

Demand No. 76**Department of Land Resources**

1.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana <i>erstwhile</i> Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	232.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme <i>erstwhile</i> National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	22.03	9.97	4.80	15.00
SUB TOTAL		254.03	159.97	154.80	165.00

Demand No. 77**Department of Science and Technology**

1.	S&T Programme for Socio-Economic Development	16.90	62.04	62.04	59.00
2.	Alliance and R&D Mission	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
3.	Autonomous Institutions and Professional Bodies	9.30	15.00	15.00	33.00
SUB TOTAL		36.20	85.04	85.04	100.00

Demand No. 83**Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities**

1.	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation	2.25	4.80	4.00	3.16
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Aids Appliances	8.50	15.06	17.06	22.52
3.	Implementation of Persons to Disability Act 1995	1.87	9.50	6.90	14.44
4.	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation	2.96	2.80	2.80	2.40
5.	National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities	0.23	0.64	1.64	1.56
6.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities	-	0.96	0.80	0.64
7.	National Institute for Disabled Persons	14.35	8.42	8.80	9.04
8.	Rehabilitation Council of India	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20
9.	Top Class Education for Persons with Disabilities	-	0.04	0.04	0.08
10.	National Overseas Scholarship	-	0.04	0.04	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Free Coaching for Persons with Disability	-	0.04	-	0.08
12.	Pre Matric Scholarship	-	-	0.40	0.32
13.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	-	0.40	-	-
14.	Other Programmes for Persons with Disabilities	1.36	2.32	0.92	1.48
SUB TOTAL		31.78	45.22	43.60	56.00

Demand No. 87**Ministry of Textiles****Central Sector Scheme****Handloom Sector**

1.	Yarn Supply Scheme/Mill Gate Price Scheme	23.00	25.00	25.00	35.00
2.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	0.99	0.20	0.20	2.00
3.	Scheme for <i>In-situ</i> Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms	-	0.50	0.50	-
4.	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP/IWE)	-	-	0.05	-
5.	National Handloom Development Programme-Central Coponent	-	4.00	4.00	1.20
6.	Intergrated Processing Powerloom Development Scheme	-	-	0.50	-

Handicraft Sector

1.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)	0.01	0.05	0.05	-
2.	Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme	1.02	1.00	1.00	-
3.	Human Resource Development	0.88	1.00	1.00	-

Wool Sector

1.	Mega Clusters	1.98	-	10.48	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Human Resource Development (ISDS)	3.36	-	-	-
3.	Technical Textiles/(TMITT)	0.80	-	-	-
4.	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development	1.00	-	-	-
5.	Pashmina Resource Development	-	-	5.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Handloom)					
1.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	-	0.05	-	-
Sericulture					
1.	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)-Central Sector	-	-	20.00	2.00
2.	Setting up of five Mega Clusters	-	5.00	-	-
3.	Development up of five Mega Clusters	-	5.48	-	-
SUB TOTAL		33.04	42.28	67.78	40.20
Demand No. 88					
Ministry of Tourism					
1.	Swadesh Darshan-Tourism Circuit <i>erswhile</i> Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits	30.45	37.00	21.25	37.50
SUB TOTAL		30.45	37.00	21.25	37.50
Demand No. 89					
Ministry of Tribal Affairs					
Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	-	32.00	-	-
2.	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in low Districts	-	40.00	-	-
3.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products	41.91	35.00	40.00	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce	-	15.00	-	-
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	180.00	213.35	217.35	200.00
6.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations	70.00	70.00	63.33	70.00
7.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	-	50.00	48.81	50.00
8.	Scholarship for the students of ST for studies abroad	0.99	1.00	0.72	1.00
9.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	100.00	307.00	143.00	158.00
10.	World Bank Project-Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.56	2.00	1.00	0.39
11.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others	-	45.00	-	-
12.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children (Administrative Expenses)	-	18.00	-	-
13.	Lump-sum provision for North East	-	10.00	-	-
14.	Van Sandhu Kalyan Yojana	100.00	200.00	200.00	1.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
1.	Lump-sum Provision for Schemes for the North Eastern Region and Sikkim	-	207.52	-	-
2.	Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan	1040.01	1250.00	1132.27	1250.00
3.	Scheme under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	1133.16	1367.00	1392.78	1400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children	-	929.32	-	-
5.	Aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of STs	82.32	-	75.65	120.00
6.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	16.00	-	11.00	21.00
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.36	-	3.25	8.00
8.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs: Tribal Education	1058.55	-	1210.64	1454.22
9.	Tribal Festival and Research Information and Mass Education	4.34	-	10.20	17.39
SUB TOTAL		3832.20	4792.19	4550.00	4800.00
Demand No. 90					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		103.83	231.90	219.57	213.24
SUB TOTAL		103.83	231.90	219.57	213.24
Demand No. 92					
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		35.42	43.40	43.40	44.77
SUB TOTAL		35.42	43.40	43.40	44.77
Demand No. 93					
Daman and Diu		10.36	12.18	12.18	16.24
SUB TOTAL		10.36	12.18	12.18	16.24
Demand No. 94					
Lakshadweep		334.26	510.40	510.40	525.00
SUB TOTAL		334.26	510.40	510.40	525.00
Demand No. 96					
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation					
1.	HRD/Capacity Building	0.03	-	-	-
2.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme AIBP and National Projects	59.97	-	172.20	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	-	-	17.85	46.00
	SUB TOTAL	60.00	-	190.05	146.00

Demand No. 97**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

1.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1597.51	843.51	1666.71	1418.60
	SUB TOTAL	1597.51	843.51	1666.71	1418.60

Demand No. 98**Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	10.47	11.50	11.50	13.53
2.	National Service Scheme	7.95	6.30	6.30	8.25
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	1.23	1.64	1.61	2.02
4.	National Youth Corps	1.84	3.00	2.24	3.00
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	1.95	1.50	1.50	2.87
6.	Sports Authority of India	23.23	22.80	15.50	21.00
7.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	3.00	3.69	3.00	3.69
8.	Assistance for Promotion of Sports Excellence	14.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
9.	Urban Sports Infrastructure	1.80	2.05	3.55	-
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan	5.77	7.62	2.30	-
11.	Young Leaders Programme	1.06	8.20	3.57	8.20
	SUB TOTAL	72.30	85.30	68.07	79.56
	GRAND TOTAL	19920.72	19979.77	20963.17	24005.39

Increase in BE 2016-2017 over RE 2015-2016 : 3,042.22 crore (14.51%)

Increase in RE 2015-2016 over BE 2015-2016 : 983.40 crore (4.92%)

Note: For scheme details and other information, the concerned Detailed Demands for Grants, the Annual Reports and the Outcome Budgets of the Ministries/Departments may be referred to.

Statement-IV*State-wise details of allocation for welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

(In ₹ crores)

Ministry/Department	Actuals 2015-16			Budget Estimates 2016-17			Revised Estimates 2016-17			Budget Estimates 2017-18		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Demand No. 1												
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	914.15	-	914.25	1200.00	-	1200.00	1765.21	-	1765.21	3293.28	-	3293.28
1. Crop Insurance Scheme												
1.01 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	182.89	-	182.89	392.86	-	392.86	1059.20	-	1059.20	719.04	-	719.04
2. Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200.00	-	1200.00
3. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop	147.34	-	147.34	187.20	-	187.20	159.20	-	159.20	272.00	-	272.00
4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380.00	-	380.00
5. National Food Security Mission	127.00	-	127.00	144.00	-	144.00	118.40	-	118.40	137.60	-	137.60
6. Organic Value Chain Development for North East	30.37	-	30.37	12.00	-	12.00	30.75	-	30.75	24.64	-	24.64
7. National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	7.70	-	7.70	28.80	-	28.80	24.00	-	24.00	36.00	-	36.00

8.	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	16.22	-	16.22	18.00	-	18.00	23.00	-	23.00	20.00	-	20.00
9.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	4.60	-	4.60	24.00	-	24.00	17.60	-	17.60	28.40	-	28.40
10.	National Project on Agro-Forestry	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	4.00	-	4.00	8.00	-	8.00
11.	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	26.57	-	26.57	31.76	-	31.76	31.76	-	31.76	37.23	-	37.23
12.	National Mission on Horticulture	221.38	-	221.38	199.60	-	199.60	177.92	-	177.92	208.90	-	208.90
13.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	13.46	-	13.46	16.44	-	16.44	15.60	-	15.60	16.00	-	16.00
14.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	53.24	-	53.24	48.44	-	48.44	45.04	-	45.04	72.92	-	72.92
15.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	21.99	-	21.99	14.37	-	14.37	23.86	-	23.86	39.95	-	39.95
16.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure	5.70	-	5.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation	8.79	-	8.79	10.40	-	10.40	10.40	-	10.40	10.40	-	10.40
18.	Agriculture Marketing												
18.01	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture	11.00	-	11.00	66.13	-	66.13	24.48	-	24.48	82.20	-	82.20

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19. Price Stabilisation Fund for Cereals and Vegetables	36.00	-	36.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand No. 2												
Department of Agricultural Research and Education	108.03	-	108.03	133.20	-	133.20	114.00	-	114.00	75.00	-	75.00
20. Natural Resource Management Institutes including Agro Forestry Research	20.00	-	20.00	25.00	-	25.00	20.00	-	20.00	10.00	-	10.00
21. Crop Science	16.00	-	16.00	17.00	-	17.00	11.00	-	11.00	5.00	-	5.00
22. Horticultural Science	6.00	-	6.00	9.00	-	9.00	5.00	-	5.00	3.00	-	3.00
23. Animal Science	10.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	10.00	7.00	-	7.00	4.00	-	4.00
24. Fisheries Science	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
25. Agricultural Extension	34.00	-	34.00	32.00	-	32.00	32.00	-	32.00	25.00	-	25.00
26. Agricultural Universities and Institutions	20.03	-	20.03	38.20	-	38.20	38.00	-	38.00	27.00	-	27.00
Demand No. 5												
Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	12.80	-	12.80	21.00	-	21.00	20.55	-	20.55	20.55	-	20.55
27. National AYUSH Misson (NAM)	6.36	-	6.36	15.00	-	15.00	14.80	-	14.80	14.80	-	14.80
28. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	2.25	-	2.25	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00

406 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	1.20	-	1.20	1.00	-	1.00	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75
30.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	1.13	-	1.13	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
31.	National Medicinal Plants Board	1.38	-	1.38	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00
32.	Other Autonomous Bodies	0.48	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand No. 10													
Ministry of Coal		37.15	-	37.15	18.00	-	18.00	25.38	-	25.38	30.75	-	30.75
33.	Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	13.94	-	13.94	6.56	-	6.56	13.94	-	13.94	16.40	-	16.40
34.	Exploration of Coal and Lignite	23.21	-	23.21	11.44	-	11.44	11.44	-	11.44	14.35	-	14.35
Demand No. 14		11.96	-	11.96	-	-	-	25.65	-	25.65	39.00	-	39.00
Department of Telecommunications													
35.	Compensation to Service Providers for Creation and Augmentation of Telecom Infrastructure												
35.01	Transfer to Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund	11.96	-	11.96	-	-	-	24.50	-	24.50	38.00	-	38.00
36.	Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	1.15	1.00	-	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Demand No. 16												
Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.12	-	1.12	2.10	-	2.10	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-
37. Strengthening of PDS Operations	1.12	-	1.12	2.10	-	2.10	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-
Demand No. 18												
Ministry of Culture	25.16	-	25.16	35.10	..	35.10	34.41	-	34.41	35.10	-	35.10
38. Support to Akademies	1.35	-	1.35	21.30	-	21.30	21.30	-	21.30	15.41	-	15.41
39. Support to Libraries	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	2.00	-	2.00
40. Buddhist Tibetan Institutions and Memorials	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75
41. Support to Museums	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	1.50	-	1.50
42. Anthropological Survey of India (An. S.I.)	0.48	-	0.48	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30
43. Grantee Bodies	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50
44. Centenaries and Anniversaries, Celebrations and Schemes	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	5.31	-	5.31	1.00	-	1.00
45. Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	20.83	-	20.83	1.75	-	1.75	1.75	-	1.75	10.14	-	10.14
46. National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50
47. Development of Libraries and Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00

Demand No. 23

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691.00	25.00	716.00
48. Schemes of North East Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.00	-	116.00
49. Schemes of North East Council-Special Development Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.00	-	194.00
50. Central Pool of Resources for North East and Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276.00	-	276.00
51. NER Livelihood (EAP) Project (NERLP) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00	-	70.00
52. North East Road Sector Development Scheme												
52.01 Programme Component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
53. Bodoland Territorial Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	10.00
54. Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
55. Dima Hasao Territorial Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	10.00

Demand No. 24

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1094.26	-	1094.26	1400.00	-	1400.00	1650.00	-	1650.00	1999.83	-	1999.83
56. SBM-Rural												
56.01 Programme Component	673.08	-	673.08	900.00	-	900.00	1050.00	-	1050.00	1394.83	-	1394.83

[illegible]

63.01	Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	1.50	-	1.50	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00
64.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)												
64.01	Project Tiger	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00
64.02	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50
	TOTAL-INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE HABITATS (FUNDED FROM NCEF)	3.50	-	3.50	3.50	-	3.50	3.50	-	3.50	3.50	-	3.50
Demand No. 42													
Department of Health and Family Welfare		2038.64	-	2038.64	2566.60	-	2566.60	2572.18	-	2572.18	2972.86	-	2972.86
65.	National Rural Health Mission												
65.01	RCH Flexible Pool including Routine Immunization Programme, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme etc.	656.73	-	656.73	702.67	-	702.67	795.57	-	795.57	483.22	-	483.22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
65.02	Health System Strengthening under NRHM	580.66	-	580.66	625.49	-	625.49	667.05	-	667.05	932.16	-	932.16
65.03	Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	160.29	-	160.29	138.36	-	138.36	159.70	-	159.70	179.56	-	179.56
65.04	Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury and Trauma	45.53	-	45.53	62.16	-	62.16	62.16	-	62.16	110.66	-	110.66
65.05	Infrastructure Maintenance	539.95	-	539.95	596.54	-	596.54	550.10	-	550.10	589.51	-	589.51
65.06	Pilot Schemes (Sports Medicine, Deafness, Leptospirosis Control, Control of Human Rabies, Medical	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65.07	Prime Minister's Development Plan for Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.50	-	35.50	37.17	-	37.17
TOTAL-	NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION	1983.24	-	1983.24	2125.22	-	2125.22	2270.08	-	2270.08	2332.28	-	2332.28
66.	National Urban Health Mission	55.40	-	55.40	109.18	-	109.18	25.15	-	25.15	24.15	-	24.15

67.	Tertiary Care Programs												
67.01	National Mental Health Programme	-	-	-	4.12	-	4.12	4.12	-	4.12	4.12	-	4.12
67.02	Capacity Building for Trauma Centres	-	-	-	22.16	-	22.16	22.16	-	22.16	20.42	-	20.42
67.03	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardia-Vascular Disease and Stroke	-	-	-	30.58	-	30.58	31.56	-	31.56	27.92	-	27.92
67.04	National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly	-	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	6.12	-	6.12
	TOTAL-TERTIARY CARE PROGRAMS	-	-	-	59.36	-	59.36	60.34	-	60.34	58.58	-	58.58
68.	National Health Projection Scheme	-	-	-	212.20	-	212.20	59.35	-	59.35	107.40	-	107.40
69.	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education												
69.01	Strengthening Government Medical Colleges (UG Seats) and Central Government Health Institutions	-	-	-	12.94	-	12.94	12.94	-	12.94	51.55	-	51.55

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
69.02 Establishing New Medical Colleges (Upgrading District Hospitals)		-	-	-	47.70	-	47.70	144.32	-	144.32	398.90	-	398.90
TOTAL-HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION		-	-	-	60.64	-	60.64	157.26	-	157.26	450.45	-	450.45
Demand No. 49													
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		72.57	148.82	221.39	112.56	100.68	213.24	111.58	64.08	175.66	85.35	84.01	169.36
70. Schemes of UT													
70.1 Power		-	-	-	30.81	-	30.81	30.81	-	30.81	-	-	-
70.2 Road Transport		-	3.88	3.88	-	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	6.00	-	5.50	5.50
TOTAL-SCHEMES OF UT		-	3.88	3.88	30.81	6.00	36.81	30.81	6.00	36.81	-	5.50	5.50
71. Tribal Area Component		72.57	144.94	217.51	81.75	94.68	176.43	80.77	58.08	138.85	85.35	78.51	163.86
Demand No. 51													
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		51.56	4.80	56.36	44.77	-	44.77	44.77	-	44.77	46.12	-	46.12
72. Other Establishment		19.29	-	19.29	18.50	-	18.50	18.50	-	18.50	18.30	-	18.30
73. Schemes of UT													
73.01 Agriculture and Allied Activities		0.99	-	0.99	1.30	-	1.30	1.30	-	1.30	1.16	-	1.16
73.02 Education		30.28	4.80	35.08	23.62	-	23.62	23.62	-	23.62	25.95	-	25.95

414 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

73.03	Urban Development	1.00	-	1.00	1.29	-	1.29	1.29	-	1.29	0.65	-	0.65
73.04	Village and Small Industries	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	-	0.06
TOTAL-SCHEMES OF UT		32.27	4.80	37.07	26.27	-	26.27	26.27	-	26.27	27.82	-	27.82
Demand No. 52													
Daman and Diu		14.48	-	14.48	16.24	-	16.24	16.24	-	16.24	21.91	-	21.91
74.	Tribal Area Component	14.48	-	14.48	16.24	-	16.24	16.24	-	16.24	21.91	-	21.91
Demand No. 53													
LakshawEEP		764.24	135.41	899.65	407.90	117.10	525.00	557.00	136.83	693.83	557.00	162.65	719.65
75.	Schemes of UT												
75.01	Disaster Management	10.04	-	10.04	1.05	-	1.05	1.05	-	1.05	1.05	-	1.05
75.02	Information Technology	24.74	-	24.74	30.00	-	30.00	20.25	-	20.25	20.25	-	20.25
75.03	Police	-	16.04	16.04	-	10.45	10.45	-	10.30	10.30	-	10.90	10.90
75.04	Power	92.78	12.01	104.79	78.18	10.00	88.18	76.23	7.50	83.73	76.23	11.50	87.73
75.05	Agriculture and Allied Activities	21.23	4.15	25.38	26.27	6.15	32.42	24.57	5.33	29.90	24.57	6.84	31.41
75.06	Environment and Forest	2.97	0.81	3.78	5.48	0.50	5.98	5.48	0.80	6.28	5.48	1.00	6.48
75.07	Panchayati Raj	3.99	0.64	4.63	4.66	0.50	5.16	4.21	0.75	4.96	4.21	0.75	4.96
75.08	Health	26.67	6.70	33.37	31.98	8.00	39.98	31.98	8.00	39.98	31.98	10.50	42.48
75.09	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	43.09	16.94	60.03	41.53	18.00	59.53	41.53	22.50	64.03	41.53	18.50	60.03

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 415

77.01	Other Items of States/ UTs Component	21.06	-	21.06	104.00	-	104.00	104.25	-	104.25	145.00	-	145.00
Demand No. 57													
Department of School Education and Literacy		4287.24	-	4287.24	4276.70	-	4276.70	4748.87	-	4748.87	4868.03	-	4868.03
78.	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	6.39	-	6.39	3.70	-	3.70	4.18	-	4.18	30.18	-	30.18
79.	National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education	36.08	-	36.08	13.72	-	13.72	13.72	-	13.72	64.00	-	64.00
80.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan												
80.01	Programme Component	379.36	-	379.36	396.20	-	396.20	396.20	-	396.20	409.80	-	409.80
81.	Teachers Training and Adult Education												
81.01	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	90.31	-	90.31	53.32	-	53.32	53.32	-	53.32	51.36	-	51.36
81.02	Appointment of Language Teachers	70.00	-	70.00	21.60	-	21.60	21.60	-	21.60	13.00	-	13.00
81.03	School Assessment Programme	-	-	-	0.53	-	0.53	0.14	-	0.14	0.07	-	0.07
81.04	Saakshar Bharat	35.38	-	35.38	34.54	-	34.54	26.43	-	26.43	34.24	-	34.24
TOTAL-TEACHERS TRAINING AND ADULT EDUCATION		195.69	-	195.69	109.99	-	109.99	109.99	-	109.99	98.67	-	98.67

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
82.	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools												
	82.01 Amount met from Gross Budgetary Support	992.64	-	992.64	1037.90	-	1037.90	1037.90	-	1037.90	1054.00	-	1054.00
83.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	2.40	-	2.40	1.61	-	1.61	1.61	-	1.61	-	-	-
84.	National Bal Bhawan	1.13	-	1.13	0.60	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	-	-	-
85.	Digital India E-learning	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14	0.05	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.01
86.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan												
	86.01 Amount met from Gross Budgetary Support	779.66	-	779.66	779.66	-	779.66	950.17	-	950.17	950.17	-	950.17
	86.02 Amount met from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh	1559.31	-	1559.31	1591.00	-	1591.00	1899.00	-	1899.00	1899.00	-	1899.00
	Total-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2338.97	-	2338.97	2387.00	-	2387.00	2849.17	-	2849.17	2849.17	-	2849.17
87.	Directorate of Adult Education	0.49	-	0.49	0.32	-	0.32	0.32	-	0.32	-	-	-
88.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	93.62		93.62	117.70	-	117.70	117.92	-	117.92	134.00	-	134.00
89.	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	232.23	-	232.23	203.30	-	203.30	213.30	-	213.30	223.81	-	223.81
90.	National Literacy Mission Authority	-	-	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

91.	Support to VAs/SRCs/Institutions for Adult Education and Skill Development	8.24	-	8.24	4.30	-	4.30	12.41	-	12.41	4.28	-	4.28
Demand No. 58													
Department of Higher Education		1006.33	-	1006.33	1238.00	-	1238.00	1288.34	-	1288.34	1477.00	-	1477.00
92.	Deemed Universities Promoted by Central Government	4.13	-	4.13	4.13	-	4.13	4.13	-	4.13	4.50	-	4.50
93.	National Initiative on Sports and Wellness	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08
94.	National Initiative on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Higher Education	0.26	-	0.26	0.15	-	0.15	0.15	-	0.15	0.15	-	0.15
95.	National Initiative to Foster Social Responsibility	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	0.07	-	0.07
96.	Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Funds	76.03	-	76.03	148.00	-	148.00	148.00	-	148.00	150.00	-	150.00
97.	Scholarship for College and University students	10.61	-	10.61	20.25	-	20.25	20.25	-	20.25	24.00	-	24.00
98.	National Mission in Education Through ICT	6.55	-	6.55	15.00	-	15.00	14.48	-	14.48	11.25	-	11.25
99.	Setting up of virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	3.90	-	3.90	5.63	-	5.63	5.63	-	5.63	6.00	-	6.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
100.	e-shodh Sindhu	12.60	-	12.60	17.63	-	17.63	17.63	-	17.63	18.00	-	18.00
101.	Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS)	-	-	-	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-	1.13
102.	National Digital Library	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	0.38	-	0.38	1.00	-	1.00
103.	Directorate of Hindi	-	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	2.40	-	2.40
104.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	-	-	-	0.53	-	0.53	0.53	-	0.53	0.53	-	0.53
105.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centers	-	-	-	2.25	-	2.25	2.25	-	2.25	2.25	-	2.25
106.	PM Research Fellowship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.87	-	2.87
107.	National Academic Depository	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	1.00	-	1.00
108.	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	77.87	-	77.87	97.50	-	97.50	97.50	-	97.50	102.00	-	102.00
109.	Training and Research in Frontier Areas	1.05	-	1.05	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-	1.13	1.13	-	1.13
110.	Setting up of Inter-Institutional Centres, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Networks, Establishing Alliances across Institutions	-	-	-	0.80	-	0.80	0.80	-	0.80	0.80	-	0.80

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

111.	National Initiative for Design Innovation	2.45	-	2.45	2.63	-	2.63	2.63	-	2.63	2.63	-	2.63
112.	National Initiative for Technology Transfer	1.09	-	1.09	3.75	-	3.75	3.75	-	3.75	3.75	-	3.75
113.	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	
114.	Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan	-	-	-	5.63	-	5.63	5.63	-	5.63	5.63	-	5.63
115.	Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology)	-	-	-	3.75	-	3.75	3.75	-	3.75	4.24	-	4.24
116.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	143.36	-	143.36	154.00	-	154.00	154.00	-	154.00	154.00	-	154.00
117.	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	177.67	-	177.67	196.88	-	196.88	221.63	-	221.63	298.40	-	298.40
118.	IIT, Andhra Pradesh	1.36	-	1.36	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00
119.	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	4.13	-	4.13	1.50	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	5.00	-	5.00
120.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	7.50	-	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	7.00	-	7.00
121.	Setting up of new IITs	3.37	-	3.37	14.25	-	14.25	14.25	-	14.25	24.00	-	24.00
122.	Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	29.48	-	29.48	40.13	-	40.13	49.91	-	49.91	60.00	-	60.00
123.	IIM, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2.25	-	2.25	2.25	-	2.25	3.00	-	3.00
124.	Setting up of new IIMs	0.52	-	0.52	12.00	-	12.00	12.00	-	12.00	14.00	-	14.00

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 421

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
125.	Support to National Institutes of Technology	113.68	-	113.68	109.00	-	109.00	123.23	-	123.23	130.00	-	130.00
126.	NIT, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00	1.52	-	1.52	1.52	-	1.52
127.	Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IEST) (BESU and CUSAT)	4.87	-	4.87	6.00	-	6.00	7.42	-	7.42	7.42	-	7.42
128.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (IISER)	48.37	-	48.37	51.00	-	51.00	55.50	-	55.50	55.50	-	55.50
129.	IISER, Andhra Pradesh	0.38	-	0.38	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00
130.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	8.78	-	8.78	11.14	-	11.14	8.68	-	8.68	15.00	-	15.00
131.	Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	3.75	-	3.75	4.50	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50
132.	IIIT, Andhra Pradesh	0.23	-	0.23	1.50	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	1.54	-	1.54
133.	Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.50	-	52.50

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

134.	National Mission on Teachers and Teaching	2.47	-	2.47	9.00	-	9.00	9.00	-	9.00	9.00	-	9.00	Written Answers to [22 March, 2017]
135.	Programme for Apprenticeship Training	5.96	-	5.96	6.00	-	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	
136.	Support to Skill Based Higher Education including Community Colleges	-	-	-	3.75	-	3.75	3.75	-	3.75	3.75	-	3.75	
137.	Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN)	-	-	-	1.50	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	1.90	-	1.90	
138.	National Institutional Ranking Framework	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	
139.	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	9.00	-	9.00	9.00	-	9.00	9.00	-	9.00	9.00	-	9.00	
140.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	35.31	-	35.31	36.01	-	36.01	36.01	-	36.01	35.00	-	35.00	
141.	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	8.05	-	8.05	7.50	-	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	
142.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme of Government of India (EAP)	20.67	-	20.67	18.75	-	18.75	18.75	-	18.75	19.50	-	19.50	
143.	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs)	3.38	-	3.38	3.40	-	3.40	3.40	-	3.40	3.40	-	3.40	Unstarred Questions 423

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
144. Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages		17.68	-	17.68	17.32	-	17.32	17.32	-	17.32	15.00	-	15.00
145. Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences		11.06	-	11.06	12.00	-	12.00	12.00	-	12.00	12.00	-	12.00
146. National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai		0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30
147. New Schools of Planning and Architecture		4.50	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50
148. Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur		0.30	-	0.30	0.26	-	0.26	0.26	-	0.26	0.30	-	0.30
149. Planning Administration and Global Engagement		-	-	-	0.88	-	0.88	0.88	-	0.88	0.88	-	0.88
150. Assistance to Other Institutions		13.81	-	13.81	11.72	-	11.72	11.32	-	11.32	12.10	-	12.10
151. Establishment of Multi Disciplinary Research Universities including Central University of Himalayan Studies (CUHS), creation of Centres of Excellence and National Centre for Excellence in Humanities		-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75	0.75	-	0.75

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

152.	World Class Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	3.50	-	3.50
153.	Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08
154.	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	0.50	-	0.50
155.	Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	0.15	-	0.15	1.00	-	1.00
156.	Grants to Central Universities (GUs)	129.85	-	129.85	140.30	-	140.30	140.30	-	140.30	145.00	-	145.00
Demand No. 60													
Ministry of Labour and Employment		49.23	-	49.23	127.10	-	127.10	43.94	-	43.94	564.03	-	564.03
157.	Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS)	2.52	-	2.52	3.70	-	3.70	3.00	-	3.00	5.50	-	5.50
158.	Strengthening of Adjudication Machinery and Holding of Lok Adalats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	0.82
159.	Machinery for Better Conciliation, Preventive Mediation, Effective Enforcement of Labour Laws, Chief Labour Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	-	1.64
160.	Creation of National Platform of Unorganized Workers and Allotment of an Aadhaar Seeded Identification Numbers	3.76	-	3.76	10.66	-	10.66	-	-	-	8.10	-	8.10

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 425

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
161. Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387.78	-	387.78
162. Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.10	-	4.10
163. National Child Labour Project including grants in Aid to Voluntary Agencies and Reimbursement of Assistance to Bonded Labour	10.65	-	10.65	11.73	-	11.73	7.44	-	7.44	13.12	-	-	13.12
164. Employment Generation Programs													
164.01 National Career Services	4.95	-	4.95	9.67	-	9.67	6.94	-	6.94	10.17	-	-	10.17
164.02 Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna	-	-	-	82.00	-	82.00	18.91	-	18.91	82.82	-	-	82.82
164.03 Coaching and Guidance for SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	2.97	-	2.97	3.98	-	3.98	3.98	-	3.98	5.50	-	-	5.50
164.04 Employment Promotion Scheme	0.02	-	0.02	0.70	-	0.70	0.70	-	0.70	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL-EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMS	7.94	-	7.94	96.35	-	96.35	30.53	-	30.53	99.49	-	-	99.49
165. Strengthening of DGFASLI Organization and OSH in, factories, ports and docks	-	-	-	0.46	-	0.46	0.28	-	0.28	1.40	-	-	1.40

426 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

166.	Development of Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad as National Centre of Excellence	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.28	-	0.28	0.43	-	0.43
167.	Mine Accidents Analysis and Modernization of Information Database	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90	0.51	-	0.51	0.73	-	0.73
168.	Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities and Core Functions of Directorate General of Mines Safety	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90	0.50	-	0.50	1.53	-	1.53
169.	Central Board for Workers Education	0.88	-	0.88	1.00	-	1.00	0.50	-	0.50	7.38	-	7.38
170.	National Labour Institute	0.51	-	0.51	0.90	-	0.90	0.90	-	0.90	1.23	-	1.23
171.	Skill Development Training	22.97	-	22.97		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172.	Labour Welfare Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.78	-	30.78
Demand No. 64													
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		197.18	-	197.18	246.01	-	246.01	409.11	-	409.11	497.92	-	497.92
173.	Khadi Grant (KG)	11.18	-	11.18	2.45	-	2.45	2.45	-	2.45	2.40	-	2.40
174.	Village Industries (VI) Grant	1.23	-	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175.	Khadi, VI and Coir (S and T)	0.25	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176.	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	1.89	-	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
177. Market Promotion and Development Assistance	-	-	-	23.83	-	23.83	23.83	-	23.83	23.00	-	23.00
178. Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	2.26	-	2.26	6.15	-	6.15	6.15	-	6.15	6.15	-	6.15
179. Coir Vikas Yojana	1.33	-	1.33	1.23	-	1.23	1.23	-	1.23	1.23	-	1.23
180. Coir Udyami Yojana	0.97	-	0.97	1.64	-	1.64	0.49	-	0.49	1.00	-	1.00
181. ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship)	0.12	-	0.12	8.20	-	8.20	0.50	-	0.50	2.00	-	2.00
182. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)	0.51	-	0.51	11.24	-	11.24	60.67	-	60.67	42.17	-	42.17
183. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	113.86	-	113.86	102.10	-	102.10	102.10	-	102.10	82.37	-	82.37
184. Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate	3.29	-	3.29	4.06	-	4.06	4.06	-	4.06	4.06	-	4.06
185. Credit Support Programme	18.00	-	18.00	16.00	-	16.00	169.68	-	169.68	246.16	-	246.16
186. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme	0.25	-	0.25	17.49	-	17.49	4.00	-	4.00	0.82	-	0.82

428 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

187.	Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
188.	Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	1.25	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.25
189.	International Cooperation Scheme	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20
190.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	0.54	-	0.54	0.60	-	0.60	0.50	-	0.50	0.65	-	0.65
191.	Assistance to Training Institutions	8.46	-	8.46	6.56	-	6.56	3.00	-	3.00	2.46	-	2.46
192.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	31.79	-	31.79	41.00	-	41.00	24.00	-	24.00	37.00	-	37.00
193.	Upgradation of Database	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
194.	National Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe Hub Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	20.00	-	20.00
195.	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building-EAP Component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
Demand No. 65 Ministry of Mines		8.19	-	8.19	11.70	-	11.70	12.70	-	12.70	12.70	-	12.70
196.	Geological Survey of India	8.19	-	8.19	10.00	-	10.00	12.70	-	12.70	11.00	-	11.00
197.	Indian Bureau of Mines	-	-	-	1.70	-	1.70	-	-	-	1.70	-	1.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Demand No. 67												
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	-	-	-	87.00	-	87.00	72.00	-	72.00	92.00	-	92.00
198. Small Hydro Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	12.00
199. Solar Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00	-	42.00
200. Solar Power	-	-	-	70.00	-	70.00	55.00	-	55.00	30.00	-	30.00
201. Remote Village Electrification (RVE)	-	-	-	10.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	10.00	-	-	-
202. Biogas Programme	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	8.00	-	8.00
203. Others including Cook Stoves	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-
Demand No. 68												
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	16.12	-	16.12	-	-	-	53.37	-	53.37	62.27	-	62.27
204. Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA)	16.12	-	16.12	-	-	-	53.37	-	53.37	62.27	-	62.27
Demand No. 81												
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	-	513.26	513.26	-	400.00	400.00	-	380.00	380.00	-	400.00	400.00
205. Road Works												
205.01 Works under Roads Wing	-	513.26	513.26	-	400.00	400.00	-	380.00	380.00	-	400.00	400.00

430 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Demand No. 82

Department of Rural Development		2786.64	-	2786.64	4269.49	-	4269.49	4269.49	-	4269.49	5931.69	-	5931.69
206.	National Rural Livelihood Mission												
	206.01 Programme Component	213.17	-	213.17	446.06	-	446.06	446.06	-	446.06	613.41	-	613.41
207.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Rural												
	207.01 Programme Component	2573.47	-	2573.47	3823.43	-	3823.43	3823.43	-	3823.43	5318.28	-	5318.28

Demand No. 83

Department of Land Resources		153.33	-	153.33	165.00	-	165.00	169.00	-	169.00	225.00	-	225.00
208.	Land Records Modernization Programme	3.33	-	3.33	15.00	-	15.00	19.00	-	19.00	20.00	-	20.00
209.	Integrated Watershed Development Program												
	209.01 Programme Component	150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00	205.00	-	205.00

Demand No. 84

Department of Land Resources		53.23	-	53.23	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	101.00	-	101.00
210.	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	4.82	-	4.82	8.00	-	8.00	8.00	-	8.00	6.00	-	6.00
211.	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	33.41	-	33.41	59.00	-	59.00	59.00	-	59.00	58.00	-	58.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
212. Assistance to Autonomous Bodies	15.00	-	15.00	33.00	-	33.00	33.00	-	33.00	37.00	-	37.00
Demand No. 88												
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.06	1.69	157.75	222.11	16.04	238.15
213. 213.01 National Board for Skill Certification	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	1.65	1.85	-	1.85
213.02 Development of Skills	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.01	-	100.01	117.38	-	117.38
213.03 Development of Entrepreneurship	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.10	-	4.10	6.55	-	6.55
213.04 Model ITIs/Multi Skill Training Institutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.69	-	3.69
213.05 Apperenticeship and Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.30	1.69	51.99	92.64	16.04	108.68
Total- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.06	1.69	157.75	222.11	16.04	238.15
Demand No. 90												
Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	34.66	2.80	37.46	53.60	2.40	56.00	54.97	2.40	57.37	54.31	2.50	56.81
214. National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)	0.60	-	0.60	1.56	-	1.56	1.56	-	1.56	1.92	-	1.92
215. National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	0.08	0.16	-	0.16

432 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

216.	Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.16	-	0.16	0.36	-	0.36
217.	Pre-matric Scholarship to Students with Disabilities	0.02	-	0.02	0.32	-	0.32	0.48	-	0.48	0.56	-	0.56
218.	Post-matric Scholarship to Students with Disabilities	0.08	-	0.08	0.64	-	0.64	0.80	-	0.80	0.80	-	0.80
219.	In-service training and sensitization, employment of physically challenged	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.16
220.	In-service training and sensitization, employment of physically challenged	0.21	-	0.21	0.28	-	0.28	0.25	-	0.25	0.24	-	0.24
221.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	4.00	-	4.00	3.16	-	3.16	3.16	-	3.16	4.00	-	4.00
222.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances	17.06	-	17.06	22.52	-	22.52	22.52	-	22.52	26.62	-	26.62
223.	Support to National Institutes	8.58	-	8.58	9.04	-	9.04	10.12	-	10.12	4.04	-	4.04
224.	Rehabilitation Council of India	0.11	-	0.11	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20
225.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	-	2.80	2.80	-	2.40	2.40	-	2.40	2.40	-	2.50	2.50
226.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
238.01 Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	213.54	-	213.54	200.00	-	200.00	340.00	-	340.00	270.00	-	270.00
238.02 Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	75.05	-	75.05	120.00	-	120.00	120.00	-	120.00	120.00	-	120.00
238.03 Monitoring and Evaluation	1.90	-	1.90	8.00	-	8.00	2.00	-	2.00	3.00	-	3.00
238.04 Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)	1.34	-	1.34	0.39	-	0.39	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
238.05 Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	117.69	-	117.69	158.00	-	158.00	3.00	-	3.00	100.00	-	100.00
238.06 Tribal Festival, Research, Information and Mass Education	19.37	-	19.37	17.39	-	17.39	6.39	-	6.39	12.04	-	12.04
238.07 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	200.00	-	200.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	0.01	-	0.01
TOTAL-VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA	628.89	-	628.89	504.78	-	504.78	472.40	-	472.40	505.06	-	505.06

239.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	46.84	-	46.84	50.00	-	50.00	80.00	-	80.00	120.00	-	120.00
240.	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	0.39	-	0.39	1.00	-	1.00	0.39	-	0.39	1.00	-	1.00
241.	Support to National! State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation	-	63.33	63.33	-	70.00	70.00	-	60.00	60.00	-	60.00	60.00
242.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	-	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	17.00	-	17.00	80.00	-	80.00
243.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products (TRIFED etc.)	34.85	-	34.85	49.00	-	49.00	49.00	-	49.00	49.00	-	49.00
244.	Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1392.46	-	1392.46	1400.00	-	1400.00	1260.00	-	1260.00	1500.00	-	1500.00
245.	Grant to Assam Government under Clause A of the Second Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
246.	Special Central Assistance												
246.01	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes	1132.17	-	1132.17	1250.00	-	1250.00	1200.00	-	1200.00	1350.00	-	1350.00

Written Answers to

[22 March, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Demand No. 98												
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	188.94	-	188.94	146.00	-	146.00	30.01	-	30.01	50.10	-	50.10
247. HRD/Capacity Building Programme	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.10	-	0.10
248. Har Khet Ko Pani	16.71	-	16.71	46.00	-	46.00	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
249. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program	172.20	-	172.20	100.00	-	100.00	30.00	-	30.00	-	-	-
Demand No. 99												
Ministry of Women and Child Development	1653.90	-	1653.90	1418.60	..	1418.60	1418.60	..	1418.60	1420.00	-	1420.00
250. Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	1653.90	-	1653.90	1418.60	..	1418.60	1418.60	..	1418.60	1420.00	-	1420.00
Demand No. 100												
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	84.30	-	84.30	79.56	-	79.56	71.71	-	71.71	138.90	-	138.90
251. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	1.64	-	1.64	2.02	-	2.02	2.02	-	2.02	2.96	-	2.96
252. National Youth Corps	2.24	-	2.24	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	4.92	-	4.92

438 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

253.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development												
	253.01 Programme Component	1.50	-	1.50	2.87	-	2.87	1.25	-	1.25	1.48	-	1.48
254.	National Young Leaders Programme	3.73	-	3.73	8.20	-	8.20	2.66	-	2.66	2.05	-	2.05
255.	Assistance to Promotion of Sports Excellence												
	255.01 Assistance to National Sports Federations	17.00	-	17.00	17.00	-	17.00	17.00	-	17.00	25.00	-	25.00
256.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	1.23
257.	National Service Scheme	6.30	-	6.30	8.25	-	8.25	8.25	-	8.25	11.80	-	11.80
258.	Khelo India	6.39	-	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.70	-	28.70
259.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	11.50	-	11.50	13.53	-	13.53	13.53	-	13.53	17.63	-	17.63
260.	Sports Authority of India	31.00	-	31.00	21.00	-	21.00	21.00	-	21.00	39.44	-	39.44
261.	Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education	3.00	-	3.00	3.69	-	3.69	3.00	-	3.00	3.69	-	3.69
GRAND TOTAL		20348.12	868.42	21216.54	23315.21	690.18	24005.39	24957.08	645.00	25602.08	31169.31	750.20	31919.51

Scheme for skill development of tribals

2396. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any ongoing scheme in the country for skill development of the tribal population;
- (b) if so, the details of budgetary provisions made for the States; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a Scheme of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) whereby free vocational training facilities are extended to tribal youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to States, Union Territories and other implementing agencies. The Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas is demand driven. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants based upon proposals received in the Ministry from State Governments as per scheme guidelines. State-wise details of funds provided to State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under VTC Scheme of the Ministry during last three years are given in Statement-I (See below). Further, assistance is also provided to the State Governments under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for skill development programmes and income generating projects. Details of funds provided to State Governments for Skill Development/Vocational Training under SCA to TSP and Art. 275(1) Grants during last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) Details of State-wise funds provided to State Governments under VTC scheme of the Ministry

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	276.21	485.70	900.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	605.76
3.	Madhya Pradesh	150.74	0.00	0.00
4.	Mizoram	69.68	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		496.63	485.70	1505.76

*(B) Details of State-wise funds provided to NGOs under
VTC Scheme of the Ministry*

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	74.16	72.32	-
2.	Meghalaya	48.96	30.44	-
3.	Karnataka	53.88	63.60	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	93.75	-	-
5.	Nagaland	-	103.92	-
TOTAL		270.75	270.29	-

Statement-II

*Details of Funds provided to State Governments for Skill
Development/Vocational Training under SCA to TSP
and Art.275(1) grants during last three years*

(₹ in in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289.45	487.82	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	100.00	230.00
3.	Assam	436.00	1699.25	18,00.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	250.00	750.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	19,20.23	20,29.56	10,00.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	22,57.00	46,20.00	36,95.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,34.68	2,41.58	1,75.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	34,92.96	12,40.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	500.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	9,00.00	18,00.00
12.	Kerala	54.52	5,30.00	5,50.00

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5,00.00	80,57.55	33,00.00
14.	Maharashtra	19,31.30	11,00.00	19,77.18
15.	Manipur	12.00	1,50.00	2,00.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	5,00.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	53.36	1,00.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	3,55.00	3,00.00
19.	Odisha	11,00.50	45,84.47	31,94.59
20.	Rajasthan	5,00.00	16,50.00	26,75.00
21.	Sikkim	44.00	60.00	2,15.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	66.40	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	17,50.00	13,00.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	1038.50	290.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	536.92	290.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1,39.59	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	18,62.00	31,10.00	20,63.58
TOTAL		113,47.67	274,96.97	279,46.07

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

Re. Impediments being faced by MPs on account of security of the VVIPs

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम इस विषय को इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह सारे मेम्बर्स की व्यक्तिगत परेशानी से जुड़ा हुआ है। सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते हमको तमाम विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन हर रोज़ मैं देखता हूँ कि जब हम लोग आते हैं, तो वीआईपी रूट के नाम पर हम लोगों को इस तरह रोक दिया जाता है, जैसे किसी चपरासी को रोक दिया गया हो।

हम एमपी हैं, हम अगर 10.00 बजे तक यहां नहीं पहुंचेंगे, तो हम अपना नोटिफिकेशन नहीं दे सकते हैं, अपने मुद्दे नहीं उठा सकते हैं। वीआईपी रूट के नाम पर जो सिपाही लगे हुए हैं, अगर उनसे हम कहें कि हम एमपी हैं, गाड़ी में लेबल भी लगा हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी वे हमसे मिसबिहेव करते हैं। श्रीमन्, हमको शर्म आती है, कैसे हम आपको बताएं कि किस तरीके से वे लोग हमसे बात करते हैं। यह जो वीआईपी रूट कल्चर है, यह पूरे विश्व में बंद हो चुका है, सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में है। इनके तमाम मुख्यमंत्री आज उपदेश दे रहे हैं कि मंत्री गाड़ी पर बत्ती नहीं लगाएंगे, यह नहीं करेंगे, वह नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन वीआईपी रूट के नाम पर जिस तरह एमपीज़ के अधिकारों को रोका जा रहा है, उस पर हमको आपत्ति है।

महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि चेयर इस पर स्पष्ट निर्देश दे। अगर कोई एमपी अपनी जूट्टी पर पार्लियामेंट आ रहा है, तो आप उसको पार्लियामेंट आने से रोक दें, दस-दस मिनट तक किनारे खड़ा कर दें, यह बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। यह बात मैंने इसीलिए उठाई है कि हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करते हुए चेयर अवश्य ही कोई निर्णय या आदेश देगी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, जो विषय श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने उठाया है, वह एक गंभीर विषय है। पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट पहले सड़कें बंद हो जाती हैं और एक नहीं, तीन-तीन रास्ते बंद कर दिए जाते हैं। ठीक है, सुरक्षा का अपना एक महत्व है, लेकिन जो सांसद आ रहे हैं, विजय चौक पर भी जो गाड़ियां पहुंच चुकी हैं, वे गाड़ियां भी रोक दी जाती हैं। विजय चौक पहुंचते वक्त आप जिस किसी रास्ते पर हों, गाड़ी वहीं पर रोक दी जाती है और यहां तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, यह कोई बहस का विषय नहीं है, मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है। अभी जब ज्वाइंट सेशन था, जब दोनों सदनों का अधिवेशन हुआ था, तब विजय चौक के लिए जो रास्ता आ रहा था, उस पर 17 मिनट तक मुझे इसलिए रोक कर रखा गया कि काफिला आना है। अगर ऐसा था तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता खोल देते। यह कहने के बावजूद कि हमारा पहुंचना भी उतना ही आवश्यक है, हमको आने नहीं दिया गया। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि अब संसद परिसर के अंदर भी ट्रैफिक पुलिस है। परिसर के बाहर की बात तो अलग है, लेकिन संसद परिसर के अंदर ट्रैफिक पुलिस पहली बार लगी है। परिसर के अंदर ट्रैफिक पुलिस पहले नहीं लगती थी। आपके पास वॉच एंड वॉर्ड का स्टाफ है, बाकी कर्मचारी हैं। दुनिया की किसी भी पार्लियामेंट को, संसद को या नेतृत्व को आतंकवाद के कई तरह के खतरे हैं, लेकिन अगर आप अमरीका के Capitol Hill चले जाएं, Westminster House चले जाएं या प्रजातंत्र की किसी भी पार्लियामेंट में चले जाएं, कहीं भी सुरक्षा के नाम पर इतनी पाबंदियां नहीं हैं। यहां तो सुरक्षा के नाम पर मुख्य रास्ते permanently बंद कर दिए गए हैं। जब सांसद ही संसद तक न आ पाएं और ट्रैफिक पुलिस के लोग इतने लम्बे समय तक उन्हें रोके रहें, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस पर संसद को देखना चाहिए। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आपके सांसद भी प्रभावित होते होंगे, इसका कोई रास्ता निकाला जाए, कोई समाधान निकाला जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Let me hear the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): आपको वीआईपी रूट अलग बनाना चाहिए, नहीं तो संसद तक आने के लिए एक टनल बनवा दीजिए, ताकि उसी से लोग आए-जाएं, जिससे हम लोगों को कठिनाई न हो।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आदरणीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी और भाई आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो विषय उठाया, आपसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह व्यवस्था अभी, इन अढ़ाई वर्षों में नहीं बनी है। इससे पहले भी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है, आप इसको वाद-विवाद की बात मत बनाइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है, इसको आप दूसरी तरह मत लीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: वह ठीक है....(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, listen to the Minister.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के फीडबैक के आधार पर, पहले भी यह होता रहा है। हम लोगों ने पहले भी कभी यह बात नहीं उठाई कि साहब, वीआईपी रूट की वजह से रास्ता बंद है। मुझे लगता है कि यह बात हमको सुरक्षा एजेंसियों पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज़, जब संसद पर हमला हुआ था, उसके बाद संसद के अंदर की जो सुरक्षा व्यवस्था है, वह सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के आपस के तालमेल के बाद सुनिश्चित की गई है। अब इसके बारे में अगर ऐसा कहा जाए, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। अभी जैसा श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि ऐसा तो पूरी दुनिया में नहीं है, तो हम पूरी दुनिया की बात नहीं करते। हम तो संसद पर जो हमला हुआ, उसके पूरी तरह से प्रत्यक्षदर्शी हैं। अगर सुरक्षा एजेंसियां उस हमले को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, तमाम तरह की एहतियाती कोशिशें कर रही हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि हमें तो इसकी सलाहना करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसे विशेषाधिकार का विषय बनाने से बेहतर होगा कि इस मामले को न बढ़ाया जाए और यदि किसी को स्पेसिफिक रूप से रोका गया हो, तो बताया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय सभापति जी, सांसद आ रहे हैं, आपको राष्ट्रपति जी का समन प्राप्त हुआ है कि आप संसद की सभा में आएँ और उन्हें यदि रोका जाए, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... No. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. Ram Gopalji. ...(Interruptions)... No need of arguments on this. ...(Interruptions)... I have understood. I will speak on this. First, Ram Gopalji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी अभी कह रहे थे कि यह मामला पहले किसी सांसद ने नहीं उठाया और हम लोगों ने कभी इसका विरोध नहीं किया। मुझे याद है— एक बार, श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी की गाड़ी जब रोक दी गई, तो स्वयं उन्होंने हाउस में यह मामला उठाया था कि हमें हाउस पहुंचना होता है और वीवीआईपी रूट के नाम पर हम लोगों को रोक दिया जाता है। उस समय यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि पांच मिनट से ज्यादा किसी को भी नहीं रोका जाएगा। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि यह मामला पहले सांसदों ने नहीं उठाया। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह मामला पहले नहीं उठाया गया, स्वयं आडवाणी जी ने यह मामला उठाया था और I was in the House at that time. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Ram Gopalji. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए रास्ता रोका जाता है और रोका जाना चाहिए। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के लिए रास्ता रोका जाता है, रोका जाना चाहिए। स्टेट में, चीफ मिनिस्टर हैड ऑफ दि गवर्नमेंट होता है और नेशनल लेवल पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैड ऑफ दि गवर्नमेंट है। इसमें कोई विवाद नहीं है, लेकिन विवाद टाइम का है और हमारे वक्त में एक रूट बन्द होता था। अब तीन-तीन रूट एक साथ बन्द होते हैं। दिल्ली में तो संसद आने के कुल तीन ही रूट हैं और अगर वे सब ही बन्द हो जाएंगे, तो सांसद, संसद कैसे आएंगे? इसलिए एक रूट निर्धारित होना चाहिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कोई सड़क बन्द हो, इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि सिर्फ समय का ध्यान रखना चाहिए और एक समय में केवल एक ही सड़क बन्द होनी चाहिए। एक ही वक्त तीन-तीन सड़कें बन्द करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، پرائم منسٹر کے لئے راستہ روکا جاتا ہے اور روکا جانا چاہئے۔ چیف منسٹرس کے لئے راستہ روکا جاتا ہے، روکا جانا چاہئے۔ اسٹیٹ میں، چیف منسٹر، ہیڈ آف گورنمنٹ ہوتا ہے اور نیشنل لیول پر پرائم منسٹر ہیڈ آف دی گورنمنٹ ہے۔ اس میں کوئی وواد نہیں ہے، لیکن وواد ٹائم کا ہے۔ ہمارے وقت میں ایک روٹ بند ہوتا تھا۔ اب تین تین روٹ

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ایک ساتھ بند ہوتے ہیں۔ دہلی میں تو سنسد آنے کے لئے کل تین ہی روٹ ہیں اور اگر وہ سب ہی بند ہو جائیں گے، تو سانسد، سنسد کیسے آئیں گے؟ اس لئے ایک روٹ نردھارت کرنا چاہئے۔ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کے لئے کوئی سڑک بند ہو اس پر کوئی آپٹ ی نہیں ہے۔ میرا کہنا ہے کہ صرف وقت کا دھیان رکھنا چاہئے اور ایک وقت میں صرف ایک ہی سڑک بند ہونی چاہئے۔ ایک ہی وقت تین تین سڑکیں بند کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Let me now comment on this. VVIP security is of the utmost importance. It should not be compromised at all, as also the security of the Parliament and other VVIPs. That is where I totally agree with you. But it should be done in such a way that it creates the least impediments in the way of the Members of Parliament. MPs should not feel that they cannot reach the Parliament on time. There should be some kind of a careful management of the situation. That is what is needed.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम आपसे पूर्णतः सहमत हैं। सांसदों को भी और जनता को भी कम से कम असुविधा हो, हम इस बात के पक्ष में हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री अभी सदन को मिसलीड कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यह विषय आज तक कभी सदन में नहीं उठाया गया और अभी जैसा प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा कि यह मामला सदन में स्वयं आडवाणी जी ने उठाया था, तो यह तो हमारा विशेषाधिकार बन गया। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तो सदन को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं, इसलिए हमें तो इनके विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार हनन का नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. MPs are no threat at all. So, there is no need of MPs being stopped or blocked for seventeen minutes and so on. It should be done in such a way that there is the least trouble and impediments in the way of the MPs.

But, in any case there should be no compromise at all on the security of the VVIPs.

We will now take up the Short Duration Discussion. I would like to remind the House that the time allotted is two and-a-half hours. I will try my best to moderate it. But you should all cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ईवीएम के ऊपर चर्चा में कोई बन्धन नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसके ऊपर तो चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए। अगर इसमें भी प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह विषय बहुत विशाल है। यह कोई आम शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन नहीं है। यह चर्चा पूरे चुनाव सुधार की है, इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स की है। उसका सिर्फ एक पहलू नहीं है, बल्कि उसके कई दृष्टिकोण हैं। इसको केवल मौजूदा चुनाव से सम्बन्धित न समझा जाए। भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातंत्र है। इसमें हमारी जो प्रणाली है, उसकी पारदर्शिता और विश्वसनियता बनी रहे, उसके लिए यह चर्चा है कि उसमें कैसे और सुधार लाये जायें, जिससे लोगों का विश्वास हिन्दुस्तान के चुनाव में बना रहे। यह विषय बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिए इस पर कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित न करें। जो भी सदस्य बोलना चाहें, वे अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, इनका एक लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस है। उसके बारे में हम लोग सुबह कह चुके हैं कि वह हम टेक-अप करा लेंगे। लेकिन इस पर आप ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the point is like this. In the morning, in the leaders' meeting, I had made a suggestion that we will take up the Bill first, and dispose it of in one-and-half hours, and then, take up the Short Duration Discussion so that we can extend the time. But, then, it was assured that the Short Duration Discussion be taken up first, but, after that, we will pass one Bill, this particular Bill also, that is agreed to, even if we have to sit late.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes. Even if they don't offer dinner, we will sit till 12 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, we take up this Short Duration Discussion now. We may allow a little more time, no problem, and after that, we will pass one Bill. Okay. Now, Shri Mukul Roy to raise the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Mukul Roy.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Electoral Reforms

SHRI MUKUL ROY (West Bengal): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been very timely thinking on the part of the Parliament that electoral reforms have been taken up as a matter of discussion. I am thankful to the House for asking me to initiate this discussion, and I shall try to do justice to the responsibility given to me. I am standing on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress, and my leader,

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Ms. Mamata Banerjee, has always been insisting for electoral reforms, State funding etc., etc. We, parliamentarians, represent the largest democracy of the world, and it was a gift of the then leaders of the country following independence on 15th August, 1947, for the people of India to decide their own fate, and gave the ultimate power in the hands of people. As rightly said by Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is for the people, of the people, and by the people." So, whenever we talk of democracy, we talk of peoples' rights, which are linked to aspirations and a desire to get an improved quality of life. Democracy gives the right to people to choose their own Government, but, we, parliamentarians, will fail if we do not facilitate people to choose a right Government. If democracy is used as a tool to manipulate formation of a Government, which has not been the true desire of the people, democracy fails to function in true spirit.

Election at regular intervals is the most important feature of democracy. Elections reflect the attitudes, values and beliefs of the people towards their political environment, while it also grants people a Government, and vest with the Government the constitutional right to govern those, who elect it. Elections are the Central democratic procedure for selecting and controlling leaders. Elections symbolise the sovereignty of the people. Thus, free and fair elections are indispensable for the success of democracy, and political parties that take part in the election should become instrumental in achieving the constitutional goal set out in the Preamble, and Part III and IV of the Constitution of India. India has opted for Parliamentary democracy in continuance of the British legacy. Since 1952, the country has witnessed elections to the legislative bodies both at the national as well as State levels. The Indian democracy is considered as the world's largest democracy in terms of size but, when it comes to the question of quality, the World Press Organization has ranked it 68th in 2014 up from 70th in 2012. A small country like Norway has been ranked first in the quality of democracy and Switzerland the second. Thus, there is a lot of room left to improve upon the systems of electioneering in India and improve upon systems of democracy that can fully and comprehensively reflect the people's will.

The Election Commission of India, as the guardian of free and fair polls, has always been proactive in removing obstacles in the way of free and fair polls. It has made a number of recommendations and repeatedly reminded the Government the necessity of changing the existing laws to check the electoral malpractices. The Tarkunde Committee Report of 1975, the Goswami Committee Report of 1990, the Election Commission's recommendations in 1998 and the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report of 1998 produced a comprehensive set of proposals regarding electoral reforms.

The Election Commission of India, by itself, has been trying to bring improvements in election procedures and the introduction of electronic voting machines, EVMs, has brought revolutionary changes promising free and fair polls. While EVMs have improved efficiency in voting, it is believed to have reduced malpractices. The EVMs were first tried in the State of Kerala during the 1982 Legislative Assembly Elections. After the successful testing and enquiries into the technological aspects, EVMs were used in 16 Assembly constituencies in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi. Later, in the June 1999 Assembly elections, Goa became the first State to successfully use EVMs in all its assembly constituencies. In the 2004 Lok Sabha elections, the machines were used all over the country. This initiative made the electoral process simple, quick and trouble-free. It has saved money, solved several logistical issues and also contributed to the conservation of environment through saving paper. Another major advantage of these machines is that the counting of votes becomes faster and more accurate. But, unfortunately, some political parties recently have raised doubts about the functioning of the EVMs and this create doubts in the minds of million Indians as to whether these machines are really managed and manipulated and whether these machines alternate the votes cast by the people.

To me, the Election Commission of India should take appropriate care of this concern to assure the people that EVMs are not a hindrance to true reflection of people's will and it cannot be tampered to alter results to one's advantage. This very elementary aspect has started posing questions to the functioning of democracy and this should be satisfactorily replied.

However, talking about the ongoing reforms, the use of Information Technology enabled the Election Commission's Secretariat to get directly connected with nearly 1,500 counting centres across the country in the 1999 Lok Sabha polls. The round-wise counting results were fed into the Commission's website from those counting centres. These results were instantly available throughout the world. The Commission had, in cooperation with the State owned media — Doordarshan and All India Radio — taken several innovative and effective steps to create awareness among voters. All recognised national as well as State parties were allowed free access to the State-owned media on an extensive scale for their election campaign. During the 2004 General Elections, the total free time allocated to political parties was 122 hours. Another major step was in computerization of the electoral rolls in 1998 wherein the printed electoral rolls as well as CDs containing these rolls were made available to the general public and national and State parties. By 2009 general elections the Election Commission also decided to introduce photo electoral rolls for proper verification of voters across the country. So India has continuously

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witnessed electoral reforms and up-gradation of its democratic processes, but there is still a need to make it more relevant and responsive. The Law Commission of India submitted its 255th Report titled Electoral Reforms to the Ministry of Law. The 261-page Report, prepared in response to a request by the then Government in January 2013 to consider the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. This Report needs to be read with the 244th Report of the Law Commission titled Electoral Disqualifications, submitted on 24 February 2014, in response to a Supreme Court order passed on 15 December 2013. The two Reports together provide a comprehensive assessment of the entire electoral system and how to make it more relevant and responsive. The Standing Committee on Law and Justice submitted its Report on Electoral Reforms, Code of Conduct for political parties and Anti-Defection Law on August 26, 2013 and its recommendations need to be duly considered. But with big changes coming in the entire electoral processes and conducting the polls becoming more and more technical in its pursuance to achieve accuracy, one needs to review the structure of the Election Commission, which undertakes the humungous task of conducting the polls. There was a longstanding demand to make the Election Commission a multi-member body. The Supreme Court in the *S. S. Dhanoa Versus Union of India* case had observed, "When an institution like the Election Commission is entrusted with vital functions and is armed with exclusive and uncontrolled powers to execute them, it is both necessary and desirable that the powers are not exercised by one individual, however wise he may be. It also conforms to the tenets of democratic rule." With the 1993 Constitution Amendment Act, the Election Commission was made a multi-member body. The Election Commission was made a multi-member body by the Government in the wake of certain controversial decisions taken by the Chief Election Commissioner, T.N. Seshan. The Act provided that the decision of all the members shall, as far as possible, be unanimous. But in case of difference of opinion among the members, the matter 'shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority'. It was a significant step to remove a one-man show in such an important function as that of conducting elections. A single-member Election Commission would have no longer unbridled powers. In view of the large size of the country and the huge electors, the Election Commission also made a proposal for the appointment of Regional Commissions to different zones to reduce its burden. To my opinion, it is now time that we move a step ahead and make the Election Commission of India a more democratic body. Sir, the temple of democracy should justify itself with more democratic procedures so that stakeholder at any point of time doesn't feel himself a victim of prejudice. The Election Commission of India is absolute and there is no

regulation on its functioning. Especially during the course of the elections, if there arises any grievance against the functioning of the Election Commission, there is no mechanism to address it. Should there be in a democracy like India, grievances during the polls should go unheard and wait to be redressed unless the elections are over? ...(*Time bell rings*)... I will finish in a minute. When the challenge is to make the elections more free and fair, have more and more transparency in the system and get a reflection of people's opinion as accurate as possible, law has to see on the aspects of unbridled power vested on a group of people. Law should bring it under a certain framework of regulations, which makes the Election Commission of India more liable to its people's will. In a democracy what we should aim is to eliminate arbitrary and discretionary use of powers. If we can do so, only then we will be able to achieve our constitutional goals. Another important aspect, which I want to deal with, and I am sure every Member in the house is keen, is that of election funding. The Leader of our party, the All India Trinamool Congress is always insisting upon State funding. Our Finance Minister, Sri Arun Jaitley in his Budget Speech has given an outline on funding political parties, which definitely will have a bearing on election funding. Limiting cash donations to ₹ 2000 and introducing electoral bonds has been an attempt towards cleansing the funding system. But electoral reforms announced in the Budget are actually not what they are claimed to be. A journalist has written and I quote, "The devil is in the fine print," Now what or who is the devil? The Finance Minister has proposed limiting cash donations to ₹ 2000 for anonymous donations. Everyone believed that the slab for anonymous contribution has been reduced from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 2000. But the reality lies in the fact that the existing limit of ₹ 20,000 in the Representation of the People Act (RPA) has remained untouched and the Finance Minister seems to have added another clause that limits cash donation from one source to ₹ 2000. This needs to be clarified; otherwise, it will breed controversies. The Finance Minister has talked about electoral bonds, but the part that talks about the redemption of bonds is not clear. It says that party's bank would know the amount deposited through the bond, but not about the donor. So neither the EC nor the Income Tax authorities come to know about the donor and therefore, another fishy ground on funding has been created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I think, if reforms have to be done in true sense, there should not be any fishy grounds left. Funding has to be crystal clear, which will bring real confidence in the minds of the people. I would propose the House to consider State funding for funding elections and this will bring about restrictions in matters of election expenditure, while maintaining accounts would be an easier and

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transparent affair. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... A corpus under the management of the Election Commission can be formed and the funds from the said corpus can be distributed according to the principles and guidelines of the EC. But the broad principle of distribution should be based on the theory of proportionate distribution and that can be availed of by the candidates of the registered parties in equal proportion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude. You have taken nine minutes extra.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: But any reforms initiated should be on the basis of consensus and a copy of draft reform document can be circulated to all stakeholders as a primary initiative to carry forward the process. I wish all the best and thanks to all Members of the Parliament for taking part in the discussion as well as for taking up the agenda of electoral reforms. Thank You, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You took nine minutes extra.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): It is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not a maiden speech. I checked it up. Anyhow, we are a little liberal. No problem. Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सबसे पहले मैं चेयर को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़े अर्से के बाद electoral reforms पर चर्चा हो रही है और इसीलिए सभी सदस्यों ने चेयर से यह निवेदन किया है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को समय के आँकड़ों में नहीं बांधना चाहिए, ताकि हम सब अपनी-अपनी बातें कह सकें।

सर, भारत को गौरव है कि सन् 1951 से लेकर लोक सभा के, पार्लियामेंट के जितने भी इलेक्शंस हुए, उनमें यहां की सरकार, विशेष रूप से इलेक्शन कमीशन एक संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी निभाता रहा और इलेक्शन कमीशन ने सबको इंसॉफ और न्याय देने का प्रयास किया है। और हर इलेक्शन में आबादी बढ़ती गई, जिसके कारण वोटों की संख्या भी बढ़ी। हम सीखते रहे, भारत सीखता रहा, वोटर सीखते रहे, इलेक्शन कमीशन सीखता रहा, सरकार सीखती रही, कैंडिडेट्स सीखते रहे और खुशी इस बात की है कि लोगों का विश्वास जो हमने पहले इलेक्शन से प्राप्त किया था, उस विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए जब कभी भी किसी कॉर्नर से कोई सुझाव आया, उस सुझाव को इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कंसिडर किया और उसको लागू करने का प्रयास किया और सरकार ने तथा विपक्ष ने मिलकर उसका समाधान निकाला। हमें यह भी गौरव है कि विश्व के बहुत सारे देशों ने हमारे संविधान और हमारे इलेक्शन लड़ने के तरीके को समझा और अपने-अपने देशों में अपने तरीके से उसको कॉपी करके उसको लागू किया। यह बड़े गौरव की बात है। यही कारण है कि आज हमारा भारत भी विश्व में सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश माना जाता है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमेशा हम कुछ सीखते हैं। इस बीच में मसल पावर का भी बहुत

इस्तेमाल हुआ। एक वक्त था कि बहुत शिकायतें आती थीं। मनी पावर की शिकायतें आती थीं और इस मसल पावर से निबटने के लिए एक हल निकाला गया कि EVM मशीनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाए। मनी पावर का इस्तेमाल न हो, इसके लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कदम उठाए कि पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन हो, विधान सभा का इलेक्शन हो, एक मंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट कितना खर्च कर सकता है, उसी के बीच में ऐसा नहीं कि एक गरीब आदमी इलेक्शन ही नहीं लड़ पाएगा और दूसरा पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर पाएगा। तो इसमें यह तय हुआ कि गरीब से गरीब भी उतना ही खर्च कर सकता है और अमीर से अमीर भी उतना ही खर्च करेगा। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात हुई। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन 1998-99 में शुरू-शुरू में कुछ जगहों पर शुरू हुई, पांच-पांच असेंबलियों में, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और इस तरह के दो राज्यों में और 2002 के विधान सभा और 2004 के पार्लियामेंट चुनावों में पूरे देश में इनका इस्तेमाल किया गया। तो जैसा हम 1951 से लेकर अभी तक इलेक्शन से सीख रहे हैं, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन को भी हम अभी सीख ही रहे हैं, यह भी एक नई चीज है। हमारे बहुत सारे सिस्टम में परिवर्तन लाया गया, अलग-अलग चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर्स और इलेक्शन कमीशन अलग-अलग सुझाव लाए, उनको इम्प्लीमेंट किया। तो इसमें सुझाव लाने के लिए मैं बाद में आ जाता हूं, मैं सीधे EVM पर नहीं आना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, इलेक्शन कमीशन के सुधार के अलावा भी कई सुझाव आए थे, स्पेशल कमेटी appoint हुई थी, जिसमें इलेक्टोरल फंडिंग की बात हुई थी। लेकिन वह अभी ठंडे बस्ते में है, चाहे वह हमारा वक्त हो या आपका वक्त हो, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब अपने जवाब में इलेक्टोरल फंडिंग के बारे में भी बताएं कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है, सरकार इससे सहमत है या नहीं सहमत है।

एक बहुत बड़ा क्वेश्चन पिछले कुछ सालों में, विशेष रूप से तीन साल पहले उठा कि कैंडिडेट कितना खर्च कर पाएगा — विधान सभा और लोक सभा का, वह निर्धारित हुआ, वह तो तय हुआ। पहले कैंडिडेट जो खर्च करते थे, जब उन पर कोई अंकुश नहीं था, तो कोई सौ करोड़, दो सौ करोड़ और कोई दो लाख। जब उस candidate पर अंकुश लगा तो वह सिस्टम candidate से हटकर पार्टी में चला गया। एक पार्टी के पास एक helicopter भी नहीं है, एक पार्टी के पास एक helicopter है, दूसरी दो helicopters वाली है और एक मेरे सामने वाली पार्टी है...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، سب سے پہلے میں چیئر کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک بڑے عرصے کے بعد الیکٹورل ریفارمز پر چرچہ ہو رہی ہے اور اسی لئے سبھی سڈیوں نے چیئر سے یہ نویدن کیا ہے کہ اتنے اہم موضوع کو وقت کے آنکڑے میں نہیں باندھنا چاہیے، تاکہ ہم سب اپنی اپنی باتیں کہہ سکیں۔

سر، بھارت کو گورو بے کہ سن 1951 سے لیکر لوک سبھا کے، پارلیمنٹ کے جتنے بھی الیکشنس ہوئے، ان میں یہاں کی سرکار، خاص طور سے الیکشن کمیشن ایک آئینی ذمہ داری نبھاتا رہا اور الیکشن کمیشن نے سب کو انصاف اور

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

نپائے دینے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اور ہر الیکشن میں آبادی بڑھتی گئی، جس کی وجہ سے ووٹوں کی تعداد بھی بڑھی۔ ہم سیکھتے رہے، بھارت سیکھتا رہا، ووٹر سیکھتے رہے، الیکشن کمیشن سیکھتا رہا، سرکار سیکھتی رہی، کینڈیڈیٹ سیکھتے رہے اور خوشی اس بات کی ہے کہ لوگوں کا وشواس جو ہم نے پہلے الیکشن سے حاصل کیا تھا، اس وشواس کو بنائے رکھنے کے لئے جب کبھی بھی کسی کارنر سے کوئی سبھاؤ آیا، اس سبھاؤ کو الیکشن کمیشن نے کنسڈر کیا اور اس کو لاگو کرنے کی کوشش کی اور سرکار نے اور وپکش نے مل کر اس کا سمدادھان نکالا۔ ہمیں یہ بھی گورو ہے کہ دنیا کے بہت سارے دیشوں نے ہمارے سنودھان اور ہمارے الیکشن لڑنے کے طریقے کو سمجھا اور اپنے اپنے دیشوں میں اپنے طریقے سے اس کو کاپی کر کے اس کو لاگو کیا۔ یہ بڑے گورو کی بات ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج ہمارا بھارت بھی دنیا میں سب سے بڑا لوک تانترک دیش مانا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن جیسا میں نے کہا کہ ہمیشہ ہم کچھ سیکھتے ہیں۔ اس بیچ میں مثل پاور کا بھی بہت استعمال ہوا۔ ایک وقت تھا کہ بہت شکایتیں آتی تھیں۔ منی پاور کی شکایتیں آتی تھیں۔ اور اس مثل پاور سے نمٹنے کے لئے ایک حل نکالا گیا کہ ای۔وی۔ایم۔ مشینوں کا استعمال کیا جائے۔ منی پاور کا استعمال نہ ہو، اس کے لئے الیکشن کمیشن نے قدم اٹھائے کہ پارلیمنٹ کا الیکشن ہو، ودھان سبھا کا الیکشن ہو، ایک ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ کتنا خرچ کر سکتا ہے، اسی کے بیچ میں ایسا نہیں کہ ایک غریب آدمی الیکشن ہی نہیں لڑ پائے گا اور دوسرا پانچ سو کروڑ خرچ کر پائے گا۔ تو اس میں یہ طے ہوا کہ غریب سے غریب بھی اتنا ہی خرچ کر سکتا ہے اور امیر سے امیر بھی اتنا ہی خرچ کرے گا۔ یہ ایک بہت اچھی بات ہوئی۔ الیکٹرونک مشین 99- میں شروع شروع میں کچھ جگہوں پر شروع ہوئیں، پانچ پانچ اسمبلیوں میں 1998 راجستھان، مدھیہ پردیش اور اس طرح کے دو راجیوں میں اور 2002 کے ودھان سبھا اور 2004 کے پارلیمنٹ چناؤ میں پورے دیش میں ان کا استعمال کیا گیا۔ تو جیسا ہم 1951 سے لے کر ابھی تک الیکشن سے سیکھ رہے ہیں، الیکٹرونک مشین کو بھی ہم ابھی سیکھ ہی رہے ہیں، یہ بھی ایک نئی چیز ہے۔ ہمارے بہت سارے سسٹم میں تبدیلی لائی گئی، الگ الگ چیف الیکشن کمشنرس اور الیکشن کمیشن الگ

الگ سجھاؤ لائے، ان کو امپلیمینٹ کیا۔ تو اس میں سجھاؤ لانے کے لئے میں بعد میں آ جاتا ہوں، میں سیدھے ای-وی-ایم۔ پر نہیں آنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، الیکشن کمیشن کے سدھار کے علاوہ بھی کئی سجھاؤ آئے تھے اسپیشل کمیٹی appoint ہوئی تھی، جس میں الیکٹورل فنڈنگ کی بات ہوئی تھی۔ لیکن وہ ابھی ٹھنڈے بستے میں ہے، چاہے وہ ہمارا وقت ہو یا آپ کا وقت ہو، میں چاہوں گا کہ مائٹے لاء منسٹر صاحب اپنے جواب میں الیکٹورل فنڈنگ کے بارے میں بھی بتائیں کہ سرکار کا نظریہ کیا ہے، سرکار اس سے سہمت ہے یا نہیں سہمت ہے۔ ایک بہت بڑا کونشن پچھلے کچھ سالوں میں، خاص طور سے تین سال پہلے اٹھا کہ کینڈیڈیٹ کتنا خرچ کر پائے گا — ودھان سبھا اور لوک سبھا کا، وہ نردھارت ہوا، وہ تو طے ہوا۔ پہلے کینڈیڈیٹ جو خرچ کرتے تھے، جب ان پر کوئی انکش نہیں تھا تو کوئی سو کروڑ، دو سو کروڑ اور کوئی دو لاکھ۔۔۔۔۔ جب اس candidate پر انکش لگا تو وہ سسٹم candidate سے ہٹ کر پارٹی میں چلا گیا۔ ایک پارٹی کے پاس بیلی کاپٹر بھی نہیں ہے، ایک پارٹی کے ایک بیلی کاپٹر ہے دوسری دو بیلی کاپٹر والی ہے اور ایک میرے سامنے والی پارٹی ہے۔

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: 16 helicopters हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: नहीं, यूपी में 86 helicopters और जहाज हैं - 86 छोटे जहाज। जब मैं Civil Aviation Minister था, तो हमने Hub and Spoke Policy की थी। Hub and Spoke पॉलिसी थी कि छोटे airports से छोटे जहाजों में लोगों को, passengers को उठा लो और बड़ी जगह लाओ। वहां उन्हें बड़े जहाज में भरो और आगे भेज दो या बड़े जहाजों से आप लोगों को लाओ और फिर उन्हें अगर छोटी जगह भेजना है तो दिल्ली या मुंबई में उन्हें छोटे जहाजों में भरो और वे अपने-अपने छोटे एरियाज में, छोटे जहाजों में जाएं। यह Hub and Spoke हमने नहीं देखा, अब helicopters भी लगते हैं और जहाज भी, कई जेट्स भी लगते हैं, Hub and Spoke पॉलिसी दिल्ली से, मुंबई से जहाजों में, जेट्स में उन्हें उठाओ और लखनऊ में ले जाओ या जयपुर में ले जाओ या मध्य प्रदेश में ले जाओ या अहमदाबाद में ले जाओ और वहां फिर helicopters से आगे भेज दो — यह Hub and Spoke पॉलिसी जो 1992-93 में बनी, वह बिहार और यूपी के इलेक्शन में बड़े पैमाने पर थी, जहां 60-60 जहाज और helicopters, 70-70, 80-80 जहाज और helicopters Hub and Spoke कर रहे हैं, लाने के लिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट करने के लिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें तो imbalance हो गया। उसमें कितने पैसे लगते हैं, candidate के लिए आप दस लाख करें या पांच लाख करें, लेकिन यहां तो दस हजार करोड़, पांच हजार करोड़, 20 हजार करोड़ इसमें लग गए। यह हमने 2014 के पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन में देखा और वह बराबर चलता आया है। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, इस सूरत में कोई इलेक्शन नहीं लड़ सकता

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

है, एक पार्टिकुलर पार्टी ही लड़ सकती है, जिनके पास पैसा हो। इसका मतलब है कि लोकतंत्र, जिसमें पहले साफ-सुथरे इलेक्शंस करने की बात हुई, पारदर्शिता की बात हुई, वह पारदर्शिता तो खत्म हो गयी। एक तरफ कुछ पार्टियों के पास पैसे नहीं हैं और एक पार्टी के पास दुनिया है, समुद्र जितना पैसा है। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल में इस electoral reform में सबसे बड़ी चीज़ जो होनी चाहिए, इलेक्शन कमीशन को नोटिस में लानी चाहिए कि किन पार्टियों के पास — जो National Parties हैं, उन पर सीमा हो कि वे इतने helicopters लगा सकती हैं, उससे ज्यादा जहाज़ नहीं लगा सकतीं, पब्लिक मीटिंग के लिए कितने करोड़ हों, एक पब्लिक मीटिंग के लिए आप पांच करोड़ खर्च करिए, आप पूरे स्टेट से जमा करके लाओ या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से जमा करके लाओ, वह कहीं दिखा नहीं है। फिर इन सब पार्टियों के खर्च का ऑडिट होना चाहिए और पार्लियामेंट के पटल पर रखना चाहिए कि किस पार्टी ने कितने जहाज़, कितने helicopters, कितना रैलियों पर खर्चा किया, तब मैं समझता हूँ कि पारदर्शिता आएगी, वरना जो यह एक सबसे बड़ा flaw पिछले ढाई-तीन सालों से हमारे electoral system में बढ़ गया है, इसका मुकाबला करना किसी भी छोटी या बड़ी पार्टी के लिए बहुत मुश्किल होगा।

सर, इसी तरह से EVM है। जैसा मैंने कहा, EVM सन् 1998 में शुरू हुई थी और आगे बढ़कर सन् 2002 में पूरे स्टेट्स के इलेक्शंस में यह यूज हुई और सन् 2004 से आगे पार्लियामेंट में भी चालू हो गयी। इसमें मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि सन् 1998 में किसकी सरकार थी, 1999 में किसकी सरकार थी, 2002 में किसकी सरकार थी, मैं किसी सरकार पर दोष नहीं लगाना चाहता, एक अच्छी उम्मीद के साथ कि अगर muscle power को खत्म करना है तो EVM system को लाना चाहिए, लेकिन इस EVM system पर भी अब कहीं न कहीं लोगों का शक बढ़ गया है।

सर, आज दुनिया बहुत छोटी है, आज अगर कहीं किसी को सिर में दर्द भी होता है तो वह गूगल देखता है, पेट में दर्द होता है तो गूगल देखता है, पता नहीं हमारा डॉक्टर ठीक कह रहा है या अमेरिका का डॉक्टर, ब्रतानिया का डॉक्टर दूसरी बात कह रहा है — तो वह गूगल को refer करता है, डॉक्टर को कम refer करता है। इसी तरह से EVM ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे अमेरिका और लंदन में भी डॉक्टर्स हैं, फिक्र मत करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: نہیں، یو۔پی۔ میں 86 بیلی کاپٹرس اور جہاز ہیں، 86 چھوٹے جہاز۔ جب میں سول ایویئیشن منسٹر تھا، تو ہم نے Hub and Spoke Policy کی تھی۔ Hub and Spoke پالیسی تھی کہ چھوٹے ایئرپورٹس سے چھوٹے جہازوں میں لوگوں کو، پیسینجرس کو اٹھا لو اور بڑی جگہ لاؤ۔ وہاں انہیں بڑے جہاز میں بھرو اور آگے بھیج دو یا بڑے جہازوں سے آپ لوگوں کو لاؤ اور پھر انہیں اگر چھوٹی جگہ بھیجنا ہے تو دہلی یا ممبئی میں انہیں چھوٹے جہازوں میں بھرا اور وہ اپنے اپنے چھوٹے علاقوں میں، چھوٹے جہازوں میں جائیں۔ یہ Hub and Spoke ہم نے نہیں دیکھا، اب بیلی کاپٹرس بھی لگتے ہیں، اور جہاز بھی، کئی جیٹس بھی

لگتے ہیں، Hub and Spoke پالیسی دہلی سے، ممبئی سے جہازوں میں، جیسٹس میں انہیں اٹھاؤ اور لکھنؤ میں لے جاؤ یا جے پور میں لے جاؤ یا مدھیہ پردیش میں لے جاؤ یا الہ آباد میں لے جاؤ اور وہاں پھر بیلی کاپٹر سے آگے بھیج دو — یہ Hub and Spoke پالیسی جو 1992-93 میں بنی، وہ بہار اور یو۔پی۔ کے الیکشن میں بڑے پیمانے پر تھی۔ جہاں 60-60 جہاز اور بلی کاپٹرس، 70-70، 80-80 جہاز اور helicopters Hub and Spoke کر رہے ہیں، لانے کے لئے، ٹرانسپورٹ

کرنے کے لئے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں imbalance ہو گیا۔ اس میں کتنے پیسے لگتے ہیں، candidate کے لئے آپ دس لاکھ کریں یا پانچ لاکھ کریں۔ لیکن یہاں تو دس ہزار کروڑ، پانچ ہزار کروڑ، بیس ہزار کروڑ اس میں لگ گئے۔ یہ ہم نے 2014 کے پارلیمنٹ کے الیکشن میں دیکھا اور وہ برابر چلتا آیا ہے۔ مائٹے چیئرمین صاحب، اس صورت میں کوئی الیکشن نہیں لڑ سکتا ہے، ایک particular پارٹی ہی لڑ سکتی ہے، جن کے پاس پیسہ ہو۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ لوک تتر، جس میں پہلے صاحب ستھرے الیکشنس کرنے کی بات ہوئی، شفافیت کی بات ہوئی، وہ شفافیت تو ختم ہو گئی۔ ایک طرف کچھ پارٹیوں کے پاس پیسے نہیں ہیں اور ایک پارٹی کے پاس دنیا ہے، سمندر جتنا پیسہ ہے۔ اس لئے میرے خیال میں اس الیکٹورل ریفارمس میں سب سے بڑی چیز جو ہونی چاہئے، الیکشن کمیشن کو نوٹس میں لانی چاہئے کہ کن پارٹیز کے پاس — جو نیشنل پارٹیز ہیں، ان پر سیما ہو کہ وہ اتنے بلی کاپٹر لگا سکتی ہیں، اس سے زیادہ جہاز نہیں لگا سکتیں، پبلک میٹنگ کے لئے کتنے کروڑ ہوں، ایک پبلک میٹنگ کے لئے آپ پانچ کروڑ خرچ کرئے۔ آپ پورے اسٹیٹ سے جمع کر کے لاؤ یا پورے ہندوستان سے جمع کر کے لاؤ، وہ کہیں دکھا نہیں ہے۔ پھر ان سب پارٹیوں کے خرچے کا آڈٹ ہونا چاہیے اور پارلیمنٹ کے پٹل پر رکھنا چاہئے کہ کس پارٹی نے کتنے جہاز، کتنے بلی کاپٹر، کتنا ریلیوں پر خرچہ کیا، تب میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شفافیت آئے گی، ورنہ جن یہ ایک سب سے بڑا flaw ہے پچھلے ڈھائی تین سالوں سے ہمارے ہمارے الیکٹورل سسٹم میں بڑھ گیا ہے، اس کا مقابلہ کرنا کسی بھی چھوٹی یا بڑی پارٹی کے لئے بہت مشکل ہوگا۔ سر، اسی طرح سے ای۔وی۔ایم۔ ہے۔ جیسا میں نے کہا، ای۔وی۔ایم سن 1998

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

میں شروع ہوئی تھا اور آگے بڑھ کر سن 2002 میں پورے اسٹیٹس کے الیکشنس، میں یہ یوز ہوئی اور سن 2004 سے آگے پارلیمنٹ میں بھی چالو ہو گئی۔ اس میں میں یہ نہیں کہوں گا کہ سن 1998 میں کس کی سرکار تھی، 1999 میں کس کی سرکار تھی، 2002 میں کس کی سرکار تھی، میں کسی سرکار پر الزام نہیں لگا نا چاہتا، ایک اچھی امید کے ساتھ کہ اگر muscle power کو ختم کرنا ہے تو ای-وی-ایم۔ سسٹم کو لانا چاہئے، لیکن اس ای-وی-ایم۔ سسٹم پر بھی اب کہیں نہ کہیں لوگوں کا شک بڑھ گیا ہے۔

سر، آج دنیا بہت چھوٹی ہے، آج اگر کہیں کسی کو سر میں درد بھی ہوتا ہے تو وہ گوگل دیکھتا ہے، پیٹ میں درد ہوتا ہے تو گوگل دیکھتا ہے، پتہ نہیں ہمارا ڈاکٹر ٹھیک کہہ رہا ہے یا امریکہ کا ڈاکٹر، برطانیہ کا ڈاکٹر، دوسری بات کہہ رہا ہے — تو وہ گوگل کو ریفر کرتا ہے، ڈاکٹر کو کم ریفر کرتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے ای-وی-ایم۔ --- (مداخلت)۔ ہمارے امریکہ اور لندن میں بھی ڈاکٹرس ہیں، فکر مت کرو --- (مداخلت)۔

श्री दरेक ओब्राइन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मेरी पत्नी भी अमेरिका में डॉक्टर है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमारे 85 हजार डॉक्टर्स अमेरिका में हैं और 70 हजार डॉक्टर्स लंदन में हैं। इसलिए वहां भी जब जाते हो, तब वहां भी हमारे डॉक्टर्स ही इलाज करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزا: ہمارے 85 ہزار ڈاکٹرس امریکہ میں ہیں اور 70 ہزار ڈاکٹرس لندن میں ہیں۔ اس لئے وہاں بھی جب جاتے ہو، تب وہاں بھی ہمارے ڈاکٹرس ہی علاج کرتے ہیں --- (مداخلت)۔

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My wife is a doctor there only.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay. This is what I said. There also, we go to our doctors only.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे पेशेंट्स की डॉक्टर हैं और ये जनता के डॉक्टर हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर، कहीं न कहीं EVM शंका के घेरे में आ गई हैं। मायावती जी ने इनके बारे में कहा है। उससे पहले मुम्बई के इलेक्शन हुए, उसमें हमारे सभी पार्टीज के लोगों ने बात कही, मायावती जी ने बड़े पैमाने पर शंका जाहिर की और उससे पहले असम के गोगोई

جی نے لاسٹ ईयर इस पर बात की थी और उन्होंने शंका जाहिर की थी कि EVM में गड़बड़ है। मैं समझना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारी कंट्रीज़ ने जिन्होंने EVM को शुरू किया था, EVM मशीन्स को शुरू किया था, उनमें जर्मनी से लेकर इटली तक ने और दुनिया भर के कंट्रीज़ ने इस EVM सिस्टम को बंद किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** سر، کہیں نہ کہیں ای-وی-ایم شک کے گھیرے میں آ گئی ہے۔ مایاوتی جی نے ان کے بارے میں کہا ہے۔ اس سے پہلے ممبئی کے الیکشن ہوئے اس میں ہمارے سبھی پارٹیز کے لوگوں نے بات کہی، مایاوتی جی نے بڑے پیمانے پر شک ظاہر کیا اور اس سے پہلے آسام کے گوگوئی جی نے پچھلے سال اس پر بات کی تھی اور انہوں نے شک ظاہر کیا تھا کہ ای-وی-ایم۔ میں گڑبڑ ہے۔ میں سمجھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت ساری کنٹریز نے جنہوں نے ای-وی-ایم۔ کو شروع کیا تھا ای-وی-ایم۔ مشینس کو شروع کیا تھا، ان میں جرمنی سے لے کر اٹلی تک نے اور دنیا بھر کے ممالک نے اس ای-وی-ایم۔ سسٹم کو بند کیا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): पंजाब के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: पंजाब भी हो सकता है। शिकायत तो आप कहीं भी कर सकते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब की भी शिकायत कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यू.पी. का इलेक्शन दोबारा करिए, हम भी पंजाब का करेंगे। मैं challenge करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप करिए। आप करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बगैर वोटिंग मशीन के ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप डिब्बे से यू.पी. का इलेक्शन करिए, हम भी पंजाब का करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप करिए। हम तैयार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गोवा में नहीं, आप यू.पी. में करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد:** پنجاب بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ شکایت تو آپ کہیں بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ پنجاب کی بھی شکایت کر سکتے ہیں۔۔۔ آپ یو۔پی۔ کا الیکشن دوبارہ کرئے، ہم بھی پنجاب کا کریں گے۔ میں چیلنج کرتا ہوں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ آپ کرئے۔ آپ کرئے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ بغیر ووٹنگ مشین کے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ آپ ڈبے سے یو۔پی۔ کا الیکشن کرئے، ہم بھی پنجاب کا کریں گے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ آپ کرئے۔ ہم تیار ہیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔ گووا میں نہیں، آپ یو۔پی۔ میں کرئے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): हारा हुआ तो हर चीज़ के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप यू.पी. में, एक ही स्टेट में करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई न कोई तो कारण होगा, जब इंग्लैंड कहता है कि मुझे तो करना ही नहीं है। हम रातों रात इतने अद्भुत कैसे बन गए कि जो चीज़ अमेरिका और ब्रितानिया नहीं करे, जर्मनी और फ्रांस नहीं करे और हम कहें कि नहीं, हम तो कर रहे हैं, हम तो बिल्कुल उनसे भी बहुत आगे हैं। इसलिए कहीं न कहीं, माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इसमें शक है और इसको दिखाना चाहिए। इसके लिए भी जब हमारे वक्त में, इस पर बहस हुई थी कि एक मशीन है, जो Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail है, वह लगानी चाहिए। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर से हुआ था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अक्टूबर, 2013 में, almost fag end था हमारी गवर्नमेंट का, उस वक्त यह ऑर्डर किया। उसके बाद यह कई जगहों पर, थोड़ी-थोड़ी जगहों पर इस्तेमाल हुआ। यह इसलिए कम जगह पर इस्तेमाल हुआ, क्योंकि इसमें बहुत पैसा लगेगा। हमारे तुरंत जाने के बाद ही 2014 में इलेक्शन कमीशन ने लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा कि उनको 16 लाख Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail लगाने के लिए 3,100 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। उस दिन से, 2014 से लेकर जनवरी, 2017 तक इलेक्शन कमीशन ने लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को 10 रिमाइंडर्स भेजे और अभी जो इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में छपा है कि दो-चार महीने पहले चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशन ने स्वयं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को SOS भेजा और यह शायद भारत के इतिहास में पहली दफा होगा कि जब इतना desperate हो गया इलेक्शन कमीशन कि जब कोई फैसला लॉ मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं लिया, तो चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशन मजबूर हो गया कि उसने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को SOS भेजा। क्या वजह है? क्या इसमें आपको गड़बड़ी नहीं दिखती है? अगर कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है, तो ये 16 लाख VVPATs लगाने के लिए आपको दो से तीन साल लगते हैं? अगर आपने इसको 2014 में किया होता, तो अभी दो महीने में या यू.पी. के इलेक्शन में भी यह लग गया होता। आप ने इसे रोके रखा। अब अगर आज भी यह लोक सभा के election और आने वाले विधान सभाओं के election में नहीं लग पाया और फिर इस में कोई चोरी होती है, तो वह चोरी बराबर जारी रहेगी। इसलिए शक होता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट साफ-सुथरी है और इस में गवर्नमेंट का हाथ नहीं है, तो फिर 3 साल से आप यह क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? महोदय, मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि अभी जो विधान सभाओं के election होने वाले हैं, उन में आप लोगों को एक चीज करनी होगी कि जितनी जगहों पर ये मशीनें available हैं, उतनी जगह करिए और बाकी जगह बॉक्स के जरिए करिए वरना ऐसे नहीं चलेगा कि Election Commission के कहने और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने से भी अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट इसे implement नहीं करती है, तो गवर्नमेंट की नीयत पर शक होता है कि कहीं दाल में काला है ..**(व्यवधान)**.. बल्कि पूरी दाल काली है। यह शुरुआत गुजरात से और हिमाचल दोनों जगह से करनी चाहिए वरना मैंने बताया कि अगर आपके पास पूरी मशीनें नहीं हैं, तो जैसे हम ballot paper को हाथ से बक्से में डालते थे, वैसे दोबारा करवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय मैंने बताया जो अक्टूबर, 2013 का है, उस के बाद फरवरी से election शुरू हो गए थे। उस वक्त भी उन तीन महीनों में आपको कुछ मशीनें दी गयी थीं और 2014 की मई में यह सरकार बनी और जून में आपकी सरकार को Election Commission ने लेटर लिखा और फरवरी, 2017 तक, जब कि Chief Election Commission ने directly प्राइम मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा, तब तक वे 10 रिमाइंडर्स भेज चुके हैं। सर, 10 रिमाइंडर्स, एक पहला लेटर और एक एसओएस — 12 लेटर्स तीन साल में भेजे गए हैं। आप हमें क्या कहते हैं कि दो महीने में out-going government कर सकती थी? इसलिए जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय और 10 या 12 लेटर्स और एसओएस यह सरकार नहीं मानती है, तब भारत की जनता को शक हो जाता है कि Electoral machines में गड़बड़ की जाती है और

یہی وجہ ہے کہ جہاں یو.پی. میں آپکو 100 سیٹس آسانی سے ملے، وہاں 325 سیٹس ملیں۔ یہ سب اس مشین کا کام ہے، یہ ووٹر کا کام نہیں ہے۔ ..(ব্যবধান).. میں آپکو بتاؤں 2009 میں Election Commission نے لکھ کر نہیں دیا تھا، سپریم کورٹ نے لکھ کر نہیں دیا تھا، 2013 اکتوبر میں یہ لکھ کر دیا ہے۔

ماننی ڈیپٹی چیئرمین صاحبہ میں ایک اور مسدہ یہاں اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں، جسکی بھی ضرورت Electoral reforms میں ہے۔ کئی ملکوں میں یہ سسٹم تھا، آج 20 فیصد کسی کو ووٹ ملتا ہے، پھر candidate چاہے کسی پارٹی کا ہو، وہ جیت جاتا ہے، لیکن بہت سے ملک اس سسٹم سے اب First-past-the-post voting system میں چلے گئے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اگر آج 60 فیصد ووٹ ملے اور 60 میں سے 20 فیصد ایک candidate کو ملے، وہ جیت گیا اور 60 میں سے 40 فیصد اور الگ-الگ candidates کو ملے۔ پھر اگر آپ 100 فیصد کا لے لیں تو پھر جیتنے والے کو صرف 10 یا 15 فیصد چاہیے۔ تو جیسے کہ 2014 کے election میں آپکو صرف 31 فیصد ملے اور آپ سیکندر بن گئے ... (ব্যবধান)... ہاں، ہم بھی بنے، لیکن 31 فیصد میں کبھی نہیں بنے تھے۔ ہم 51 پر بھی بنے ہیں۔ ... (ব্যবধান)... تو اس سسٹم کو بھی... ہم نے کئی چیزیں دوسرے ملکوں کو دی ہیں، ہم نے کئی چیزیں ان ملکوں سے بھی سیکھنی چاہی۔ میرے خیال میں ملکوت میں سبکی بات سننی چاہیے اور اسکو implement کرنا چاہیے۔

سر، یہ میرے کچھ سوچاؤ تھے اور مجھے پورا یقین ہے کہ حکومت ان سوچاؤ کو وپاک کی بات نہ سمجھ کر، اسکو مانے گی۔ جیسا میں نے شروع میں ہی کہا ہے کہ ملکوت کو مضبوط کرنے کے لیے electoral system کو مضبوط کرنے کے لیے، ملک کے ملکوت میں جس طرح سے بھی اور جہاں سے بھی سوچاؤ آئے ہیں، ہم نے ہمیشہ اس سوچاؤ کو مانے ہیں اور ملک کا ملکوتیہ دنیا میں سب سے بڑا رہے، ہم نے اس کے لیے کوشش کی ہے۔ مجھے پورا یقین ہے کہ یہ حکومت بھی اس دشا میں قدم اٹھاے گی، بہت-بہت دھنیا۔

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ یو۔پی۔ میں، ایک ہی اسٹیٹ میں کئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کوئی نہ کوئی تو وجہ ہوگی، جب انگلیڈ کہتا ہے کہ مجھے تو کرنا ہی نہیں ہے۔ ہم راتوں رات اتنے ادبیت کیسے بن گئے کہ جو چیز امریکہ اور برطانیہ نہیں کرے، جرمنی اور فرانس نہیں کرے اور ہم کہیں کہ نہیں، ہم تو کر رہے ہیں، ہم تو بالکل ان سے بھی بہت آگے ہیں، اس لئے کہیں نہ کہیں، مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحبہ، اس میں شک ہے اور اس کو دکھانا چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے بھی جب ہمارے وقت میں، اس پر بحث ہوئی تھی کہ ایک مشین ہے، جو Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail ہے، وہ لگانی چاہئے۔ یہ سپریم کورٹ کے آرڈر سے ہوا تھا۔ سپریم کورٹ نے اکتوبر 2013 میں۔ almost fag end تھا ہماری گورنمنٹ کا، اس وقت یہ آرڈر کیا۔ اس کے بعد یہ کئی جگہ پر، تھوڑی تھوڑی جگہوں پر استعمال ہوا۔ یہ اس لئے کم

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

جگہوں پر استعمال ہوا، کیوں کہ اس میں بہت پیسہ لگے گا۔ ہمارے فوراً جانے کے بعد ہی 2014 میں الیکشن کمیشن نے لاء منسٹری کو لکھا کہ ان کو سولہ لاکھ Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail لگانے کے لئے 3100 کروڑ روپیہ چاہئے۔ اس دن سے، 2014 سے لے کر جنوری، 2017 تک الیکشن کمیشن نے لاء منسٹری کو 10 ریمائنڈرس بھیجے اور ابھی جو انڈین ایکسپریس میں چھپا ہے کہ دو چار مہینے پہلے چیف الیکشن کمیشن نے خود مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کو ایس-او-ایس- بھیجا اور یہ شاید بھارت کے اتھاس میں پہلی دفعہ ہوگا کہ جب اتنا desperate ہو گیا الیکشن کمیشن کہ جب کوئی فیصلہ لاء منسٹری نے نہیں لیا، تو چیف الیکشن کمیشن مجبور ہو گیا کہ اس نے مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کو ایس-او-ایس- بھیجا۔ کیا وجہ ہے؟ کیا اس میں آپ کو گڑبڑی نہیں دکھتی ہے؟ اگر کوئی گڑبڑی نہیں ہے، تو یہ سولہ لاکھ VVPATs لگانے کے لئے آپ کو دو سے تین سال لگتے ہیں؟ اگر آپ نے اس کو 2014 میں کیا ہوتا، تو ابھی دو مہینے میں یا یو-پی- کے الیکشن میں بھی یہ لگ گیا ہوتا۔ ا پ نے اسے روکے رکھا۔ اب اگر ا ج بھی یہ لوک سبھا کے الیکشن اور ا نے والے ودھان سبھاؤں کے الیکشن میں نہیں لگ پایا اور پھر اس میں کوئی چوری ہوتی ہے، تو وہ چوری برابر جاری رہے گی۔ اس لیے شک ہوتا ہے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ صاف ستھری ہے اور اس میں گورنمنٹ کا ہاتھ نہیں ہے، تو پھر تین سال سے ا پ یہ کہ کیوں نہیں کر رہے ہیں؟ مہودے، میں یہ بھی چاہوں گا کہ ابھی جو ودھان سبھاؤں کے الیکشن ہونے والے ہیں، ان میں ا پ لوگوں کو ایک چیز کرنی ہوگی کہ جتنی جگہوں پر یہ مشینیں موجود ہیں، اتنی جگہ کرئیے اور باقی جگہ باکس کے ذریعے کرئیے ورنہ ایسے نہیں چلے گا کہ الیکشن کمیشن کے کہنے اور سپریم کورٹ کے کہنے سے بھی اگر کوئی گورنمنٹ اسے امپلی منٹ نہیں کرتی ہے تو گورنمنٹ کی نیت پر شک ہوتا ہے کہ کہیں دال میں کالا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ بلکہ پوری دال کالی ہے۔ یہ شروعات گجرات سے اور ہماچل دونوں جگہ سے کرنی چاہیئے ورنہ میں نے بتایا کہ اگر ا پ کے پاس پوری مشینیں نہیں ہیں، تو جیسے ہم بیلٹ پیپر کو ہاتھ سے بکسے میں ڈالتے تھے، ویسے دوبارہ کروائیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ سپریم کورٹ کا فیصلہ میں نے بتایا جو اکتوبر 2013 کا ہے اسے کے بعد فروری

سے الیکشن شروع ہو گئے تھے اس وقت بھی ان تین مہینوں میں ا پ کو کچھ مشینیں دی گئی تھیں اور 2014 کی مئی میں یہ سرکار بنی اور جون میں ا پ کی سرکار کو الیکشن کمیشن نے لیٹر لکھا اور فروری 2017 تک، جب کہ چیف الیکشن کمیشن نے، ڈائریکٹلی پرائم منسٹر کو خط لکھا، تب تک وہ 10 ریمائینڈرس بھیج چکے ہیں۔ سر ریمائینڈرس، ایک پہلا لیٹر اور ایک ایس او ایس، 12 لیٹرس تین سال میں بھیجے گئے ہیں۔ ا پ ہمیں کیا کہتے ہیں کہ دو مہینے میں out-going Government کر سکتی تھی؟ اس لیے جب سپریم کورٹ کے فیصلہ اور 10 یا 12 لیٹرس اور ایس او ایس یہ سرکار نہیں مانتی ہے، تب بھارت کی جنتا کو شک ہوجاتا ہے کہ الیکٹورل مشین میں گڑ بڑ کی جاتی ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ جہاں یوپی میں ا پ کو 100 سیٹیں ا نی چاہیئے تھیں، وہاں 325 سیٹیں ملیں۔ یہ سب اس مشین کا کام ہے، یہ ووٹر کا کام نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں ا پ کو بتاؤں 2009 میں الیکشن کمیشن نے لکھ کر نہیں دیا تھا، سپریم کورٹ نے لکھ کر نہیں دیا تھا، 2013 اکتوبر میں یہ لکھ کر دیا ہے۔

مانیئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب میں ایک اور مدعہ یہاں اٹھانا چاہتا ہوں، جس کی بھی ضرورت الیکٹورل ریفرمس میں ہے۔ کئی دیشوں میں یہ سسٹم تھا، ا ج بیس فیصد کسی کو ووٹ ملتے ہیں، پھر امیدوار چاہے کسی پارٹی کا ہو، وہ جیت جاتا ہے، لیکن بہت سے دیش اس سسٹم سے اب First-past-the-post voting system میں چلے گئے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اگر ا ج ٹوٹل ساٹھ فیصد ووٹ ملے اور ساٹھ فیصد میں سے بیس فیصد ایک امیدوار کو مل گئے، وہ جیت گیا اور ساٹھ میں سے چالیس فیصد اور الگ الگ امیدواروں کو ملے۔ پھر اگر ا پ سو فیصد کا لے لیں گے تو پھر جیتنے والے کو صرف دس یا پندرہ فیصد چاہیئے۔ تو جیسے کہ 2014 کے الیکشن میں ا پ کو صرف 31 فیصد ووٹ ملے اور آپ سکندر بن گئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہاں ہم بھی بنے لیکن 31 فیصد میں کبھی نہیں بنے تھے۔ ہم 51 پر بھی بنے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ تو اس سسٹم کو بھی۔۔۔ ہم نے کئی چیزیں دوسرے دیشوں کو دی ہیں، ہمیں کئی چیزیں ان دیشوں سے بھی سیکھنی چاہئے۔ میرے خیال میں لوک تنتر میں سب کی بات سنی چاہئے اور اس کی امپلیمنٹ کرانا چاہئے۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سر، یہ میرے کچھ سجھاؤ تھے اور مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ سرکار ان سجھاؤں کو وپکش کی بات نہ سمجھ کر، اس کو مانے گی۔ جیسا میں نے شروع میں ہی کہا ہے کہ لوک تنتر کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے الیکٹورل ریفرامس کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے، بھارت کے لوک تنتر میں جس طرح سے بھی اور جہاں سے بھی سجھاؤ آئے ہیں، ہم نے ہمیشہ وہ سجھاؤ مانے ہیں اور بھارت کا لوک تنتر دنیا میں سب سے بڑا رہے، ہم نے اس کے لئے کوشش کی ہے۔ مجھے پورا یقین ہے کہ یہ سرکار بھی اس دشا میں قدم اٹھائے گی، بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, जब यह विषय सदन में चर्चा के लिए रखा गया था, तो मैं यह उम्मीद कर रहा था कि चुनाव पर जो चर्चा होगी, वह व्यापकता के साथ होगी, लेकिन बहुत आदर और सम्मान तथा बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष की बातों से ऐसा लगा कि कोई दर्द अभी भी उनके मन में बचा हुआ है। मैं आपका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। आपका संसदीय अनुभव भी बहुत है, लेकिन आज जो यह देश का लोकतंत्र बहुत मजबूती के साथ चल रहा है, इसका कारण संसद की सर्वोच्चता तो है ही, हमारा गतिशील संविधान तो है ही, लेकिन कुछ संस्थाएं ऐसी बनी हैं, हमारे यहां न्यायपालिका स्वतंत्र है, हमारे यहां सेना गैर-राजनीतिक है और हमारे यहां चुनाव आयोग भी निष्पक्ष है। अच्छा होता, यदि आप एक बार चुनाव आयोग की निष्पक्षता की तारीफ करते और अच्छा होता यह सदन इसके चुनाव reforms को ...(व्यवधान)... चलिए, हम सुधार लेते हैं। जब इसके चुनाव reforms की चर्चा हो रही है, तो मेरा यह कहना है ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने पहले से तैयार कर लिया है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ا پ نے پہلے سے تیار کر لیا ہے۔

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: मुझे लगता है कि यह सदन इस बात की भी बधाई दे कि इस देश में चुनाव की जो आदर्श आचार-संहिता है, वह कोई कानून नहीं है, वह राजनीतिक दलों की परस्पर सहमति है। इस लोकतंत्र को सबने मिलकर बड़ा किया है, इसलिए हमारे यहां जो सबसे बड़ा निष्पक्ष चुनाव आयोग है, इस प्रश्न का जवाब इसी बात से जाना जाता है कि जो EVMs होती हैं, जिस राज्य में चुनाव होता है, वे वहां के कलेक्टर के पोज़ेशन में होती हैं। इसमें इसीलिए भी निष्पक्षता है कि पंजाब में चुनाव से पहले अकाली दल की सरकार थी, तो निश्चित रूप से उनके शासन के अंदर थी और उन्होंने विनम्रता के साथ मंडेट को स्वीकार किया। इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में भी EVMs वहां की तत्कालीन सरकार के प्रशासनिक पोज़ेशन में थीं और बिहार में भी वहां के प्रशासनिक पोज़ेशन में थी। जब दो राजनीतिक दल चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक का है, ऊपर से मॉनिटरिंग चुनाव आयोग की है, तो हम सबको चुनाव आयोग की निष्पक्षता को स्वीकार करना होगा। यह देश के लोकतंत्र के लिए जरूरी है। जब हम चुनाव reforms की

बात कर रहे हैं, तो यहां यह कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल चुनाव जीतना लक्ष्य नहीं है, Governance देना लक्ष्य है। देश की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि हर तीन महीने में चुनाव हैं। हर 4 महीने में, 6 महीने में 3 राज्यों का, 4 राज्यों का और 6 राज्यों का चुनाव होता है। मैं अपने प्रदेश से उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि अक्टूबर में, जब हमारे प्रदेश में चुनाव थे, तो जुलाई, अगस्त में आचार-संहिता आई। वहां अक्टूबर में चुनाव हुए और दिसम्बर में सरकार बनी। जब जनवरी में आचार-संहिता का काम शुरू किया तो फरवरी में लोक सभा के चुनाव आ गए, लोक सभा के चुनाव समाप्त हुए, तो पंचायत के चुनाव आ गए। जब एक राज्य में एक साल से ज्यादा आदर्श आचार-संहिता लगती है, तो पांच साल में governance के लिए, पूरे देश में, पांच साल में एक बार चुनाव हों, इसके लिए simultaneous चुनाव के बारे में सोचना होगा। यह जो simultaneous चुनाव है, इस simultaneous चुनाव को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने विषय में रखा है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विभिन्न forums पर, मंचों पर यह कहा है कि देश में simultaneous चुनाव होने चाहिए। इसी संसद की समिति ने, जिसमें, उस तरफ से नाच्चीयप्पन साहब उस समिति के चेयरमैन थे, मैं भी उस समिति में सदस्य था, हमने सभी राजनीतिक दलों को नोटिस दिया, राज्य सरकारों को दिया, चुनाव आयोग को भी दिया और दिसम्बर, 2016 या 2017 में चुनाव आयोग की अपनी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, जो इस सदन में 2015 में प्रस्तुत भी हुई थी, उसमें एक व्यावहारिक रास्ता निकाला गया। क्योंकि ब्रिटेन में भी उन्होंने, उनकी जो असेम्बली है, उसका समय तय किया था, लेकिन हमारे देश में क्योंकि 29 राज्य हैं, इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया कि क्या हम 16 राज्यों और 19 राज्यों के, दो भागों में ढाई-ढाई साल के अंतर पर, एक निश्चित टर्म के अंदर चुनाव कर सकते हैं? क्या हम इस देश को हमेशा चुनाव लड़ने का देश बनाना चाहते हैं या चुनाव द्वारा, सरकार चुनकर, पांच साल में स्थायी विकास के आधार पर इस देश को खड़ा करना चाहते हैं?

उपसभापति जी, जब इस देश में पांच साल में simultaneous चुनाव होंगे, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि राजनीतिक दलों के खर्च में भी बचत आएगी। राजनीतिक दलों के खर्च में सादगी होना आवश्यक है। मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे दल ने या किसी भी दल ने कितने helicopters रखे हैं, इसकी एक-एक पाई का पूरा हिसाब, ऑडिट के साथ चुनाव आयोग के सामने रख दिया है। आप पहले वहां जाकर देखिए, उसके बाद कोई आरोप लगाइए। हम आपसे बड़े विश्वास के साथ इस बात को कहना चाहते हैं।

राजनीति में सादगी आना, राजनीति में कम पैसे आना, अगर इसकी शुरुआत किसी ने की तो वह जनसंघ ने की और भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम राजनीति में कम खर्च के हिमायती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): नगर पालिका का देखिए।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: हमें हमारे दल में इस बात पर गर्व है। हमारे दल में आज भी ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने बिना कोई पद लिए हुए केवल राजनीति के द्वारा सुधार करने के लिए जीवन दिया है। यह केवल संस्थानों में सुधार करने से, केवल कुछ कानून बना देने से नहीं होगा। जब तक राजनीतिक दलों के अंदर लोकतंत्र नहीं आएगा, तब तक देश की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं सुधर सकती है। हमें उस लोकतंत्र को राजनीतिक दलों के अंदर भी खड़ा करना होगा। चुनाव प्रक्रिया ऐसी कोई सीमित प्रक्रिया नहीं है। हम अपने दलों का निर्धारण किस प्रकार से करते हैं? जब हम अपने

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

3.00 P.M.

दलों को लोकतांत्रिक बनाएंगे, तब हम देश को भी बढ़िया लोकतंत्र बनाने में बढ़िया योगदान दे सकेंगे। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः सभी दलों के सदस्यों से और सदन से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि यह विषय, जो simultaneous election का विषय है, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। क्योंकि Model Code of Conduct के कारण अगर हमने तीन महीने किसी भी राज्य में लोक सभा चुनाव में लगा दिए, फिर तीन महीने विधान सभा चुनाव में लगा दिए, फिर तीन महीने Municipality के चुनाव में लगा दिए, फिर तीन महीने जिला परिषद के चुनाव में लगा दिए और फिर बाकी के छह महीने अगले चुनाव की तैयारी में लगा दिए, तो सरकार को governance करके अपनी performance दिखाने का अवसर कहां मिलता है? यह संभव है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश में, जब हम लोगों ने संविधान बनाया था, तब anti-defection law नहीं था। क्या सभी राजनीतिक दलों ने anti-defection law को लाकर एक व्यवस्था में सुदृढ़ता दी या नहीं दी? जब देश को आजादी मिली थी, तब राज्य सभा का चुनाव सीक्रेट था, लेकिन जब राज्य सभा के चुनाव में राज्यों में खरीद-फरोख्त होने लगी तो क्या वह बैलेट ओपन हुआ या नहीं हुआ? उसके लिए परिवर्तन आया था या नहीं आया? जैसे-जैसे हमारा लोकतंत्र आगे बढ़ेगा, वैसे-वैसे इस देश के लोकतंत्र को मजबूत कराने के लिए हमें प्रगतिशील और परिवर्तनकारी होना पड़ेगा।

उस समय की आवश्यकता को हम छोड़ नहीं सकते। इसलिए simultaneous elections, यह एक बड़ा विषय है। दूसरा विषय जो है, वह राजनैतिक दलों की फंडिंग का है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री माननीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अपने बजट में फंडिंग के लिए बीस हजार रुपए की सीमा को घटा कर दो हजार रुपए किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। पहली बार देश में हमने ऐसा प्रावधान किया है, एक political bond की बात की है, क्योंकि राजनीति में अंडरकट होकर पैसा नहीं आना चाहिए। जिन राजनैतिक दलों को जितना पैसा मिलता है, उसका हिसाब-किताब उनको रखना है, वह जनता का पैसा है। हम इसलिए political bond की बात लेकर आए हैं, क्योंकि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह ट्रस्ट का पैसा है। यह लोगों का पैसा पब्लिक ट्रस्ट का पैसा है, इसका हिसाब होना चाहिए और इसीलिए यह political bond के माध्यम से हमने देश में एक नए परिवर्तन की शुरुआत की है।

महोदय, यहां पर सभी राजनैतिक दलों को इस बात का सुझाव जरूर देना चाहिए कि ऐसे और आगे कौन से सुझाव हो सकते हैं, जिन्हें हम काले धन पर राजनीति का खात्मा करने और काले धन का प्रभाव समाप्त करने के लिए उपयोग में ला सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो simultaneous elections का विषय है, हमारी पार्टी ने चुनाव आयोग के सामने भी यह विषय रखा था कि संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के कारण जब राज्य चुनाव आयोग लिस्ट तैयार करते हैं तो वोटिंग लिस्ट अलग होती है और लोक सभा के लिए जो तैयार करते हैं तो वह वोटिंग लिस्ट अलग होती है। कई बार ऐसी दिक्कत आती है कि जब लोक सभा के चुनाव में जिस पोलिंग बूथ पर वोट डालना होता है, पता लगता है कि वह विधान सभा वाले पोलिंग बूथ से तीन किलोमीटर दूर चला गया है और जब यह सूची प्रकाशित

होती है, जैसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी एक जजमेंट में कहा कि merely the name in the list is not sufficient, क्योंकि एक बार फाइनल साइन होने के बाद अगर आपके पास आईडी प्रूफ भी है, तो आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि मेरा नाम कट गया, मेरा नाम जुड़वा दीजिए। इसके लिए क्यों नहीं संवैधानिक संशोधन करके जो मतदाता सूची है, उसको आप एक ही रखें? एक व्यक्ति के पास एक परमानेंट नंबर होना चाहिए कि यह मेरा मतदाता नंबर है। अगर वह कभी ट्रांसफर होकर कहीं बाहर, या खुद किसी और जिले में जाता है, तो वह अपना मतदाता नंबर ट्रांसफर करवा कर वहां रजिस्ट्रड करवा दे और रजिस्ट्रड करवा कर कह दे कि अब मेरा मतदाता नंबर इस राज्य में रजिस्ट्रड है। आज तो ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी है। हमने जब चुनाव आयोग को कहा, तो चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि इसके लिए भी संवैधानिक संशोधन की आवश्यकता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग तैयार हैं, इसको लाइए।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार के कान्शेंसस के विषयों को हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। अगर मैं आज अपना वोट डालने जाता हूँ, तो मुझे पता होना चाहिए कि अमुक मोहल्ले के इस पब्लिक स्कूल में मेरा वोट पड़ने वाला है। इस बार भी हमने चुनाव आयोग से शिकायत की थी और कहा था कि आखिरी समय में उत्तर प्रदेश में भी काफी लोगों के नाम कटे हैं। ऐसा अन्य राज्यों में भी होता है। इसलिए अगर हम एक मतदाता सूची की ओर जाएंगे, तो इसे भी हम एक बड़े परिवर्तन के रूप में कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, तीसरा विषय जो है, चुनाव का सबसे बड़ा विषय same level-playing field का है, जो सबको same मिलना चाहिए। यह बात सच है कि सबको अपने विचारों को रखने के लिए, अपने विषयों को रखने के लिए, अपने राजनीतिक दलों की मान्यताओं को रखने के लिए समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए और किसी के पास ज्यादा पैसा हो या किसी के पास कम पैसा हो, तो इस पर भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। दूसरा एक विषय है, जिसको सभी को बड़े मन के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि यह देश उत्सव-प्रिय देश है, यह देश मेलों का देश है, यह देश त्योहारों का देश है। चुनाव को तो आज ऐसा बना दिया गया है, जैसे चुनाव न हो रहा है, एकदम सूखा आ गया हो। कहीं लगता ही नहीं है कि चुनाव हैं। कई बार तो हम इस प्रकार से नियमों में बंध जाते हैं कि हम अपने मन के भाव को भी व्यक्त नहीं कर सकते। इस देश के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 में स्पष्ट है। अब जब तक कोई विषय या विचार पब्लिक ऑर्डर के खिलाफ न हो, देश के खिलाफ न हो, मोरेलिटी के खिलाफ न हो, उसको आप एक्सप्रेस करने से कैसे रोक सकते हो? अगर कोई एक निर्दलीय उम्मीदवार है और मान लीजिए कि वह बहुत ढोल बजा कर प्रचार करना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए परमिशन लेने में ही उसका समय चला जाता है। कोई ट्रेड यूनियन का आदमी है, कोई किसान है, कोई ट्राइबल है, हर कोई अपने-अपने तरीके से इस देश में चुनाव में जाना चाहता है। सबके स्वभाव का तरीका एक जैसा नहीं हो सकता। पहाड़ी भागों में चुनाव प्रचार का तरीका अलग है, मैदानी भागों में तरीका अलग है, दक्षिण में तरीका अलग है। सबकी अपनी परंपराएँ हैं। जब हम अपनी परंपराओं को चुनाव के साथ जोड़ेंगे, तो हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मतदान करने के लिए प्रेरित करेंगे। इसलिए अगर अपने नेता के लिए, अपनी पार्टी के लिए, अपने विचार के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में सामने आना चाहता है, तो उसका स्वागत होना चाहिए। हमें कुल मिला कर चुनाव आयोग को यह सुझाव देना चाहिए कि हमारे चुनाव में हमारे देश की जो मूल परंपराएँ हैं, सामाजिक परंपराएँ हैं, जब तक हम उन सामाजिक

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

परंपराओं को अपने लोकतंत्र के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, हम इस लोकतंत्र को लोगों के दिलों में नहीं बसा सकते। एक ट्राइबल को ऐसा लगना चाहिए। अगर मैं अपनी परंपरा के साथ त्योहार मना कर सभा करता हूँ, तो उस पर आपत्ति क्यों होनी चाहिए? बहुत ज्यादा permission के चक्कर में हम कई बार चुनाव से उत्सवप्रियता के विषय को हटा देते हैं।

महोदय, आजकल जो सोशल मीडिया है, उसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि हम संवेदनशील समाज होने की जगह प्रतिक्रियावादी समाज हो रहे हैं। हम तुरंत प्रतिक्रिया देते हैं। इसलिए हम लोगों को चुनाव के समय Model Code of Conduct को रखते समय हमें level playing field खड़ा करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, हमें चुनाव आयोग के माध्यम से एक और विषय रखना पड़ेगा। चुनाव आयोग ने इस बार एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया, जो हम लोगों ने चुनाव आयोग को representation दिया, कई पार्टियों ने दिया, कि उन्होंने विभिन्न पार्टियों के नेताओं को बुलाया। पहले जो सैनिक वोट डालते थे, इससे पहले जो postal ballot जाता था, वह उनकी छावनी तक पहुँचता था, उसके बाद वे उसे वापस पोस्ट किया करते थे। इस बार उन्होंने e-ballot के लिए नियम में संशोधन किया। इसमें उन्होंने इसको download करने के लिए संशोधन किया। भविष्य में जितनी technological क्रांति आ रही है, उसके हिसाब से हमें e-ballot की तरफ आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग वोट डाल सकें, इसके लिए हम लोगों को माहौल खड़ा करना पड़ेगा।

चुनाव के समय जो फिजूलखर्ची है, उस फिजूलखर्ची को हम रोकें, लेकिन लोगों के मन में उमंग और उत्साह के साथ उनको इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग लेने का अवसर मिले, हमें ऐसा अवसर प्रदान करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से एक विषय पुनः दोहराना चाहूँगा, जैसा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है और जैसा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी सभी राजनीतिक दलों से आह्वान किया है, कि हम लोगों को चुनाव की उस पद्धति की ओर आगे जाना पड़ेगा, जिसमें यह देश 24 घंटे केवल चुनाव का देश न रहे, चुनाव एक बार हो और उसके बाद 5 साल तक हम लोग governance के रास्ते पर अच्छी तरह से बढ़ें। केवल चुनाव जीतना ही राजनीतिक दलों का लक्ष्य न बने, बल्कि चुनाव जीतने के बाद mandate को 5 साल में लागू करके वे लोगों की सेवा करें, यह लोकतंत्र का उद्देश्य बने, हम इस पर सहमति की ओर बढ़ें। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझसे पहले भूपेंद्र यादव जी बोल रहे थे। वे एक बड़े वकील हैं और वकीलों की खास बात यह होती है, कोई बुरा न माने, कि वे असत्य को भी सत्य सिद्ध कर देते हैं। मैं अध्यापक हूँ और अध्यापक सत्य को सत्य ही कहेंगे, असत्य को असत्य ही कहेंगे। यह फर्क है। हैं दोनों यादव, लेकिन फर्क है।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): राम गोपाल जी, आपके बगल में भी शरद यादव जी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Teachers should be true.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, electoral reforms पर कई बार चर्चा हुई है, कमिटियां बनाई गईं और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स दीं, लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके जो सकारात्मक नतीजे आने चाहिए थे, वैसे नतीजे नहीं आए, बल्कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब हो गई। यह जो पैसे की बात है, इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा बांटा गया और चुनाव से 24 घंटे पहले किस तरह से दूसरी पार्टियों के उम्मीदवारों तक को खरीद लिया गया, यह मैं जानता हूं। पैसा कम नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो खरीद नहीं सकता था, मेरे पास तो पैसा नहीं था, जिनके पास था, उन्होंने खरीद लिए। उसके तमाम ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहीं भी चले जाइए, मैं दर्जनों जगहें बता सकता हूं, जहां के लोग कहेंगे कि हां, यह सही है, यह बिक गया है, इधर से उधर चला गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बिका न होता, तो प्रमोद तिवारी जी की बेटी 60,000 वोटों से जीतती। बिक गया कि नहीं बिक गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह जो काम चल रहा है, जो मनी पावर है, उसका असर कम करने के लिए मेरा एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव है। अभी जो बात चल रही थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, there are wasps in the House. They should be removed. Why have they entered? ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. It's true. They can bite someone. All are moving around. अरे, बैठिए भाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह आपको काट जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I think the Watch and Ward should be asked as to why wasps have entered. They can bite anyone.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप इतना क्यों डरते हैं ततैये से?...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please proceed.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह electoral reform पर money power की बात थी, हालांकि muscle power बहुत कम इस्तेमाल हुई है, लेकिन money power कम नहीं हुई है। बड़े पैमाने पर इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। एक निर्दलीय विधायक जीता, मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम कैसे चुनाव जीत गए, वह मुझसे पहले से ही बहुत परिचित था, उसने कहा कि भैया, कोई वोटर ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके हाथ में जाकर मैंने पैसा न दिया हो। मैंने उससे पूछा कि पुलिस तुम्हारे पीछे थी, तौ पैसा कैसे दे पाते थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मतदाता का अपमान नहीं है, यह बात वह उम्मीदवार कह रहा है, जो जीता हुआ है। कहिए तो आपके सामने कहलवा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गिरिराज सिंह जी, मैं असत्य नहीं बोल रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं असत्य नहीं बोल रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीब लोग या कम पैसे वाली पार्टियां भी ठीक तरीके से चुनाव लड़ सकें, इस पर इंद्रजीत गुप्ता कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। देश के काफी नामी लोग उसमें थे। उस कमेटी में सबसे जूनियर मेम्बर मैं ही था। उसमें सोमनाथ दा थे, डॉक्टर साहब थे, विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा थे और इंद्रजीत गुप्ता साहब उसके अध्यक्ष थे। वह कमेटी आडवाणी जी ने स्टेट फंडिंग पर बनाई थी, जिस वक्त वे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गृह मंत्री थे। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। उसकी सिफारिश थी कि उम्मीदवारों को कुछ मदद मिल जाती, लेकिन उस पर आज तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। उम्मीदवारों पर खर्च करने की जो सीमा लगाई गई, उस पर मेरी कुछ राय और सुझाव है। इसमें छूट यह दे दी गई कि पार्टियां जो खर्च करेंगी, वह उम्मीदवार के खर्च में नहीं जोड़ा

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

जाएगा। जब तक आप इस छूट को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हेलिकॉप्टर और जहाज ऐसे ही उड़ते रहेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि खर्च कम हो, तो हेलिकॉप्टर्स, प्लेंस और पार्टी का किया हुआ खर्च, उसी उम्मीदवार के खर्च में पड़ना चाहिए, जितना उसके हिस्से में आता है। इससे खर्चा अपने आप कम हो जाएगा, वरना खर्च तो कभी कम ही नहीं होगा। उम्मीदवार कहेगा, मैंने तो कुछ किया ही नहीं, जो कुछ किया है, सब पार्टी ने किया है। महोदय, पार्टी अनलिमिटेड खर्च कर सकती है। उस पर कोई बंधन नहीं है। सभी पार्टियों के इन्कम टैक्स रिटर्न्स हैं। वे सब दिखा देते हैं। जो पैसे वाली बात है, इस पर यदि यह सुझाव मान लिया जाए, तो स्थिति बहुत सुधर सकती है। बहुत सारे लोग जो अपनी गाड़ियों से प्रचार करते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि हम हेलीकॉप्टर या जहाज से नहीं जा सकते, उन्हें भी संतोष होगा कि अब और लोग भी इस तरह से चलने लगे हैं। इसलिए लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर जरा गौर कीजिए। यही सबसे बड़ा लूपहोल है, जिसके कारण चुनाव में बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा खर्च होता है। सिर्फ इसकी वजह से ऐसा होता है और केवल इस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए और कहा जाए कि यह सब उम्मीदवार के खर्च में जोड़ा जाएगा, तो सब कम हो जाएगा। इससे पार्टियों का भी सिरदर्द कम हो जाएगा और चुनाव में जो ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है, वह भी कम हो जाएगा।

महोदय, एक स्थिति और है कि लेवल प्लेइंग फील्ड के लिए मीडिया का जो प्रयोग हो रहा है, आप देख रहे हैं कि कुछ पार्टियों और कुछ लोगों को बिलकुल भी प्रश्रय नहीं मिलता है। कोई समय नहीं मिलता है। किसी बड़ी पार्टी का कोई बड़ा नेता बोल रहा है, तब यदि किसी दूसरी पार्टी का प्रभावशाली नेता आ गया, तो उसका लाइव चलने लगा और पहले वाले का लाइव बन्द हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लगातार ऐसा होता रहता है और किसी का आधा-आधा और एक-एक घंटा लाइव प्रोग्राम चल रहा है और किसी को दो मिनट का टाइम भी नहीं मिलता है। इस पर इलेक्शन कमीशन को कुछ न कुछ निर्धारित करना चाहिए, जिससे ऐसा न हो। वह कह देगा कि नहीं, हम दूरदर्शन पर तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो निजी चैनल्स हैं, उन पर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब यह तो सारी दुनिया जानती है कि निजी चैनल्स किस आधार पर और किस तरह से काम करते हैं। जहां से ज्यादा मिल गया, उसका ज्यादा चल रहा है। यहां तक हो रहा है कि जो प्रिंट मीडिया है, उसके लोग उम्मीदवारों के पास जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि पैकेज दो, वरना कल जो आपकी मीटिंग होने वाली है, उसकी सही रिपोर्टिंग नहीं आएगी। अब जिनके पास पैसा है, वे दे देते हैं और जिनके पास नहीं है, वे नहीं दे पाते हैं।

महोदय, इसमें इतनी सारी कमियां हैं, इन कमियों के बावजूद, श्री भूपेंद्र यादव जी साइमल्टेनियस चुनाव की बात कर रहे थे। यह बहुत व्यावहारिक नहीं है। यह केवल वहां चल सकता है, जहां दो पार्टी सिस्टम है। यदि दो पार्टी सिस्टम हो, तो पांच-पांच साल दोनों पार्टियां रह सकेंगी। कोई भी सरकार होगी, वह पांच साल रहेगा। जब पांच साल की ट्रम है, तो पांच साल के बाद पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव साथ-साथ होंगे। जैसे अपने देश में, शुरू में एक बड़ा पार्टी कांग्रेस थी और दूसरी छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां थीं। कहीं राज्य सरकारों के गिरने का डर नहीं था, तो लगातार विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा के चुनाव साथ-साथ होते रहे। लेकिन जब देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में तमाम स्टेट पार्टियां अस्तित्व में आ गईं और मजबूत हो गईं और इतनी मजबूत हो गईं कि वे सरकारें बनाने लगीं, तो उन्हें आसानी से हटाना भी संभव नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि कोई यह कहे कि सब चुनाव एक साथ होंगे, वह मुझे संभव नहीं

लगता। क्या आप वर्ष 2019 में सारी विधान सभाओं को भंग कर के लोक सभा के साथ चुनाव करा सकते हैं? क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली को भंग करा देंगे? योगी आप सब को दौड़ा लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए यह संभव नहीं है।

महोदय, असली चीज है, जिस बात को लेकर आज यह डिस्कशन हो रहा है, वह है कि जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन्स हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी आगे हो गई है कि अमेरिका में बैठा हुआ आदमी आपके यहां के अकाउंट से आपका पैसा निकाल लेता है। कोई यह कह सकता है कि चूँकि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन इंटरनेट से नहीं जुड़ी है, इसलिए उसमें यह सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन उसमें काउंटिंग का और वोटिंग सिस्टम का जो चिप लगा हुआ है, वह चिप तो कहीं बनता है और उस चिप में प्रोग्रामिंग हो सकती है या नहीं हो सकती है, is it impossible? यह बहुत आसान काम है।

मुझे याद है कि एक बार एक बड़े नेता, जो दक्षिण भारत में एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, एक व्यक्ति के साथ हमारी पार्टी के दफ्तर में भी आए। उन्होंने दिखाया कि इसे देखिए, आप इसमें अलग-अलग पार्टियों के बटन दबाइए और वोट डालिए तथा हमसे पूछा कि आप बताइए कि आप कितना वोट चाहते हैं, जो आपके पक्ष में निकलें। जब मैंने बताया और उसके बाद जब उन्होंने एक बटन दबाने के बाद दूसरा बटन दबाया, तो अन्त में जो टोटल आया, तो हमने देखा कि डाले कुछ थे और जितने मैंने बताये थे, उतने ही निकले-इतने बीजेपी के, इतने कांग्रेस के, इतने समाजवादी पार्टी के और इतने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के। उन्होंने ही एक किताब लिखी थी, जिसका जिक्र मिश्रा जी अभी बाद में करेंगे, ये ज्यादा डिटेल् से आपको बताएँगे। उन्होंने ही वह लिखी थी। लगता है कि वे भी अब कहीं आपके प्रवक्ता हो गए। उस किताब का preface आडवाणी जी ने लिखा था। उसकी भूमिका आडवाणी जी ने लिखी और दुनिया के तमाम देशों ने कहा कि यह—सर, उस किताब का नाम "Democracy at Risk" है। यानी यह असम्भव नहीं है। मैं इलेक्शन कमिशन की निष्पक्षता पर संदेह व्यक्त नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन जो मशीन बना रहे हैं, उनसे अगर किसी ने मैनेज कर लिया, जहां मशीनें बन रही हैं, जहां चिप लगाया जा रहा है कि उसकी प्रोग्रामिंग ऐसी हो कि हर तीसरा वोट, हर पांचवा वोट, हर छठा वोट या हर सातवां वोट, जब आप बटन दबायें हाथी का, तो वह चला जाए कमल पर। It is possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: कभी-कभी दिल की बात निकल जाती है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वही तो हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, अगर यह बात सही नहीं है, अगर इस बात में सच्चाई नहीं है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद भी इलेक्शन कमिशन के अधिकारियों को contempt के मामले में दो-दो बार पेश होना पड़ा कि आपने इस VVPAT के लिए पैसा क्यों नहीं दिया? अगर यह मशीन लग जाए, तो इसमें दिखता है कि वोट किसको दिया। अभी कुछ मशीनें आई हैं। कुछ जगहों पर ये मशीनें लगाई गई थीं। मेरठ में एक जगह पर 20 मशीनें लगाई गई थीं। 16 में समाजवादी पार्टी जीती, 2 में बीएसपी जीती ...**(व्यवधान)**... और 2 में बीजेपी जीती, आजमगढ़ में। जिन क्षेत्रों ये मशीनें लगीं, उन सब क्षेत्रों में हमारे उम्मीदवार चुनाव जीते। आप रिकॉर्ड मंगा लीजिए। जो postal ballots आए, उनमें कौन जीता? आप पता कर लीजिए कि जो postal ballots आए, उनमें कौन जीता? इतने लोग तो सर्वे में भी नहीं पहुंचते हैं। ये अधिकारी लोग, फौज वाले लोग या अन्य जो लोग हैं, इनके वोट्स postal ballot के रूप में आए। आप इनको देखिए। अभी मेरे WhatsApp पर एक जिले का पूरा रिकॉर्ड आया

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

है, उसमें चार सीटें हैं और चारों सीटें बीजेपी ने जीतीं, लेकिन उन चारों सीटों पर जो postal ballots हैं, उनमें समाजवादी पार्टी नम्बर एक है, बीएसपी नम्बर दो है और बीजेपी नम्बर तीन है। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि हमें इलेक्शन कमीशन पर कोई संदेह है, बल्कि हमें संदेह है आप पर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें इलेक्शन कमीशन पर संदेह नहीं है, इलेक्शन कमीशन तो चाहता है कि निष्पक्ष चुनाव हो।

सर, अभी भूपेंद्र जी ने मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट की बात की, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। चुनाव अब लगता ही नहीं है कि चुनाव है। आप झंडा लगा नहीं सकते हैं और चुनाव के दौरान अगर किसी घर पर झंडा नहीं लगा होता है, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, तो लगता ही नहीं है कि चुनाव हो रहा है। मुझे याद है, जब मैं छोटा था और दूर-दूर पोलिंग स्टेशन हुआ करता था, उस समय मैं भी अपनी अम्मा के साथ बैलगाड़ी में बैठ कर वोट डालने चला जाता था, तो महिलाएं गीत गाते हुए वोट डालने जाती थीं और उस समय बिल्कुल त्यौहार की तरह माहौल होता था। अब हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि हम पीछे चले गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बोलने दीजिए, इसमें तो तय हो गया था कि घंटी नहीं बजेगी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह तो तय हो गया है कि इस पर कोई समय सीमा नहीं होगी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह तो देश के चुनाव का मामला है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों से एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, हो सकता है कि आप पर कोई असर न हो, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों के बारे में कमीशन की धारणा यह है कि यहां पर एक particular community के ऑफिसर नहीं रहने चाहिए और अगर वे रहेंगे, तो उनका वहां से ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाएगा। अगर मुख्य मंत्री जिस कम्युनिटी का है, उसी कम्युनिटी का कोई अधिकारी वहां पर है, तो वह जिले में नहीं रह सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव से पहले 10 डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट यादव कम्युनिटी के थे, उनमें से 8 का ट्रांसफर पहले ही दिन कर दिया गया। मैं जानता था कि हमारे इटावा, मैनपुरी, फिरोजाबाद में सबसे पहले ट्रांसफर किए जाएंगे, इसलिए हमने वहां पर कहीं भी कोई यादव अधिकारी पोस्ट ही नहीं करने दिया। गलती से फिरोजाबाद में एक एडिशनल एसपी यादव कम्युनिटी का था, उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। यह मानसिकता बहुत खराब है।

मान लीजिए कि अगर हम यह कहने लगे कि फलां राज्य में चुनाव हो रहा है और वहां का मुख्य मंत्री जिस बिरादरी का है, उस बिरादरी का कोई अधिकारी, कलेक्टर, एसपी आदि चुनाव के वक्त नहीं रहेगा, तो यह अधिकारियों के ऊपर जाता है। सर, अजीब बात यह है कि फिरोजाबाद में पहले चरण में ही चुनाव हो गया और चौथे चरण के चुनाव के बाद वहां के डीएम और एसपी को इस शिकायत पर हटा दिया गया कि इनके रहते काउंटिंग सही नहीं हो सकती है। अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन यह महसूस करता है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन के रहते हुए डीएम और एसपी काउंटिंग को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, तो फिर हम इसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकालें? वहां पर चुनाव पहले ही चरण में हो गया और वहां के डीएम और एसपी को चौथे चरण के चुनाव के

बाद हटाया गया। लेकिन एक यादव SP को तो पहले ही हटा दिया गया। इस पर आपको थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक तरफ आप पिछड़ों की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ उन्हें कहीं रहने भी नहीं देना चाहते। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत अजीब स्थिति होती जा रही है। क्या आप Union Public Service Commission में appointments and results पर पाबंदी लगा सकते हैं? लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के Public Service Commission जैसी संवैधानिक संस्था के result और interview पर आज पाबंदी लगा दी गई। जब इस आधार पर सोचने लगेंगे तो आप Electoral Reforms की चाहे कितनी भी बात कीजिए, जातिवाद खत्म होने के बाद, आरोप दूसरों पर लगता है, लेकिन जाति की राजनीति ऐसे लोग कर रहे हैं, जो सत्ता के शिखर से लेकर नीचे तक बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये सारी चीजें Electoral Reforms के जरिए यहां आईं। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप केवल एक काम कर दीजिए कि जो पार्टी का पैसा है, उसे उम्मीदवार के खर्च में जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करा दीजिए। कम से कम एक काम तो हो जाएगा। दूसरे, माननीय आडवाणी जी ने इंद्रजीत गुप्ता जी की अध्यक्षता में जो High Powered State Funding Committee बनाई थी, उसने उत्तर प्रदेश को Nodel State माना था। उसका कहना था कि यह सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, यहां सबसे बड़ा विधान सभा क्षेत्र होता है, जबकि दूसरे राज्यों में बहुत ज्यादा क्षेत्र होते हैं। यहां एक लोक सभा क्षेत्र में पांच विधान सभा क्षेत्र होते हैं, इसलिए 5 गाड़ियां, उनके drivers, उनके diesel की व्यवस्था, दूसरी चीजें तो सब हो गई हैं, Election Commission ने कर दी हैं, यदि इतनी व्यवस्था और करा दी जाए तो गरीब आदमी भी चुनाव लड़ सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, अब conclude कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कोई अच्छा कार्यकर्ता होगा, वह भी चुनाव लड़ सकता है। पैसे को रोकने का जहां तक सवाल है, वह तो ईश्वर ही मालिक है कि कैसे रुकेगा, कैसे नहीं रुकेगा। ये ज्यादा होशियार लोग बैठे हैं। वे सोचें, समझें और किसी फैसले पर जाएं, वरना चुनाव नहीं लड़ा जा सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कितने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसे का दुरुपयोग होने लगा है? कुछ नहीं लगता, लेकिन पैसा पहुंच जाता है। घर-घर पैसा पहुंच जाता है। यह पैसा कहां से आया? मैं यहां कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं लेकिन लोग यहां तक कहते हैं कि नोटबंदी से पहले लोगों ने अपना पैसा इकट्ठा कर लिया था। जब लोगों का पैसा जमा हो गया फिर वे उसे निकाल नहीं सकते थे। जिनके पास था, उन्होंने खर्च किया। जिनके पास था, उन्होंने बांटा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इसे आप otherwise न लें। मैं किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, लेकिन कुछ-न-कुछ उसमें सच्चाई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कभी तो हमारी बात आप सुन लिया करें।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बहुत बोल चुके हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: Media की बात पर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान दें। इस आधार पर Election Commission नहीं बच सकता है कि हम केवल दूरदर्शन पर ही कुछ कह सकते हैं, निजी channels पर नहीं कह सकते। एक व्यक्ति चुनाव के दौरान यदि कोई बात कहता है, उस पर तो Election Commission कोई action ले सकता है, लेकिन media के जरिए जो बात कही जाती है, उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं होता। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि जाति और धर्म के आधार पर आप वोट नहीं मांग सकते हैं, लेकिन जाति और धर्म के नाम पर वोट मांगे गए। किसी को नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। पिछली बार विधान सभा के चुनाव में, मुझे याद है, जो शायद वर्ष 2012 में या उससे पहले हुए थे, मुलायम सिंह जी ललितपुर की एक मीटिंग में भाषण दे रहे थे। वहां हमारा उम्मीदवार बुन्देला था। बुन्देला और वहां के यादवों में कुछ लड़ाई थी तो किसी ने कह दिया कि यादव उसे वोट नहीं देंगे। नेता जी ने सिर्फ यह पूछ लिया कि यहां कितने यादव आए हैं? वहां 80 फीसदी यादव थे, जिन्होंने अपने हाथ उठा लिए। उस समय मुझे सिर्फ इस बात के लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन से माफी मांगनी पड़ी थी। हमने कोई वोट नहीं मांगा था, बल्कि सिर्फ यह जानने के लिए ऐसा पूछा था कि क्या वे वास्तव में बुन्देला के खिलाफ हैं? वहां वे सब लोग उपस्थित थे, लेकिन इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कहा कि आपने जाति का नाम क्यों ले लिया? उस वक्त होली इलेक्शन के बीच में पड़ गई थी। हम लोगों के यहां यह परम्परा है कि हम लोग होली पर लोगों को मिठाई देते हैं और जो लोग गाना गाते हैं, उनको पैसे देते हैं। उसके लिए भी नोटिस आ गया। इन सारी चीजों के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ब्याह-शादी के संबंध में एक बात यह आ गई थी कि अगर कोई उम्मीदवार किसी की बारात में चला गया, तो बारात का खर्चा उम्मीदवार के खर्चे में जोड़ दिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे मंत्री जी बहुत समझदार हैं। मैंने जो ठीक समझा, वह कहा। अगर आपको लगता हो कि ये बेकार की बातें हैं, तो उनको निकाल दीजिए, लेकिन एकाध जो ठीक बात हो, तो उसे स्वीकार कर लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, please conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आपने मुझे बहुत टाइम दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, senior leaders are speaking. I would appeal for self-restraint. I am not being very strict.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Yes. And, Sir, don't press the bell.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very important discussion. The entire nation is watching it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am very liberal, but this way we would have to sit very late in the evening. Therefore, I want self-restraint.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, with your restraint, he spoke for 27 minutes. Our self-restraint would be half-an-hour and not more than that! ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sharad Yadavji.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमन्, नेता विरोधी दल ने और बाकी सभी मित्रों ने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आज जिस सवाल पर बहस हो रही है, वह बहुत

कुर्बानी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान को मिले हुए बैलेट पेपर की रक्षा के लिए हो रही है, जो मताधिकार है, उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह चुनाव असाधारण हो गया है। अभी अन्य सदस्य भी इस बात का जिक्र कर रहे थे, राम गोपाल जी भी कह रहे थे और गुलाम नबी जी भी कह रहे थे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कहा, जो ईवीएम मशीन है, उसके सुधार की बाबत जो कदम उठाने चाहिए थे, उस पर इलेक्शन कमीशन ने लगभग 13 बार आग्रह किया है। मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, राम गोपाल जी नाम नहीं ले रहे थे। आडवाणी जी से लेकर चंद्रबाबू नायडू जी, जो कि अभी मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने इस बात को लेकर बहुत दिनों तक संघर्ष किया और चुनाव आयोग से लड़ते-लड़ते हम लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गए। और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सारी चीज देखने के बाद EVM मशीन के बारे में इतना कहा कि इसको मुकम्मल करने के लिए जरूरी है इसमें रिसीट आए, पेपर वेरिफिकेशन हो। वह नहीं हुआ। आज पूरी तरह से जो लोकतंत्र और लोकशाही है, उसके ऊपर जो बयान और वक्तव्य आ रहे हैं, जब बहन मायावती जी बोल रही थीं तो उनके मन में पक्का है, यकीन है कि मशीन ने हमको हरा दिया। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपसे कहने से पहले, इस सारे प्रकरण पर बात करने के पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े हिस्से में यहां मायावती जी बैठती हैं, यहां राम गोपाल जी बैठते हैं। इससे पहले वहां समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी और अपोजिशन में कोई अगर सबसे ताकतवर पार्टी थी तो मायावती जी की थी। कांग्रेस पार्टी बहुत बड़ी पार्टी है। सब की तरफ से एक बात उठी है। मैं तो मानता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कहा है उसको यदि पूरा किया जाए, तो हो सकता है कि यकीन और विश्वास लोकतंत्र में और मजबूत होगा।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: रिजल्ट वही आएगा।

श्री शरद यादव: देखो, कितने अहंकार में हैं ये। जावडेकर जी, हमने 17 चुनाव लड़े हैं। एक बात जान लीजिए कि कई दौर यहां देखे हैं हमने। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि फलदार वृक्ष जितना बड़ा होता है, थोड़ा झुकने का काम करता है। तो यह जो शंका है, जावडेकर जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल तो टेक्नॉलोजी बहुत एडवांस है। इसके लिए कोई जांच कमीशन बैठ जाए, पूरी दुनिया में EVM नहीं चल रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी जगह नहीं चल रहा है। जर्मनी है, थाईलैंड है, पूरा यूरोप है, अमेरिका में थोड़ी जगह चल रहा है। मैं समय ज्यादा खराब नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन अकेले हमारे देश में यह है। लेकिन इस पर कोई न कोई ऐसी निष्पक्ष चीज हो, चाहे हाउस कमेटी बन जाए। हो सकता है जो आप कह रहे हैं कि नहीं, हम तो जीते हैं, तो और अच्छा होगा पता चल जाए कि आप तो वाजिब तरीके से जीते हैं। इसलिए इस विवाद पर जरूर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब मायावती जी बोल रही थीं और बैठ रही थीं तो उन्होंने चार बार मुझे कहा कि आप बोलिए। उनके चेहरे पर यकीनन यह भाव था कि उनको मशीन ने हरा दिया। अब एक सूबे की चार बार की वे मुख्य मंत्री रही हैं। उन्होंने जब यह बात बताई है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि वह सही है या नहीं, मैं उसमें नहीं आना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकशाही में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर कोई सवाल उठे और उस सवाल का हम समाधान न करें, यह लोकशाही की सेहत के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

जो कई सुधारों की बात कही जा रही है, एक सुधार का सुझाव हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया है। मेरी राय है कि उससे कुछ फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह देश जो है, एक बार महात्मा गांधी जी से किसी ने पूछा कि आप यह जो स्वराज, स्वराज कहते हो, क्या मतलब है स्वराज

[श्री शरद यादव]

का? बहुत सदियों से वे पेपर चलाते थे। मैं जेल में बंद था, तब मैंने उसको पढ़ा। उन्होंने कहा कि सदियों से जो कहावत है "जैसा राजा वैसी प्रजा" बहुत विस्तार से लिखकर उन्होंने कहा कि "जैसा राजा वैसी प्रजा", उलटा करा दो तो "जस प्रजा तस पार्लियामेंट" होगी। "जस प्रजा तस चुनाव आयोग" होगा, "तस अफसर होंगे", "तस सुप्रीम कोर्ट" होगा। यानी, जो भारतीय समाज है उसकी जो पूरी तासीर है, उसके अनुसार ही चुनाव होंगे, उसी के अनुसार संसद बनेगी। इसका सीधा मतलब क्या हुआ? मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में मुझे याद नहीं इतिहास का, लेकिन कभी भी जो एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज है, वह लोगों के हाथ में कभी नहीं आया, यानी, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए गजब और सबसे बड़ी अद्भुत कोई बड़ा कदम है, तो हिन्दुस्तान का स्वराज है। हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक जब वास्तव में, सही में उस आज़ादी का अर्थ लगाता है, यकीनन लगाता है तो बैलेट पेपर से लगाता है, आजकल जो वह बटन दबाता है, उससे लगाता है। हिन्दुस्तान का आईन जो है, उसका कोई इंजन है तो वह यह बैलेट पेपर है — यह राय देता है, यही है। हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी शिक्षित नहीं है — हमारा तो पूरा काम अंग्रेज़ी में चलता है, यह अजीब विडम्बना है, मैं उस सवाल को छेड़ना नहीं चाहता। इस हिन्दुस्तान के सभी लोग, सारा देश, गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति यह मानता है और वह लोकशाही की पहचान, यह जो वोट है, उसी से करता है। जो कभी उसके पास नहीं जाते थे, वे वोट के कारण उसके घर पर पहुंचते हैं। यह बैलेट पेपर हिन्दुस्तान के आईन का इंजन है। इसका चुनाव आयोग इसका कस्टोडियन है। इसे सुरक्षित करना जरूरी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, पैसे का जिक्र हो रहा है। जब मैं चुनाव लड़ा था तो मुझे 74 हजार, 24 रुपए, 25 पैसे... उस समय आने में चलते थे, हिन्दुस्तान में मैंने जो चुनाव लड़े, मैं 17 बार चुनाव लड़ चुका हूँ, जितना चुनाव लड़ते जाता हूँ, आगे बढ़ता जाता हूँ, उतना ही पैसे की और साधन की होती जाती है। हालात तो यह हैं कि बिहार में जो चुनाव हुआ है, 2014 के चुनाव से ऐसा विकट मामला हुआ है कि आने वाले भविष्य में तो हमारे जैसे लोग तो यहां आ ही नहीं सकेंगे, अब मधु लिमये यहां नहीं आएगा, यहां डॉक्टर लोहिया नहीं घुस सकता है, यहां अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी नहीं आ सकते, आडवाणी जी नहीं आ सकते। यह दौर ऐसा आया है और यह दौर लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत — मैं क्या कहूँ, मेरे पास इसके लिए शब्द नहीं हैं, घातक है, भयानक है। हम लोग भी किसी तरह से चंदा इकट्ठा करके चुनाव लड़ते हैं। आज जैसे इसमें हेलीकॉप्टर का उपयोग हो रहा है, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के, शासक दल के जो लोग हैं, उनसे कहना चाहूँगा कि आपने देश को कहां पहुंचा दिया है, जरा सोचिएगा। हो सकता है, जिस दिन लोगों का विश्वास इस लोकशाही, लोकतंत्र और इस बैलेट पेपर पर से उठेगा, उस दिन बगावत होगी। यह देश पहले उदासीन था, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र ने इसे ऐसा जगाया है कि एक दिन यहां बगावत होगी, क्योंकि आज साधन के सामने गरीब तो एकदम से बिल्कुल गायब हो गया है, उसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं बचा है। मुझे लगता है कि इस बार उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में, जो आपकी पार्टी है, उसके लगभग 70 से 80 जहाज़ और हेलीकॉप्टर्स लगे हुए थे।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: गलत है।...(व्यवधान)... यह गलत बात है। आप ऐसा मत बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: हो सकता है, मगर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप पूछिए न, कितने थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप figure बता दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं वापिस लिए लेता हूँ, मैं वापिस लिए लेता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आप अपनी figure बताइए ना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: हां, इन्होंने भी कोई कम नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान).... यह इनके हाथ बहुत वर्षों तक रहा है। आप यह भी जान लीजिए कि हम साढ़े चार साल जेल में रहे हैं। कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, जो आप कह रहे हैं, हो सकता है कि मुझे जो लोगों ने कहा, वह अतिरेक से कहा हो, लेकिन आपके पास सबसे ज्यादा साधन थे, हेलीकॉप्टर सबसे ज्यादा थे, आपके पास जहाज़ सबसे ज्यादा थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: पैसा ज्यादा था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: यह तो है, पैसे का, साधन का ...(व्यवधान).... जब राम गोपाल जी बोल रहे थे, तो इन्होंने कहा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): शरद जी, आप भी यह बात जान लीजिए, हरेक विधान सभा क्षेत्र में देश भर में हमारे कार्यकर्ता ज्यादा थे, आप उसकी तुलना क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

श्री शरद यादव: यकीनन। मैं कहां कह रहा हूँ? आप और हम बराबर ही थे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कार्यकर्ता पैदल पहुंचे थे या गाड़ी में पहुंचे थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: निश्चित तौर पर आपकी बात सही है। हो सकता है, आपके पास इस समय काफी आदमी हैं, मैं वह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब यह बैलेट पेपर साधनों के बोझ से बांझ हो जाएगा, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूँ। वह आपके लिए नहीं, इनके लिए नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह बैलेट पेपर जो है, जिसे पुरुषार्थ के साथ नतीजा देना चाहिए, उसमें वह ताकत और दम नहीं बचा है, वह धीरे-धीरे घट रहा है। मैंने अपना उदाहरण क्यों दिया? मैंने क्यों कहा कि अब यहां डॉक्टर लोहिया नहीं आ सकते। अब यहां अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी नहीं आ सकते। कठिन है, हां, पार्टी दया कर दे तो हो सकता है। साधनों का जो विस्तार है, मैं यकीनन कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आपकी पार्टी ने बहुत बढ़ाया है और यह आपके लिए, देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

मैं दूसरी चीज़ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो लोकतंत्र है, जो पार्लियामेंट है, उसमें दोनों सदन चुने हुए सदन हैं। इन दोनों सदनों के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे लोगों की हिफाजत का जिम्मा है। हम सब लोगों की बात का हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के पास पहुंचने का रास्ता एक ही है और वह मीडिया है। आज हालत ऐसी है, एक नया मीडिया, विजुअल मीडिया आया है, सोशल मीडिया आया है। मैंने एक-दो बातें सच्ची कहीं, उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे कह नहीं सकता कि सोशल मीडिया किस तरह से बढ़ा है, उसमें कई तरह की अफवाहें चल रही हैं, लेकिन किस तरह से गाली-गलौज चल रही है, उसका कोई अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकता है। मजीठिया कमीशन कब से मीडिया के लिए बना हुआ है। आज ये सारा मीडिया — हम लोकतंत्र

[श्री शरद यादव]

में चुनाव सुधार की बात कर रहे हैं कि चुनाव सुधार कैसे हो? इस चुनाव सुधार की सबसे बड़ी बात है — हमारी लोकशाही और लोकतंत्र कहां जा रहा है, इसको वहां पहुंचाने वाले कौन लोग हैं? वह तो मीडिया ही है, जिसको चौथा खम्भा कहते हैं, वही है ना? उसकी क्या हालत है? पत्रकारों के लिए मजीठिया कमीशन बना हुआ है। याद रखना मीडिया का मतलब है, पत्रकारिता का मतलब है पत्रकार और वह उसकी आत्मा है। यह लोकशाही या लोकतंत्र जो खतरे में है, उसका एक कारण यह है कि हमने पत्रकार को..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ठेके में डाल दिया।

श्री शरद यादव: ठेके में नहीं डाल दिया, बल्कि सबसे ज्यादा... हायर एंड फायर एक नई चीज़ यूरोप से आई है यानी सबसे ज्यादा हायर एंड फायर का यदि कोई है, तो वह ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पत्रकार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: मैं बड़े-बड़े पत्रकारों के साथ रहा हूं, मैं बड़े-बड़े लोगों के साथ रहा हूं। हमने पहले भी मीडिया देखा है, आज का मीडिया भी देखा है। उसकी सबसे बड़ी आत्मा कौन है? सच्ची खबर आये कहां से? राम गोपाल जी, जब पिछला चुनाव विधान सभा का हो रहा था, तो मैंने खुद जाकर चुनाव आयोग को कहा था कि यह पेड न्यूज है। आज जो पत्रकार हैं, वे बहुत बेचैन और परेशान हैं, पत्रकार के पास ईमान भी है, लेकिन वह लिख नहीं सकता। मालिक के सामने उसे कह दिया जाता है कि इस लाइन पर लिखो, इस तरह से लिखो। उसका अपना परिवार है, वह कहां पर जाए? वह सच्चाई के लिए कुछ लिखना चाहता है। हमारे लोकतंत्र में बाजार आया, खूब आये, लेकिन यह जो मीडिया है, इसको हमने किनके हाथों में सौंप दिया है? यह किन-किन लोगों के पास चला गया है? एक पूंजीपति है इस देश का, उसने 40 से 60 फीसदी मीडिया खरीद लिया है। इस देश का क्या होगा?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कल हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स भी खरीद लिया है।

श्री शरद यादव: अब हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स भी बिकने वाला है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कल बिक गया।

श्री शरद यादव: कल बिक गया? ...(व्यवधान)... कैसे चलेगा यह देश? यह चुनाव सुधार, यह बहस, ये सारी चीजें कहां आएंगी? कोई यहां पर बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)... माथुर जी, बोलिए। क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: जेल में क्या हुआ था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: इसमें कोई अच्छी बात कह देता है। किसी की बात सुनने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई बोल रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसको बहुत बड़ी चीज़ मानता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई बोलेगा, तो हो सकता है कि वह मुझे ठीक कर दे। ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित

तौर पर मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मीडिया है, लोकशाही में, लोकतंत्र में यह आपके हाथ में है, इस पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में है। कोई रास्ता निकलेगा या नहीं निकलेगा? ये जो पत्रकार हैं, ये चौथा खम्भा हैं, उसके मालिक नहीं हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में जब से बाजार आया है, तब से तो लोगों की पूंजी इतने बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ी है। मैं आज बोल रहा हूँ, तो यह मीडिया मेरे खिलाफ तंज कसेगा, वह बुरा लिखेगा। लेकिन मेरे जैसा आदमी, जब चार-साढ़े चार साल जेल में बंद रहकर आजाद भारत में आया, तो अगर अब मैं रुक जाऊंगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ विश्वासघात कर के जाऊंगा। सर, आज सब से ज्यादा ठेके पर लोग रखे जा रहे हैं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के लिए कोई नौकरी या रोजगार नहीं पैदा हो रहे हैं। सब जगह पूंजीपति और सारे private sector के लोग हैं। अखबारों में सब से ज्यादा लोगों को ठेके पर रखा जाता है। इस तरह मजीठिया कमीशन कौन लागू करेगा? इनके कर्मचारियों को कोई यूनियन नहीं बनाने देता है। आप किसी पत्रकार से सच्ची बात कहो, तो वह दहशत में आ जाएगा क्योंकि उस का मालिक दूसरे दिन उसे निकालकर बाहर करेगा। तो यह मीडिया कैसे सुधरेगा? अगर वह नहीं सुधरेगा तो चुनाव सुधार की यह सारी बहस यहीं मर जाएगी। ये भी उसे छांट-छांटकर देंगे। उसका मालिक बोलेगा कि किस का देना है, किस का नहीं देना है। हम रोज यहां बोलते हैं और ये रोज बोलता है कि हमारे जैसे आदमी को मत छापो क्योंकि यह सच बोल रहा है और सच ही इस ballot paper का ईमान है। इस ईमान को चारों तरफ से पूंजी ने घेर लिया है, बड़े पैसे वालों ने घेर लिया है और अब सब से बड़ी मुश्किल यह है कि बहस करें तो कैसे करें? सर, यह देश बहुत बड़ा है, एक continent है, लेकिन हमारी बहस और हमारी बात कहीं जाने को तैयार नहीं है, कहीं पहुंचने को तैयार नहीं है। ये अखबार के पूंजीपति मालिक कई धंधे कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें ले ली हैं और कई तरह के धंधे कर रहे हैं। वे यहां भी घुस आते हैं। इनको सब लोग टिकिट दे देते हैं। मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ इस तरह यह लोकतंत्र कभी नहीं बचेगा। सर, इस के लिए एक कानून बनना चाहिए कि अगर कोई मीडिया हाउस चलाता है या अखबार चलाता है, तो वह कोई दूसरा धंधा नहीं कर सकता है। सर, इस देश में cross holding बंद होनी चाहिए। यह कानून पास करो, फिर देखेंगे कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान नहीं सुधरता? हमारे जैसे कई लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, जिन्होंने सच को बहुत बगावत के साथ बोला है। पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने में ऐसे लोगों ने काम किया है। मैं नहीं मानता कि आज ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं। ऐसे बहुत लोग हैं, जो सच को जमीन पर उतारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कैसे उतारें?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ये बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री शरद यादव: यानी इस चौथे खम्भे पर आपातकाल लग गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में अघोषित आपातकाल लगा हुआ है। यह जो पत्रकार ऊपर बैठा हुआ है, वह कुछ नहीं लिख सकता क्योंकि उस के हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। यही जब सूबे में जाता है तो मीडिया वहां की सरकार की मुठ्ठी में चला जाता है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): कुछ पत्रकार सच लिखते हैं, तो लोग उसे गाली देते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: गाली ही नहीं, उसे निकालकर बाहर कर दिया जाता है। फिर यह देश कैसे बनेगा? आप कैसे सुधार कर लोगे? मैं आप से ही नहीं, सब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सुधार के से होगा? सर, इस देश में मीडिया के बारे में बहस क्यों नहीं होती? इस देश में ऐसा कानून क्यों नहीं बनता कि कोई भी व्यापार या किसी तरह की cross holding नहीं कर सकता? तब

[श्री शरद यादव]

4.00 P.M.

हिन्दुस्तान बनेगा। सर, हिन्दुस्तान जिस दिन आजाद हुआ था, तो इसी तरह था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी थे, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान ...**(व्यवधान)**... के लिए जान दे दी थी। मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप वहाँ हैं, हम यहाँ हैं, कल चले जाएंगे, लेकिन आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब, मजदूर, किसान से लोकतंत्र दूर हट गया है। आप कितने ही तरीके से stand up करिए, आप कितनी भी तरह की योजनाएँ बनाइए, लेकिन वह दूर हटता जाएगा। हम सभी ने बहुत ताकत लगायी है, लेकिन वह गरीब तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। सर, जब इन के यहाँ चुनाव हो रहा था, तो मैं तीन अखबारों के पास गया था। उन अखबारों में मेरा कहा नहीं छप रहा था। मैं महीने भर से complaint कर रहा था, लेकिन उन में मेरे बारे में एक लाइन नहीं आयी। वे आज भी नहीं छापेंगे क्योंकि वह मालिक बैठा हुआ है। वे सारे पत्रकार मेरी बात को हृदय से जब्त करेंगे, लेकिन उसका मालिक उसकी तबाही करेगा। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कानून बनना चाहिए और लोकतंत्र तब सुधरेगा जब अखबार का मालिक एक धन्धा करेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... या तो वह पत्रकारिता का काम करेगा या फिर कोई दूसरा धन्धा नहीं करेगा। वह दूसरा धन्धा बेईमानी करने के लिए अखबार चला रहा है। वह अखबार बेईमानी करने के लिए चला रहा है, लोकतंत्र के लिए नहीं चला रहा है। वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसान, मजदूर के लिए नहीं चला रहा है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अखबार के मालिक MP बनेंगे या नहीं बनेंगे, यह भी बता दीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: उन सब चीजों की भी बहस हो जाए। यदि अखबार का मालिक उद्योगपति नहीं होगा, तो जरूर पत्रकार को लाइए।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आपने बहुत टाइम लिया है।

श्री शरद यादव: मैं अंत में यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 10 सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। मैं यहाँ बहुत से सवाल उठाना चाहता था, लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वोट तो ईमान है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र का यदि कोई एक मतलब है, तो यह वोट ईमान है। यह ईमान खतरे में है। इसे बचाने के लिए मैंने आपके सामने पहली शर्त रखी है कि मीडिया पूरी तरह से जनता से काट दिया गया है। उसके मालिकों ने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से उस मीडिया को पूरी तरह से अलग कर दिया है। नम्बर-2, यह तो आपकी EVM है, मैं पक्के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इसके खिलाफ बहुत लड़ा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के.।

श्री शरद यादव: आडवाणी जी भी मेरे साथ थे और चंद्रबाबू नायडू भी साथ थे।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के.।

श्री शरद यादव: लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो बात कही है, एक बड़ी बात कही है। वह पैसा उसमें लगेगा, लेकिन लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए वह पैसा बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि उसको पूरी तरह से लागू करे और वह लागू न हो, तो अपने नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री गुलाम नबी ने कहा है कि दो सूबों में बैलेट पेपर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हो जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के.।

श्री शरद यादव: यानी गुजरात में और हिमाचल दोनों में बराबरी का खेल हो जाए। जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है, उसको लागू करने के लिए चुनाव आयोग 13 पत्र लिख चुका है। चुनाव आयोग के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि हमने जब इसकी मुहिम चलाई थी, उस समय हमारे साथ बीजेपी के लोग थे। उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री नरसिंह राव थे, वे आज नहीं हैं, वे बड़े सज्जन और बड़े डेमोक्रेटिक आदमी थे। उनको जमीन का ज्ञान था। हमने 3 आदमियों का कमीशन बनाया था। विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी Parliamentary Affairs Minister थे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह चुनाव आयोग, जो देश की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि है, इसका जरूर ध्यान रखें। इसमें एक माइनॉरिटी का, एक अकॉल्लियत का आदमी होना चाहिए। एक बैकवर्ड क्लास से, एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से और एक ट्राइबल्स से आदमी होना चाहिए और बाकी किसी काबिल आदमी को इसमें रखें। आज यह कमीशन बिगड़ गया है। हमारे और उनके बीच में जो करार था, वह टूट गया है। मैं यह बात यकीन के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का चुनाव आयोग एक ऐसी संस्था है, जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बड़ा यकीन है और मुझे भी बड़ा यकीन है। कई बार जब मैं हारता हूं, तो मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि बूथ कैप्चर हो गया, इसलिए हार गया। मैंने बहुत चुनाव लड़े हैं। मैं यूपी से लेकर दिल्ली तक सब चुनाव लड़ता रहा हूं, लेकिन कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि चुनाव आयोग तो पूरी तरह से तैयार है, हमको तैयार होना है। हम तैयार हो जाएं। मैं फिर से अंत में कहूंगा ...(समय की घंटी)... हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी जुबान बंद कर दी गई है। बोली रोक दी गई है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं यह बात जरूर कहूंगा कि आपकी जुबान को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है और कभी रुकेगी भी नहीं।

श्री शरद यादव: मैंने कहा कहा है? आपके रहते तो मेरी जुबान कहीं नहीं रुकेगी।

श्री उपसभापति: ओ. के.

श्री शरद यादव: लेकिन जो जुबान को दूर तक ले जाता है, वह तो मालिक के पास चला गया। वह रोक रहा है। मैं उसके बारे में कह रहा हूं, इसलिए...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप बोर्ड पर देखिए।

श्री शरद यादव: मेरा यह कहना है कि मेरी बात को गंभीरता से लें।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप बोर्ड पर देखिए।

श्री शरद यादव: एक पूरा दिन मीडिया के बारे में बहस करें और इसका इलाज करें। और जो इलाज करता है, उसका एक ही मतलब है कि जो मीडिया का मालिक है, वह सिर्फ पत्रकारिता ...(व्यवधान)... की कहेगा, बाकी और ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Sharadji.

श्री शरद यादव: बाकी मजीठिया कमीशन ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे यही कहना है कि मजीठिया कमेटी की recommendation लागू होनी चाहिए और सरकार को लागू करनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He made it as if it was an election speech — emotional.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: इन्होंने बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट बात बोली है, that employment relation is the central point. Who employs whom, that decides everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, one second.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, can I have some direction from you as to what time I am supposed to reply? I just want to know this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can see how I am failing to control. *...(Interruptions)...* Didn't you see that? You should sympathise with me also. Shall I fix it as 5.30 p.m.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I presume it to be 5.30 p.m.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Yechury, now you can start.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Me, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is your time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir, but it is very ominous that just before you call me to speak, the hon. Minister gets up to put a restriction *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not a restriction. *...(Interruptions)...* You got an advantage. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How? This is...*...(Interruptions)...* as if some conspiracy is going on. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You got an advantage.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is something I can't accept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You got an advantage. *...(Interruptions)...* See, I can give you four times more than that of your Party time — four multiplied by your Party time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we all agree; it could be for all — 27 minutes, or, 30 minutes as he has said. So, you please stick to our agreement.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is only self-restraint; no will.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आज बड़े जज्बात के साथ बहस हो रही है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। आज तक, अभी तक जो कहा गया है, मैं उस सबका स्वागत करता हूँ, but I will move in to English. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, many things have been said, and I agree with most of the points that have been made. I do not want to take time on that. Sir, I would like to begin with one point, where Mr. Sharad Yadav has just left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another important subject.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. That is something important and I hope you will accept his advice and have a separate discussion on media. That all of us would want. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He made very relevant points about media. I subscribe to that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Ministers are present here. This House should accept to discuss the role of media in our democracy, the issue of cross-holdings, ...(Interruptions)... how it is, actually, subverting the very spirit of the Article 19 of the Constitution, how money is playing the role and paid news. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We should have another discussion on the role of media.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the sense of the House be taken and let there be a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I think we should have another discussion on the role of media. Now, you proceed, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, all of us have a great pride in our democracy. The Constitution that we have all adopted guarantees 'one man, one vote'; or, 'one person, one vote' and 'one vote, one value'. This political equality is established in practice through the electoral process. If the electoral process is deficient, there is always a need to fine tune it. What the LoP said is correct. Over the years, we have been fine tuning it. But, now, I think, the time has come when major changes are required in order to ensure that the democratic choices of the people are not distorted. You cannot have democratic choices being distorted by either money power, or, muscle power, or, appeals to communalism, or, appeals to caste, in which case democracy is at peril and at stake. These infirmities have to be corrected. Now, the

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reason why I am raising this is that we have had long discussions on electoral reforms. Our late Dinesh Goswami was there. Unfortunately, he died in a car accident. But he gave a very voluminous report. Indrajit Gupta Commission was referred to here. That was a very, very good Report which was presented there, but nothing of that has, actually, been implemented. We need to correct that, and how do we correct that? That is a question right now. The whole purpose is to stop the distortion of democracy that is taking place in our electoral process and system today. Now if you want to proceed from the point of how to correct it, the Government, in its Union Budget, made two proposals. Dealing with the question of money power and influence of money during the electoral processes, it said that the cash donations to political parties would now be restricted to two thousand rupees from the existing twenty thousand rupees. The second one they said is that there is going to be electoral bonds. That would be floated. People can buy the bonds. They can give it to the political parties which can redeem the bonds. Now, these two are a mere eyewash. Not only an eyewash, they are opening up newer areas for money laundering. Now for twenty thousand rupees if I had to give a name of a person who has given me that money, for two thousand rupees, I can give you ten names which is equivalent to that twenty thousand. Now what is the great difference that is being made? It is a mockery. Take electoral bonds. Who buys them, who gives them, who gives them to you, who then redeems them, all this is in a veil of secrecy. Except for the Government of the day, nobody else will know, and that can also be used for other purposes of blackmailing saying 'why you have paid to so and so party'. So this is no reform. This is only opening up ways for further distortion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, if you really want to reduce the role of money power — I have been arguing, at least, for a decade from this place and I reiterate my points which have been raised here earlier also — you put a ceiling on the expenditure of political parties, doing it along with the candidates. If you want to increase that ceiling, increase that ceiling, but if you do not have a ceiling on the expenditure of political parties, you cannot control the influence of money power. I have seen it, Sir, in the airports. All of us have seen it. When we go for an election campaign, our colleagues from this House, we suddenly find, while we are waiting for a commercial aircraft to take-off, the aircraft getting late, but they fly-off in their private jets. They come and land and then take their helicopter and go-off for their election meetings and cover seven meetings. But we can do only one or two at the most on road. We have all seen it.

श्री शरद यादव: फिर तो आप दिल्ली वापस नहीं आ सकते।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: जी, नहीं आ सकते। We have all seen it, Sir. आप बिल्कुल सही कर रहे हैं, अगर हम उसी तरह की कैम्पेन करना चाहते हैं तो रात को हम दिल्ली वापस नहीं लौट

सकते हैं। पांच-पांच प्राइवेट जेट हैं, देखिए। चलिए, इस बात को छोड़िए, लेकिन इस सवाल में, अगर आप इसके ऊपर पाबंदी रखना चाहेंगे, तो पार्टी के खर्चे के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग का आधार नहीं होता तो इसके ऊपर अंकुश नहीं लग सकता। उससे बंद नहीं होगा, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ अंकुश तो लगेगा। दूसरी बात, शायद हम अकेले रहेंगे, लेकिन सीधा-सीधा हम यह कह रहे हैं कि बैंक से हो या ड्राफ्ट से हो, जो भी हो, कॉर्पोरेट फंडिंग बैंक किए आप पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को। Let the corporates cooperate. They must cooperate with Indian democracy. They must contribute to the functioning of Indian democracy. Let them contribute to a State fund. Let it be managed and operated by the Election Commission or by any other agency, and let there be the system of State funding that the Indrajit Gupta Commission had recommended. It is high time that you start implementing that. The State funding is not giving money to political parties as cash. The State funding was to be done in kind where the recognized political parties, National and States, would be given in kind — the vehicles, the drivers, the petrol or the fuel, the number of posters to be printed in accordance with their electoral performance or the past electoral performance ...*(Interruptions)*... and now you add helicopters. It is correct. Now you add helicopters also, the number of helicopters, all the private jets. But you start this practice of State funding which exists in many other Western democracies. It is not a very new thing that is going to happen in the world, and there, Sir, I have pride in our democracy from one fact. You remember when President Obama came here for the first time. He came here and he wrote in our Golden Book. There is nothing golden about it. But you have a book in the Central Hall where foreign Heads of State come and write. He said, 'Greetings from the world's oldest democracy to the world's largest democracy.' We had to point out that evening at the hon. President of India's banquet, "Sir, this is also not correct to say that you are the world's oldest democracy."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can it be?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay, they talk of the Charter of 1776 and so on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is parliamentary democracy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But President Obama was born one year before all the African Americans got their universal suffrage in the USA. They got it in 1962; he was born in 1961; otherwise there would have been no universal suffrage. We gave it from day one, Sir! That is the pride of our democracy. But how do you exercise that? You exercise that through an efficient electoral system and electoral process. But the electoral process is being distorted like this, like what we have seen with money power. And, it is absolutely correct. Wherever I have been in the campaign — what

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my colleague, Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav was also saying just now – all along, there has been a widespread suspicion that this entire *notebandi* or demonetisation was done to help the ruling party so that they can spend the money while the others cannot because there are restrictions put on them. This is the widespread feeling amongst the people. Whether it is right or wrong is a separate matter. These two steps need to be taken – bringing party expenditure under a ceiling and banning corporate funding of parties. Let it go to a State corpus; let a process of State funding come in. If you cannot do that, at least, put some restrictions on the misuse of money in influencing the electoral process. There is money power at play, which has reached a crescendo today. This is what we have seen in the recent elections. So, this is a very important issue that has to be immediately addressed. I would give you my suggestions as to how we think it should be addressed.

The second point that I want to make is very important, which the Leader of the Opposition also dealt with, and that is concerning our democracy. Democracy, as we understand it, is the rule of the majority and, till now, since Independence, I think except for once, no Central Government in India has commanded more than fifty per cent of the support of the people who voted; forget the whole electorate, of the people who voted, not once did it happen that they commanded more than 50 per cent of the support. I am told that there has been one such occasion. The closest I remember, in my lifetime, was when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi got 405 seats. He came up to about 48 per cent; even then, it was not more than 50 per cent. It never crossed the 50 per cent mark. If democracy is the rule of the majority, this has to be corrected, Sir, and if this has to be corrected, we will have to move towards a partial-proportional system. And they are right when they said that 31 per cent is what the BJP got in the last elections, and, 39 per cent with all their NDA supporters. So, 61 per cent of the people who voted...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No. 69 per cent.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, 69 per cent voted against the BJP, but let us give them the benefit of doubt, including their allies; 61 per cent of those who voted, voted against the BJP. But in our system of the 'first past the post', they had the majority and they are entitled to form the Government under our Constitution. But this is a weakness that we have to reconsider. I think the time has come for a serious consideration of the partial-proportional representative system. Yes, India is a country with immense diversity. Our diversity is such, and it is very natural that every specific entity in our country would like their person to be represented in the Parliament. That is absolutely legitimate. That legitimate aspiration of the Indian

people must be kept in mind. At the same time, this distortion of democracy, where it is not the rule of the majority, has to be corrected. That can only be done through a partial-proportional representative system whereby you could consider — we have made these suggestions in the past — that out of the 542 seats that you have in the Lok Sabha, club two seats together and reduce the number to one half of this 542, making it 271. And, in every constituency, every voter has two votes, one for the individual and one for the political party. That political party would submit to the Election Commission a list before the election. Depending on the percentage of the votes that that political party gets, the Election Commission would decide the number of MPs they would have and accordingly, those seats would be filled up, while the individual also gets the right to be elected in the same constituency. So, the diversity of India can also be maintained and the democratic principle can also be maintained. Then you will be, at least, ensuring that the Government that comes into office is the Government that enjoys the support of more than 50 per cent of the people who have voted in that election. Otherwise, we are not really following a democratic system under the definition that democracy is the rule of the majority. So, time has come, Sir, that we have to consider this. There are two advantages of this Proportional Representative System. In this House, I remember, standing here, that we had to use the Marshalls to pass the Women Reservation Bill, and it has not happened in the other House. It has now gone to the other House and it has lapsed. For more than a decade, nearly two decades, I think, we have been talking about women reservation. In the Proportional Representation System, it can be made mandatory that every party will give one-third of seats to women. That will ensure women representation in the Parliament. Secondly, with the Proportional Representation System, the use of your money power, muscle power, caste appeals, communal appeals, etc., etc., can also be curtailed because people are going to vote for the political programme of the political parties, not for individual appeals that can be there in the other part for individual candidates. But, Sir, this sort of a system has to be brought to India today if we really want to fine tune and perfect our democratic set-up, which I started by saying that this is a very important aspect of our country of which, at least, my generation, born after the Constitution was adopted, is very proud of. The other distortion that we have talked of very eloquently is media. My senior colleague, Sharadji, has also spoken about the media and control over it. Sir, we have discussed in this House the print and electronic media. I have participated in that discussion earlier also on the question of paid news. But nothing has happened on that issue. The time has come when paid news is identified as paid news. That must be treated as an advertisement and the money should be charged to the account of the political party or to the candidate. First of all, try to stop it and take some action on this question of paid news. The second thing is the control

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over the media that you have. What has been raised is absolutely correct. No major democracy in the world allows cross holding of the media. No major democracy! And, there the same corporate cannot hold a newspaper and a TV channel and electronic sites. And what has been said about social media is absolutely correct. I show you, Sir, the number of things that have come up. Now, today, WhatsApp is estimated to be 98 per cent of cross current of opinions on the social media. Ninety-eight per cent! Your Facebook and Twitter, inventions of 2014, have come down. Three years is a long time in information technology. Now, they all have gone into the background. There is no control over this WhatsApp — what is the content, what goes on there, what is the entire distortion that happens there? The whole survey has been done how the BJP won the UP elections with the use of WhatsApp. It may be right or wrong. But what is the control over this fourth estate that Sharadji was talking about? We have to ban cross holding. Some new laws have to be made in order to penalize paid news. My appeal to all our journalist friends, very good minds, very good patriots, who want India to be vibrant and become good, is this. We told them right then, "Please, don't make the mistake of moving from a fixed salary into a contract." But they did and we see now what is happening, what Sharadji was talking about, that the control of the owners of the media is a vice-like grip. Take the case of your electronic media. You say that Doordarshan will give equal amount of time depending on the percentage of vote polled by each national party, but in the private media, it is zero. State funding should also include that in the private media also, according to the same proportion, the time will be allotted to all the parties and nobody can get a disproportionate time. That has to be done. You open any channel today. Hon. Prime Minister's speech is live-telecast in every single private channel. There is only one camera that goes with the Prime Minister, and that is the public broadcaster, but everybody takes it from that public broadcaster to give a live coverage. And, Sir, if you are travelling, which I do quite a number of times, when you are driving, you listen to the radio. When the hon. Prime Minister speaks '*Mann Ki Baat*', all your old songs, Hindi songs, everything vanishes. On every single FM radio channel, you listen only that. Why is that so? The Prime Minister has got a right to talk to the people, but how do you take away the choices before the people? Is this democracy? You have radio stations that are dedicated to playing certain types of music or certain types of issues, but all that is taken off. Is that democracy?

So, what is happening to the media is something that needs to be seriously discussed.

श्री शरद यादव: मजीठिया कमेटी है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Majithia Committee is there. उससे पहले शरद जी, इतनी सारी कमेटियां आईं और इतनी सारी सिफारिशें आईं, लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह अफसोस की बात है और अगर इसी सेशन में करें, तो हम कल ही नोटिस दे देंगे। त्रिपाठी जी, बिलकुल सही कह रहे हैं। आप इसे मान लीजिए as the Chair, you have the right. कल या परसों डेट फिक्स कर दीजिए। हम सब लोग तैयार हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में सीरियसली चर्चा करें। यह बात सही है। सर, हमने इमर्जेंसी भी देखी, हमने इमर्जेंसी की सेंसरशिप भी देखी, लेकिन इतनी बुरी स्थिति हमने उस समय भी नहीं देखी। उस समय सिनेमा हॉल में जब न्यूज़रील आती थी, तो हम लोग उठकर बाहर आ जाते थे कि 10 मिनट के बाद आ जाएंगे, जब न्यूज़रील खत्म हो जाएगी, क्योंकि यह प्रोपेगंडा है, लेकिन सर, आजकल वह मौका भी नहीं है। आपको तो बाहर जाने के लिए चांस ही नहीं मिलता और बम्बार्डमेंट हो जाता है। इसके बारे में आपको कुछ करने की जरूरत है। The next point I want to make is about EVMs. I was showing, when Sharadji was talking here...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the last point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, I have got seven more points. I will show you this picture. It shows Mr. Advani, Mr. Narasimha Rao, the spokesperson of the BJP today, and the book titled, 'Democracy at Risk Due to EVMs'. Now, I have been a party to all these discussions with the Election Committee, from the time Mr. Chandrababu Naidu raised it down to all of this. And because the maximum number of IT professionals working in the US are from Andhra, we called them. They came and demonstrated. There were some problems. The Election Commission said that they would sort them out. But finally, in the all-party meeting, everybody then finally agreed. I remember, Mr. Quraishi was the CEC. Everybody agreed that there would be a paper trail. We proposed it. Paper trail was accepted. Then, it went up to the Supreme Court, and the Leader of the Opposition said very correctly that the Supreme Court had also agreed. It was 2013-end. In 2014, the Government changed. Day before yesterday, Mr. Quraishi was on record in the media saying, "I don't know why the Government has stopped the funding for this to continue." Yesterday, we saw that the Chief Election Commissioner writes to the Prime Minister of India, the head of the Executive. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary are the three wings of our democracy. The Election Commission is a Constitutional authority. It doesn't deal with the Executive. If it has to, it deals with the President or the offices appointed by the President. It is unprecedented for the Election Commission to deal with the Executive. But look at the desperation. There is no other option because the Government is not releasing funds. This has to be done and this has to be done before the next election, and, that is why, अगर वे गुजरात का इलेक्शन प्रीपोन करते हैं, तो आप भी हिमाचल के बारे में सोच लीजिए। वरना यह होगा कि गुजरात का इलेक्शन प्रीपोन होने से पहले पेपर ट्रेल नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... या आपके हिमाचल आते-आते पेपर ट्रेल हो जाएगा। आप यह भी सोच लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पेपर बैलेट हो। But, in any case, this has

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to happen immediately. Sir, let us look at the paper trail. Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav gave you the figures of Uttar Pradesh. I know that in the last general elections in West Bengal, paper trail was done in 22 constituencies; and, out of 22 constituencies, they won 12, and, we won 10. I am not going into the results. But for the confidence that the EVMs cannot be manipulated, you have that fall back option; you have that assurance that if there is a dispute, you can count the ballot papers and not the EVM machine count. With this, the confidence comes into the whole system and in the machines. The Election Commission is prepared; the Supreme Court has ordered, why are we not doing it? Tell me, why are we not doing it? And, I think, by not doing it, you are creating great problems for our democracy at work.

Sir, the next point that I want to talk about is 'simultaneous elections'. Sir, you are older than me. You have fought many more elections. 17 बार तो ये चुनाव लड़े हैं। Sir, in 1952, the elections were held simultaneously. In 1957, there were simultaneous elections.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: In 1962 also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: By that time, the distortion had come. Why did this separation happen? Under Article 356, there was dismissal of the Kerala Government, and, after that, there was dismissal of some other Government. So, the time could not be matched. So, are you prepared to remove Article 356 from the Constitution? Tell me, if you want simultaneous elections, are you prepared to remove Article 356 from the Indian Constitution? If you cannot remove it, you cannot have simultaneous elections. You please understand it. What are you talking about? It is not a gimmickry or an advertisement. This is serious as you are talking about 'democracy at work'. And, here, in this democracy, when I say that there is a pride in it, the pride exists because of our diversity. You can have and you will have, very often, coalition Governments, and, in coalition Governments, there will be problems with one partner or the other partner and they may withdraw support in between. We have done it in the past. Somebody else may do it in future. But that is our democratic right and you cannot deny that right under the Indian Constitution. But by saying that you will have only simultaneous elections, what are you saying? Are you saying, "No, for five years, your democracy and your democratic rights are not applicable?" What is this, Sir? Are we rendering it into some sort of a non-serious issue? They now say that in 2019, they will dissolve their State Governments and then they will have simultaneous elections. This is a surreptitious manner in which our Parliamentary democracy is sought to be substituted by a Presidential form of Government, and, this is something, which we cannot allow. Sir, our country, through exhaustive debates in the Constituent Assembly, adopted the parliamentary

form of democracy because of the diversity that we have in our country, which is unparalleled anywhere in the world.

Somebody correctly said that probably, we can have it in a two-party system but with this sort of diversity, with this sort of country that we have, the parliamentary democracy is the only form through which democracy can survive in our country, and, that is what Dr. Ambedkar said. The entire Constituent Assembly said it, and, we came to the conclusion. This is a backdoor method to try and bring back the Presidential form and that is something which cannot be allowed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

And, that is why, Sir, simultaneous election is not merely a question of saving money. It is not a question of simply saving money. It is not a question of simply saying that the Code of Conduct does not allow me to work. Yes, these are problems which we can try and resolve. But do not try to tinker with our system and distort our parliamentary democracy by trying to bring in the Presidential form through the backdoor. That is something that cannot be allowed. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Finally, Sir, there are many other issues on electoral reforms. You have the question of disqualification, the question of disqualification on conviction or before when the chargesheet is filed, etc. These are the issues that are required to be discussed seriously. Since you have already pressed the bell, I am not going into the details. But, Sir, I have a serious problem with respect to communal appeal. In these elections in U.P., you can have leaders go and openly talk about *Kasab*, *kabristan*, *shamshaan ghat*, *Eid*, *Diwali*, the straightforward communal appeal trying to polarize the people, and nothing happens. And who are these people — the hon. Prime Minister of the country, the president of the ruling party of the country. If they can go and make such appeal and there is no control, no restriction, then what is democracy all about? Why do we have this Indian Penal Code? Why do we have these sections in it saying, 'appeal to a particular section' is actually a criminal act? Now, this is something that has to be seriously considered. There are other issues like whether you should allow anybody to contest more than one seat. Why should you in a democracy? Why should any person contest on two seats or more than two seats? That is a gross wastage of public money. You will have to resign from one, unless you lose both the seats. That is a different matter.

श्री शरद यादव: लोग तीन-तीन सीट्स पर चुनाव लड़े हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: हां, लोग तीन-तीन सीट्स पर चुनाव लड़े हैं। यह क्या है? So, there are many such issues. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Finally, Sir, after this Government assumed office, you have a very proactive, hyperactive Law Commission. The Law Commission is asking all of us political parties for various opinions on various things, including common civil code, etc., etc. The Law Commission has ordained for itself

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

the right to re-draft our Constitution, I think, which is something that it must be disabused from. In October, 2014, soon after this Government assumed office, they had asked for opinions from various political parties on a consultation paper on electoral reforms. We have given our opinion. I am sure every party has given its opinion. All of us have given. Today is 2017. Nothing has happened. So, my final point is urging the Government to establish a mechanism through which this entire issue of electoral reforms can be properly discussed and, like Sharadji said, it could be a House Committee, a Joint House Committee or along with other legal experts, Constitutional experts form a proper committee with leading political figures and let us get down to the business of seriously reforming our electoral process. This is absolutely essential for our democracy. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important issue. मैं सबसे पहले तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि electoral reforms पर बहुत-सी बातें रखी गई हैं, proportional representation की बात रखी गई है। मैं उनसे एग्री करता हूँ और proportional representation के संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण अपनी पार्टी का देना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि सन् 2014 के चुनाव में बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने पूरे देश में तीसरे नंबर पर वोट पाए, highest percentage of vote मिले। More than two crore and sixty-two lakh persons voted for BSP. But still, seat was zero and no representation was there in Lok Sabha.

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

मुझे अभी भी याद है कि 2014 के बाद जब बजट के पहले Presidential Address पर यहाँ पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था, तो हमने कुछ बातें रखी थीं, उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी इस साइड थी और बीजेपी उधर चली गई थी, तब बीजेपी की तरफ से एक वरिष्ठ नेता, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, उन्होंने कहा कि आपको बोलने का क्या राइट है, आपकी तो एक भी सीट लोक सभा में नहीं है। मुझे आज भी वह बात याद है।

सर, 2 करोड़ 62 लाख लोगों ने बीएसपी को वोट दिया, लेकिन सीट नहीं मिली, इसलिए उनको इस तरह से कहने का मौका मिला, क्योंकि इस कंट्री में proportional representation की बात नहीं है, जबकि बीएसपी अपने वोट शेयर के मामले में पूरी कंट्री में third largest party थी।

सर, electoral reforms के तहत हमारा मुख्य मुद्दा इवीएम मशीन का है, जिस पर मैं आज बोलना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसके पहले मैं समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए electoral reforms के बारे में कुछ बातें शॉर्ट में रख दूंगा। जो बातें पहले कही जा चुकी हैं, मैं उन्हें repeat नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन जो बातें रह गई हैं, उन्हें जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। अभी श्री सीताराम येचुरी ने कहा कि इसके अंतर्गत disqualification जैसे विषयों पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए और reforms आने चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें हमें Tenth Schedule को देखना पड़ेगा। Tenth Schedule इसलिए आया था कि यदि कोई defection करता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही हो सके, लेकिन यह

Tenth Schedule आज बिल्कुल defunct हो चुका है। हम लोग और हमारी पार्टी इसके भुक्तभोगी है। एक बार नहीं, तीन बार defection को हमने face किया और माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक हम गए। हाई कोर्ट से भी जीते और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की पूर्ण संवैधानिक पीठ ने, 5 Judges की पीठ ने भी इस मामले को देखा, जिसमें मुझे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से argument करने का मौका मिला था। वह बात अलग है कि दूसरी तरफ से 25 वकील appear हुए थे, क्यों हर व्यक्ति, जिसने defection किया, अपना एक वकील खड़ा कर सकता है। उनका निर्णय चुनाव से ठीक दो महीने पहले आता है, हमारे पक्ष में आता है और वे सभी disqualified माने जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद चुनाव आ जाते हैं। इस तरह के disqualification का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है। Tenth Schedule का निर्णय अगर Speaker ने करना है और Speaker जो Party-in-power है, उसके द्वारा चुना जाता है, इस तरीके का provision जहां हैं, वहां कभी भी Tenth Schedule में निर्णय नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरे, जिस तरीके से आज Political parties हैं, जैसे कोई एक पार्टी से जीतकर आता है और आने के बाद defection कर जाता है, तो Tenth Schedule में इसका provision रखना चाहिए। हमारी राय से, हमारा मत यह है कि अगर आपने defection किया है तो आप disqualified माने जाएंगे। फिर आपने यह नहीं देखना कि अब तीन-चौथाई हो गया, पहले एक-तिहाई था या पार्टी merge कर गई। अगर आपने defection किया है, तो जिस पार्टी से आप लड़कर आए हैं, जिस पार्टी के चिह्न पर चुनाव जीतकर आए हैं, जब आप उस पार्टी को छोड़ रहे हैं तो आपको अपनी सीट छोड़नी चाहिए। आपकी सीट उसी दिन vacant declare हो जानी चाहिए जिस दिन आप defection करते हैं। दोबारा से वह व्यक्ति चुनाव लड़े और पार्टी से चुनकर आए। ऐसा हमने कई States में face किया है, जहां हम national party के रूप में हैं। हम हर स्टेट में लड़ते हैं। अभी South India में एक नया स्टेट तेलंगाना बना था। वहां हमारे दो MLAs चुनकर आए, लेकिन जब Ministry बनने लगी तो उन्हें defection कराकर मंत्री बना दिया गया। इस तरह की चीजें, एक बार नहीं कई बार होती रही हैं, चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, राजस्थान हो या कोई दूसरी स्टेट हो और वहां चाहे कोई भी पार्टी power में हो। जो पार्टी power में होती है, वह इसका use and misuse अपने हिसाब से करती है। इसलिए election लड़कर अगर कोई आता है, तो Tenth Schedule को भी हमें देखना चाहिए और विचार करके उसमें आवश्यक amendments लाने चाहिए ताकि ऐसे defectors को उसी समय पार्टी छोड़नी पड़े।

जहां तक media का सवाल है, media को लेकर यहां बहुत विस्तृत चर्चा हो चुकी है। शरद यादव जी ने बहुत detail में जाकर अच्छे तरीके से सारी बातों को already रख दिया है। उसे repeat करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हमसे ज्यादा या हमारी पार्टी से ज्यादा इसका भुक्तभोगी कौन होगा? उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने पिछला चुनाव कई लोगों से लड़ा है। हमने इनकी muscle power से लड़ा। जैसा यहां कहा जा रहा है कि 80 helicopters, आप गलत बोल रहे हैं, 75 helicopters मान लीजिए, 80 figures गलत हो गई, 75 helicopters और 10 हवाई जहाज लेकर, हर शहर में 400 motorcycles, जिन पर नम्बर नहीं, उसमें सिर्फ भारतीय जनता पार्टी का झंडा लगा हुआ था, उन motorcycles में छपा हुआ, 403 Constituencies में आपके 403 रथ चल रहे थे, आप इस तरीके से चुनाव मैदान में उतरे और पूरा media आपके साथ रहा। सुबह से लेकर शाम तक media आपके साथ रहता था, इसलिए हम media से भी चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। हम जहां आपसे चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, media से और अन्य पार्टियों से भी चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, क्योंकि

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

media आपके साथ खड़ा था। शाम के चार बजने के बाद panels बैठ जाते हैं। उन panels में आपके लोग बैठकर media में आपका प्रचार और प्रसार करते थे। Election Commission कहता है कि हमने Exit Poll बंद कर दिया, अब Exit Poll नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन यह भी कहा कि हम Opinion Poll ban नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि हमने इसका proposal दिया था, मगर Law Ministry ने नहीं माना। Law Ministry ने कानून नहीं बनाया। जब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मामला गया तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि जब तक कोई कानून नहीं बनता, हम Opinion Poll को बंद नहीं कर सकते। कानून लाना चाहिए, लेकिन कानून कौन लाएगा? जो पार्टी पावर में है, वह तो दिन भर यही काम कर रही है। एक दिन पहले ओपिनियन पोल बनाकर, अभी वोट नहीं पड़े हैं, वोट किसको पड़ने वाले हैं, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है, आपके 8,000 लोगों के बारे में जो ओपिनियन पोल्स हैं, उनमें डेटा भी दिया गया है। आप कहते हैं कि 8,770 लोगों से हमने पूछताछ की और उनसे हमने बड़ा सॉलिड ओपिनियन पोल निकाल लिया। उसमें यह निकाला गया कि 20 परसेंट मुस्लिम्स बीजेपी के साथ हैं, 30 प्रतिशत दलित आपके साथ हैं और इसी तरीके से अपर कास्ट आपके साथ है, ब्राह्मण समाज को हम गाली दे रहे हैं, फिर भी वह हमारे साथ है। ये सारी बातें आपके ओपिनियन पोल में आईं और आपने कहा कि हम तो 300 सीट्स से ऊपर जीत रहे हैं। आप 300 की फ़िगर लेकर क्यों आए? उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव से पहले तो आप 40-45 सीटों पर थे। आप 300 की फ़िगर इसलिए लेकर आए, क्योंकि आपको मालूम था कि आपने मशीन में कितनी फिक्स की हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको पहले से फ़िगर मालूम है। आपको यह पता है कि ईवीएम में कितनी लिमिट हमने फिक्स कर दी है, कितना रिजल्ट निकलने वाला है। आप शोर मचा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो जब वोट पड़ गए थे, तो रिजल्ट के एक दिन पहले एग्जिट पोल वालों में से इनके लिए कोई 180 बता रहा था, तो कोई 200 बता रहा था, लेकिन आखिर में एक कम्पनी की तरफ से इनके खुद का एग्जिट पोल आया, जिसको इन्होंने रात के 8 बजे तक यह कहते हुए रोककर रखा था कि हम तुमको बता रहे हैं कि कितनी सीटें आने वाली हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: उसका नाम क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: उसका नाम चाणक्य है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not yielding. मान्यवर, मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ और वह इज्जत आज और भी बढ़ गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: हम लोग लोक सभा चुनाव में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... आगे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: भूपेंद्र जी, मैं मानता हूँ कि आप कभी गलत नहीं बोलते हैं। आज भी इस बात पर आप गलत नहीं बोले, इसलिए आपके लिए इज्जत और भी बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि आपने ईवीएम के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला। आपने यह नहीं कहा कि इसमें गलती नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि आप यह मानते हैं कि गलती हो सकती है, इसलिए मेरी आपके लिए इज्जत और बढ़ गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, हमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। उनको दर्द होता है, क्योंकि जब कोई सही बात रख दी जाए तो दर्द होना चाहिए और आपको खड़ा भी होना चाहिए। आप बीच-बीच में खड़े होते रहिए, आप बार-बार खड़े होइए, उससे हमारी बात को आप प्रूव करते हैं। आप प्रूव करते हैं कि जो हम कह रहे हैं, वह सही है। आप जितनी बार खड़े होंगे, उतनी बार लोगों को भी यह एहसास हो जाएगा।

शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि आप मीडिया को आप कंट्रोल कर लेंगे। कल के अखबारों में शरद यादव जी नहीं छपेंगे, आप ही छपेंगे। आप और मीडिया चैनल्स को तो कंट्रोल कर लेंगे, लेकिन आप इस समय राज्य सभा चैनल को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस समय वह दिखा रहा है और वह सब चीज़ बता भी रहा है। आगे आप उसको कंट्रोल कर लेंगे, वह बाद की बात है, इस समय आप नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए जो सत्यता है, उसको आप कबूल कीजिए और उससे परेशान मत होइए। मुझे कहीं और जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ईवीएम के बारे में यह किताब उन्होंने मोबाइल में दिखाई थी, मैं यह किताब ही आपको दिखा रहा हूँ। इस किताब को आप देख लीजिए-Democracy at Risk. यह किताब जी.वी.एल. नरसिम्हा राव ने लिखी है। वे पूरे इलेक्शन 24 घंटे मीडिया में बैठे रहे। वे थक गए, लेकिन पानी पी-पीकर बोलते रहे, क्योंकि उन्होंने उनसे कहा था कि मीडिया में बैठिए। उन्होंने किताब में क्या लिखा है, वह भी मैं दिखा देता हूँ। यह किताब किसी और ने नहीं लिखी है, यह किताब आपके स्पोक्सपर्सन ने लिखी है। इसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा है? मैं पूरी किताब नहीं पढ़ सकता, क्योंकि इस किताब में तो उन्होंने इतना मैटीरियल दे दिया है कि 272 पन्नों की इस किताब को पढ़ने के बाद ईवीएम पर कोई भी विश्वास नहीं कर सकता।

आडवाणी जी, जो इस कंट्री के डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, जिनकी इज्जत पूरा देश करता है, उन्होंने इसमें लिखा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा कि ईवीएम में विश्वास नहीं हो सकता। सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी इस समय यहां थोड़ी देर पहले बैठे थे, लेकिन अभी यहां नहीं बैठे हैं। मैं सोच रहा था कि वे यहां रहेंगे। वे तो हमारे हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। उन्होंने खुद इस किताब के साथ पूरे बीजेपी वालों के साथ मिलकर एजिटेशन किया और पूछा कि यह चिप कहां बनती है? उनको जवाब मिला, जापान में बनती है। उन्होंने कहा, मैंने जापान वाले, जो इसको बनाते हैं, उनसे मैंने पूछा कि आप इसको क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हैं, आप अपने यहां मशीन अब क्यों नहीं चला रहे हैं? उन्होंने कहा, हम पागल थोड़े ही न हैं कि हम इस मशीन को चलाएँगे। उनका यह ऑडियो-वीडियो सब जगह चल रहा है, उसको सब लोग देख रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम पागल थोड़े ही न हैं कि हम ईवीएम मशीन का इस्तेमाल करेंगे। जर्मनी में उसको कूड़े में फेंक दिया गया। जिस तरीके से आज सेटेलाइट से भी हैक कर सकते हैं आपका टेलीफोन, हम लोग यहां क्या बोल रहे हैं उसकी हैकिंग हो सकती है। हम लोग जब यहां पर वोट डालते हैं तो यहां पर गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, फिर पेपर से हम लोग वोट देते हैं। जहां पर इतना हो, जहां पार्लियामेंट के अंदर यह हो रहा हो, तो वहां पर यह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन का क्या है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन में कोई डेटा देने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह किताब अपने आप में सिफिशिएंट है। इसमें इंडिया के नहीं इसमें foreign scientists, foreign engineers, foreign technicians सबने, इंडिया के बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने मिल करके यह प्रूव किया है कि यह मशीन हैकेबल है, हैक हो सकती है और अगर हैक हो सकती है और अगर वन परसेंट भी हैक हो सकती है तो हमारा राइट मरता है। कौन सा राइट मरता है जो बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कांस्टीट्यूशन के Preamble में दिया है। Article 19(1) में दिया जरूर है, लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन का Preamble कैसे स्टार्ट होता है? It starts with, 'We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign' पहले जब कांस्टीट्यूशन बना था, तो it was Sovereign Democratic Republic. डेमोक्रेटिक वर्ड तब भी था, आज भी है। बाद में 1977 में ऐड हुआ socialist and secular, वह बात दूसरी है कि अब सेक्युलर लिखा रह गया, अब सेक्युलर नहीं रह गया कन्ट्री,

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

अब सेक्युलिरिज्म खत्म हो गया है। सेक्युलिरिज्म में तो यह जवाब होता है, भाषण सुन लीजिए, आप एक करोगे तो हम पचास मारेंगे। इस तरीके की बातें होती हैं तो सेक्युलिरिज्म कन्द्री नहीं रह गई। लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करके आया और सेक्युलर लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन इसी Preamble में जो बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर है कांस्टीट्यूशन का, केशव नाथ भारती से लेकर हर जजमेंट में, that this cannot be tinkered with or altered with. इसमें है to secure to all citizens justice, social, economic and political. उसके बाद नेक्स्ट देखिए, liberty of thought, expression, belief and worship. Now, word 'expression' has been used in the very Preamble. It is not only in where it gives a Fundamental Right. अब ऐसा नहीं है, यह मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, Article 19(1)(a) का इंटरप्रेटेशन भी हुआ। देखा गया कि वोटिंग में क्या होता है। जो वोटर है, कहा गया कि statutory right है। आपको राइट है खाली वोट डालने का। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसको 2002 में Union of India Versus Association of Democratic Reforms में एग्जामिन किया और क्या होल्ड किया? उन्होंने कहा कि under our Constitution, Article 19(1)(a) provides for freedom of speech and expression. Voter's speech or expression in case of election would include casting of votes – further, the Supreme Court says – that is to say, voter speaks out or expresses by casting vote. Now, this is the interpretation of the word 'expression' in freedom of speech and expression in Article 19(1)(a), which is also in the basic structure. In fact, not only this, much before that, डेमोक्रेसी को कंसिडर करते हुए, there was a famous case of Mohinder Singh Gill versus Chief Election Commissioner in 1978. सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हम क्वोट कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा democracy is Government by the people. It is a continual participative operation, not a cataclysmic period exercise. The little man in his multitude marking his vote at the poll does a social audit of his Parliament plus political choice of the proxy. The right of election is the very essence of the Constitution. It further says in the same judgment that poll is a vital part of the election but with the end of the poll, the whole election is not over. Ballots have to be assembled. Why am I saying about EVM? I am on the point that this very amendment in the Act, bringing EVM as a part of the polling procedure, is *ultra vires*. We have committed this mistake. Parliament has committed this mistake. We have all tinkered with the basic structure of the Constitution and Article 19(1)(a) by introducing this EVM. What in Gill's case was said was that it is a vital part of the election but with the end of the poll the whole election is not over. Ballots have to be assembled, scrutinised, counted, recount claims considered and result declared. The declaration determines the election. The conduct of the election thus ripens into the elector's choice only when processed, screened and sanctified, every escalatory step upto the formalised finish being unified in purpose, forward in movement, fair and free in its temper. Article 329(b) halts judicial intervention during this period, provided the act possesses the pre-requisites of 'election' in its semantic sweep. That is to say, immunity is conferred only if the act impeached is done for the apparent object of furthering a free and fair election. Now, is it a free and fair election?

I have all respect for the Election Commission. Election Commission is helpless. I wrote to the Election Commission. I wrote the very same day when the counting was going on. We received information that there were 900 votes while there were only 266 votes polled in one of the constituency in Allahabad. The voting machine was showing 900 votes being polled. There was a situation in various constituencies where it was only Muslim dominated constituency and 700 persons were there in that booth and 600 votes went to BJP. Now, the answer came that women have given the votes to us and 100 men did not give. Now, what is this? People are screaming on the streets today. They are saying that they have been cheated. A fraud has been committed on them, on their fundamental right through this manipulation in the EVM. Today, when everything can be hacked wherever electronics is used or electronic machines are used and, as been demonstrated none else by the BJP persons that it is possible in every manner, even if 1 per cent tinkering is possible, election is not free and fair. The duty of the Election Commission under Article 324 is to hold free and fair election. Now, for holding free and fair elections, it is the confidence of the voter. If the voter's confidence is shattered, democracy is finished. What will be the purpose? Why will people go for votes at all? Why would parties go and ask for votes? We should only try to hack people who can hack the machines and pray to the machine, 'Give us the vote', like they have done. This is what has been done.

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: बिल्कुल बोल रहे हैं और जो बोल रहे हैं, वह सही बोल रहे हैं। आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है, आपको अपने क्षेत्र में मालूम है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको वहां भी मालूम है कि किस तरीके से लोगों ने कहां वोट डाला और कहां वोट निकला? आपको यह भी अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या नतीजा आ रहा था, actual नतीजा क्या था, दो दिन पहले तक मालूम था, जब तक आपके पास एक दिन पहले रात को पूरी figure नहीं आ गयी कि हमने 300 के ऊपर हैकिंग कर ली है, अब आप अपने चाणक्य से कह दीजिए कि वह तीन सौ बता दे और टीवी में दे दे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: वह तो मायावती जी भी कह रही थीं। ...(व्यवधान).... तीन सौ से ज्यादा तो मायावती जी भी कह रही थीं। ...(व्यवधान)....

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

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हमने हैकिंग नहीं की थी, हम तो वोटर की तरफ से कह रहे थे, आप तो हैकर को लेकर घूम रहे थे। आपको अगर इतनी ही परेशानी है, अगर आप इतने ही दूध के धुले हुए हैं तो आ जाइए चुनाव के मैदान में। हम तो कह रहे हैं, करा लीजिए कल चुनाव। ...(व्यवधान).... आपके लोग कह रहे हैं। अभी आपके जो वक्ता पहले बोले, उन्होंने कहा कि सारे चुनाव एक साथ हो जाने चाहिए, आप सारे चुनाव अभी एक साथ करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप वोटिंग करा लीजिए।

5.00 P.M.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: "खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्मा नोचे," इस तरह से बोलने से नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जो बिलौटा है, वह बिलौटा अगर जाकर झपट्टा मार लेगा तो कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आप अपने बिलौटे की बात करिए। किस तरीके से आपने मशीन के अंदर घुसकर निकाला है। अपने words के ऊपर कंट्रोल रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Misraji, please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप यह मत सोचिए कि अगर आप इस तरह के अल्फाज़ यहां पार्लियामेंट के अंदर बोलेंगे तो हम लोगों के पास अल्फाज़ नहीं हैं, हमारे पास भी जवाब है। लेकिन मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Misraji.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इन्हें इसलिए दिक्कत हो रही है क्योंकि ये जानते हैं कि अभी और इलेक्शंस भी होने हैं और जो इलेक्शन होने हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इनसे यह पूछिए - मैंने इलेक्शन कमीशन से लिखकर पूछा है, वह बात दूसरी है कि अभी उनका जवाब नहीं मिला है — कितनी पेपर ट्रेल की मशीनें लगीं, ये कहां की मशीनें हैं, ये कौन सी मशीनें हैं, ये कहां पर बनी थीं, आप यह बताने का काम करें कि ये गुजरात से बनकर आयी थीं या हैदराबाद से बनकर आयी थीं या विदेश से इनकी चिप लगकर आयी थी — आप यह बताइए तो सही। लेकिन जब आप खुद ही कहते हैं कि 2014 में जो मशीनें आपने इस्तेमाल की थीं, जिनमें आपने ये नतीजे निकाले थे, अब की बार यदि आप इन्हीं मशीनों को इस्तेमाल करेंगे, हैकिंग करेंगे, तो 80 में से 80 आप निकाल ही लेंगे। आपको कहीं पर वोट मांगने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। इनके ऐसे-ऐसे कैंडिडेट्स के उदाहरण हैं कि जो पांच दिन पहले मैदान में आये, जिनका चेहरा तक लोग नहीं जानते हैं, वे खुद कह रहे हैं कि हमको तो लड़ाने के लिए धकेल दिया और वे एक लाख वोट से जीत रहे हैं। इसी तरीके से लोक सभा में भी साढ़े तीन लाख वोट्स पा रहे हैं, जो हफ्ते भर पहले आ रहे हैं। हम उनकी यह बात नहीं कह रहे हैं, मुकदमे तो सबके ऊपर होते हैं, आपके पास भी ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हैं। आपने जिस तरीके से EVM मशीन का इस्तेमाल किया है, EVM मशीन का दुरुपयोग किया है, उसको आपको मान लेना चाहिए। आपको इसको मान लेना चाहिए कि आपने इसकी हैकिंग की है और expertise तो आपके पास थी ही पहले से। आप तो खुद ही उस्ताद थे, होशियार थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने पूरी किताब में लिखा हुआ था कि कैसे हैकिंग हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर ये हैकिंग नहीं होती, तो आप यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को क्यों violate किया? आपकी जो किताब में लिखा हुआ है, उसमें खुद आपके लोगों ने लिखा है, 'There is every possibility of hacking this machine', जिसको आपने preface में लिखा हुआ है। And by methods, you have proved, how it is hacked. जब माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मामला गया, इसको हम लोग नहीं लेकर गए, आप ही लेकर गए। आपके एम.पी. हैं, वह इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं, वह बात दूसरी है डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी।

पूरा agitation चला, agitation में आपके सारी एम.पीज़ इकट्ठा थे, उसके बाद वे हाई कोर्ट गए और हाई कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि हम नहीं कर सकते, इसमें इलेक्शन कमीशन जाने। हाई कोर्ट के बाद आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील फाइल की और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा? सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बराबर matter चलता रहा, क्योंकि आप उसमें insist कर रहे थे कि इसमें घपला हो सकता है और घपला हो रहा है। उसके बाद आपने ultimately क्या किया? आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश को दरकिनार कर दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश हमारे केस में नहीं हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के केस में petitioner, appellant डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आज यह dispute नहीं रह गया है। Election Commission ने फिर से चिट्ठी का जवाब एक formal रूप में दे दिया है, वह बात दूसरी है कि नहीं-नहीं, हमारी मशीन बड़ी secure हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, please. No cross-question.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: हमारी चिट्ठी का इलेक्शन कमीशन ने फिर से जवाब दे दिया और कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, मशीन्स बड़ी secured हैं, हम ऐसे-ऐसे ताले में बंद करते हैं, ऐसे करते हैं, इसमें यह सील लगाते हैं, वह लगाते हैं, सारी चीजों को, जिनको कि आपने इस किताब में deal किया है। उसके बाद उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में भी कहा था, जब आप मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले गए, तो आपने कहा कि हम इलेक्शन कमीशन की इन बातों से एग्री नहीं हैं और यह इनका कहना गलत है कि ये हैक नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिए आप insist किए कि या तो paper trail हो या फिर voting ballots से हो। आपने वहां पर ऑर्डर कराया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ultimately इस बात को मान लिया। यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। यह आपका Judgment मेरे हाथ में है, जिसमें माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इस बात को मान लिया कि ये मशीनें सही नहीं हैं। हम मशीनों को सही नहीं मान सकते हैं। उन्होंने ultimately इनकी हर बात को रिजेक्ट किया। इन्होंने उसमें यह भी कहा कि Law Ministry rules जारी नहीं कर रही है। जब तक rules नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक हम कैसे paper trail लायेंगे? वह भी direction दिया, फिर rules भी notify हो गये। उसके बाद ultimate paragraph में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने conclusion में कहा, "From the materials placed by both the sides, we are satisfied that the 'paper trail' is an indispensable requirement." हमको indispensable का मीनिंग बता दें, क्या होता है? हो सकता है कि हम नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। हम अंग्रेजी इतनी अच्छी नहीं पढ़े हैं। आपको मालूम है कि indispensable का मतलब क्या होता है और word use है, 'It is an indispensable requirement — किस चीज़ के लिए — of free and fair elections.' 324 में free and fair elections के लिए रिक्वायरमेंट है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कह रहा है, 'It is an indispensable thing.' और किसलिए, 'for free and fair elections'. The confidence of the voters in the EVMs — आगे भी सुन लीजिए। मैं आगे भी पढ़ना चाहूंगा, खाली पांच-छह लाइन्स हैं, यह concluding paragraph है but every word is very important. The Supreme Court further says, "The confidence of the voters in the EVMs can be achieved only with the introduction of the 'paper trail'." This is the word used. It further says, "EVMs and VVPAT system ensure the accuracy of the voting system..." क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा कि उस से यह ensure हो जाएगा। It says, "With intent to have fullest transparency in the system and to restore the confidence of the voters..." अगर वोटर का confidence ही नहीं रह गया, तो क्या बचा? सर, confidence खत्म

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

हो गया था। इन्होंने इसे अच्छी तरह demonstrate किया था और डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ने बहुत ही eloquently demonstrate कर के सुप्रीम कोर्ट को convince कर दिया कि वोटिंग मशीन्स में confidence नहीं आ सकता और उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह finding दी। उसने आगे कहा, "With intent to have fullest transparency in the system and to restore the confidence of the voters, it is necessary to set up EVMs with VVPAT system because vote is nothing but an act of expression which has immense importance in democratic system." This judgement came in October, 2013. In October, 2013, the Law Ministry was representing at that time before the Supreme Court and the argument was that कि हम इतनी जल्दी नहीं ला सकते। Election Commission ने कहा कि हमें पैसा चाहिए। ये पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। तब ये लोग थे उधर और इन्होंने कहा कि पैसा नहीं है। तब Election Commission ने कहा कि पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, तो मशीनें कैसे खरीदें? सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस में यह भी directions दे दी और उन्होंने पैरा 31 में कहा, "For implementation of such a system (VVPAT) in a phased manner, the Government of India is directed to provide required financial assistance for procurement of units of VVPAT." सर, आज 2013 के बाद साढ़े तीन वर्ष हो गए हैं और हम लोग 2017 के चुनाव में हैं। सर, इन्हें 500-550 मशीनों की constituencies में जरूरत पड़ेगी, multiplied by 5 for the Assembly seats in the Lok Sabha, और 403 सीटों में ये VVPAT मशीनें नहीं ला पाए। सर, ये साढ़े तीन साल में वीवीपीएटी मशीनें नहीं ला पाए, तो ये लोक सभा चुनावों में क्या लाएंगे? ये इसीलिए नहीं ला रहे हैं क्योंकि इन्हें पूरा अंदर का हाल मालूम है। इनके पास सारे experts बैठे हुए हैं और जैसा कि हर जगह कहा जा रहा है कि आपने बहुत से लोग चुनाव से पहले यहां बुलाकर बिठाए इस काम के लिए। तो आपको तो यह तरीका भी मालूम था, आप तो इस चीज के experts हैं और आपने यह दिखा दिया कि आप के पास कितनी expertise है। उसके बाद साढ़े 3 वर्ष हो गए हैं, 403 विधान सभा सीट्स के लिए इन के पास मशीनें नहीं आयीं क्योंकि आपने पैसा नहीं दिया। ये बातें पहले ही कही जा चुकी हैं और मैं नहीं दोहराऊंगा। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जिस तरीके से front page पर छपा है कि इन से कह-कहकर वे लोग थक गए और 10-10 बार रिमाइंडर्स दिए गए और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी चिट्ठी लिखी गयी, लेकिन उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ और 3100 करोड़ नहीं दिए गए। सर, अगर इन का हिसाब ले लिया जाए, तो इन्होंने खुद अपने चुनाव में 3100 करोड़ से ज्यादा पांच स्टेट्स में खर्च कर दिए हैं। ये अपने पैसे खर्च कर सकते हैं, अपना लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन मशीन के लिए पैसे नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि जानते हैं कि अगर मशीन paper trail की होगी, तो इन्हें नुकसान हो जाएगा। सर, वह बात दूसरी है कि हमने शुरू में भी कहा है कि जहां तक हमारा मत है, मशीनें होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। It should be paper only. आज के रोज हमारे यहां अनपढ़ लोग कितने हैं? इन की जो मशीनें बनी हैं, उस का design भी इन्होंने दिखाया है। उसमें paper trail मशीन में लिखकर आएगा और फिर वह पेपर अंदर चला जाएगा। उसने वोट किस के नाम पर दिया, वह उसे देखेगा और पढ़ेगा और वह पेपर अंदर चला जाएगा। जो पढ़ा-लिखा है, वह पढ़ लेगा, लेकिन जो नहीं पढ़ा-लिखा है, वह नहीं पढ़ पाएगा। इसलिए यह paper trail की मशीन उस के हाथ में नहीं आएगी। सर, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी का यह argument था कि पेपर हमें हाथ में मिलना चाहिए और उस के बाद आप उसे एक डिब्बे में डलवा लीजिए, जिस

से कि अगर कोई discrepancy हो तो हम खुलवा सकें, लेकिन यहां जो मशीनें बनी हैं, उनमें वह पेपर automatically उस में चला जाता है। आज भी 80 परसेंट लोग देश में ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की वजह से अनपढ़ हैं और वे नहीं पढ़ पाएंगे कि उस में अंग्रेजी में क्या लिखकर आ गया और किस के नाम पर वोट चला गया? इस तरीके से जो मशीन 15 दिन पहले खोली जाती है, जब आखिरी डेट परचा भरने की आ जाती है और लोगों को पता चलता है कि हम भी चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, ये भी लड़ रहे हैं और वे भी लड़ रहे हैं, उस समय आपकी मशीन खोलकर उस में फीड किया जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि इस में बिल्कुल कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन मशीन बनने से लेकर मशीन की सेटिंग करने तक हर चीज में आप खोलकर देख रहे हैं, जिस का आइडिया किसी वोटर को नहीं है कि इस के अंदर क्या खेल हो रहा है? तो अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह words use कर रहा है कि "it is indispensable," अगर आपको free and fair election कराना है, तो without वीवीपीएटी जो यह election हुआ है, यह पूरा का पूरा election nullity declare होना चाहिए। सर, इस तरह का election जो इन्होंने कराया है, यह * का election है। यह इलैक्शन ऐसा है, जिसमें Democracy की हत्या हुई है और खुलेआम हत्या हुई है। इसको manage करके इलैक्शन लड़ा गया है। ये लोग जानते थे कि नहीं जीत रहे हैं और इसके बाद जीतकर आज बड़े खुश हो रहे हैं और अपनी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं। इनको असली थपथपाना चाहिए, इनको मशीन की पूजा करनी चाहिए। अब आपको किसी मठ में नहीं जाना चाहिए। अब आपको मठाधीश की जरूरत नहीं है। अब आपको मशीनों का मठ बनाना चाहिए और उस मठ में जाकर प्रणाम करिए कि आपने हमको जीत दिलाई है और आगे भी इसी तरह जीत दिलाते रहिए, इस बात को आप कहते रहिए।

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I will be concluding. I am grateful that you have pointed out. हमारा यह कहना है कि जब पूरी दुनिया में इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। अगर यह हमारा Right to expression violate करता है, अगर voter का यह right to expression सामने नहीं आ रहा है, जो बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाया और जिसमें उन्होंने यह लिखा कि Very basic structure पर और throughout यह कहा जाता है कि अगर Basic structure infringement हो रहा है, तो वह एक nullity है। यह पूरा का पूरा चुनाव * चुनाव है और इस तरीके के चुनाव की मान्यता रद्द होनी चाहिए। हम लोगों ने इलैक्शन कमीशन से यही prayer भी की और रिक्वेस्ट भी की। हमने फिर से उनको लिखा कि आप हमें इसकी information दीजिए कि कहां-कहां Paper trail लगी। मैं आपको एक example देना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 403 विधान सभा की सीटें हैं। इलैक्शन कमीशन ने 4 जनवरी को जो नोटिफाई किया, उसमें कहा कि हम कहां-कहां पेपर ट्रेल लगा रहे हैं, यह हम आपको बता रहे हैं। 403 विधान सभा सीटों में से सिर्फ 20 सीटों में पेपर ट्रेल नोटिफाई की, क्योंकि आपने उनको अपंग बना दिया। आपने उनको पैसा नहीं दिया। Less than 5 per cent seats have been used for paper trail. Is this a fair election in the backdrop of the Supreme Court judgement, in the Supreme Court findings? It is not. Therefore, this entire election is vitiated, and it is only because आपने manage किया, deliberately manage किया, साढ़े तीन साल

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

मैनेज किया। आप गुजरात का अगला चुनाव manage करेंगे और आगे जितने भी चुनाव होंगे, चाहे राजस्थान का चुनाव हो या मध्य प्रदेश का चुनाव हो या हिमाचल प्रदेश का चुनाव हो और उसके बाद लोक सभा के चुनाव को भी मैनेज करेंगे। आप फिर से कहेंगे कि देखिए, हम ले आए। हमने तो कह दिया था, क्योंकि अभी से आपके नेता कहने लगे हैं कि 2019 की बात मत करो, 2024 की बात करो। आपने 2019 का तो इंतजाम कर लिया है ...(व्यवधान).. आपने मान लिया है, तो अच्छी बात है। हम तो कह रहे हैं कि हम आपकी तारीफ करते हैं कि कम से कम आप एक्सेप्ट तो करते हैं कि * हो रही है और * की गई है। हम इसको 2019 में भी करेंगे। आपकी यह अच्छी बात है। आप यह मान रहे हैं, अच्छी बात है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक पेपर की बात है, इस कंट्री में पेपर बैलेट से चुनाव होता रहा है। अगर VVPAT वाली EVM नहीं ला सकते हैं, तो आपको बैलेट पेपर लाना चाहिए। आपके पास एक ही आर्गुमेंट है कि पैसा ज्यादा खर्च होता है। आप पैसा तो वैसे भी नहीं दे रहे हैं और यह भी सामने आया है कि पूरे कंट्री में पांच सालों में बैलेट पेपर का जितना पेपर इलैक्शन में लगता था, उतना तो एक दिन में अखबार का पेपर छप जाता है। पूरे कंट्री में जो डेली अखबार छपता है, उतना पेपर इस्तेमाल हो जाता है। आज आपको बैलेट पेपर में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है, क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं? ये कहते हैं कि हमारी तो लहर चल रही थी, इसलिए हम साढ़े तीन सौ सीटें ले आए। आप साढ़े तीन सौ लाने से चूक गए और 325 पर ही अटक गए। आप गोवा का example देख लीजिए, गोवा में क्या हुआ? वहां पर लहर नहीं थी? क्या वह भारत का हिस्सा नहीं है। वहां पर VVPAT इलैक्शन कमीशन ने लगाया या नहीं लगाया? उन्होंने कहा कि हमने 40 की 40 में लगाया। आप पहले 21 थे, बाद में घट कर 13 पर आ गए। वह बात दूसरी है कि चाहे आप जितने भी जीतें, सरकार आपकी ही बननी है। वह तरीका तो आपको मालूम है और इसलिए आप वहां सरकार बना ही लेंगे, लेकिन वहां पर तो खुलासा हो गया कि VVPAT की मशीन एक जगह जहां पूरे प्रदेश में लगी, आप वहां का example देख लीजिए कि ये 21 से घटकर 13 पर आ गए, जबकि इनकी खुद की गवर्नमेंट थी और साथ में महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नमेंट थी। इसलिए VVPAT का सामने example है, उसमें यह है। इसके साथ-साथ मीडिया वाली बात पर मैं अपनी बात दोबारा नहीं दोहराऊंगा। मीडिया वाली बात पर कह दिया गया है और उसको जरूर गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए, इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, intervention by Minister. ...(Interruptions)... You may speak after five minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं आपके सामने केवल पांच मिनट के लिए एक मुद्दा रखना चाहता हूं।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: प्रकाश जी, एक मिनट। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सतीश मिश्रा जी ने जो वर्ड यूज किया है कि 'Election process is * यह unparliamentary है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I would check the records. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: आप मेरा ऑब्जेक्शन नोट कीजिए। He used the word * which is unparliamentary. आप इस पर रूलिंग दे दीजिएगा और इसको डिलीट कराइएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I would check the records. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लेकर कहा है, अगर ये कहते हैं कि * वर्ड, जो हमने यूज किया है, वह इन्हें अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, तो ये इस पर कोई अन्य वर्ड बता दें। इसको "rigging" कर दें या * कर दें। अगर * भी अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है, तो कोई और वर्ड आप कॉइन कर दें और वह आप इसमें ...(व्यवधान)... कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... "rigging" कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जो वर्ड्स इन्होंने अपनी इस किताब में यूज किए हैं, उनमें से कोई वर्ड इस्तेमाल कर लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : I would check the records. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पांच मिनट में ही दो मुद्दों पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मेरे पास इलेक्शन कमीशन के रिजल्ट के आंकड़े हैं कि किस पार्टी को कितने वोट मिले। 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में और 2017 के असेम्बली इलेक्शन में क्या कहानी बयां होती है? इन इलेक्शन्स में यह कहानी बयां होती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में — 2014 में, यहां कांग्रेस की, यूपीए की सरकार थी, वहां अखिलेश जी की सरकार थी।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): समाजवादी पार्टी।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हां, समाजवादी पार्टी। ...(व्यवधान)... यहां यूपीए और वहां समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी। अब यहां एनडीए की सरकार थी और वहां समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी। यूपी के आंकड़े क्या बताते हैं? ये आंकड़े बताते हैं कि 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में बीएसपी को 19.77 परसेंट वोट मिले, यानी लगभग 20 फीसदी वोट मिले, इस बार उसे 22.02 परसेंट वोट मिले अर्थात् 22 परसेंट वोट मिले। यानी जो वोट पहले 20 परसेंट थे, वे 22 परसेंट हो गए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जो 40 होने चाहिए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: जो 40 होने चाहिए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... एस.पी. को लोक सभा में 22.35 परसेंट वोट मिले थे, इस बार 21.08 परसेंट वोट मिले। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस को 7.5 परसेंट वोट मिले थे, इस बार 6 परसेंट मिले। कांग्रेस और एस.पी. का एलायंस था, तो दोनों के मिलाकर 28 परसेंट वोट हो गए, बीजेपी को 40 परसेंट वोट मिले। यह 12 परसेंट का डिफरेंस है और जब 12 परसेंट का डिफरेंस होता है, तो 325 ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह बताएं कि पहले कितने मिले थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं वही बता रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, एक मिनट। 2014 के लोक सभा ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अभी तो तीन साल का ही बता रहा हूं। दूसरा, पंजाब ...(व्यवधान)... पंजाब में ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... जहां कांग्रेस

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

जीती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसके आंकड़े समझ लीजिए। कांग्रेस में ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस को लोक सभा में 33 परसेंट वोट मिले थे, लेकिन सीटें चार ही मिली थीं। अभी 38 परसेंट वोट मिले हैं, इसलिए पंजाब में उनके 5 परसेंट वोट बढ़े। आप अर्थात् आम आदमी पार्टी को ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए तो सही, 24 परसेंट वोट मिले थे लोक सभा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please do not do commentary. Let him speak. He has got the right to speak.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आम आदमी पार्टी को ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... आम आदमी पार्टी को ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सबके पास बोलने का अवसर है, मैं केवल पांच मिनट में यहां पर एक मुद्दा रख रहा हूँ, आप कम से कम इतना तो लोकतंत्र का आदर करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोक सभा चुनाव में आम आदमी पार्टी को, पंजाब में 24 परसेंट वोट मिले और उनके चार सदस्य आए। अभी उसे 23 परसेंट वोट मिले, लेकिन, क्योंकि कांग्रेस को 25 परसेंट से 38 परसेंट, यानी जैसे अकाली दल को 25 परसेंट वोट मिले, वैसे ही रहे, कांग्रेस के 5 परसेंट बढ़े, तो + 12 परसेंट यहां भी आए, इसलिए जो रिजल्ट पंजाब में आया, वह आया। तीसरा उत्तराखंड, उत्तराखंड में कांग्रेस को लोक सभा के चुनाव में 34 परसेंट वोट मिले थे, अब साढ़े 33 परसेंट मिले हैं, केवल आधा परसेंट कम हुए। कांग्रेस को अभी वोट उतने ही मिले हैं, जितने लोक सभा चुनाव में मिले थे, लेकिन बीजेपी को 46 परसेंट वोट मिले, यह 13 परसेंट की बढ़त है और यह रिजल्ट आ गया। मेरा सिम्पल सा इतना कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सभी राजनीति के खिलाड़ी हैं। कोई यह कहे ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, कोई किसी भी पार्टी का हो, मेहनत करके, काम करके हम यहां तक आए हैं। अगर ऐसा है, तो हमें वास्तविकता से छुपना नहीं चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: गोवा का बताइए, जहां मशीन लगी है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: गोवा का बताता हूँ और उसका कारण भी बताता हूँ। गोवा में कांग्रेस के 37 परसेंट वोट थे, जो 28 परसेंट हो गए हैं और बीजेपी के 54 परसेंट थे, 32 परसेंट हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। उस समय हमारे साथ एमजीपी थी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, सुनना है, तो सुनिए। एमजीपी, महाराष्ट्र गोमान्तक पार्टी हमारे साथ थी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जी, महाराष्ट्र गोमान्तक पार्टी, जिसको 11 परसेंट वोट मिले, वह 11 परसेंट इस बार अलग थे, फिर से उनको 11 परसेंट वोट मिले। तो यह कहानी बयां करती है कि अगर हम वास्तविकता से छुप जाएंगे, तो हम जनता से और दूर जाएंगे।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: यह अपनी किताब के बारे में बताइए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं अभी किताब का बताता हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी मेरी पार्टी से ईवीएम पर कुछ लोगों ने यह डाउट किया, संशय प्रकट किया हो, लेकिन मैंने आज तक किसी भी टीवी डिबेट में या कहीं भी ईवीएम पर कभी डाउट नहीं किया, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि देश के लोकतंत्र में इतने लोगों के जनादेश को इतने हल्के में हमें नहीं लेना चाहिए, हमें यह समझना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हमें यह समझना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ, मैं नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ने ...(व्यवधान)... आडवाणी जी ने डाउट किया। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इस विषय से मैं कभी सहमत नहीं था, न हूँ। मेरी आज भी राय है, जब हम हार रहे थे तब भी राय थी, क्योंकि मैं गणित पर विश्वास करता हूँ, मैं साइंस पर विश्वास करता हूँ और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनादेश का अपमान लोकतंत्र का घनघोर अपराध है, इससे बचिए। बस मुझे यही कहना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद। श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी इस सदन में नहीं हैं, उनको स्पष्ट सुनने के बाद माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देते, मगर शायद आज उनको लोगों ने कह दिया कि मत आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनको कल बुलवा लीजिए और उनकी बात सुनने के बाद तब ये बात करें।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I want to speak on a very, very important topic for electoral reforms, and I must, at the outset, say that it is a challenge for me to speak after such a fiery speech of our very senior Member, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Sir, we all know that India has one of the largest democratic process in the world, and elections are the most important and crucial part of this democratic system. Sir, considering the diversity of our electorate and an enormity of the exercise, the Election Commission has been doing a commendable job in taking our election system forward. Sir, we have to see that a lot of Members have already mentioned that there have been a lot of Committees which have been formed; there have been reports which have been made; there have been legislations which have been enacted, and also judicial pronouncements where the Executive failed in making certain laws. And all these together, has brought up a healthy democratic system in our country, and constantly, this has been a dynamic process, where we have been constantly making changes to make sure that we address the current situation at that time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, there should be order in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be silent. She is making her speech.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, but, I still feel that this being a dynamic process. A lot still needs to be done, and out of these many things that have to be done, several mentions have been made, I will be talking on the EVM and the misuse of the Government machinery. But, I would be failing in my duty if I don't touch upon these points just in a bullet form. Sir, one of the major things that needs to be done is to cleanse the political funding system. We need to ensure decriminalisation of politics. We need to make sure that there is criminalising of

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paid news. This is absolutely important. Probably, each one of these topics would be a matter for three-and-a-half hour discussion. We also need to check whether this point is debatable—can we have compulsory voting, like many other countries in the world as also bringing political parties under the RTI. This is also a debatable point which needs to be discussed in this House. Also the points which need to be discussed are voting rights for prisoners, use of Aadhaar cards to be connected to voting and the debate on simultaneous elections, as Yechuryji has rightly said. Therefore, all these points need very, very serious consideration. But, Sir, it is the topic of EVMs which Satish Misraji and several senior Members have touched upon, which I also would like to talk about.

Sir, there has been a lot of hue and cry in all the States which went for elections. In my State of Maharashtra, we had local self-Government elections. Even in these elections we saw that the EVMs have been tampered with. Elections have been rigged. Therefore, there is a hue and cry everywhere, just as Misraji said, that it is not the defeated people who are on the roads. It is the people when they come to know about it. There is a *jhopad patti* which decided not to vote for a particular candidate. But, when it saw the count of votes which a particular candidate got, he realises that he got a bunch of votes, almost 80 per cent of the votes polled there. It is these people who are taking to the roads saying that this can't just happen. So, this is something which we are seeing where elections are taking place. It is unfortunate to see, Sir, that the Election Commission has always maintained that EVMs can't be tampered with. I am really surprised to see that when Members of the ruling party talk about EVMs, they should give in to this demand which has been made by their own Members like Dr. Subramanian Swamy. The Supreme Court ruling says that EVMs need to have a VVPAT but, unfortunately, nobody talks about it. They only say that EVMs can't be tampered with. Honestly, Sir, all of us would like to believe that it can't be tampered with, but the fact is not so. Today, the technology is on the run. Whatever we do today is old tomorrow. Therefore, we have to realize that every electronic equipment produced can be hacked, can be tampered with. Maybe, when the EVMs came into existence, at that time this kind of technology did not exist. But, today, everything can be done. The other day, a friend of mine showed me a technology. Suppose I give a call to my colleague. Naturally, the number which should come on his mobile should be mine. But that did not happen and it showed somebody else's number! So, this is the time when technology is just taking a different turn. Therefore, everything is possible. In fact, the Supreme Court also has said this in its judgment. Misraji has read it out and I will also like to read out para 29: "From the materials placed by both the sides, we

are satisfied that the “paper trail” is an indispensable requirement of free and fair elections. The confidence of the voters in the EVMs can be achieved only with the introduction of the “paper trail”. EVMs with VVPAT system ensure the accuracy of the voting system. With an intent to have fullest transparency in the system and to restore the confidence of the voters, which is of utmost importance, it is necessary to set up EVMs with VVPAT system because vote is nothing but an act of expression which has immense importance in democratic system.”

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Is she yielding?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: She is my colleague and I am not going to interrupt her. I am just adding. अभी हमारे देश में 55 हजार VVPAT के EVMs available हैं, यह हमने Election Commission के माध्यम से अखबार में पढ़ा है। अभी से अगले चुनाव आने तक 6-8 महीने का समय है। मैं समझता हूँ कि VVPAT के 20-25-30 हजार साधारण EVMs बन सकते हैं। अगर हम अगले दो चुनावों का हिसाब लगाएँ, तो अभी VVPAT के जितने EVMs उपलब्ध हैं, वे पर्याप्त हैं। उस मात्रा में वहाँ के चुनाव पूरी तरह से VVPAT के माध्यम से हो सकते हैं। क्यों न हम लोग यहाँ पर यह तय करें कि कम से कम ये जो मशीनें उपलब्ध हैं, गुजरात और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो अगले दो चुनाव आ रहे हैं, वहाँ उनका उपयोग किया जाए।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Sir, in fact, the Supreme Court also further says in Para 13 for implementation of such a system, that is, VVPAT in a phased manner. “The Central Government is directed to provide required financial assistance for procurement of the units of VVPAT.” Sir, it is surprising why the Government has not taken appropriate steps in that direction. In fact, according to the Supreme Court judgment itself, the necessary legislation, the rules and the notification in the Gazette has already been issued. Then what are we waiting for? Instead of saying that they are not possible for tampering, let us buy VVPAT and go ahead with the VVPAT system. Sir, I want to bring to your notice a report which has been prepared by a technologist, Mr. Hari K. Prasad, who has organized a study on India’s EVMs which are vulnerable to fraud. Sir, this is with Dr. Halderman, who is a Professor from the University of Michigan and Mr. Rop Gonggrijp – I don’t know how to pronounce his name – who was instrumental in banning EVM machines from Netherlands. All these together have brought out several ways in which EVMs can be tampered with. I will not go into the details because of paucity of time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, because you have another speaker also. ...(*Interruptions*)... He will not have time in that case.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: No, Sir. I am the only speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have to bring to your notice two very important points. One is that during

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the Municipal Corporation elections — and I would like this House to know — we have been casting aspersions on people who are doing the setting of EVMs. I have a colleague who came and told me specifically that ‘there was a person who approached me.’ He told me... *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, please bring order in the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be silent. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Patel, your colleague is speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: I know that you all are senior Members but I think you must give a chance to a junior Member and a woman Member to be heard. Sir, this colleague of mine told me that he was approached by a person who told him that it will be 25 lakh per candidate. He said, “I probed more as to what was the *modus operandi* that he had suggested.” The *modus operandi* was that the particular candidate had to point out which are his very strong booths and which are his very weak booths. In the strong booths, he was told तुम एकतरफा चलोगे और जहाँ he had weak booths, he was told that ‘out of 100, you will get 30.’ This is what you need to give us.’ Now, Sir, he said, “I can give you the list of the EVMs that are going to come to your Ward. How does this person have the numbers of the EVMs? He took the record and it is found that those were the very EVMs which came to the Ward. Sir, this is something which is absolutely alarming. He was also told “You have to give us a room in the circumference of one kilometre where we can manage all this.” Sir, that means something is happening. We don’t know what is happening. There is some technology which is definitely being used to rig the elections. This is the concrete point. Sir, another example, another colleague was also approached by a similar person, not the same person. This person was lured into giving the first installment. The first installment was paid. But later when the elections came close, the person came back and told him, “Sorry, we cannot do it for you. We have a lot of tension and pressure, so we cannot do it for you.” How can this happen? So, these are the things which really put our mind to suspect that there is something absolutely wrong. Talking about rigging and tampering the EVMs, Sir, I would like to come to my last point which will show that it is not only about tampering machines, it is also about incorrect counting of the EVMs. Sir, why did we go from the manual system to the EVM system? One, because we came into a technological age, second, because we did not want to do it manually because it takes a long time, and third, obviously, there is not any error left. Sir, I would like to point it out to you that we had 41 Wards in the Pune Municipal

Corporation. Now in these 41 Wards, we got the figures of the votes polled on the 21st of February. Obviously, on the day of election, it was put on the PMC's website that these are the numbers of votes polled in that particular Ward. Now the counting was two days later, that is, on 23rd. It is common sense that the number of votes polled should correspond to the number of votes counted because you have to have the same number of votes. Unfortunately, in our system we had one ward having four corporators. That also is something which is extremely questionable and if you give me the time, I am going to say this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have no time. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, let me say this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is being quite unfair. Sir, you will be surprised that out of all the 41 wards, the number of votes polled and the number of votes counted should match, isn't it? There could be one per cent error. There could be two per cent error. This should not be, actually so. Sir, not a single ward corresponds to the number of votes polled. Sir, in some places the difference is thirteen, in some places the difference is sixty, in some places it is 95, in some places it is 341, in some places 528. Sir, not a single ward is there where it corresponds. Now, all the four candidates in that particular ward also should poll the same number of votes. Out of 41, 25... ...(Interruptions). Sir, that means it is not only being tampered with, but these EVM machines... ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down. Let her finish. ...(Interruptions)... You are not called. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, this is not only about tampering, but it is also about EVM machines not working properly and if we are going to use this kind of system for our electoral system then, it is the death of democracy. When I cast a vote it is my right that my vote has to be counted. If it is not going to be counted there is no use of the Adult Franchise that we have. My last point, Sir, is, this is absolutely serious. In fact, I would like to put in a petition in the Standing Committee, I think, Shri Anand Sharma is the Committee's Chairman -- I don't know whether they will take it *suo motu* or we would like to put in a petition and question this. Sir, today people are coming on the road. People are sitting on hunger strikes. There is a *morcha* being taken out. Who is there to hear us? Who is there to come for our redressal? Nobody takes the charge. Nobody takes the responsibility. Sir, what is the *aam janta* going to do about this? Sir, the last point which I want to say is that Government is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): How many 'last points'?

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, this is very important. Sir, the Government is interfering...(Interruptions)... Do you want to see the photographs which I am holding? Do you want to see the *antyaatra* of EVM machines? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please address the Chair.(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, I will give you photographs. EVM machines also have been changed -- I don't have time, and therefore, I cannot say much -- in the wards. Sir, the Government has taken the machinery of the elections totally in its hand. How did they come up with four people per ward? We talk about Panchayati Raj, we talk about decentralization and here, instead of having two or one person per ward, you have four candidates per ward. How do the people get their problems redressed? The kind of wards that they have made, Sir, you can make a rectangular ward, you can have a square ward, -- this is the shape of the ward -- but, Sir, it is fan shaped. Can you ever believe any ward going in three directions? So, this is something again that they have done and totally rigged by the Government in charge. Sir, I have to bring to your notice about one of the senior leaders of the BJP in Pune. When there was speculation as to how many seats everybody is going to get, the speculation was that BJP would get, say 62 or 65 and this was the only person who kept saying that, 'we will get 92 and if we don't get 92, I will resign from politics forever.' How can he have this kind of confidence?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Shrimati Chavan.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir the previous speakers spoke for 32 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The time is given here.(Interruptions)... Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the previous speakers spoke for 32 minutes and we had no objection to that.(Interruptions).... Let her speak. Please allow her to speak. The previous speakers, Shri Yechury, Shri Misra spoke for....(Interruptions)... Sir, her point is valid. Let her speak.(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This is not the way.(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इन्हें बोलने दिया जाए। ये एविडेंस बता रही हैं। ये सच्चाई बता रही हैं। इन्हें बोलने दिया जाए।(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Why are you taking her side? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: इसमें आपत्ति क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, why are you stifling the voice of truth? Sir, when the elections were happening and the forms were being scrutinized, the ROs, the Returning Officers, were left, right and centre just blowing away the forms of everybody except the BJP candidates. Why, Sir? If an OBC candidate, with an OBC Certificate, from their party says, 'I can contest election from our party', her candidature was not allowed only on the ground that her certificate is in her maiden name in spite of the fact that she had contested elections earlier. This is the kind of partisan attitude they have been showing.

In conclusion, the principle in law is, justice not only should be done but also seen to have been done. That is the very important maxim in law.

Sir, in a healthy democracy, elections not only should ensure fairness but they must also instill faith amongst the people. And, unfortunately, this Government has lost that faith. The elections are being rigged. The elections are totally manipulated. Therefore, something needs to be done in this regard. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you very much hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity that you have given. Sir, hon. President of India, on 8th December, 2016, said that three Ds are required.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, रिप्लाय का समय 5.30 था, लेकिन अभी I think, ten more hon. Members have to speak, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज रिप्लाय का मतलब 8.00-8.30 है। अगर सभी लोग तैयार हों, तो रिप्लाय कल हो। चूँकि यह एक बड़ा इम्पॉर्टेंट इश्यू है और जिस तरह से सब लोग बोल रहे हैं, मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आज यह चर्चा पूरी हो जाए, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि रिप्लाय कल हो पाएगा, क्योंकि 8.00 बजे रिप्लाय हो, तो उससे better है कि रिप्लाय कल हो।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, hon. Minister has taken about two minutes. This may be excluded from the time allotted to me.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर लगभग डेढ़-दो घंटे बोलेंगे। जब उन्होंने इतना सुना है, तो आपको कम-से-कम दो-तीन घंटे सुनना पड़ेगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Hon. President said that there are three Ds required in a Parliamentary System of Democracy. The first 'D' deals with 'Debate.' This is regarding proceedings in the House. He said that there has to be 'Debate.' There has to be 'Dissention.' And, there has to be 'Decision.' He has highlighted

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these three Ds. Apart from this, what the hon. President did not want is 'Disruption' in the House. It is understood if opposition disrupts the House as a mark of protest. But, during my nine months tenure in this House, I found, on many occasions, even the Treasury Benches are disrupting the House! This is, definitely, not acceptable. Hon. President said — it is not my version; it is the version of the hon. President of India — there should not be disruption in the House.

What our YSR Congress Party pleads is that we should not have 4 Cs. The first 'C' is 'Corruption.' The second 'C' is 'Crime.' The third 'C' is 'Communalism.' And, the fourth 'C' is 'Casteism', not only in the proceedings of the House but also as far as poll reforms are concerned. Sir, I would like to address about seven issues in so far as poll reforms are concerned. So, I request you to give me adequate time in so far as these seven issues are concerned.

My first point is about simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and Assemblies. Sir, it is, definitely, desirable, but it may not be feasible. This is a very complicated issue and it has to be pondered over by all the senior Members of the House, and also the Leaders of the political parties in the House. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, kindly bring the House in order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Reddy, I am listening to you. You carry on with your speech. I am listening to you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, when a junior Member is speaking, probably, that sort of credit should be given.

Sir, so far as simultaneous elections are concerned, both for Lok Sabha and Assemblies, it is, definitely, desirable, but it may not be feasible. Whether it is feasible or not should be pondered over by the Leaders of this House. There are three positive aspects which can be thought of. One is, if there is a cycle of elections within a period of five years, the governance may come to a standstill. That is point number one.

Point number two is, it may cripple the development. If there is a cycle of elections, there is every possibility of development getting crippled.

The third issue is, incurring huge expenditure in case of cycle of elections during the period of five years. Therefore, it may not be desirable. As Sitaramji has pointed out, on account of the Article 354 and on account of the Government not funding the elections, like these, there are various factors. All these issues have to be considered before taking the final decision.

Sir, another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the august House is reserving seats for women. In fact, I wish to bring it to your kind notice that I have already submitted the Women's Reservation Bill as a Private Member Bill, which I am likely to table in the House. If your goodness permits, probably, I will be tabling it on 7th April, 2017. The hon. Law Minister is here. I request the hon. Law Minister to take my Women's Reservation Bill as a Government Bill, and it may be adopted in the House. That is the only way the ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Reddy, just one minute. Your Party time is over. Now, how many minutes will you take? Because, there are other speakers and, then, the Minister has to reply.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, can you permit me to say one thing? Sir, in terms of Party strength, probably, you may be giving some three minutes more to me. But, what is the underlying objective of this House having a discussion on poll reforms? To do the justice ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But, there are other speakers also. They also have to speak.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Please listen to me, Sir. The underlying objective of the House discussing this issue is to do justice to the poor, downtrodden, voiceless people in the society and also numerical minorities. I belong to one category, the numerical minorities. So, please do justice by allotting some more time and giving reservation for this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You should have spoken more on the points. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You have not yet come to the subject.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am coming to the next issue, which is linking Aadhaar with the voter ID. This is, definitely, desirable, Sir. It should be done, because by linking Aadhaar card with that of the voter ID, the duplication of votes can be avoided. Linking in respect of other schemes may be desirable or not, but linking in the case of voter ID is, definitely, desirable.

Sir, the next very important issue which I would like to bring to your kind notice is, ban on contesting from multiple constituencies by a candidate. In every election, whether it is for Parliament or for Assembly, you will find candidates contesting from more than one seat. This is, definitely, not desirable. Why? The moment he is elected from both the seats, he has to resign in respect of one seat within 10 days. He has to make a choice, and he will be forcing the bye-election in respect of the second seat. It is desirable only in one occasion. See, the Government of India should think

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of charging the candidate or collecting the poll expenses from the candidate in case he is resigning and that particular seat is going for the bye-election.

Sir, I will take three more minutes. Please permit me. The next point which I would like to bring to your kind notice is about the number of political parties in this country, India. Sir, according to the statistics, as of December, 2016, there are about 1,761 registered political parties in the country. Sir, out of these 1,761, seven parties are national parties and fortyeight parties are regional parties, and there are about 1,706 unregistered parties. This is creating a situation where there is an element of confusion because these unregistered parties, without any seriousness, field the candidates for the sake of protecting some other candidate and by appointing someone as an agent, and this is being grossly misused. Therefore, I request the Government to seriously consider imposing some restrictions on these political parties which are not registered and which are unrecognized. Sir, the condition could be like this. Any party, which within a period of five years doesn't secure two per cent of the votes can be debarred and a person who would like to contest either for Parliament or Assembly shall require about ten electors to propose him. You can consider increasing the number of proposers and then consider increasing the deposit amount. These are all the measures which the Government of India can think of in bringing the poll reforms.

Then I come to the electoral bonds. In fact, recently, while introducing the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister has thought of introducing these electoral bonds. Sir, rather than introducing the electoral bonds, what we think is, the State can fund the elections. That is more desirable rather than introducing the electoral bonds. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I will be concluding. The next point is, bringing the political parties under RTI. Sir, this is definitely desirable. Political parties should be treated as public authorities and should be brought under the purview of RTI thus be made liable to the publicly disclosed financial assets and other things.

Sir, the last point which I would like to bring to your notice is, right to recall. This is also one of the issues which can be pondered over by the Government of India.

So, Sir, I conclude by quoting what Mahatma Gandhiji had said in this regard. Mahatma Gandhiji said, "Be the change that you wish to see in the world." This is the quote which Mahatma Gandhi has given. So, every change we visualize can be thought of, and it is in the hands of this august House. We can think and we can bring those changes and introduce the reforms and refine the poll reforms of this country. Thank you very much.

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज 6.00 बजे तक के लिए हाउस में time तय हुआ था। अभी माननीय कानून मंत्री जी भी अपना बोरिया-बिस्तर लेकर चले गए। करीब 9-10 माननीय सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं। यह विषय serious बना रहे, इसके लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसे कल सुबह 11.00 बजे तक के लिए कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This issue is very important. ...(Interruptions)... This subject is very important. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप House की sense लिए बिना कैसे कर देंगे? आपको House की sense तो लेनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अभी 6.00 नहीं बजे हैं और आप टाइम ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... This is the time of Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बताइए कितने बजे तक चलाएंगे?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. पी. चौधरी): 6.00 बजे तक तो चलाना ही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं। इस तरह तो 9-10 बजे जाएंगे। House की sense के बिना कैसे चला सकते हैं? Consensus के बिना, क्या रात तक बैठे रहेंगे? आप जवाब तब देना चाहते हैं, जब सब media चला जाए, जिससे आप फिर धांधली कर लें, अगली बार 2019 में कम से कम media तो सुने। यदि media भी नहीं होगा, गैलरी खाली हो रही है, फिर यह छपेगा ही नहीं कि हम लोगों ने क्या बात कही। सर, इसको कल के लिए रख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Raja, are you going to speak, or shall I call the next speaker? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, where is the order in the House? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Raja, do you want to speak now, or shall I call the next speaker? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, where is the order in the House? Take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार जान-बूझकर इसको डिले करना चाहती है, ताकि यह अखबार में न छपे और पब्लिक न जान सके कि कैसे धांधली की गई। 2019 में फिर

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

ये धाधली करेंगे। इस मारे मैं कहता हूँ कि मैटर सीरियस है। छः बजे के बाद हाउस नहीं चल सकता, क्योंकि इसकी परमिशन कोई नहीं चाहता है। चूंकि यह मीडिया में छपेगा नहीं, इसलिए इसको कल के लिए रखें।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप हाउस की राय ले लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग क्यों बैठें? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने आपकी बात सुनी और मैं पूरी तरह समझ गया। अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे समझ में आ गया, अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब तो मंत्री भी चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे समझ में आ गया, अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कानून मंत्री जी चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई बात नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे अपना बोरिया-बिस्तर लेकर चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यहां एमओएस बैठे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, एमओएस इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, कानून मंत्री रिप्लाइ देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कानून मंत्री रिप्लाइ देंगे, आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: छः बजे के बाद बैठने के लिए आपको हाउस की सेंस लेनी होगी। ...(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I know the rule. ...(Interruptions)... I know the rule. Sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने तो इस मारे बोला कि शायद आपको याद न हो। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: रूल हमको मालूम है, हमने पढ़ा है। Now, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please listen. We are all responsible Members of Parliament. When the discussion was started, I posed the question to Members, because I knew this is a very important subject. But for a Short Duration Discussion, only two-and-a-half hours are allotted. From the Chair I could have been strict and ensured that every

party gets only their time. If I had done that, by this time this discussion would have been over and reply would also have been given. But I took the sense of the House and every side requested that Members should be allowed more time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, take the sense of the House now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, in spite of the fact that the rule is that a Short Duration Discussion must be completed within two-and-a-half hours, I thought I should be liberal so that all Members who want to speak are allowed as much time as they need. But at that time, I also made another point. Now, you cannot have it both ways. ...(Interruptions)... Now listen. The second part of what I said was that we would finish this discussion today and we would consider and dispose of a Bill. We said that and the entire House agreed. And then, at that point of time, from this side, a suggestion came that even if we have to sit till midnight, we would sit. ...(Interruptions)... I have full memory. And further, it was said that even if you don't provide dinner, we would sit and pass it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. I said, 'from this side'. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, you cannot say, 'do like this; I agree with one part of it, but I don't agree with the second part'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, take the sense of the House now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the decision. No need of taking the sense now. That has been said here and accepted; the entire House accepted it. Once it is accepted by the House, I cannot put it again for taking the sense of the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में बहुत-सी चीजें तय होती हैं, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस चेयर ने यह रूलिंग दी थी कि कार्य मंत्रणा समिति केवल समय तय कर सकती है, बाकी चीजों के लिए कोई बाध्य नहीं है। यह इसी चेयर की रूलिंग है। हाउस में किस समय क्या कहा गया, हम बाध्य नहीं हैं कि हम उसको हर समय मानें। कैसा atmosphere है, कैसी स्थिति है, ये सब चीजें हमें उस समय देखनी पड़ती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि इस चेयर से यह रूलिंग हो चुकी है, इस मारे मैं इस चीज को उठा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि टॉपिक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है और हम लोग बहुत रिस्पॉन्सिबल हैं। आपने कहा, every Member is responsible. We are responsible Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I think you missed your profession. You should have been an Advocate! Then you would have been very successful.

6.00 P.M.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इसके साथ यह भी जानता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: He also knows how to take somersault. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर वकील बहस करने के बाद जजमेंट को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं ऐसा करूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब छः बज गया है, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मंत्री जी नहीं है, तो रिप्लाय कैसे होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, we can do one thing. We can finish the discussion today and reply can be given tomorrow. ...(Interruptions).... That is better. ...(Interruptions).... That is better. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ठीक बात है, reply tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we will finish it today and reply will be given tomorrow. Secondly, then we have a Bill. We will dispose of that Bill also. ...(Interruptions).... No more discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): If the reply is coming tomorrow, let's speak tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir. This cannot take place. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not speak. ...(Interruptions).... Now, Shri D. Raja to speak. ...(Interruptions).... By 7.00 p.m., we have to complete the discussion. So, everybody should take limited time. Mr. D. Raja, you must take five to seven minutes. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Then, are we going to take the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 7.00 p.m., we will take the Bill. At 8.00 p.m., we will adjourn. If you want dinner, it will be given.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, डिनर कैसे होगा? देश का पैसा बरबाद मत कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are all decisions. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: To accommodate the Bill, you are cancelling ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My responsibility is not only to the Opposition, but also to the Government and to the entire House. The decision taken in this House by the hon. Members is that they will dispose of the Bill today. I have to adhere to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is gross injustice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri D. Raja ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, when you were Minister on that side ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Never. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are having this discussion on electoral reforms at a very critical time when our Constitution is at risk, when the Republic is at risk and when the democracy is at risk. Sir, let us pay our tributes to Dr. Ambedkar and the galaxy of leaders who gave us our Constitution, which is a Republican Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly himself made it very clear that India cannot opt for Presidential form of Government and India cannot opt for a two-party political system. Ambedkar was very philosophical and very categorical and he made it very clear that there cannot be space for theocracy in Indian democracy. Sir, the Indian Republic started its journey on certain strong fundamentals. One is that we have an Election Commission which is an independent Election Commission, which draws its powers from the very Constitution, which has the mandate to conduct free and fair elections. Sir, the other fundamental is the adult franchise. We have adult franchise. Some years back, we had voting right at the age of 21 years. Now, we give the voting right at the age of 18 years. All adult Indians vote at the age of 18 years.

Sir, this system, which we have today - the electoral system - is the first-past-the-post system, and this system has been there till now. This system is good for countries with two-party systems. India is a multi-party system. Our electoral system is multi-candidate system. This system needs a drastic change. The electoral system is badly in need of change. I am one who strongly advocates that India should move towards proportional representation system. Once we accept this system, I strongly believe that it will promote inner-party democracy and reduce corruption and violence. Since most democracies in the world have shifted to proportional representation system already and more countries are already in the process of transforming their

[Shri D. Raja]

electoral systems, now the time has come that India should consider and move towards proportional representation system.

When I say this, I must underline certain other things. One is that we have been talking about the women reservation. It is almost two decades that we have been talking about women reservation. Now, the time has come that the Parliament goes for adopting women reservation. The Parliament will have to pass a legislation. Now, if the Government has the political will, it can move this Bill and get it passed and this Bill relating to the women's reservation needs to be passed at this point of time.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Sir, if you go for proportional representation system, as my colleague, comrade Sitaram Yechury, said, it will enforce providing adequate representation to women by political parties, thereby the Parliament will have adequate representation of women. We should also keep that point in consideration.

I am raising one more serious issue. The Government will have to consider this issue. We have been talking about giving voting right to the NRIs. All political parties are in agreement to give voting right to NRIs and the Government is in agreement with that proposal, but what arrangement the Government is making? Now, millions of our workforce live in other countries, particularly in Gulf countries. How can they vote at the time of election? What arrangement the Government is making? When you talk of electoral reforms, you must consider how to make arrangements for our NRIs to vote at the time of elections. This is one issue that the Government will have to address. The second most important issue is about migrant people and according to surveys... *...(Time bell rings)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Rajaji, time...

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, Sir, I know that the time constraint is there, but at the same time, you should understand the seriousness of the subject and the whole House agrees that we should discuss. So, my point is that according to different surveys, 30 per cent of the people are migrant people in our country. And, here, I must say that a overwhelming majority of them is the migrant workers. What is the arrangement for the migrant workers to exercise their right to vote at the time of elections? Has Government applied its mind at any point of time? We have been raising this issue. Now, you are talking about 'one-nation-one-election'. Some people suffer from the obsession of one nation, one culture; one nation, one language; one nation, one religion; one nation, one party; one nation, one leader. This one nation, one election or simultaneous election is un-realistic, it is impractical and it is

unfeasible. We should understand that India is a country with tremendous diversities and you cannot impose it in the name of containing your expenditure or reducing your expenditure. It is a serious political question. Here, I urge upon the Government that before discussing such things, you assure the country that you will have one common voters' list. My question is: is there one common voters' list? You ask anybody. They say that the Government is not giving adequate financial support to have one common voters' list. The Election Commission gives Voter Identity Card. We can think of having one common voters' list. Why is this not happening? You begin with such practical steps.

Sir, my other important point is about the State-funding of elections. Everybody has referred to it. We have the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report of 1998. Why is the Government not discussing that Report on State-funding of elections? It can really ensure a level playing field for all the political parties, it can reduce corruption and it can reduce the money power that is corrupting the entire electoral system. Sir, the time has now come to do less talk and more action. Government should believe in action. Action is the best word. According to Jose Marti, the intellectual father of Cuba, action is the best word. If you believe in action, you take up the State funding as a serious subject, discuss it with the political parties and discuss it in the Parliament. Sir, India should opt for State-funding of elections.

Sir, everybody has referred to, Sharadji has referred to it, money power, muscle power and media power. Everyone knows that the money power is affecting our electoral system; there is violence, which is affecting our electoral system. Even though, there is Model Code of Conduct, all communal, religious appeals are made openly. Everybody knows it. We, the citizens of this country, know it. We, the Members of Parliament, know it. Let us not hide certain things. Let us not gloss over certain things. These are hard realities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Rajaji, you have taken the time of three Members. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. Sir, let me speak about the media and the paid news. Our Party had raised this issue long back in the context of paid news, how to control paid news, and, how the media can be impartial and neutral in telling the people the realities as also the development that is taking place in the country, around the country and around the world. The media should not be used to downplay or undermine the very electoral system. It is a very serious subject, which we should deal with.

Finally, Sir, on EVMs, I must say that there have been allegations of large-scale

[Shri D. Raja]

EVM rigging in the recently held elections in five States. This has shaken the faith of the people in EVMs and the entire electoral process. I urge upon the Government to please get the paper slips in those constituencies, where polling was done through the VVPAT system in all the five States, count them and make the results public. If the results match with those given by the EVMs, it would strengthen the people's faith in EVMs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should think of constituting a Committee of political parties and experts. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. EVMs are in place. But, there are allegations of rigging and there are doubts expressed about EVMs. How to clear the doubts; how to prove that EVMs are competent and tamper-free? So, Sir, these are some of the major issues which the Government should consider. In fact, the Government can have a proper discussion; or you constitute some mechanism to further discuss the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms. ...(*Interruptions*)... It cannot be on *ad hoc* basis. It should be in totality and a comprehensive one. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। सब से पहले तो मैं चेयरमैन राज्य सभा को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने बहुत सालों बाद electoral reforms पर इस डिबेट की अनुमति दी। मान्यवर, यह बहुत जरूरी डिबेट थी।

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): आप ने इसे प्रस्तावित किया था।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मान्यवर, इस बारे में तरह-तरह की बहस बाहर होती रहती है और लोग वक्तव्य देते रहते हैं, लेकिन आज इस सदन में इस विषय पर एक सामूहिक बहस हो गयी, इस के लिए चेयरमैन साहब को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर, जैसा कि आप को पता है, चुनाव सुधारों की शुरुआत राजीव गांधी जी जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, उस समय हुई थी। चाहे वोटर की उम्र 18 साल करने की बात हो या Anti defection law की बात हो, ये सब सुधार किए गए थे। फिर जब आडवाणी जी उप-प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने भी इस दिशा में काफी प्रयास किए। उन्होंने राज्य सभा वोटिंग को secret ballot से हटाया, लेकिन विधान परिषदों में वह कमी रह गयी और आज भी वहां secret ballot है, जिस का फायदा लोग उठाते हैं और वोटों की खरीद-फरोख्त होती है। वह चीज उस समय रह गयी, अब इसे सुधारा जा सकता है।

सर, असल बात यह है कि आज ई.वी.एम. को लेकर बात की जा रही है। मैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि उन में गड़बड़ी हुई या नहीं हुई, कोई rigging हुई या नहीं और मशीनों का गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आप अब तक समझ गए होंगे कि इस हाउस में majority इस बात से सहमत है कि इस में गड़बड़ है, इस बारे में पता लगना चाहिए और इस में सुधार करना चाहिए। इस बारे में सहमति तो इतने सारे दलों में है। आप ने देखा है कि हर विपक्षी दल

ने यह बात उठायी है — मायावती जी ने यह बात रखी, सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी ने बहुत डिटेल् में इस बात को यहां पर समझाया। मान्यवर, अगर ऐसी स्थिति आती है कि राजनीतिक दलों को किसी चीज पर शक है, तो वह एक गंभीर बात है। भले ही आप कहें कि यह कहना गलत है, कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं है और सब कुछ ठीक है, अगर यहां लोगों को चुनाव प्रक्रिया पर शक है, अगर चुनाव की प्रक्रिया पर संशय है, तो चुनाव आयोग का भी दायित्व बनता है और सरकार का भी दायित्व बनता है कि वह लोगों के शक और शंका को दूर करे। अभी सतीश जी ने कहा कि इस बारे में तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि आप paper trail system लागू कीजिए। मान्यवर, मैं इसे हिन्दी में कहूंगा ताकि देश की जनता भी समझ पाए कि "पर्ची निकालो मशीन।" यह एक पर्ची निकालने का सिस्टम है, जिस में आप देख सकें कि आपने जिसे वोट दिया है, वह सही है या नहीं। अब अगर यह पर्ची निकालने वाला सिस्टम रखा जाता है, तो सब की शंका दूर हो जाएगी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया है और हर दल यह मांग कर रहा है। अगर यह हो जाए तो इस से बढ़िया बात कुछ नहीं होगी। अब जब तक यह नहीं होता है, तब तक आप जहां ये मशीनें नहीं लग पायी हैं, आप वहां पर paper ballot system कर दीजिए, जोकि अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड और सब जगह पर है, ताकि लोगों को शंका या संशय न रहे, लोगों के मन में doubt न रहे। फिर जो जीतेगा, तो लोग मानेंगे कि हां ये बिल्कुल सही ढंग से जीते हैं, वरना अभी संशय के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। अब इस से पूरी जीत का मजा किरकिरा हो गया और पूरा देश आज सुन रहा होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ। यह तो जीत पर एक प्रश्न-चिह्न लग गया क्योंकि देश में इस बात को लेकर पहले दिन से ही हंगामा चल रहा है। इसलिए यह आपके हित में है कि आप यह करिए और चौधरी साहब, आपके बारे में यह शक पैदा हो गया कि आप लोग कुछ भी करा सकते हो। यह लोगों के अंदर एक भय व्याप्त हो गया। कुछ भी करा सकते हो, आप लोग इस मामले में बहुत उस्ताद हो। इसे दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इसे लागू कराएं वरना यह उचित नहीं रहेगा। इस के लिए simple चीज यह है कि जो 1988 का Representation of the People Act है, उस के 61.ए क्लॉज में सिर्फ amendment करने की जरूरत है। आप उस में ये दोनों provisions डाल सकते हैं। मान्यवर, इस की शुरुआत हम लोगों ने नहीं की। सन् 1971 में जब इंदिरा गांधी जी चुनाव जीतीं, त्रिपाठी जी यहां बैठे हैं, वे बताएंगे, तो उस समय के जनसंघ ने बड़े जोरदार ढंग से आरोप लगाया था कि मास्को से इस की स्याही आयी थी और उस स्याही से सब बदल जाता था और वह स्याही गाय-बछड़े पर लग जाती थी, जब कि वोट दूसरे को जाता था।

श्री मेघराज जैन: यह आरोप लगा था, लेकिन पूरी पार्टी ने उसे खारिज किया था।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वह कहां खारिज हुआ था? चलो, अभी की बात सुन लो। यह आइडिया डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ने दिया, यह तो आडवाणी जी ने दिया। यह आइडिया आपकी ओर से ही आया। यह कोई हमारा आइडिया नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हम लोगों की शिकायत नहीं है। यह तो इस तरह है कि हाउस के वेल में घुस जाओ, हंगामा करो, काम न होने दो और सदन स्थगित कराओ, यह तो हमने पिछले दस सालों में आप ही से सीखा है। आप ही रोज कुछ नहीं होने देते थे, तो हम भी कुछ आजमा रहे हैं, जो आपने हमें सिखाया। उसी तरह यह EVM वाली शिकायत किताब में लिख-लिखकर, आर्टिकल लिख-लिखकर, कोर्ट में बहसबाजी करके, आपने ही हमें बताया है, तो हमारी आंखें खुलीं कि हां, भाई देखो, इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ हो सकती है। जब बीजेपी वाले कह रहे हैं, तो जरूर कुछ गड़बड़ होगी। आप तो खुद ही मशीन के बारे में

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

बोल रहे थे, इसीलिए हमने यह बात उठाई। अब आपके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि इस शंका का समाधान करिए, इसी से बात बनने वाली है।

पुणे में एक इंसिडेंट हुआ। पुणे में एक आदमी म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेटर के लिए खड़ा हुआ। उसको एक भी वोट नहीं मिला। उसने मुकदमा किया हुआ है कि हमारा अपना वोट कहाँ गया? हमारी पत्नी का वोट कहाँ गया, हमारे बच्चों का वोट कहाँ गया और हमारे परिवार के 19 सदस्यों का वोट कहाँ गया? उसकी बात तो सही है, भले ही कुछ टेक्नीकल गड़बड़ी हुई हो, लेकिन यह चीज तो है। इसलिए आपको इस संशय का निराकरण करना बहुत जरूरी है।

एक बात पार्टी खर्च को लेकर हुई, जिसको राम गोपाल जी ने कहा है कि पार्टी खर्च बंद करना चाहिए, कैंडिडेट के खर्च में जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल भी सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि कैंडिडेट का खर्च तो रियलिस्टिक होना चाहिए, कैंडिडेट का खर्च वैसे ही बहुत कम होता है, वह परेशान रहता है। अगर उसमें पार्टी का खर्च डाल दिया गया, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। आप पार्टी के खर्च की limitation तो बांध सकते हैं, सीमा तय कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप कैंडिडेट के खर्च को उसको डालें, यह उचित नहीं है, इसलिए पार्टी खर्च की limitation करिए। जब मैं बनारस पहुंचा, जब मैं लखनऊ पहुंचा तो मैंने वहां पर देखा कि जैसे आप शाम को किसी पार्क में जाओगे या नदी के किनारे जाओगे, तो जैसे शाम को पंछी अपने बसेरे पर आते हैं, वैसे ही हेलीकॉप्टर्स के झुंड के झुंड बनारस में और लखनऊ में लैंड कर रहे थे। ऐसा लग रहा था मानो थोड़ी-थोड़ी देर में पक्षी अपने ठिकानों पर आ रहे हैं। सबसे ज्यादा 16 या 18 हेलीकॉप्टर बीजेपी के थे। जहाज और हेलीकॉप्टर मिलाकर 27 की संख्या थी। गुलाम नबी जी इनकी संख्या 80 बता रहे थे। सबसे ज्यादा इनके थे। एक तरफ तो आप राजनीतिक दलों के चंदे की सीमा बीस हजार से घटाकर दो हजार कर रहे हैं, तो दो हजार के चंदे में तो इतने जहाज और हेलीकॉप्टर आ नहीं सकते, फिर ये कहाँ से आए? अगर दो हजार का चंदा मिलता है, तो दोनों बातें नहीं हो सकतीं कि दूसरे को ज्ञान भी दो और खुद उस ज्ञान को अपनाओ मत। आप करें तो पाप और हम करें तो पुण्य! यह नहीं चल सकता कि दो हजार की सीमा भी लगाओ और इतने हेलीकॉप्टर और जहाज भी लगाओ। यह होना चाहिए कि आप सिर्फ पांच हेलीकॉप्टर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं या दो कर सकते हैं या दस कर सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): शुक्ल जी, आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, यह भी नहीं हो सकता कि पहले बोलने वालों को 30 मिनट, 32 मिनट और 35 मिनट और हम लोगों के ऊपर सीमा लग गई, तो यह नहीं हो सकता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अभी आपकी पार्टी से बोलने वाले बहुत लोग हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: समय-सीमा बिल्कुल नहीं, अब तो समय-सीमा खत्म हो चुकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: समय-सीमा बिल्कुल नहीं है, पहले वालों के लिए कुछ और अब कुछ और, इसलिए यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप बाद वालों पर समय-सीमा लगाएं। हम कोई second category के member तो नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं आपकी इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ।

श्री जयराम रमेश: ये tailender हैं, वे ओपनिंग बेट्समैन हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हां, tailender ही चौके और छक्के ज्यादा लगाता है और वहां पर मैच भी जितवाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): एक मिनट में छक्के में आउट हो जाता है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हां, लेकिन कई बार लम्बी सेंचुरी भी बना जाता है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, कभी खेला नहीं है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इन्होंने ही खेला है। इस देश में जो कुछ भी किया है, वह जयराम जी ने ही किया है, बाकी किसी ने कुछ किया ही नहीं है। महोदय, वोटर लिस्ट में सुधार की बात एकदम सही है और मैं भूपेंद्र जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि वोटर लिस्ट में कई बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं, कई नाम कट जाते हैं, इसलिए उसके लिए कोई स्थाई इंतजाम करना चाहिए। एक जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज जो मैं रखना चाहता हूँ, नक्रवी साहब, जरा इधर ध्यान दीजिए कि इस हाउस में यह Code of Conduct वाली बात कई लोगों ने कही है। हर समय चुनाव होते रहते हैं और Model Code of Conduct लागू हो जाता है। इस Code of Conduct का सबसे ज्यादा फायदा अधिकारी लोग उठाते हैं। उनको जो काम करना होता है, तो उसको तो वे कर देते हैं, जो नहीं करना होता है, तो कहते हैं कि आचार-संहिता लगी है, इसलिए हो नहीं सकता। लोगों के काम रुक जाते हैं और इसका सारा फायदा अधिकारी लेते हैं। इस मामले में चुनाव आयुक्त से स्पष्ट रूप से लिखित में होना चाहिए कि कौन सा काम हो सकता है और कौन सा नहीं हो सकता है? जब कुरैशी साहब थे, हमने एक चीज के लिए उनसे सम्पर्क किया, फिर उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, यह बिल्कुल हो सकता है। आप लोग अपने आप ही आचार-संहिता लगा देते हो, ये चीजें हमसे पूछो तो सही। हमारी आचार-संहिता इतनी सख्त नहीं है कि यह चीज नहीं हो सकती, वह चीज नहीं हो सकती। आप लोग ही यह मानकर चलते हो, अफसर भी यही मानकर चलते हैं कि चुनाव आचार-संहिता है, यह नहीं हो सकता है और पूरा काम ठप कर देते हैं। इसलिए इलेक्शन कमीशन डिटेल् में चुनाव आचार-संहिता बनाए कि क्या-क्या हो सकता है और क्या नहीं हो सकता है। वह वेबसाइट पर पड़ी हो और लोगों को पता हो ताकि काम न रुके। चौधरी साहब, आप यह जरूर कराएं कि चुनाव आचार-संहिता, मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट में क्या प्रोविजन्स हैं, इसमें क्या हो सकता है, क्या नहीं हो सकता है, ताकि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स इसका दुरुपयोग न कर सकें और जो काम हो सकते हैं, वे काम बिल्कुल हों, काम ठप न हों और एकदम से सब कुछ रुक न जाए।

दूसरा, आजकल यह बात चल रही है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी इश्यू चल रहा है कि जो अपराधी हों, जिनके खिलाफ अपराध के मामले हों, इलेक्शन में, उनके चुनाव लड़ने पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध लग जाए। मेरा यह मानना है कि कहीं इसका दुरुपयोग न शुरू हो जाए, जिन्दगी भर के लिए एक आदमी का रास्ता बंद न हो जाए। लोग कई बार, कई जगह पर केस करा देते हैं और लोगों को फंसा देते हैं। उसके बाद यदि कोई ऐसा मुख्य मंत्री हो, जिसका इस तरह से पूरा प्रभाव चल रहा हो, जैसे तानाशाही वाला मामला हो, यदि उसने किसी को फंसा दिया, तो वह तो आजीवन वंचित हो गया। इसलिए, इस पर सोच लीजिए। यह कहने में बड़ा अच्छा लगता है, मीडिया में बड़ा अच्छा लगता है, भाषण देने में बड़ा अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन सोच लीजिए कि

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

इस पर आजीवन प्रतिबंध लगाना कितना उचित होगा और कितना उचित नहीं होगा। इस पर बहस हो जाए, उसके बाद इसको चुनाव आयोग में भी लिखकर दीजिए। हमें इस पर सोचकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

एक बात और है, इतनी सारी बातें हुई हैं, उन्होंने एग्जिट पोल पर तो प्रतिबंध लगा रखा है कि यह last date of election से पहले नहीं आ सकता है, यह ठीक बात कही है, इसको नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि तमाम चरणों में, phases में इलेक्शन होते हैं। अगर वोटर को कोई सबसे अधिक प्रभावित करता है तो वह ओपिनियन पोल प्रभावित करता है, लेकिन इन ओपिनियन पोल्स पर कोई रोक नहीं है, ये लगातार आते रहते हैं। ये चुनाव के वक्त भी आते रहते हैं, चुनाव से थोड़ा पहले भी आते रहते हैं, ये माहौल बनाने के लिए आते रहते हैं। आजकल ओपिनियन पोल्स मैनेज किए जा रहे हैं कि ओपिनियन पोल्स कैसे और किससे कराने हैं। क्योंकि सब प्राइवेट एजेंसीज हैं, कोई भी खोल लेता है, इसलिए आप कैसे भी और कैसा भी ओपिनियन पोल ले लो। वे ओपिनियन पोल बेचने के लिए घूम रहे हैं, आप ओपिनियन पोल ले लीजिए। इसलिए ओपिनियन पोल पर जो प्रतिबंध लग रहा है कि जहां चुनाव हो, चार महीने पहले, तीन महीने पहले या छह महीने पहले, आप इसकी सीमा बनाएं कि चुनाव से पहले कोई ओपिनियन पोल नहीं आएगा। ओपिनियन पोल पर रोक नहीं चाहिए, एग्जिट पोल से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, जब तक, बाद में, एग्जिट पोल आता है, तब तक पोलिंग हो चुकी होती है, इसलिए इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

सर, मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। यह सोचने की चीज है कि अगर एक जगह एक व्यक्ति को 1 लाख, 1 वोट मिले हैं और दूसरे वोटर को 1 लाख वोट मिले, लेकिन एक वोट से 1 लाख, 1 वोट प्राप्त करने वाला जीत गया, तब आप यह बात बताइए कि उस क्षेत्र का असली प्रतिनिधि कौन है? जिसको 1 लाख वोट मिले, वह बेचारा तो कुछ नहीं रह गया, वह घर में बैठा है, उसके सभी रास्ते बंद हैं, लेकिन जिसको 1 लाख, 1 वोट मिले, वह एमएलए भी बन गया, एम.पी. भी बन गया और मिनिस्टर भी बन गया। यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है, जो मैं हवा में उछाल रहा हूं और आपको इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बहुत कम समय में अपनी बात रखूंगा, क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत ही संवेदनशील मुद्दा है। मुझे लगता है आज दिन भर हमारी जो चर्चा हुई है, उसमें कई बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत ही अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं। जैसे कि अभी राजीव शुक्ल जी चुनाव सुधार पर कह रहे थे कि बहुत वर्षों से यह बात हो रही थी कि चुनाव सुधार पर एक बार चर्चा होनी चाहिए। उस चर्चा में कई महत्वपूर्ण चीजें सामने आईं, कई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल भी खड़े हुए, लेकिन सब मिलाकर यदि हम उसका जिस्ट देख रहे हैं तो इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म के लिए, चुनाव सुधार के लिए इस सदन से एक बहुत ही सार्थक और बहुत ही प्रभावी आवाज उठी है। चुनाव सुधार की बात हमेशा होती रही है। सन् 2000 में, शायद उससे पहले भी बात हुई होगी, लेकिन जब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी इस मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय बहुत ही विजिबल और बहुत ही प्रभावी निर्णय हुए थे। जैसे कि आज हम लोग सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन पहले यह होता था कि उसी राज्य का वोटर होना चाहिए। मान लीजिए, यदि किसी को दूसरे राज्य से चुनकर आना होता था, तो वह उस राज्य में जाकर वोटर बनता था। वह एक मकान लेता था, मकान लेकर अपना बोर्ड लगाता था, वहां रहता था,

वह चाहे रहता हो या न रहता हो, वह अलग बात है। वह खत्म किया गया और यह हुआ कि राज्य सभा का सदस्य देश के किसी भी कोने से, किसी भी राज्य का रहने वाला हो, उसको पार्टी चुन सकती है, अपना उम्मीदवार बना सकती है, वह चुना जा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने 1991 में पहला चुनाव लड़ा था। उस समय, जब हम गए थे, तो एक पेज का नोमिनेशन पेपर था। मैं गया और जाने के बाद आर. ओ. के टेबल के सामने जाकर बैठा। मैंने आर. ओ. के टेबल के सामने खड़े होकर अपना नॉमिनेशन पत्र भर दिया था। उसी समय उन्होंने हाथों-हाथ स्कूटनी कर दी थी और स्कूटनी करने के बाद मेरा वह नॉमिनेशन पेपर वैलिड हो गया था। बाद में असेट्स, लाइबिलिटीज़, क्रिमिनल रिकॉर्ड, यह सारी की सारी प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई और उसके साथ डिक्लेरेशन का भी हुआ और फिर एक तरह से वह डिजिटल हो गया। अब जब कोई उम्मीदवार नॉमिनेशन पेपर भरता है, तो उसकी असेट्स, लाइबिलिटीज़, उसका क्रिमिनल रिकॉर्ड, सारा का सारा रिकॉर्ड आधे घंटे के अंदर, एक घंटे के अंदर जैसे ही स्कूटनी पूरी होती है, सारा का सारा रिकॉर्ड कम्प्यूटर पर और उनकी वेबसाइट पर मिल जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में लगभग 85 करोड़ मतदाता हैं और लगभग इतने ही लोगों ने ईवीएम का इस्तेमाल किया है। ईवीएम पर सवाल उठ सकते हैं, लेकिन जब 2004 में कांग्रेस पार्टी लोक सभा का चुनाव जीती थी तो उस समय भी ईवीएम का इस्तेमाल हुआ था, 2009 में जब कांग्रेस पार्टी लोक सभा का चुनाव जीती थी उस समय भी ईवीएम का इस्तेमाल हुआ था। मैं 2004 का इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि उस समय बीजेपी और एनडीए हारी थी। स्वाभाविक है कि चुनाव में, किसी भी चुनाव में जनता का एक बड़ा फैसला होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1977 के चुनाव में वहां पूरी की पूरी 85 सीटें जनता पार्टी को मिल गई थीं और कांग्रेस पार्टी का सफाया हो गया था, जबकि कांग्रेस पार्टी का पूरा वर्चस्व था, देश में उसका सफाया हुआ। उस समय तो बैलेट पेपर्स से चुनाव होते थे। इसलिए ऐसे सवाल अक्सर उठ सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अपनी हार का ठीकरा ईवीएम पर फोड़ा जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज चुनाव सुधार के संबंध में है। आज देश में दस लाख से ज्यादा पोलिंग स्टेशंस हैं और इन दस लाख पोलिंग स्टेशंस पर ईवीएम का इस्तेमाल होना, इस पर राजनैतिक सवाल उठे, लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी गंभीर सवाल इस पर नहीं उठा है। हम मानते हैं कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में चुनाव सुधार की हमेशा गुंजाइश रहती है और उस चुनाव सुधार की दिशा में हम लोग आगे बढ़ें। आज सदन में जो बहुत से सवाल और बहुत से सुझाव आए हैं, उनको हम मानते हैं कि वे सकारात्मक हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने और अभी राजीव शुक्ल जी ने आदर्श चुनाव आचार संहिता की बात कही। हम लोग चुनाव आयोग में जाते हैं और चुनाव आयोग में जाने के बाद हम यह बात कहते हैं कि यह जो आदर्श चुनाव आचार संहिता है, जैसे ही यह डिक्लेयर होती है वैसे ही अधिकारियों का एक तरह से एक अघोषित आपातकाल लग जाता है। पहले रात को एक-एक बजे, दो-दो बजे तक सभाएं होती थीं, उन सभाओं में लोग अपनी बातें करते थे, उस समय चुनाव एक उत्सव हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज तमाम तरह की बंदिशें आदर्श चुनाव आचार संहिता के नाम पर लगती हैं। अगर कहीं परमिशन भी मिलती है तो उसमें कहा जाता है कि एक बजे से लेकर एक बजकर चालीस मिनट तक आप सभा कर सकते हैं। अब मान लीजिए कि कोई आधे घंटे लेट हो गया, तो उसकी सभा नहीं होगी। सभा करेगा, तो उसके खिलाफ एफआईआर लिख दी जाएगी और उसके बाद पूरे पांच साल तक

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

वह झेलता रहेगा कि आपके खिलाफ एफआईआर चल रही है। ये तमाम चीजें हैं, जिनमें सुधार होना चाहिए और सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को मिलकर इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा ऐसा मानना है कि तमाम तरह के आरोप, तमाम तरह के प्रत्यारोप, तमाम तरह के ईवीएम पर सवाल, ये गैर-जरूरी हैं। अभी यहां अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी नहीं हैं, वे, हमारे ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया जी, लोक सभा सदस्य, हमारे दर्दा जी, जो अभी रिटायर हो गए हैं और मैं, जिस वक्त अमरीका में चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो हम, तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होकर ऐज ऑब्जर्वर वहां गए थे। उनमें अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी, ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया जी, मैं, दो-तीन और माननीय सदस्य वहां गए थे। उस समय वहां ओबामा साहब के जो इलेक्शन के मैनेजर्स थे, जब उनके साथ हम बैठे तो सवाल हुआ कि आपके यहां यह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग सिस्टम क्यों सक्सेसफुल है? उन्होंने बड़ी स्टडी की हुई थी। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा है, हमने इसकी बड़ी स्टडी की है और हमने इसमें सारे तर्क देखे हैं, तो हमें इसमें एक चीज नजर आई कि इसको टैम्पर नहीं किया जा सकता, इससे हम सहमत हैं। यह बात उन्होंने कही, लेकिन इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक बार किसी लोकल बॉडी इलेक्शन में इसका इस्तेमाल हुआ था, उसको लेकर बहुत सी चर्चाएं हुई थीं कि साहब, इसको हैक किया जा सकता है। इसके बारे में और भी तरह के सवाल उठे, इसके बाद हम लोगों ने इसके ऊपर दोबारा नहीं सोचा। वह उनका अपना सिस्टम था, लेकिन उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो EVM के द्वारा voting system है, वह पूरी तरह से पारदर्शी है, बहुत अच्छा है और किसी भी democratic country को इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस पर सवाल केवल इसलिए उठा है कि अभी पांच राज्यों में चुनाव हुए और इन पांच राज्यों के चुनावों में उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती है, उत्तराखंड में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, मणिपुर और गोवा में बनी है और पंजाब में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार बनी है। इसी EVM ने मायावती जी को भी मुख्य मंत्री बनाया था और इसी EVM की voting से उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की भी सरकार बन चुकी है। इसलिए सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियां, जो क्षेत्रीय पार्टियां हैं, वे भी और जो राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां हैं, वे भी इसी EVM की voting की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से चुनाव जीती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए हमें लगता है कि यह तो बच्चों वाली बात होती है कि हम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नक़वी साहब, आप इसे हमें समझाने के बजाय डा. स्वामी और आडवाणी जी को समझा दीजिए। अगर वे आपकी बात मान जाएँ, तो ठीक है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार एक किताब के बारे में बात कही जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि जिस किताब के बारे में बात कही जा रही है, वह किताब भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कोई अधिकृत किताब नहीं है। ऐसे ही भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कोई सवाल नहीं किया कि EVM का जो voting system है, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाए। बार-बार उस किताब को दिखाया जा रहा है, जैसे वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Because these are authored by your leaders only.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: No, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, let it be. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are relying on them and they are still your leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*... They continue to be your leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: तपन दा, आप कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर भी हैं और आपको इस लोकतंत्र में अधिकार है, आप लिख-पढ़ भी सकते हैं। यह थोड़े ही है कि आपने जो लिख दिया, उसके बारे में हम कह दें कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अधिकृत दस्तावेज है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के लोग हैं, जो लिखने-पढ़ने में भी यकीन रखते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है, कुछ अच्छे लोग भी हैं, कुछ बुद्धिजीवी लोग भी हैं। हमने जयराम रमेश जी की बहुत सी किताबें देखी हैं। हमने और भी लोगों की किताबें देखी हैं। इसलिए लोग लिखते रहते हैं और वे अपने-अपने विचार लिख सकते हैं। यही हमारे देश की खूबसूरती है, यही हमारे देश का लोकतंत्र है। इसलिए वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी का कोई अधिकृत दस्तावेज नहीं है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कभी भी EVM के सिस्टम पर सवाल नहीं उठाया है। उसके सुधार के लिए, जैसे अभी सुझाव आया, सुधार हमेशा किए जा सकते हैं। जो सुधार होने चाहिए, उस सुधार को लेकर हमने सवाल उठाए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी और माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कहेंगे, मैं केवल एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा।

"तुम्हारे पांव के नीचे कोई ज़मीन नहीं,
कमाल यह है कि फिर भी तुम्हें यकीन नहीं।
मैं बेपनाह अँधेरे को कैसे सुबह कहूँ,
मैं इन नज़ारों का अँधा तमाशबीन नहीं।"

इसलिए जो सच्चाई है, उस सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना होगा। इस वक्त जब चुनाव होने वाला था, तो कहा गया था कि यह demonetisation के खिलाफ जनादेश है। अब जब जनादेश आ गया, तो कहा जा रहा है कि यह EVM का जनादेश है, यह जनता का जनादेश नहीं है। यह सवाल EVM पर नहीं, बल्कि यह देश के करोड़ों लोगों के जो मताधिकार हैं, उन पर सवाल उठाने वाली बात है। इसलिए हम चुनाव सुधार की दिशा में आगे बढ़ें। किसी भी खुले लोकतंत्र में, किसी भी स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में चुनाव सुधार अनवरत होते रहते हैं और होने चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, Shri Anil Desai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my question to the Minister is: What is the official BJP document? That book is not official.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, let it be.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: So what is official? Can you explain?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): You ask the BJP office.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: No, he is a Minister. When he says that that book is not an official document... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): If it is a party document then go and ask the party. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to put my thoughts before this august House. Sir, the most significant feature of the democracy is the election process. Free and fair elections are essential for a healthy democracy. The more the elections are free and fair, the stronger the allegiance the people will have towards the democratic institutions. The experiences of the general elections have shown the merits and demerits of the electoral system that has prompted the Election Commission of India to make many changes in the system. However, still our electoral process is beset with many evils like use of black-money, casteism, communalism, rigging, abuse of administrative machinery, criminalization of politics and even capturing of booths in some areas. All these evils need to be weaned off from the electoral process to make it free and fair in true sense to enable people to have faith in our electoral process. Sir, we have come a long way from ballot voting system to EVMs. It is the right of the voter to know what candidate and what party he has voted, and that is why ballot paper voting system had its own significance. Our party President, Late Shri Balasaheb Thackeray, right from 2004, always advocated that ballot paper voting system should be in place instead of EVMs because EVMs had its own defects and deficiencies. After that, though, it was taken up that electronic machine or EVM is foolproof, but, time and again, the deficiencies came to the fore and that was demonstrated and presented to the Election Commission of India by all the parties. After it went to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has observed in October, 2013 that Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) should be there and that machine should be attached to the EVM so that the person, the voter, who is casting his vote would know as to where exactly his vote has gone. I think that should be adhered to. That reform is a must and, I hope, in coming years, whatever elections would be held, EVMs will be attached with VVPAT and all the doubts will be cleared and credibility of this system will permanently set in the minds of the people that what they are advocating or what they are following is the true democracy.

Sir, another point which I would like to highlight is criminalization of politics. In today's elections, every party has its candidate. Every party should bear in the

mind that the character and the image of its candidate and the perception of the populace should be taken into account before fielding. It is immaterial whether the candidate is facing charges or fighting a case in the courts of law. Over and above, it should be the Code of Conduct to be exercised by the political parties and whom to field. To score that evil, which was persisting in basic criminalization of politics, the option of NOTA *i.e.*, None of The Above, was introduced as a supplement that people can exercise that option. Of late, in some of the local-Self Government elections, local body elections, we have seen that this exercise is on the rise. NOTA is getting more and more approval of the people and it shows that criminalization in politics is increasing and that is much in the hands of political parties rather than the issue to be handled by the courts of law.

Another point which I would like to highlight is regarding antidefection rule. As per that provision, two-thirds majority or three-fourths majority should be there. In spite of that even, two-thirds or three-fourths of the Members of the party take the help of this provision and defect to some other party. It should not be given that kind of a chance and they should be disqualified. That kind of amendment needs to be done, otherwise, political parties take all pains and people who believe in vote bank of parties, who believe in the principle and ideology of the party, they vote for the candidates and then, their defection makes losses not only to the political party, but it is cheating on the people also. It is betraying of their faith. So, this amendment needs to be done. All the senior colleagues have spoken at length on electoral funding. I think one provision which was made that anonymous donations to the tune of ₹ 20,000 that is reduced to ₹ 2000. I think, there are ways and means, political parties will adapt to it. I mean it is not a big thing. But that can be taken in stride. But the provision which has been made is that the donor should pay through a cheque or in a digital form they can transfer the funds to the political parties. But it is very important that the provision which the hon. Finance Minister has made in the Finance Bill that prescribed time limit within which they should file their accounts to the Income Tax Department to avail of income tax exemption; otherwise, they will not be able to avail that facility. So, that should be adhered to. That will be a sort of check on political parties to clean up the system.

Sir, State funding of political parties is a must in order to ensure a level playing field. That will weed out most of the things which are prevailing as on today. In the coming elections, if that is taken up seriously, in consultations with all political parties, then, I think that will be the biggest reform.

Sir, another deficiency which I have observed is that advertisement in the print media can be availed till the last day of polling. So far as the advertisement in the print media is concerned, there is no restriction. But 48 hours before the polling

[Shri Anil Desai]

day, the electronic media restricts your advertisements and campaigning. But in the elections what we see is till the last day of the elections, political party leaders often come on T.V. channels giving interviews, and they are completely doing campaigning for their parties. So, it is a major violation of the code of conduct which should be checked. I think the Election Commission should take note of that.

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): श्री अनिल देसाई जी, कृपया अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I will take just two minutes. I will not take much time.

Sir, another point which goes with this is the opinion polls. I think, rules should be framed how to check the scope of opinion polls because that goes a long way in informing every voter to make his opinion about the political parties. If at all things are to be done, then, collectively some third party instituted by the Election Commission, should take up that and they should come out with the opinion polls which would not be one sided or which would not help either the ruling party or the opposition parties.

The last point which I would like to make is about the letter written by the Chief Election Commissioner to the Government of India calling for a slew of electoral reforms, among other things, the use of black money in elections. I think Mr. Zaidi, the Chief Election Commissioner had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. He said that bribery and paid news be made a cognizable offence. He suggested that the Election Commission of India be given powers to deregister the political parties which are engaged in these kind of practices. The statement of the Chief Election Commissioner should be considered seriously. Unless the Election Commission is given more powers to cleanse electoral system, I think, it will be a far-fetched dream of the people of India that nothing true would happen. If it has to happen some things need to be put in place so that our democracy which is appreciated by the world over could be further strengthened. With these words, I conclude and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to put forward my thoughts. Thank you.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लोकतंत्र की इमारत जनता के विश्वास के धरातल और उसकी नींव पर खड़ी होती है। अभी पांच राज्यों के चुनाव हुए हैं, उनमें से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के लिए कह सकता हूँ कि जो चुनाव परिणाम आए हैं, उनसे जन-विश्वास आहत हुआ है। इससे अगर सबसे ज्यादा चोट किसी को पहुँची है, तो वह लोकतंत्र को पहुँची है। लोकतंत्र में जब असंतोष हो जाता है, लोकतंत्र में जब अविश्वास हो जाता है, तो उसकी परिणति बहुत खतरनाक होती है। मैं दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि बड़ी कुर्बानियों के साथ जिस

आज़ादी को पाया गया था और इस देश का लोकतंत्र एक आदर्श लोकतंत्र था, हमारे सामने बैठे हुए लोगों ने, इनकी सरकार ने उस लोकतंत्र की हत्या उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में की है, इसलिए चुनाव सुधार पर मैं उसी दिशा में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

2013 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आता है। मैं एक सीधा सा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जब ये जवाब दें, तो मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब मुझे मिलना चाहिए कि एक तरफ पारदर्शिता की बात होती है, एक तरफ ईमानदारी की बात होती है, एक तरफ जन विश्वास की बात होती है। मैं सीधी सी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 में, जब से यह सरकार आई है, इसने जान-बूझ कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का, जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि ईवीएम मशीनें वही इस्तेमाल की जाएँ, जिनमें paper trail हो, जिनमें मतदाता को पता लग सके। मैं तीन साल तक इस खामोशी का राज जानना चाहता हूँ। क्यों सुप्रीम कोर्ट की अवहेलना की गई? दूसरा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जब निर्वाचन आयोग से कहा, तो निर्वाचन आयोग बार-बार आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा है। आपके पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है। परन्तु जहाँ पर लोकतंत्र की नींव है, उसी को मज़बूत करने के लिए आप पैसे नहीं खर्च कर रहे हैं। यह तो कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है, जो अगर आप करना चाहते और न हो पाता। तो आपने जान-बूझ कर वे ईवीएम मशीनें नहीं इस्तेमाल की हैं, जिनसे मतदाता अपने आपको संतुष्ट कर सकता कि हमने जो अपना वोट दिया है, वह वहीं पहुँचा है, जहाँ हम देना चाह रहे थे। तो कहीं-न-कहीं इस कांस्पिरेसी में ट्रांसपेरेंसी या पारदर्शिता सबसे ज्यादा आहत हुई है, सबसे ज्यादा उसका नुकसान हुआ है। ईमानदारी की बात करें, तो फिर ईमानदारी की बात करना भाजपा के साथ बेमानी हो जाती है। ईमानदारी और भाजपा का दूर-दराज तक रिश्ता नहीं है। मैं अपने आपको गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब से, राम गोपाल जी से, सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी से, राजीव जी से, येचुरी जी से जोड़ते हुए सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने चुनाव सुधार के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उसमें मैं अपनी बात से बल देता हूँ। परन्तु मेरी समझ में एक चीज़ नहीं आ रही है कि यह एक इतिफाक़ है कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पोस्टल बैलेट आया या जो बैलेट के थ्रू हुआ, वहाँ बीजेपी बुरी तरह हार रही है। वह जो बैलेट है, वह किसी गांव के एक पोलिंग बूथ का नहीं है, वह पूरे जिले की या पूरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की भावनाओं को प्रकट करता है। वहाँ तो बीजेपी का पता नहीं लग रहा है, वहाँ कांग्रेस, बसपा और सपा जीत रही है, लेकिन जब मशीन से गणना होती है, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी को मिल जाता है। तो एक बड़ा सीधा सा सवाल है कि क्या यह जो पोस्टल बैलेट था, जो हजारों की तादाद में था, 10, 20 या 25 नहीं था, उसमें जो रिजल्ट था, वह इससे कैसे contradict हो रहा है? यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

एक और सवाल मेरे मन में उठता है कि trail machine के साथ जहाँ पर आप वोट देते हैं और पता लग जाता है, वह गोवा में दो जगहों पर इस्तेमाल हुआ। अगर वह गोवा में इस्तेमाल होता है, तो आप घट कर 21 से 13 पर क्यों आ जाते हैं और हम बढ़ कर 17 पर क्यों पहुँच जाते हैं? यह एक बड़ा सवाल है। दूसरा बड़ा सवाल यह उठता है कि जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी मशीनें लगीं, जहाँ मतदाता को पता लग जाता था, वहाँ भी आप लगातार हारते रहे, क्यों? वहीं आप क्यों जीतते हैं, जहाँ ईवीएम में कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं बार-बार trail machine का ही जिक्र कर रहा हूँ और हिन्दी में मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप देख सकते हैं।

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

सर, मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसलिए अपनी शंका व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम में, दुनिया में आप सैटेलाइट यहां बैठे हुए गवर्न कर रहे हैं। किसी के घर में लगा हुआ टेलीविजन चल रहा है, उसे आप हैक कर सकते हैं, किसी का फोन हैक कर सकते हैं। तो मैं इस सम्भावना पर बल दे रहा हूँ कि ऐसा कुछ असम्भव नहीं है कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। अगर ऐसा था, तो मैं भी थोड़ा-बहुत उत्तर प्रदेश को जानता हूँ, मेरा यह 11वां चुनाव था, जब से मैं राजनीति में आया हूँ। बीजेपी चुनाव में कहीं नहीं दिख रही थी। चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान आपके बड़े-से-बड़े नेताओं के पास भीड़ नहीं आ रही थी, उसकी जगह ज्यादातर जगहों पर जो दूसरे दल के नेता जा रहे थे, उनकी सभाओं में जनसैलाब उमड़ रहा था। प्रधान मंत्री जी की सभाओं में भीड़ अपनी जगह थी, उसके अलावा किसी नेता की सभाओं में भीड़ नहीं थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप वोटिंग में कहीं नहीं दिख रहे थे, जो रिजल्ट आया ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बहुत जिक्र कर रहे हैं, तो मैं एक सवाल पूछ ही लेता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि जब सब कुछ इतना ठीक था, तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान छोड़कर तीन दिन बनारस काशी वास करने की क्या जरूरत थी? अगर इतना बहुमत आ ही रहा था, तो तीन दिन बनारस में रुक कर आपने कोई मंदिर, मस्जिद नहीं छोड़ा, जहां आप नहीं गए। एक नहीं, बल्कि दो-दो रोड शोज़ करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहीं-न-कहीं से हिले हुए तो थे और यह चुनाव परिणाम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो): सर, वही इवीएम मशीनें तो पंजाब में भी थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन: आप जो इतनी मेहनत की बात कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हमें गड़बड़ी करनी होती, तो हमें इतनी मेहनत करने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके प्रश्न में ही आपका उत्तर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): कृपया आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, जैन साहब को बोलने दिया कीजिए। वे इस उम्र में तो बोल लिया करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, मैं सिर्फ एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर उन्हें इतने प्रबल बहुमत की आशा थी, तो उनको अपने तीन कीमती दिन प्रदेश के जिले को देने की क्या जरूरत थी? जब वहां पर देख लिया कि मुझे बनारस में तीन दिन देना पड़ा, तभी तो ये सारी * हुई हैं, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: सर, यह constituency के प्रति उनकी निष्ठा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मंत्री जी को बैठने के लिए बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: नहीं, नहीं, बाबुल जी, आप खड़े रहिए, मुझे इससे कोई एतराज नहीं है। ऐसा कोई विषय नहीं है कि जिसमें आप बोलें और मैं डिस्टर्ब हो जाऊं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): तिवारी जी, आप संक्षेप में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, अभी जो मेरे दो-तीन मिनट गए हैं, वह दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, मैं आपको दो मिनट दूंगा।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं सिर्फ एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ, जो मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि constituency के प्रति ये तीन दिन की निष्ठा तीन साल के बाद क्यों याद आई? इन तीन सालों में क्यों नहीं याद आई? एक रात तो वहां गुजार देते! इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ, और कोई बात नहीं थी।

सर, मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरी दुनिया में जो बड़े देश हैं, अमेरिका है या यूरोप के बड़े देश हैं, वहां बैलट है और जहां मशीन है, वहां वह ट्रेल मशीन है। मैं सिर्फ इस बात पर जवाब चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मतदाता का यह विश्वास कि उसने जिसको वोट दिया है, वह उसको न पहुंच जाए, इस पर अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया था और इस सरकार ने तीन साल तक उसका पालन नहीं किया, तो मैं इस सरकार को * का दोषी मानता हूँ, * का पार्टनर मानता हूँ। यह मेरा सीधा-साधा आरोप है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार के पास इतना लिमिटेड पैसा नहीं है, यह मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं बहुत-से देशों का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, आयरलैंड ने इसको शुरू किया और वहां पर इसमें गड़बड़ी नजर आई, तो उसने इसको बंद कर दिया। अभी सारे देशों के नाम गिनाए गए, मैं उन्हें गिनाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, वहां पर भी इसको खत्म किया गया।

सर, मेरा सिर्फ एक सुझाव है, वह यह है कि आने वाले चुनाव हैं, या तो आप सुनिश्चित कर दीजिए कि उन मशीनों में जब तक मतदाता ने जहां मत दिया है, उसे देखने का अवसर न मिल जाए, तब तक आप उन जगहों पर बैलट पेपर्स से चुनाव कराएंगे, इसकी घोषणा सरकार करे, यह मेरा सुझाव है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वोट कम पड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन मशीन में ज्यादा निकल रहे हैं। बहुत जगहों पर ऐसा हो रहा है कि जिन मशीनों में वोट डाला गया, उनके बारे में एजेंटों ने आकर जो बताया, उससे कहीं ज्यादा वोट्स उनमें निकले हुए हैं। कुल मिला कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव परिणाम अपनी जगह है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा एक परिणाम आया है कि जनता का विश्वास इवीएम की मशीनों पर नहीं रहा है। जब इस पर विश्वास नहीं रहा है, तो सरकार की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है, दावा है, यही मेरा सुझाव है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश का आप पालन करें, इलेक्शन कमीशन के दिशा-निर्देश का पालन करें और अगर नहीं कर पाते हैं, तब तक उन जगहों पर आप बैलट पेपर्स से चुनाव कराएं।

सर, मैं एक और बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हालात जो थे, स्थितियां जो थीं, वे साफ-साफ बयान कर रही थीं कि यह चुनाव भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जीत नहीं, बल्कि इवीएम में गड़बड़ी कराकर हासिल जीत है।

7.00 P.M.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं लंबे समय से इस चर्चा को राजनीति शास्त्र के एक छात्र के रूप में सुन रहा था और मुझे लगता था कि काफी नए बिंदु चर्चा में सामने आएंगे और ऐसी चर्चा यहां होगी, जिससे नया प्रबोधन होगा, उद्बोधन होगा। मगर जब चर्चा को मैंने सुना, विशेष रूप से विपक्ष के मित्रों के सारे arguments, प्रतिपादन जब मैंने सुने, मैं स्वयं मराठी प्रदेश से आता हूं, हिन्दी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है, मगर जब मैंने हिन्दी पढ़ी थी, उस समय का मुझे एक मुहावरा याद आता है — 'नाच न जाने, आंगन टेढ़ा'। मैं मानता हूं कि यह सारी चर्चा एक तरह से नाच न जाने, आंगन टेढ़ा के रूप में सामने आई है। इनके सामने जनतांत्रिक पद्धति से चुनाव में जीतने के पूरे अवसर थे, काफी सुविधाएं उनके पास थीं और एक नहीं दो-दो पार्टियां बोलीं कि हमें यह साथ पसंद है, लेकिन दोनों मिलकर नाचने की बात तो छोड़िए, खड़े भी नहीं रह पाए और अब आंगन टेढ़ा है, ऐसा बहाना बनाकर EVM मशीन को कटघरे में खड़ा करने की कवायद कर रहे हैं।

मैं मानता हूं कि यहां जो चर्चा हुई, Shakespeare के literature में आता है कि उसमें जितने अंग्रेजी नाटककार थे, वे सब विलापिता पर बल देते हैं, यहां भी उसी तरह की विलापिता सामने आई कि चलिए, मन में जो भड़ास है, उसे निकाल लें। इसके अलावा, सारी चर्चा में हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र कोई विशेष बिन्दु बताना चाहते थे, मुझे बहुत कोशिश के बाद भी, ढूंढने पर भी वैसा कुछ नहीं मिला। चर्चा को यहां इस तरह trivialize करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। अगर आप चाहते कि चुनाव सुधारों पर चर्चा हो, तो चुनाव सुधारों के कई बिन्दु हैं। मगर चर्चा घूम-फिरकर EVM machine तक ही सीमित रह गई। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने खोजबीन करके किसी नई EVM machine का प्रयोग नहीं किया। इसकी चर्चा 1998 से चली आई है। 1998 के बाद, 1999, 2004 और 2009 में इन EVM machines का प्रयोग हुआ, जिनमें से कुछ चुनाव राज्यों और केंद्र के लिए हमारे विपक्षी मित्रों ने जीते हैं। जब हम जीतते हैं तो EVM machine सही है लेकिन जब आप जीतते हैं तो EVM machine गलत हो जाती है, मैं मानता हूं कि इस तर्क के अंदर जो खोखलापन नजर आता है, उसे तो स्कूल जाने वाला बच्चा भी समझ सकता है। इस तरीके से अगर हम बातें करेंगे और सदन का समय नष्ट करेंगे, मैं समझ सकता हूं कि यदि कोई व्यापक चर्चा जरूरी है तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूंगा। हम स्वागत करते हैं कि सदन में चुनाव सुधारों पर व्यापक चर्चा होनी चाहिए। चुनाव सुधारों पर चर्चा करते समय कुछ तथ्यों को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। यहां चर्चा के दौरान कैसे-कैसे प्रतिपादन और किन-किन लोगों के द्वारा किए गए, हमारे बहुजन समाज पार्टी के नेता अभी चर्चा के समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, मगर उन्होंने manifesto निकालने की भी आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की और कहा कि कोई घोषणा-पत्र हम नहीं निकालेंगे, जनता को वैसे ही गुमराह करेंगे और आज ऐसे लोग यहां जनतंत्र की भाषा बोलकर हमें प्रवचन दे रहे हैं। लोकतंत्र के बारे में लंबी-लंबी बातें कर रहे हैं। उनकी बातें कैसे गले उतरेंगी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

यहां media and WhatsApp पर पाबंदी लगाने की बात कही जा रही है। हम एक तरफ media की स्वतंत्रता और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ WhatsApp में अगर कुछ घूमता है, कुछ फिरता है तो बोलते हैं कि इसके कारण दुष्प्रचार हो रहा है। किस जमाने में आप रह रहे हैं? यह सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की जो आधुनिक तकनीक है, उसका थोड़ा तकाजा भी लेना चाहिए।

यहां First-past-the-post system के बारे में बात हुई। मैं मानता हूँ कि बड़ी सार्थक चर्चा होती, अगर हम पूरी चर्चा उसी पर केंद्रित करते। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई आज की चर्चा नहीं है। दशकों से यह चर्चा होती आई है। हमारे Communist Party के लोग जो अभी सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उन्होंने जैसे आज कहा, पहले भी उन्होंने यही कहा था, मगर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन में, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों में, जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार थी, उस समय जस्टिस एम.एन. वेंकटचलैया की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बैठाया गया था। उस आयोग ने संविधान के क्रियान्वयन तक की निगरानी की और एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। उस रिपोर्ट को चर्चा में लेना तो छोड़िए, उस पर इतनी ज्यादा गाली-गलौज की गई और कहा गया कि आप संविधान बदलने जा रहे हैं, जो इसका मकसद नहीं थी। हम तो उसके क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा कर रहे थे, मगर उन्होंने चर्चा ही नहीं होने दी। चर्चा पर पाबंदी लगाई गई। वेंकटचलैया कमीशन के बारे में ऐसा कहना, जैसे वह कोई महापातक है, ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया। उन्होंने तो यही कहा था कि First-past-the-post system की जगह proportional representation के माध्यम से चला जाए। महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि आँकड़े इस तथ्य को सरासर उजागर करते हैं कि किस पद्धति से इस सिस्टम के कारण एक भ्रांति निर्मित होती है। यह भ्रांति हमने निर्मित नहीं की है। जब संविधान सभा बैठी थी, तो इस बात पर चर्चा हुई कि कौन-सा सिस्टम लिया जाए, first-past-the-post ली जाए या proportionate representation लिया जाए। वह चर्चा मात्र कुछ घंटे अथवा एक दिन तक चली और यह माना गया कि ब्रिटेन से जो आदतें हमें पड़ी हैं या हमें जो सिखाया गया है— क्योंकि यहां चुनाव तो 1935 से होते आ रहे थे, तो सबने सोचा कि उसी सिस्टम को ले लिया जाए, उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। मगर, उस सिस्टम की भी विसंगतियाँ हैं, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताता हूँ। सन् 1971 में कांग्रेस जीती, उसको 43 परसेंट वोट मिले, सन् 1977 में वह चुनाव हार गई, तब उसको 34.52 परसेंट वोट मिले, जिसमें कोई बहुत अन्तर नहीं था। वह वर्ष 1980 में फिर जीती और उसे फिर 42 परसेंट वोट मिले, वर्ष 1984 में उसे 44 परसेंट वोट मिले और वह फिर जीत गई, मगर वर्ष 1989 में वह 39 परसेंट वोट मिलने पर भी हार गई। मतलब, तब उसके वोटों का अंतर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं था और आज ये हमें प्रवचन दे रहे हैं कि आपके 31 परसेंट ही वोट हैं तथा इतने सारे लोग आपके खिलाफ हैं। भाई, क्या आप अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी 50 परसेंट से अधिक वोट पाए थे? ये दूसरों को प्रवचन देंगे, दूसरों को मिले जनादेश पर ये एक सवालिया निशान लगाएँगे और ये यह मानकर चलेंगे कि जैसे राज-काज करना तो हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, आप कैसे राज कर सकते हैं? अगर सही में कहीं दर्द है, कोई पीड़ा है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यह पीड़ा है और उसके लिए विपक्ष के मित्रों से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि वह बाहर आनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत लम्बा भाषण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि काफी बातें हुई हैं। मैं उम्मीद कर रहा था कि सदन में कोई तो होगा, जो पार्टी के अंदर के लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव की भी कुछ बातें उठाएगा। महोदय, इतने सारे दल हैं और कुछ दल ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी कई बार बोलते हैं कि कुछ दल ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में हम बता सकते हैं कि आज से 50 साल बाद उनका अध्यक्ष कौन होगा, क्योंकि तब उसका अध्यक्ष उसी का पोता या नाती होगा, जो आज उस पार्टी का अध्यक्ष है। जो दल ऐसी घरानेशाही के आधार पर

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

चलते हैं, वे हमें लोकतंत्र के बारे में प्रवचन दे रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि लोकतंत्र की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए! आप थोड़ा-सा अंदर झांककर देखिए कि आपने किस लोकतंत्र का अनुकरण किया, आप अपने राजनीतिक दल को किस पद्धति से चला रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि एक introspection की आवश्यकता है, थोड़ा-सा अंदर झांककर देखने की जरूरत है। There is a huge canvas of political reforms which this country requires, badly requires.

मैं आपसे करबद्ध निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि यह जो नया भारत है, जिसका जिक्र माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी करते हैं, यह मेहरबानी नहीं चाहता, यह केवल हक्र चाहता है, अवसर चाहता है। यह इस बात का मोहताज नहीं है कि आप इसको यह दो, वह दो या कोई प्रसाद बांटो, बल्कि यह अवसर चाहता है। यह जो नया भारत है, यह इस घिसी-पिटी राजनीति से ऊब गया है और इसीलिए वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का सहयोग कर रहा है, उनके पीछे पूरी ताकत से खड़ा है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप कृपया इस मैसेज को समझने की कोशिश करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: महोदय, मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूँगा। सन् 1975-76 में जस्टिस तारकुंडे कमिटी आई थी और बाद में गोस्वामी कमिटी आई थी, जिसका जिक्र यहां पर हुआ। फिर जस्टिस वी. आर. कृष्ण अय्यर जी के नेतृत्व में एक कमिटी आई, उन्होंने भी कहा। बाद में, वर्ष 1999 में लॉ कमीशन की एक रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें चुनाव सुधारों पर एक लम्बा डिस्कशन हमको देखने को मिलता है। मैं पूरे गर्व के साथ कहूँगा कि इस देश में बुनियादी चुनाव सुधारों की ओर अगर किसी ने कदम बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, किसी ने कदम उठाने की कोशिश की, तो वह पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार ने की। तब राज्य सभा का चुनाव पारदर्शी तरीके से किया गया। किसकी हिम्मत थी कि कैबिनेट के मंत्रियों की संख्या पर पाबंदी लगाई जाए, उसकी संख्या सीमित की जाए? क्योंकि कैबिनेट मंत्रियों की जो संख्या है, उसको हम इस तरीके से arbitrarily extend नहीं कर सकते। यह कितनी बड़ी सोच थी! हमने यह किया है। हम चुनाव-सुधारों के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं और इसके बारे में किसी के द्वारा हमें प्रवचन देने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ।

मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि आचार-संहिता का बिन्दु आया। वाकई मैं, मैंने आदर्श ग्राम के रूप में एक गांव को गोद लिया है। हम वहां कुछ कार्यक्रम करना चाहते थे, लेकिन हमें बताया गया कि नहीं, अभी वहां विधान परिषद की teachers' constituency का चुनाव चल रहा है। जिस गांव में एक भी टीचर नहीं है या एक भी ग्रेजुएट नहीं है, वहां किस बात की आचार संहिता? मगर यह होता है, यह विडम्बना है। उसके बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अगर हम इन सारे सुधारों की चर्चा करेंगे, तो ईवीएम जैसे एक छोटे-से बिन्दु के ऊपर और उसके इर्द-गिर्द यह चर्चा नहीं घूमेगी। इसलिए मेरा आपको आग्रह है, निवेदन है, मैं तो बहुत नया सदस्य हूँ। बावजूद इसके जो देखा, सुना और समझने की कोशिश की उसके आधार पर जब मैं सोचता रहा, तब मुझे वह याद आ गया कि राजनीति तो जय-पराजय का खेल होता ही है। कभी हम धूप में हैं, कभी छांव में हैं, कभी विजय है, कभी पराजय है और यह 1935 का "धूप छांव" सिनेमा का एक गीत है। मैं मानता हूँ कि थोड़ा सा उसके मीनिंग को हम समझें। उसमें लिखा है:—

"मन की आंखें खोल, बाबा मन की आंखें खोल,
दुनिया क्या है एक तमाशा, चार दिनों की छोटी आशा
पल में तोला, पल में माशा, ज्ञान तराजू लेकर हाथ में,
तोल सके तो तोल, मन की आंखें खोल"

धन्यवाद।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, इलेक्टरल रिफॉर्म्स के ऊपर बहुत अच्छी तरह से आज चर्चा हुई है। सुधार तो चाहिए और सभी ने यहां अपनी-अपनी बातें कही हैं। इस सुधार के लिए हम सभी को मानसिक रूप से उपस्थित रहना होगा, तभी हम इसमें सुधार ला सकते हैं। हम अगर मानसिक रूप से प्रस्तुत नहीं होंगे, तो हम जितना भी क्यों न सहें कभी भी हम जिस तरह से सुधार की बातें कर रहे हैं, यह हो नहीं पाएगा। यह जो इसके खर्च के बारे में बातें हो रही हैं, इसकी आज के दिन में जो हालत है, इसको देखकर हम कभी भी खर्चा कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज समय बदल गया है, गांव के अंदर तक रास्ता हो गया है, वहां गाड़ी चलती है। पहले लोग साइकिल से कैम्पेन करते थे, आज हम लोगों को गाड़ी देनी पड़ती है। लोग गाड़ी से निकलते हैं। तो इसके लिए वहां पर खर्चा कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इसका अगर हम तरीका बदलना चाहते हैं तो इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से ही इस सारे कैम्पेन की व्यवस्था कर दीजिए, ताकि वहां पर लोग जाकर अपनी बातें रखें। अगर इसी तरह की कुछ व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कि जो पार्टियां खर्चा करती हैं, उसी खर्च में ही हो जाए, तो यह अच्छा हो सकता है। हमारे सिस्टम में ही ऐसा है, जहां रीजनल पार्टीज और नेशनल पार्टीज हैं। अभी हेलिकॉप्टर, हवाई जहाज की बातें हम लोग कर रहे हैं। तो जहां नेशनल पार्टी हैं, तो नेशनल पार्टी के नेता लोग अगर किसी राज्य के निर्वाचन में जाएंगे तो उनको हेलिकॉप्टर या हवाई जहाज से जाना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन उनके साथ वहां की जो रीजनल पार्टीज हैं, अगर लोकल की बातों को सोचकर इसमें वे मुद्दा उठाएंगे तो इसका कोई सॉल्यूशन नहीं हो सकता है। यह हमारा सिस्टम है। इसको बदलने के लिए हम सभी की सहमति भी करनी पड़ेगी तथा इसमें कॉम्पोमाइज भी करना पड़ेगा।

मैं इस रिफॉर्म्स में कुछ बातें लाना चाहता हूं कि जैसे उग्रवादियों की जो समस्या हैं, मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से हूं। इसलिए मैं हर समय यहां पर ये बातें लाता हूं। आज भी मैंने क्वेश्चन ऑवर में यह बात कही थी कि आज जो उग्रवादी समुदाय हैं, वे सरकार के साथ बातें करने के लिए सीज़फायर एग्रीमेंट करके बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने आर्म्स सरेंडर नहीं किए हैं। आज ऐसे लोग भी इलेक्शन लड़कर एम.पी. बनकर बैठे हुए हैं। अगर हम लोग इसके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देंगे और जिस तरह से हम लोग देश में टेररिस्ट्स के कारण हर समय चिंतित हैं, तो यह पार्लियामेंट भी टेररिस्ट्स के द्वारा भी ऑक्यूपाइड हो जाएगी। तो हम देश सुधारने के लिए जितनी भी कानूनी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश क्यों न करें, ऐसे लोग हर समय इसका विरोध करेंगे। असम में जो इस बार लोकसभा इलेक्शन में हुआ, क्योंकि जिन उग्रवादी नेताओं ने लोक सभा में कंटेस्ट किया, उनके ऊपर कोई वॉरंट वगैरह किसी ने नहीं देखा और कोई बतला भी नहीं सका। लेकिन यह उग्रवादी संगठन का नेता है और उनके द्वारा बहुत ही गलत काम हुआ है। यह सही है... उस समय सिर्फ होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस विषय के बारे में जानकारी थी, इलेक्शन कमीशन को जानकारी

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

नहीं थी, क्योंकि इलेक्शन कमीशन केवल इलेक्शंस को conduct करता है। उस समय इस विषय को उजागर करने के बाद भी इलेक्शन कमीशन ने उनके नाम पर एक भी वॉरंट नहीं देखा, इसलिए वे एक banned organization के नेता होने के बावजूद आज वहां पर एमपी बने हैं। इस संबंध में होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कंसल्ट करके ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): एक मिनट ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, यह बहुत important matter है। हमें इसमें सुधार लाना होगा कि सिर्फ वॉरंट की बात नहीं है, अगर किसी भी terrorist या extremist organization का कोई सदस्य है, उसने अगर सरेंडर नहीं किया, वह अगर mainstream पर नहीं आया, उस पर कोई के स हो या न हो, किसी banned organization में रहते हुए किसी को कभी भी इलेक्शन लड़ने का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसका कोर्ट-कचहरी के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है। आप कश्मीर की बात सोचिए, अगर कोई नेता बाहर छुपा हुआ है, उसके ऊपर डायरेक्टली किसी तरह की एफआईआर लॉज नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह अगर गलत स्टेटमेंट्स देता रहता है, वह भड़काता रहता है, अगर ऐसे लोग इलेक्शन में खड़े होंगे तो क्या हम उसको मान सकते हैं — हम कभी नहीं मान सकते हैं। इसलिए इस संबंध में भी सुधार लाना होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, अब समाप्त कीजिए। कृपया जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: इसके बाद मैं एक और चीज़ आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, बाकी सारी बातें अन्य लोग कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: हमें इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स में धीरे-धीरे educational qualification के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। भारतवर्ष को स्वाधीन हुए आज 70 वर्ष हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज कम-से-कम हमारे गांव में थोड़े पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, तो कम-से-कम पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के लिए हम graduate candidates को ले सकते हैं, अगर वह संभव न हो तो matriculation पास candidates को ले सकते हैं, ताकि यहां आकर वे मंत्री पद ग्रहण करने के बाद हमारे पढ़े-लिखे ऑफिसर्स के साथ अच्छी तरह से विचार-विमर्श करके देश को आगे बढ़ाने के संबंध में कुछ काम कर सकें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई गलत तरीके से, ब्लैक मनी से विधायक बनकर आया है, एमपी बनकर आया है, पैसा लेकर किसी पार्टी के नेता ने उसको मंत्री पद पर बिठाया है, उसकी वजह से देश की हालत आज जैसी होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पायी। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: यह बात मैं किसी सदस्य के लिए नहीं बोल रहा हूं, जो लोग already elected हैं, वे अगर पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, qualified नहीं हैं, वे आगे contest कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अब से जो नए लोग इलेक्शन में खड़े होंगे, contest करेंगे, उन लोगों के लिए कम-से-कम एक minimum qualification होना बहुत जरूरी है।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, इस देश को हम political लोग, political parties चलाती हैं, लेकिन किसके साथ मिलकर चलाती हैं— जो लोग आईएस हैं, जो आईपीएस हैं, जो बहुत पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं — अगर हमें उन लोगों को सजेशन देना है, तो minimum...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Conclude now.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: जो candidate होगा, उनके लिए यह करना आज के दिन बहुत जरूरी है।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं कुछ बातें सरकार की दृष्टि में लाया हूँ, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन विषयों के संबंध में विचार करेगी, धन्यवाद।

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are discussing about electoral reforms. Electoral reforms are not some amendments to the Representation of the People Act. It is the total abolition of the existing Representation of the People Act and formulating a new Act which will give powers to the people who want to select their own Government. Now, whether people's mandate is carried out is in question. Majority of people vote for a certain party, but another party forms Government with minority or reduced number popular mandate. For example, in Tamil Nadu, in the last elections, the AIADMK, which is now in power, has got 1.78 crore total votes and the DMK got 1.73 crore total votes. It means, the difference is mere 5 lakhs. It is just 1 per cent. But, if you look at the difference in the number of MLAs, AIADMK has got 36 more MLAs than what the DMK has got. This is not the people's mandate. So, there should be reform for which we say that proportional representation is the only way to have the right number which will match to people's total number of votes each party polls. Proportional representation is an election between parties, not individuals. By proportional representation, you can reduce the expenditure to be incurred by the candidates; you can reduce the individual influence of the candidates on the local population by way of caste, religion, or any such difference. So, when you field an individual as a candidate, many factors come into force, whereas if it is an election between two parties or two symbols, only the party and its ideologies or its performance during the period when they were in power will count and the people will vote for the party. So, there should be a massive change. My suggestion is that the present Representation of People Act should be replaced by a fresh Act, which will help in conducting free and fair elections.

Secondly, there were many discussions going on in the House about the EVMs. EVMs are machines. They don't speak. They are not electing candidates. They are not electing MLAs. But, the people who are operating the EVMs, the men who are conducting elections — as our hon. colleague, Madam Vandana Chavan, was talking about brokers who came to the political party, demanded money saying that they will

[Shri T. K. S. Elangovan]

manipulate the EVMs — these are the people who are to be blamed, these are the people who are directly involved in the electoral process, and these are the people who are controlled by the Government in power, or, the Party in power. That is the problem with the elections. In Tamil Nadu, Sir, during the last Assembly elections — the counting starts at 8 o'clock — until 12 o'clock in the noon, results for 40 to 50 per cent of the constituencies were declared, when both the parties had won, more or less, in equal numbers. But, in the remaining constituencies, counting went up to 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock in the evening. We had to put pressure on the Election Commission to speed up the counting. What happened? Around 11 o'clock or 11.30 a.m., when both the parties were equally poised — about 30 per cent results were declared and both the parties were equally poised — the hon. Prime Minister called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and congratulated her. I think the EVMs listened to the voice of the Prime Minister congratulating the Chief Minister. Then, suddenly, it all changed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, he is giving wrong information. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: No, no. It was in the *...(Interruptions)...* I can prove that. I can give you video evidence. So, that is not the question. So, sometimes, there is external pressure, there is external power, or the people who are responsible for conducting free and fair elections are bound by the Ruling Party. In our State, Police distributed money to the people who were in favour of the Ruling Party. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, the Police has to maintain law and order. The Police has to ensure free and fair elections. But, how? So, there should be a system. *...(Time-bell rings)...* The Election Commission should seriously think as to who should be deployed for electoral work.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN: That alone will help save democracy. With these words, I thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, all the names which were received in time have been exhausted. But there are two requests that were received after the commencement of the discussion. I can allow them three, three minutes each. Tripathiji, I will give you three minutes because I had promised you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am one of the signatories of the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But your name is not there. What can I do?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am also another signatory of the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am also the signatory of the Motion and so also he. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why we allowed it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, I don't think, there is any requirement of giving name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is why we allowed the discussion. When we saw the names of Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Jairam Ramesh, such important Members, we allowed the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; now, you start.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why don't you do the same thing for Aadhaar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do that. Okay. Now, Tripathiji.

श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। कुछ अपरिहार्य कारणों से कई महीनों तक मेरी बोलती बंद थी। अभी भी तेज नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। मैंने आपकी आज्ञा का हमेशा ही पालन किया है, इसलिए बहुत ही संक्षेप में बोलूंगा।

उपसभापति जी, हम जब चुनाव सुधार की बात करते हैं, तो सब से पहले हमें यह देखना है कि भारत में चुनाव कैसे होते हैं, चुनाव का स्वरूप और प्रकृति क्या है? मैं इस बारे में कोई भाषण नहीं करूंगा। हिन्दी के बहुत प्रतिष्ठित कवि सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना की 1974 में लिखी गयी कविता की कुछ पंक्तियाँ उद्धृत करूंगा, जिसे जयप्रकाश नारायण जी उद्धृत करते थे। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे लोगों के कई नेता भी इसे उद्धृत करते थे। मैं समय बचाने के लिए उनके नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। महोदय, यह सर्वेश्वर जी की कविता है,

"अब लाठियों में तेल मलके आ रहा चुनाव,
दौलत के संग उछल-उछलके आ रहा चुनाव,
हत्याओं की गली से चलके आ रहा चुनाव,
बंदूक की नली से चलके आ रहा चुनाव।"

महोदय, पूरी कविता नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ, सिर्फ चार पंक्तियाँ और पढ़ूंगा—

"हत्यारे मिल रहे हैं गले इस चुनाव में,
गहरा के जात-पात चले इस चुनाव में,
पाखंड, झूठ, पाप पले इस चुनाव में,
बेबस गरीब जाते छले इस चुनाव में।"

[श्री डी. पी. त्रिपाठी]

महोदय, यह चुनाव की प्रकृति है, मैं जिस पर कुछ प्रकाश डाल रहा हूँ, एक बड़े प्रतिष्ठित कवि की कुछ पंक्तियों के माध्यम से।

अब इस में सुधार कैसे हो? माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कहा, उसे बिना दोहराए बहुत संक्षेप में मैं तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है, जिस का जिक्र सीताराम येचुरी जी और राजीव शुक्ल जी ने भी किया है। मैं उस बात को आगे बढ़ाता हूँ। हमारा लोकतंत्र दुनिया का सब से बड़ा लोकतंत्र, अकेला ऐसा लोकतंत्र है, जिस में जन प्रतिनिधि वास्तविक अर्थों में चुने हुए जन प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। महोदय, कितने लोग लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट पाकर जीतते हैं? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में कोई चुनाव सुधार करना है, तो अगर एक सुधार कर दें तो उस से राजनीतिक स्थायित्व भी आएगा, लोकतांत्रिक प्रतिनिधित्व भी आएगा और जन प्रतिनिधि सही अर्थों में जन प्रतिनिधि होंगे। आप यह कर दें कि जो 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट पाएँ, वही लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में सदस्य चुने जाएँ। महोदय, यह ऐसी प्रक्रिया भी नहीं है जो बहुत खर्चीली हो और बहुत बाधाएं पैदा करती हो। मैं समय बचाने के लिए इस के विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता और यह मुद्दा आपके विचार के लिए छोड़ देता हूँ। Where people's representatives are not even democratically-elected people's, representatives, how do you expect democracy? महोदय, 20 प्रतिशत पड़े वोटों से कभी-कभी 16 प्रतिशत और 15 प्रतिशत वोटों से, मैं यह सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ, इस दुनिया के सब से बड़े लोकतंत्र में जन प्रतिनिधि चुने जाते हैं। दूसरी बात, जो अभी सत्ता पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने उठायी और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। उन्होंने कुछ आलोचना की, मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन लोकतंत्र में सब से आवश्यक बात पार्टी सिस्टम है। महोदय, दल व्यवस्था क्या है? Party system is 'sub-system' of democracy. उपसभापति जी, अभी तक बहुत सी कमेटियाँ बनी हैं और चुनाव सुधार के बहुत से कानून पास हुए, उन से गड़बड़ियाँ कम हुई हैं? मैं यह बात माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव की गड़बड़ियाँ कम हुई हैं या ज्यादा हुई हैं? मेरा ख्याल है कि बढ़ी हैं। इन सारे कदमों के बावजूद चुनाव में धन बल, बाहुबल और छल बल बढ़ा है। यह कम नहीं हुआ है। इस बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। महोदय, जन-चेतना और सामाजिक चेतना का कोई विकल्प नहीं होता है, पार्टी सिस्टम पर आने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसे हम कभी नहीं कहते। हमारे देश में भी बहुत अच्छी चीजें होती हैं। हम विदेश की ओर जरूर देखते हैं, अपने देश में हुए अनुभव की ओर नहीं देखते। महोदय, हमारे देश में एक छोटा सा प्रांत मिजोरम है, वहां सशस्त्र संघर्ष के बाद, राजीव गांधी जी की दूरदृष्टि के कारण वहां लालडेंगा के साथ समझौता हुआ। उस समझौते में मैं शामिल था और लालडेंगा से मेरी मित्रता थी और इस समय की माननीय विदेश मंत्री के पति, स्वराज कौशल जी इस सदन के सदस्य रह चुके हैं, वे भी उस समझौते में शामिल थे। बहरहाल मैं इतना ही जिक्र करना चाहूंगा कि उस मिजोरम में जो चुनाव होता है, वह भारत का नहीं, दक्षिण एशिया का नहीं, दुनिया का सब से सस्ता और अहिंसक चुनाव होता है। अगर आप गाड़ी का काफिला लेकर चलेंगे, तो चुनाव हार जाएंगे। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण और दे देता हूँ, जो 'देशद्रोहियों के अड्डे' से आता है। आप लोग कहते हैं कि JNU देशद्रोहियों का अड्डा है, वहां विद्यार्थी ही संघ का चुनाव कराते हैं। एक वोट से हार-जीत हुई है, वह अदालत में नहीं गया। वहां न पैसे का रोल है और न बाहुबलियों का रोल है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी में विद्यार्थी ही इलैक्शन कराते हैं। मैं आपको 'देशद्रोहियों' का उदाहरण

दे रहा हूँ। मैंने यहां एक पार्टी सिस्टम की बात कही है। जब तक आप पार्टी सिस्टम ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मैं समय ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा, एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रश्न सतीश मिश्रा जी ने उठाया था और राजीव शुक्ल जी ने भी उसका समर्थन किया था, राजीव गांधी ने प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही Anti Defection Bill लाकर उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश की। जब तक आप संविधान में यह नहीं करेंगे, चाहे संशोधन करना पड़े या चाहे जो करना पड़े, जो जिस पार्टी से चुनकर आता है, अगर उस पार्टी से अपना पाला बदलता है, तो उसी समय उसकी सदस्यता समाप्त होनी चाहिए। आप चुनकर आए हैं और उस जनादेश का उल्लंघन करते हैं, तो आपकी सदस्यता तत्काल प्रभाव से समाप्त होनी चाहिए। अगर आपने उसमें if or but लगाया, इस देश में करप्शन में इतनी creativity है कि उसका जरूर कोई रास्ता तलाश लेंगे और आप फिर अदालत में भटकते रहिए।

महोदय, मैं आखिर में उर्दू के एक शेर को उद्धृत करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा,

“जम्हूरियत वो तर्जें हुकूमत है कि जिसमें,
बंदों को गिना करते हैं, तोला नहीं करते।”

तो बंदे तो गिने जाएंगे, लेकिन राजनीतिक दल, चुनाव आयोग और सरकारों को हमेशा तोला जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil; three minutes.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं थोड़े ही शब्दों में सिर्फ बिन्दुओं को स्पर्श करके अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगी। जब इस देश में लोकतंत्र की नींव डालने का समय आया था, तो चाहे नेहरू जी हों, अम्बेडकर जी हों या फिर मौलाना आजाद हों, सभी विभूतियों ने एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय लिया था और हर एक नागरिक को चाहे वह गरीब हो, अमीर हो या फिर किसी भी मजहब का हो, किसी भी क्षेत्र का हो, चाहे वह औरत हो या फिर पुरुष हो, सबको एक ही शस्त्र हाथ में दिया था और वह शस्त्र मतदान का था, जिसके माध्यम से हम इस देश की जम्हूरियत को, लोकतंत्र को टिका सकें।

सर, चाहे कोई भी शख्स कितना भी शक्तिशाली हो, लेकिन मतदान मांगते समय उसको मत देने वाले लोगों के पास छोटा होकर जाना पड़ता है, यह हकीकत है। अभी निर्वाचन आयोग को बने हुए 66 साल हो गए हैं। आज जिस तरह से चुनाव होना चाहिए क्या उस तरह से चुनाव हो रहा है, यह बड़ा ही संजीदा सवाल हमारे जेहन में आता है। अभी जैसा कि त्रिपाठी साहब ने कहा है, मैं उसको दोहराकर बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारे यहां M Factor बहुत important होता है, जिसको हम M Formula कहते हैं, muscle power, manpower, money power and now media power. ये चार M हैं, जो हमारे चुनाव को कंट्रोल करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिला पावर हम भी चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उसको दे नहीं रहे हैं। आप यह देंगे नहीं और इसके लिए फिर हमें ही आना पड़ेगा, तभी मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सभा में हमने ही दिया है।

सर, चुनाव प्रणाली में जो दो-चार चीजें हैं, मैं सिर्फ उनके बिन्दुओं को ही स्पर्श करूंगी, पार्टियों का ऑडिट, काले धन का उपयोग, पेड न्यूज़, सरकार की sponsored advertisement, गलत एफिडेविट की सज़ा आदि अनेक पहलू हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है कि राजनीतिक

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

गुनहगारी, जिस पर हमें बहुत ही गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हाल में महाराष्ट्र में जिला परिषद् और महानगर पालिका के चुनाव हुए हैं। वहां पर सत्ताधारी पार्टी भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, जो महाराष्ट्र में गुनहगार थे और खास तौर से पुणे में— वंदना जी मेरी बात का समर्थन करेंगी— जो ये गुनहगार प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं, लोग जिनका नाम लेना भी पसंद नहीं करते हैं, उन सभी गुनहगारों को उन्होंने यहां इकट्ठा कर दिया है। जैसे यहां आए, तो गंगा नहाए और शुद्ध हो गए। जैसे कि शुद्ध करने की फैक्टरी हो। बीजेपी में आए और शुद्ध हो गए, फिर कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने इस तरह से गुनहगारों का तुष्टिकरण करने की कोशिश की है।

सर, मैं काले धन के दुरुपयोग पर इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि आज की तारीख में जिस तरह से चुनावों में पैसा खर्च होता है, अगर हम चाहेंगे, तो भी कभी चुनाव नहीं लड़ पाएंगे, क्योंकि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है। जिला परिषद के लिए एक-एक कैंडिडेट ने 1 करोड़ रुपये, 2 करोड़ रुपये, लाख नहीं, करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं। महानगर पालिका के लिए 5 करोड़, 6 करोड़ रुपये खर्च की उनकी आंकड़ेवारी हैं। अगर हम इस तरह से जाएंगे, तो इस समाज में, जो गरीब घर के लोग हैं, जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन वर्ग के लोगों के बच्चों का राजनीति में आना अशक्य होगा, पॉसिबल ही नहीं होगा। मैं यहां पर आपके माध्यम से यह बात कहना चाहूंगी।

वैसी ही न्यूज की, मीडिया की भी बात है। सर, आपको याद होगा, अभी विनय जी ने बताया है, लेकिन मैं फिर भी यहां पर यह बताना चाहूंगी कि इन लोगों का, मीडिया में इतना जबर्दस्त काम है कि 1997 में, जब यह न्यूज हमारे यहां पर फैली कि गणपति दूध पीता है, तब श्री मनोहर पंत जोशी हमारे मुख्य मंत्री थे और बीजेपी-शिव सेना की सरकार थी। उस समय दस मिनट के अंदर पूरे देश के नहीं, बल्कि पूरे विश्व के गणपति ने दूध पिया था। इन लोगों की इतनी जबर्दस्त यंत्रणा है, इसलिए ये लोग मीडिया में छाये हुए हैं। एक बार किसी को हटाना है, उसको नीचा दिखाना है, किस तरह से करना है, यह इन लोगों से सीखिए, परंतु यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी के लिए अच्छा नहीं है, मैं यह आपके माध्यम से बता रही हूं।

सबसे आखिर में मैं ईवीएम की बात, जो सभी ने कही है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहती हूं, मैं उस पर बोलना चाहती हूं। अगर पूरे देश में, इतने लोगों के मन में यह आशंका हो रही है कि क्या ईवीएम में कोई गड़बड़ी हो सकती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि चुनाव आयोग और सरकार का इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना जरूरी है। अगर कोई बोल रहा है कि हमें शंका है, तो मुझे लगता है — जैसे अभी विनय जी ने Shakespeare का जिक्र किया, मैं एक बार फिर बताना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने Shakespeare का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. सरकार suspicion के बाहर होनी चाहिए, निर्वाचन आयोग भी suspicion के बाहर होना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहूंगी कि दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने 17 जनवरी, 2012 के अपने जजमेंट में इसी विषय पर बोला है, it is not impossible to tamper the present EVMs. यह उनका जजमेंट था और उसी का अनुसरण करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, एक मिनट ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions).. Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: उसी का अनुसरण करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने चुनाव आयोग को 1 अक्टूबर, 2013 में VVPAT का उपयोग करने के लिए बोला है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, एक मिनट। ...(समय की घंटी)... जब EVMs के साथ ऐसी छेड़खानी हो सकती है, तो फिर हम इस तरह के चुनाव को कैसे निष्पक्ष बताएंगे, कैसे इस देश के लोकतंत्र को ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: उपसभापति जी, अगर इस देश में पारदर्शिता, साफ और अच्छे माहौल में चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं, तो हम सबको यह करना पड़ेगा कि जो ईवीएम मशीन है, उसमें VVPAT करना जरूरी है। मैं इससे आगे जाकर बोलना चाहती हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)... अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमारी जो गांव की महिलाएँ हैं, जो दूरदराज से आती हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी बैठिए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: जो गांवों से वोटिंग करने के लिए आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आपने paper trail भी कर दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: पेपर ट्रेल देखने का और समझने का अंदाजा भी उनको नहीं होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको paper trail देखकर समझ भी नहीं आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: इन लोगों के लिए हमें लगता है कि इसके लिए, फिर से एक बार सदन में, वह चाहे राज्य सभा हो या लोक सभा हो, निर्वाचन आयोग को संजीदगी से सोचना चाहिए और फिर एक बार वोट करना चाहिए जो काम बाकी के देशों ने किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... नीदरलैंड ने ...(व्यवधान)... बंद कर लिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: जर्मनी ने बंद कर लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन सभी देशों को समझते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: इसको समझते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. ...(Interruptions)... You gave your name late and you are exploiting that. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing more will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In place of three minutes, you took six minutes. Okay; I am very happy. Even though the time management went haywire, there was a marathon discussion and everybody who wanted to participate really participated. Now, we will take up the Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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 Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, हमारे जो पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स हैं, हमने उनको विदज्ञ कर लिया है, From my party, nobody is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are six or seven speakers. Everybody will take five minutes each. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Everybody will take five minutes.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016. When a job-seeker goes and looks for a job, he or she is entrusting his or his or her life to the employers. The working conditions matter and injuries and deaths can happen on the work-floor. It is extraordinarily important to ensure that anyone injured is compensated, but even more important is to ensure that people, who are entering in the workforce, are in a secure environment and that if anything goes wrong, they need to have the information that they need in order to seek compensation or to help their survivors seek compensation. We cannot rely on a judicial system alone, we cannot rely on tort law, liability and negligence, etc.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Sir, this particular Bill had been originally introduced by the British in 1923, and, most recently, amended during the UPA era by Shri Mallikurjan Kharge when he was the Minister for Labour. Sir, when the UPA Government amended this Bill,

it actually made a number of very progressive moves. For example, it aimed to strengthen social security for employees. It replaced the term 'workman' by the term 'employee' to make it gender neutral and it ensured that the amount of compensation was also significantly increased from ₹ 80,000 to ₹ 1,20,000 for a death and from ₹ 90,000 to ₹ 1,40,000 for permanent disablement. Sir, these are all very positive moves and this Bill also has some positive features. For example, it makes it obligatory on the part of the employer to inform the employee of his or her right to compensation in writing, by electronic means and, I am sure, orally as well. So, this is all fine. But there are two-three issues that I want to raise.

Basically, the first point is regarding the threshold that is now applicable in the context of appealing to the High Court. Previously, it used to be ₹ 300. Anything above that sum could be appealed to the High Court. Now, that threshold has been increased to ₹ 10,000. Sir, this can actually have a very unjust and unfair impact on poorer employees. The amount of compensation is often tied to a person's monthly work wage, and if a monthly wage is less than ₹ 10,000, then the compensation amount will also not be that much or more. As a result, the ability of the employee to challenge the compensation, to challenge the employer's activities, will be hampered. So, this is something that you must take into account and find a way to ensure that this is rectified. And, in fact, this Bill says that the Government can hike this amount at will. We have to protect the poorest of the poor and the people who are vulnerable in employment situations. So, I would urge upon the Minister to please look at this issue in some more detail and make whatever changes that need to be made in the rules so that no vulnerable worker is affected.

Sir, there are one or two crucial issues that I want to raise. In general, this is good in terms of incentivizing employers to report what is going right, what is going wrong, etc., but there are two-three groups of people who are actually left out. During this demonetisation exercise, we were talking about how much of India is employed in the informal sector. We said that 45 per cent of the GDP is created in the informal sector and 80 per cent of employment is in the informal sector. Sir, how does this Bill apply to people in the informal sector? Take the case of domestic helps. Many of us are fortunate enough to have people who stay with us, work with us for long periods of time. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): One minute is left, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: That is fine.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, this Bill is very important. You may have your own ways, but this is a very important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Yes, I know. Tapanji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is a very important Bill. It is no less important a subject than the one we were discussing earlier.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, as the initiator of the discussion, five minutes is too little time. Let me try and keep to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): We had agreed for four hours for this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I also prepared for half-an-hour, I am doing some speed-speaking. Recently, we have seen some tragedies in the context of manual scavenging in which people have to go deep into sewers to clean up the drains and they die because of the noxious fumes. What do we do in those cases? We give *ex-gratia* payment, maybe, one lakh, two lakhs, three lakhs, and, say, we will try and do something else for their families, and, we move on. Life is very cheap in India and that is something that we must militate against because every human is worth something significant. Sir, we have to ensure that any employer, who puts his employee in danger, must take care not only of that employee but also, in case of injuries or death which might occur and the damage is caused, of his family if that is the only person who is the wage-earner in that family. That is something which has to be considered.

Sir, this is actually something which applies across the board, be it railway accidents or any kind of industrial accidents. Everyone gives an *ex-gratia* payment of two, three lakhs and moves on because life is cheap, and, that is the terrible incentive to employers to not take care of employees. Sir, more than anything else, in this Bill, the term 'injury' itself applies to injuries which are visible, for example, in cases where someone loses his hand, someone loses his leg or limb. But, if you look at the workplaces today, people are exposed to substances whose impact will be seen much, much later in life. A coal miner will work in hazardous conditions, inhale coal dust and forty years later, after the person has retired, will contract cancer or something like that. Only in a few cases, for example, relating to asbestos, you have a signature disease called Mesothelioma, where you can say that this activity resulted in that outcome. But, in most of the cases, the employers go scot-free.

Sir, I would urge the Minister to pay attention to these kinds of long-tail risks. When someone is exposed to a risk at the workplace, the legal system also has to respond. You cannot say that by virtue of Law of Limitations, it is time-barred because the employment took place forty years ago and the illness occurred now.

We have to pay attention to the epidemiology of these kinds of activities, to the toxicology of these kinds of activities, and, ensure that the poor employee, who gave the best part of his or her life to the particular job, is not hurt going forward.

Sir, these points are not there in the Bill. I would urge the Minister to find ways to ensure that these very practical and humane considerations are included in the Rules. With that, I would commend the Bill for passage. This is part of the larger agenda of ensuring that anyone who is poor and vulnerable is protected, and, in that sense, this is a worthy Bill for passage. I commend it to the House. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal, not present; Shri Bandyopadhyay, not present. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I think, as a number of speakers are absent, you can give me some extra time.

Sir, I cannot say that I fully support the Bill rather I have some observations to make to the hon. Labour Minister. Sir, from the manner in which this Bill is sought to be amended, it appears that the Ministry is completely unaware of (i) exact reality at the ground level, (ii) the problems being faced by the workers, who are mainly contributing to your GDP — it is not the businessmen, (iii) the conditions in which these workers are working, and, (iv) how are those workers treated when the industrial accidents take place and cause injury? Let me tell you only about the last three months' period, since December, 2016. On 29th December, an accident took place in the Eastern Coal Fields Limited, Lalmatia under the Rajmahal Group of Mines, in which 21 contract workers were buried alive only because of the criminal negligence of one of your own department, namely, Directorate General of Mines Safety. That mine was declared unmineable but suddenly, in a very surreptitious manner, your DGMS had given the clearance to the mine saying that it is mineable being oblized by a Gujarat based open-cast mining company to whom the Eastern Coalfields Limited outsourced that mining operation. Nobody has been put in jail. Twenty-one lives were lost. They were buried alive under the hugely overburdened compiled coal accumulated in and around the mouth of the mine which just went down on the workers who were working in the third or fourth bench of that mine. This is a reality. It happened on 29th of December. Then, on 13th January, in BHEL, Bhopal, two contract workers died because they were compelled to move to a place where a big, heavy structure was being moved by the crane. It crushed on their head and they died on-the-spot. Have you inquired — all these accidents occurred in the Central sector — whether they have got any compensation or not? I am sure, those twenty-one people who were buried alive are yet to get their compensation because when the trade union delegation went to the place, they tried to locate the attendance

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

register of the contractor, but it was not available. Only twenty-one bodies were recovered. We don't know whether some more people were inside or not. Till now, they could not be recovered. 29th December, is the date of the accident. More than 30 dumpers were working there. As a thumb rule, 30 dumpers operating means, 60 workers were there. But only 21 bodies were recovered and two more persons were rescued with severe injuries. That means, we know about 23 persons only. There were many more, but they were just not recovered. And it could not be verified because no attendance register was available. That is the style of your contractors, particularly private operators operating in different fields, for whom this Bill is of crucial relevance and crucial importance. Similarly, again on 31st January, because of poisonous gas, seven people of a local oil company died in Maharashtra. All of them were contract workers. Kindly inquire whether they have got compensation or not. Nobody has got any compensation. I can tell with authority in my command. This is a reality, and you are making a mockery that it will be displayed on the notice board. What benefit will they get? It will be displayed in Hindi, English or regional language. Who bothers about that? You could not ensure that in a work place, employees' register must be maintained. You can't ensure that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): He is addressing the Minister. Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You need not bother about that. It is the Chairman who is to discipline me, not you. Please remain within your limits.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): तपन जी, इधर देखकर बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please remain within your limits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: No, Sir. When you agreed for four hours, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not addressing any politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): He is talking with me. Let him talk. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not addressing any politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep

quiet. ...(Interruptions)... I am not making any political point. I am telling the harsh reality of a workplace which has been continuing continuously. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... तपन दा, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You go ahead. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, when you agreed for four hours, how can you stop him in five minutes? ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Yes, yes; I am agreeing. Let him talk.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: He cannot make his observations ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, *Mantriji*, please try to understand that it is a reality. How will you ensure even the benefits you are envisaging in this Bill to reach the people? How will you ensure? That is a general practice. Unless some arrangement is made within the Bill to identify the workmen, under whomsoever he is working, either regular or contractor, whatever benefit you are envisaging in the Bill is absolutely meaningless. Nobody is going to read your notice pasted on the wall claiming the benefits available to a worker. The employer will tell you that that worker is not his employee and you would not find the name in his register. That is a reality. If you want to bring an improvement, please ensure that these provisions are included in the Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that you are trying to improve it. We welcome your initiative. At the same time, you have to ensure that the benefits remain meaningful and reach them. That must be ensured in the Bill. It must contain a strong enforcement mechanism and proper system of inspection. Unless these are made part of the Bill, it will become absolutely meaningless.

Nowadays you have a new fashion of inspecting companies on the basis of Shram Suvidha Portal which hardly captures 30% of the data of the industrial workmen. Out of that, you conduct inspection of 10% on the basis of random selection. It means more than 70-80% workforce and workplaces remain out of the scope of inspection. How could you envisage that? Please try to consider this point. I have proposed a specific amendment. I cannot put all the suggestions that I have made in an amendment. For that, you have to put appropriate clauses there. This is necessary for inspection and enforcement. That is a must. Otherwise, it is meaningless; you may take credit on your website that you have done that but it will make no sense to the worker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Tapanji, your allotted time was four minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have already proposed an amendment. I tried to keep it to the minimum. This proposal does make sense. Kindly appreciate it. What is the experience of regular workers? Contract workers are not getting any compensation. Wherever certain compensation is made available to a regular worker as per the law, particularly in the private sector, the employer immediately takes the dispute to the High Court and that lingers on. It gives money to the lawyers and the employers but workers are not getting anything. He is a lawyer. I don't want to hurt you.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): My practice is suspended. Now I am Law Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am saying that it is only the lawyers who get benefited out of this. And workers have to wait for years together. In some cases, the worker dies because of injury and ailment but does not get any benefit.

It is a right thing that you have conceived the idea of increasing the amount above which a dispute can be raised. But up to that amount, no dispute can be raised. We welcome the spirit behind your proposal. If the amount is under ₹ 10,000, no dispute can be raised. That is the provision you have proposed in the Bill. But ₹ 10,000 means what? Just look at the rate of compensation for injuries. As a trade union worker, I arranged for compensation to an industrial worker. Even if a finger or a toe is amputated, the amount of compensation is ₹ 10,000. For a grievous injury of a limb, the compensation amount is more than ₹ 10,000. If you fix the limit at ₹ 10,000..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Tapanji, your allotted time was four minutes. I have already given you ten minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I would take a few more minutes to complete my submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): You can take two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Earlier the discussion was for four hours. You told me that this Bill is only for CITU.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): What does that mean? What about the AITUC?

8.00 P.M.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: What? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is there. ...*(Interruptions)*.. He will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BMS is also represented here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This amount of ₹ 10,000 is nothing at all. Even for a minor bruise, the compensation amount becomes ₹ 10,000 as per the existing legal setup. You have further increased it to ₹ 50,000 and extendable to ₹ 1,00,000. Fine! But, I would like to tell you that this amount of ₹ 10,000 means that in respect of compensation, even for a minor injury, if the employer likes to dispute it, he can go to the High Court and delay the whole process. So, practically, you are not giving any benefit by making that change. Try to appreciate that. You have made an initiative. If you have to make it really meaningful, carry some sense. You have to change that. Accordingly, I have brought forward an amendment. That is the only amendment that I have brought forward that you enhance this amount of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 1,00,000. For serious loss of limb, that amount will go to that. An amount of ₹ 10,000 means that even for a minor bruise, whatever compensation is granted, it can be disputed by the employer and this change will just become meaningless. So, kindly accept that. I request you. Firstly, our enforcement mechanism should be strengthened, particularly for the identity of the worker. Whether regular or contracted, they must be brought under the purview of this, not only theoretically but practically. Then, regarding the dispute level or whatever amount you have mentioned, if you are really serious about the benefit of employees' compensation, then you have to increase it to at least ₹ 1,00,000 and provide that no dispute by the employer for compensation up to ₹ 1,00,000 will be allowed. Thereafter, they can go and appeal. That is fair enough. With this request, I make my observations on the Bill and urge the hon. Minister and also the Government to accept this amendment. But, along with that, kindly take note of the fact that all these changes are meaningless unless there is a basic environmental change in the workplaces, dependence on contractorization and your obsession of ensuring ease of doing business. You have to get yourself relieved while dealing with this issue. Thank you.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, my God, you spoke for 14 minutes! ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a labour leader. That is justified. ...*(Interruptions)*... He took advantage of my absence. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I do not grudge. You are a labour leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Veer Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कर्मचारी प्रतिकर (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, यह विधेयक कर्मचारियों के हित सुनिश्चित करने तथा कार्यस्थल पर उनके अधिकारों को संरक्षण देने का प्रावधान करने के लिए लाया गया है। महोदय, कर्मचारी प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 में औद्योगिक हादसों में कर्मचारियों के घायल होने पर उनके आश्रितों को मुआवजे का प्रावधान है। इन हादसों में कुछ रोजगारों की वजह से होने वाली बीमारियों से मौत या विकलांगता भी शामिल है। यह अत्यंत कम था, जिसे बढ़ा कर 10,000 रुपये तक और उल्लंघन होने पर यह राशि 5,000 से बढ़ा कर 50,000 रुपये तक करने का प्रावधान है।

महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि इन छोटे-छोटे लाभों से कर्मचारियों को बहुत फायदा नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि यह कानून केवल संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को दायरे में रखता है, जबकि देश में ज्यादातर मजदूर असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार से यह संगठित एवं असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों के बीच खाई खोदने का कार्य करेगा और इससे मजदूरों के अधिकार भी प्रभावित होंगे और शायद विभिन्न मजदूर यूनियंस भी इससे प्रभावित होंगी।

महोदय, आज मजदूर किन हालातों में कार्य कर रहे हैं, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। वे खतरनाक जगहों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। उनके पास सुरक्षा के उपकरण, हेलमेट, वर्दी आदि भी नहीं होती है। वे चप्पल पहन कर बिजली के तार ठीक करते हैं। अतः इनको सुरक्षित कार्य क्षेत्र तथा प्रोटेक्शन देना एम्प्लॉयर की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। दूसरा, बिल में मजदूरों को अपील के लिए कोई कानूनी सहायता मुहैया कराने की बात भी यह संशोधन नहीं करता है। यह सिर्फ अपील की बात करता है कि 10,000 रुपये तक अपील की जा सकती है। महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि मजदूरों को कानूनी सहायता मुफ्त में दी जानी चाहिए, जिससे वे न्यायालय में जाकर अपने हक की मांग कर सकें।

महोदय, मजदूर विशेषकर महिलाएं, जो आंगनवाड़ी, मिड-डे मील और 'आशा' में कार्य कर रही हैं, उन्हें भी मजदूरों के दायरे में रखना चाहिए और उन्हें भी प्रतिकर लाभ मिलना चाहिए। असंगठित क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले सबसे ज्यादा मजदूर, कृषि क्षेत्र में हैं, क्योंकि कृषि क्षेत्र में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनकी मृत्यु भी हो जाती है। वे तमाम ऐसे कार्य करते हैं, जिनसे उनकी बीमारी बढ़ जाती है और इससे उनकी मौत भी हो जाती है। मजदूरों की इस व्यथा को सभी जानते हैं कि वे कितने परेशान होते हैं।

महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने श्रम सुधारों में इन असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की व्यथा को दूर करने के बारे में सोचें और उन्हें आवास, स्वास्थ्य, पीने का स्वच्छ पानी की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में कार्य करे और उनकी न्यूनतम मजदूरी के प्रावधान करने की दिशा में कार्य करना चाहिए।

महोदय, जैसा सभी जानते हैं कि श्रम समवर्ती सूची में शामिल है और इसमें राज्य सरकारें भी अपने अनुरूप अपना कानून बना कर इस क्षेत्र का विकास कर सकती हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी राज्य सरकारों से मिल कर उसका दायरा बढ़ा कर इसमें खानों, बागानों और विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों को भी शामिल करें।

महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की कुछ कमियों को आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ और चाहूंगा

कि नियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन किया जाए। नंबर एक, यह कानून केवल संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को दायरे में रखता है, जब कि भारत में ज्यादातर मजदूर असंगठित क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं। नंबर दो, असंगठित क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले सबसे ज्यादा मजदूर कृषि क्षेत्र में हैं, उनकी भलाई के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाए। नंबर तीन, अधिकतम 50,000 रुपए के जुर्माने की रकम बहुत कम है, इससे कंपनियों को अपनी मनमानी करने से रोकने में कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी। नंबर चार, लेबर कोर्ट में चल रहे मुकदमों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और फैसला आने में भी बहुत देर लग जाती है। इसके उपाय के लिए भी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। नंबर पांच, मजदूरों की राष्ट्र निर्माण में बहुत बड़ी हिस्सेदारी होती है, उनकी भलाई के लिए और ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। नंबर छः, बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिससे कि उनका भला हो।

महोदय, मजदूर ऐसी जगहों पर भी काम करते हैं, जैसे खानों आदि में, जहां पर उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है और खेती में भी ऐसे काम किए जाते हैं, जैसे कि कुएं में घुस कर काम करना आदि, जहां वे जहरीली गैस से मर जाते हैं, वहां उनको कोई प्रतिकर नहीं मिलता है। ऐसे प्रावधानों के लिए भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Shri Veer Singh. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, five minutes only.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will take only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Very good, hon. Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I, on behalf of my Party, YSR Congress Party and my President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, rise to support this Bill. It is a very good Bill and we all should commend it. Sir, I have only one issue to bring to your notice. Section 17A of the Bill, 2016, mandates the employer to inform the employee of his rights under the Bill. However, a careful perusal of various Clauses of the Bill reveals the fact that there is no effective methodology or mechanism that has been suggested in the Bill by which the employer will communicate to the employee. Therefore, instead of electronic communication or oral communication, if a written communication can be made to the employee and his signature be obtained on such written communication, probably, that will satisfy the requirement. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Labour to accordingly reword Section 17A. If you permit, I will make a suggestion. I will reword it and then I will just read it. This can be reworded in this manner. "Every employer shall immediately at the time of employment of an employee inform the employee of his rights to compensation under the Act, in writing as well as through electronic means, in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area of employment, as may be understood by the employee duly securing a written acknowledgement of such communication from the employee." Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you should have given an amendment.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: This is what I have re-worded and suggested to the hon. Minister of Labour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It should have come as an amendment. That is the point.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I don't want to move any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Because I always observe in this House that whenever an amendment is moved, it is always negated by the ruling dispensation. Therefore, I don't want to move any amendment. Sir, it is only a suggestion that I am making. It is for the hon. Minister either to follow or ignore it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I don't agree with you. There are occasions when we accepted amendments also.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my experience is only of nine months in this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your limited experience.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is it. Now, Shri D. Raja. Rajaji, there should, at least, be one Bill on which you are not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... At least, there should be one Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in your absence, because our friends said it is exclusively for the CITU and CPM, I said, 'Appeasement of none, justice for all'. So, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'. How can you have it only for CITU? How can you omit AITUC? Let Rajaji also speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agreed.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): This is the characteristic of Venkaiah Garu. Thank you Deputy Chairman, Sir. This Bill amends The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, which emerged during the colonial period. Sir, we will have to take into account the situation that prevails today in the country. Employees and workers, they are the real primary productive force in our economy. Their safety and their welfare should be the primary concern of any Government. Here, I agree with my colleague, Prof. Rajeev, when he said how this legislation is going to be applied in case of the workers in informal sector, contract workers or informal workers. That really needs to be examined as to how this Bill is going to be implemented.

Secondly, this penalty, for a dispute which can be appealed, is of ten thousand rupees. Really, it doesn't make any rational sense in the given situation, ten thousand rupees! The Government should consider removing it totally or enhancing it up to, at least, one lakh rupees because the Bill talks about even funeral expense of five thousand rupees. I do not know how all these were being worked out. But, Government should consider this. This amount of ten thousand rupees really doesn't make any sense by any rationality, any reasonableness. So, either it can be enhanced to one lakh rupees or remove that. There should be no ceiling; they cannot appeal. You are making three hundred rupees to ten thousand rupees. Why can't it be one lakh? So, Government should consider to enhance that amount.

Then, Sir, the question is: How are you going to implement, enforce it? And, here comes the role of Labour Commissioners. I want to know from the Government whether you have adequate number of Labour Commissioners/Labour Inspectors. Have you got the adequate number? I don't find any recruitment is taking place. There are vacancies and no new recruitment is taking place. In such a situation, how are you going to enforce this legislation?

Then, finally, I would like to make a point and it is for the future if not for the present because it is in the Concurrent List. But the State Governments also will have to comply and they will have to work in the interest of the employees. There is no uniformity. How is the Centre going to give guidelines to the State Governments to follow certain norms in the interests of workers and employees? I urge upon the Government to address these concerns with all seriousness. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, from the Bill, to further amend the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, it apparently looks that the hon. Minister is trying to help the poor employees. Though it is a small Bill and there are only three-four Clauses, but, if you go into the details and if you know the ground reality of the working class people, you will see that no benefit will go to the working class people. Sir, Section 17A says, "Every employer shall immediately, at the time of employment of an employee, inform the employee of his rights to compensation under this Act, in writing as well as through electronic means, in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area of employment, as may be understood by the employee." Now, the question is: What do you mean by official language? It is written that these are the official languages. Take for example the workers of Kora community, Santhal community or any other tribal community, who do not know English, Hindi or the local language, or Bengali language in my State, who are migrant workers, workers in tea gardens and in paddy fields. What will they

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

do? Suppose the workers from Midnapore in West Bengal had been to Jharkhand or Kerala and they don't know.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is the way out?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I will tell you the way out. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Kerala, there are lakhs of workers from other States who do not know Malayalam. What is the way out? That is what I am asking.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my submission would be, don't use the words 'official language'. Use the words, 'language which is communicable to the employees'. That is all. The communication has to be made. Here we have said that you are trying to protect the workers. How can you protect them, if they don't know English, Hindi or the local language? How will they be protected? What is the meaning of that paragraph? I do not understand that. That is number one.

Secondly, whom is this amendment for? It is only for the organized sector worker(s). It is not for the unorganized sector worker(s). This is not also for the agricultural labour. This is not for the workers who are covered under the Minimum Wages Act. What will they do? Suppose, a snake bites an agricultural labour in the rainy season and he dies. What would be his future? You will say that the Government has the provision of giving some sort of compensation. But as a labour, as an employee, he is not getting any protection from any corner. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly return this Bill and come with a fresh one saying as to how would they want to protect the unorganized sector worker(s). I tell you hon. Labour Minister that you will then be praised by lakhs of workers who are working in unorganised sector. Sir, organized sector workers are being protected by so many means, but there are limitations for the unorganised sector workers. So, we shall have to think about them. Sir, it is true that even in the public sector industry like the Durgapur Steel Plant, so many workers were badly injured. They didn't get any compensation. But there is no mechanism by which you can examine these things. In tea garden areas hundreds of workers *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I want to draw your kind attention. *...(Interruptions)...* I am talking to the Deputy Chairman, not to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I support your point.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the tea garden owners are not rendering any sort of help to the labour. When the Commerce Ministry was looked after by the then Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh, he had visited those areas. He had seen what the condition of the tea garden workers was. They died due to lack of food. They died due to lack of medicines. They will not get any compensation!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Who will do inspection of the tea gardens? I would like to bring all these issues to the notice of the hon. Minister. I hope the hon. Minister will come out with a specific reply; otherwise, I would again request him to take the Bill back, and come forward with a fresh Bill so that labour can get the benefit out of this Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): I have only one question to ask of the hon. Minister. Given the fact that increasingly the industrial employment is contractual employment, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this Bill that we are going to pass just now will apply to all forms of contract labour. What do I mean by this? There is a company and that company outsources some function, say mining, to company 'A', so, there is a contract labour of company 'A', this Bill, as I read it, will apply to that contract labour of company 'A'. But what we have seen increasingly is company 'A' will outsource to company 'B'. I have seen this; and you are also seeing this, you are in Government now. So, my question is: Are all forms of contract labour covered by this Bill, not only the first stage, but the second and the third? Increasingly, more and more, employment is coming only in this contractual sector. So, I want the Minister to make this clear.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: We have discussed about the migrant labour. That is a huge issue in India. When some migrant labourer dies somewhere, who is going to inform his family, provide compensation, etc.? Second, the issue of legal support, these are poor workers, who is going to represent them? Who is going to ensure that they can go to court? That issue is also something to be looked into.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Bill, and gave some good suggestions. I welcome it. Regarding the Employees Compensation (Amendment) Bill there are small amendments. The first proposal is to increase the penalty for contravention of this Act from ₹ 5000 to ₹ 50,000 which may extend to ₹ 1 lakh. Secondly, people are asking for ₹ 10,000; Section 30 was also mentioned. The earlier amount was ₹ 300. Now, it has been proposed to revise it to ₹ 10,000, or such higher amount as notified by the Central Government. The Notification would come and that would reduce the litigation, and there would be no confusion. I mentioned that ₹ 10,000 or whichever is higher, would be notified by the Central Government and it would come out with the rules in due course. Shri Vijayasai Reddy and Shri Tapan Sen raised many issues, but I would refer to one issue, that is, about Section 30, which talks about the amount of ₹ 10,000 or whichever is higher. They demanded one lakh rupees. Even that would be provided for in the Central Government's Notification at some stage. There

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

need not be any apprehension regarding this. Talking about mines' accidents that they have mentioned, I would say that we are very serious about safety, health and working conditions of workers. My Department is always in touch with the DGMS and the local Governments. I would like to inform Shri Tapan Sen and all other Members of this House that all workers who died have been given compensation by Coal India Limited. A compensation of more than ₹ 12 lakhs has been paid to each family of the deceased. You are all well aware that the subject of labour is under the Concurrent List and the 'appropriate Government' to take action is the State Government. That is why, whenever some incident or accident takes place, we alert the State Governments and, surely, we are making enforcement stricter and stricter.

Sir, Shri Tapan Sen mentioned about inspections. I humbly submit that a new system of computer inspection has come in place. Recently, we had launched a nationwide campaign on inspections, because the national trade unions had expressed certain apprehensions in our tripartite meetings. On the basis of these tripartite meetings, we had conducted a nationwide campaign on inspections. I am happy to inform you that during the year 2016-17, 31,049 inspections have taken place. We have detected irregularities in 1,92,986 cases, and there have been 6,327 prosecutions. There have been more than 2,462 convictions. Therefore, as far as enforcement is concerned, we are very particular and we are serious about working conditions, health and safety of workers.

Hon. Member, Shri Veer Singh, talked about raising the amount from ₹ 5000 to ₹ 50,000; it has already been extended to one lakh. I have already replied to that. Shri Vijayasai Reddy mentioned certain things, particularly Clause 17(a). It has been very clearly mentioned. Let me make further clarification. It is being inserted to make it obligatory on the part of the employer to inform the employee about his compensation in writing and electronically, in English and Hindi, and in the local language. It would be informed through the local language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what about migrant workers? ...*(Interruptions)*... They can't understand the local language.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Then, hon. Members mentioned certain other things. Shri Jairam Ramesh raised the question whether this law will be applicable to all forms of contract workers. I would like to inform him that 'yes,' this will be applicable to all forms of contract workers because the labourers constitute 93 per cent of the workforce of the unorganised workers. This Government, led by Shri Narendra Modiji, is getting into many new sections, from informal to formal sectors.

I am happy to inform this august House that all construction workers will get this social security. Four crore and twenty lakh workers from informal sectors have been included in the formal sectors, and now, they will get the social security.

That is why, the Government is taking new initiatives, and this Bill is pro-workers, worker- friendly, and it is going to help the workers, and more complicated legal issues will also be solved.

As far as the legal aid is concerned, as far as Commissioners are concerned, the appropriate Government can make arrangement for any Commissioner having an advocacy of five years. That provision is also there in the State Governments. That is why, I humbly submit that this Bill which has already been passed in the Lok Sabha, may please be passed by this House. All the hon. Members have already extended their support to this Bill. I request you to pass this Bill so that crores and crores of workers can get compensation.

As far as compensation is concerned, as per the Bill, the compensation amount in the case of death has been increased from ₹ 3.97 lakh to ₹ 9.14 lakh. That is the maximum compensation. In the case of disablement, the maximum amount is ₹ 10,97,000. As far as the State Governments are concerned, they are also making their own efforts to see that maximum compensation is given to the workers. That is why, once again, I humbly submit that this Bill may please be passed by the Rajya Sabha also so that maximum benefit is given to the workers. Thank you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What did he say about the unorganised sector?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that. You did not listen to him properly. He said that ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I am sorry to say that he did not say anything about the unorganised sector ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: One minute, Sir. I want an assurance from the Minister that the definition of 'injury' will be extended. For a person who works in a hazardous occupation, and the illness and danger that comes five years later caused by that work place, that compensation provision should apply to him. But, that is not applicable. This is only applicable to loss of limbs and something like that. So, please give us an assurance that any occupational injury will be compensated because that is the meaning of employee's compensation, and time bar and limitation will not apply ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I want to have a minor clarification from the hon. Minister. I will again request the hon. Minister to have a check. He talked about a number of inspections. If you have only spoken about the Central sector establishments involving around 70 lakhs plus workers, and the number of inspections you have made, what is the percentage compared to the number of establishments and units throughout the country you have to inspect? Thirty-one thousand is no figure at all. So far as the entire labour is concerned, I think, it is nowhere. Secondly, you talked about contract workers. About some, even in many Central Government establishments, including NMDC, that day we got it corrected. More than 90 per cent of the contractors are not even registered. So, how can you implement that? You don't have any mechanism to catch hold of the contractors if they don't follow the law. They are not even registered. The Government establishments are employing contractors with a due registration. That is the normal procedure. We have got it corrected on some by an intervention of the Standing Committee on Labour. But, there are many more to be done. That is the reality. Unless that is corrected, contract workers will not get the benefit of this law. It is the reality. It is better to admit it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I too have a suggestion to offer. When I went through the Bill, I found that the employer has to use the official language as may be understood by the employee. In Kerala, there are lakhs of workers from other States. They don't know Malayalam. Likewise, in plantations, the workers are from Tamil Nadu. They don't know Malayalam. The employees don't understand the official language and the mention is 'official language as understood by the employee'. Can you explain?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important issue. There is a rationale in what you are saying. It is very clearly spelt and it is mentioned, 'as understood by the employee.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. That means, if the employee understands Bengali, then it is said in Bengali. That is clear now.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the very purpose of insertion of new Section 17A is to provide for a right to be informed so that the employer informs the employee in whichever language he understands. That is the meaning. That is why, this Amendment has been brought about.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, what about my point? I don't raise voice does not mean that my point will not be answered. I can raise my voice, if you wish to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): I have just a point to make to the hon. Minister. The scope or ambit of the Bill as far as employees are concerned, the contract labour in the unorganised sector, especially agriculture...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied to that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I don't think this will apply to agricultural labourers because this is beyond the scope of the Bill. Can you make them inclusive? No ambiguity should be left in the legislation that we are enacting. Thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, this applies only to the organised sector. But, I said that the Government is concentrating on these reforms step by step, in a phased manner, to move them from informal to formal sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. That is all.

The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.4) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent. So, this Amendment is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No.3) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving, Mr. Sen?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 2, line 9, *for* the words “ten thousand rupees”, the words “one lakh rupees” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the same Clause 4, there is one more Amendment (No.5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is absent. So Amendment not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister. Yes, Mr. Minister.

CLAUSE — 1 SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2016”, the figure “2017” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister. Yes, Mr. Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank all the hon. Members who have cooperated that too at 8.30 p.m. I think the Minister is not honouring that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is 8.40 p.m.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: चेयर को भी धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past
eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 23rd March, 2017.*

